

Friday, February 20, 2015

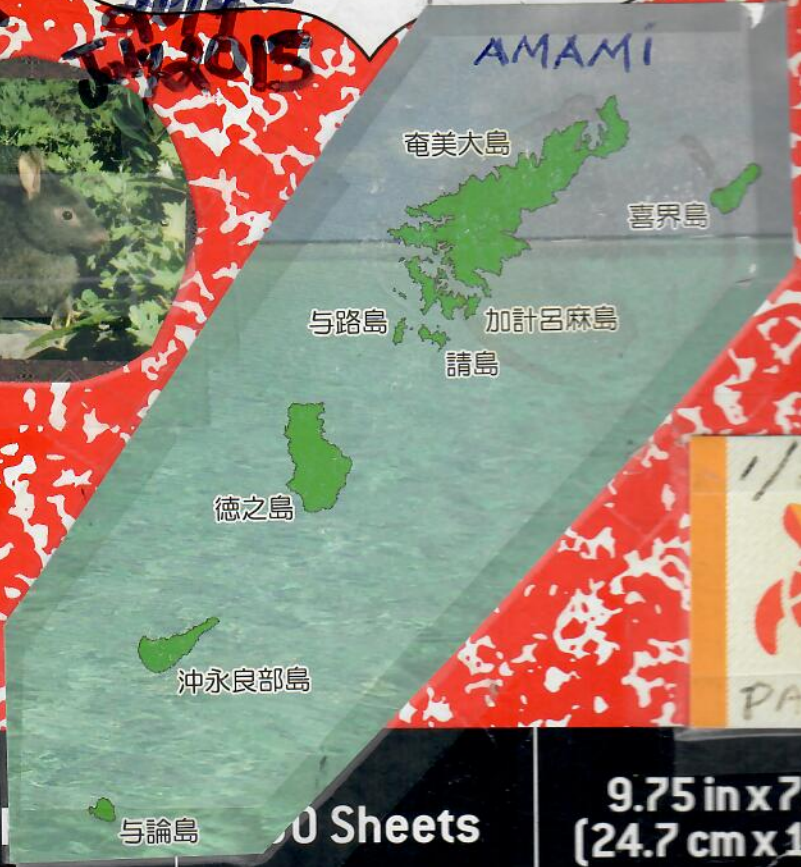


Best wishes for the holidays and the coming year

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Happy New Year

It be a good year ☺



Thank you for your letter and photograph.

新年あけまして
おめでとうございます

〒299-4301

千葉県長生郡一宮町一宮 10126-5

齋藤 幸子

Ayane Saito

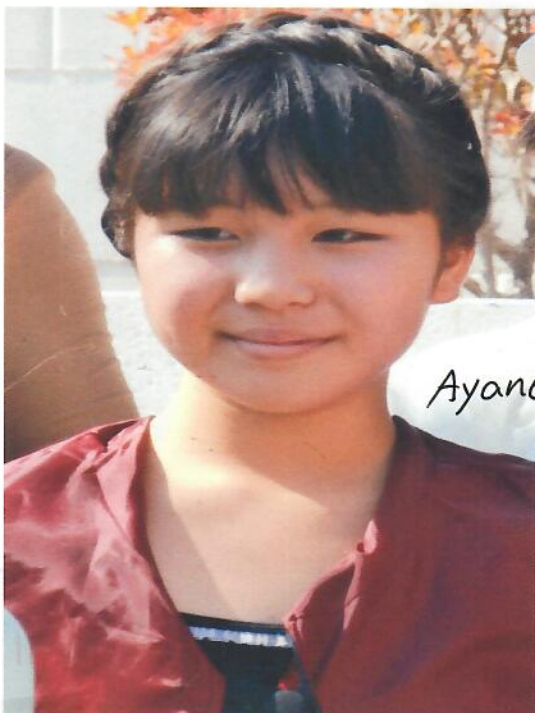
Wishing you a New Year filled with hope and joy !!

2015年 元旦

OVER FOR ADDRESS

謹賀新年

昨年は大変お世話になりました。
今年もよろしくお願ひします。！！
HAPPY NEW YEAR ♡
平成27年元旦



Ayane

琉球大学 理学部 海洋自然科学科 生物系
琉球大学 ウミガメ研究会 ちゅらがーみー



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AS of 1/12/15 sent 4 MONTHS AGO
AS OF APRIL 2015 7 MONTHS AGO



GEORGE H. BALAZS
SEA TURTLE SCIENTIST

TURTLE RESEARCH PROGRAM / MTR



19 September 2014

NOAA Inouye Regional Center
NMFS/PIFSC/PROTECTED SPECIES DIVISION
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ItsaHonuWorldinHawaii@hotmail.com

Professor CHANG Ching-fong
President, National Taiwan Ocean University
Department of Aquaculture
NTOU, Keelung, 20224, Taiwan ROC

Dear President CHANG: We have never met in person, but I take this opportunity to introduce myself and send you my best regards from Hawaii. I have visited Taiwan 21 times over the past 25 years and have a great fondness and respect for the people of Taiwan, as well as Chinese culture overall. As a research professional, I also have the greatest respect and admiration for the National Taiwan Ocean University.

Having said the above, I deeply regret and apologize that this letter is being written under such unpleasant circumstances. The purpose of my letter is to make you aware of a dishonest, slanderous, vicious message written about me by one of your faculty members. Three months ago, - on June 23, 2014, - the enclosed message from Dr. I-Jiunn CHENG was transmitted by email in a mass-mailing to 15 of my science colleagues at my place of employment- the NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center- where I have worked for 32 years. As you will read, the message was sent by Dr. I-Jiunn CHENG using his personal email. In the message Dr. CHENG identifies himself as a Professor at your internationally-respected National Taiwan Ocean University. Twelve of the 15 NOAA scientists receiving this message, including my Division Chief, do not know nor have ever met Dr. CHENG. In addition, this same message was sent by Dr. CHENG to 16 of my colleagues of the Board of Directors of the International Sea Turtles Society. I am one of the elected Directors of that Board.

The distorted and untruthful accusations throughout Dr. CHENG's message represent an attempt of the most profound nature to damage my reputation, both professionally and personally, as a scientist and decent person of integrity. However, by writing and mass-mailing such a hateful false message, Dr. CHENG has inflicted embarrassment upon himself and, by identifying himself as an NTOU Professor, upon your fine university.

Thank you for taking the time to read my letter to you, and the attached message sent by Dr. CHENG on June 23, 2014. I have waited three months to send this message to you with the hope that an apology of some sort might be forthcoming from Dr. CHENG, upon his realization of the extreme depth of his misbehavior. I regret that no such apology has been issued.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center
and
Regional Vice-Chair for Oceania Region
IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group

1845 Wasp Blvd, Building 176
Honolulu, Hawaii 96818

臺灣基隆市中正區北寧路 2 號
國立臺灣海洋大學
校長張清風教授

張清風校長:

我們從來沒有遇過，但我想藉此機會介紹自己及從夏威夷送上至誠的問候。在過去 25 年內，我曾到訪臺灣 21 次。我對臺灣人民、臺灣及其文化有著一份深厚的喜愛和尊重。作為研究員，我也尊重及欣賞國立臺灣海洋大學。

不過這封信在不愉快的情況下寄給您，為此我深表遺憾和歉意。這信息的目的是讓你知道貴校的一位教職員，他不誠實及邪惡地誹謗我，編寫及發報不實的信件。三個月前，即 2014 年 6 月 23 日，該教職員把有關的信件(見附件)通過電子郵件發給在我已工作了 32 年的機構 - NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Centre - 的 15 位同事。正如你從信中看到，該信件是由程一駿博士用他的個人電郵發出。在郵件中，程博士識別自己為被受國際尊重的國立臺灣海洋大學的教授。在這 NOAA 的 15 位同事中(包括我的上司)，有 12 位不認識或從未見過程博士。此外，程博士把同樣的信件發到國際海龜協會董事局 (Board of Directors of the International Sea Turtles Society) 的 16 位同事。我是其中一位該協會被選的董事。

程博士對我扭曲及不實的指控試圖破壞我作為科學家的名譽及個人誠信。然而，因為寫作和發報此等不實邪惡的信件，程博士已對自己造成尷尬，並以國立臺灣海洋大學的教授身分抹黑這所國際認同的大學。

感謝您抽出寶貴時間來閱讀我給您的信及附件中程博士於 2014 年 6 月 23 日發出的信件。我等了三個月才寄上這信給你，是希望程博士在這期間會為他的不當行為致歉，但很遺憾並沒有收到這樣的道歉。

祝安好。

George H. Balazs
NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center
and
Regional Vice-Chair for Oceania Region
IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group

1845 Wasp Blvd, Building 176
Honolulu, Hawaii 96818

2014 年 9 月 19 日



An animal autopsy will be conducted by federal officials to help determine what happened to a young green sea turtle that was found dead in a charcoal bin at Maili Beach Park.

Green sea turtles are considered threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Penalties for killing a threatened species range from \$3,500 to \$13,000, depending on circumstances. Sea turtles also come under the protection of Hawaii statutes and rules.

The juvenile, with a shell measuring 21 inches across, was found Sunday in the charcoal bin among some rubbish, and was retrieved by marine turtle stranding network volunteers.

Green sea turtles are considered threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Penalties for killing a threatened species range from \$3,500 to \$13,000, depending on circumstances. Sea turtles also come under the protection of Hawaii statutes and rules.

The necropsy has yet to be scheduled, said Patrick Opay, endangered-species branch chief with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office.

Officials are hoping the necropsy will show what killed the animal. Opay said the top reasons for turtle deaths are fishing gear and fibropapillomatosis, the tumor growth disease. There didn't appear to be any evidence of either, Opay said, but the necropsy will make that determination.

Despite an overall declining trend globally, green turtle population growth rates vary regionally. The Hawaiian green turtle population is increasing, having risen 53 percent over the past 25 years.

In 2012 the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs petitioned the government to study whether Hawaii's green sea turtles might have recovered to the point where they no longer need Endangered Species Act protections.

The clubs said delisting the turtles would return management of the animals to the state and allow more people to take active roles in taking care of them.

But federal officials last week said the green turtles should continue to be classified as threatened because their population is small and nearly all of them nest at the same low-lying atoll.

Hawaii has fewer than 4,000 nesting green sea turtles, and 96 percent of them nest at French Frigate Shoals in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, making them vulnerable to outbreaks of disease, rising sea levels and other threats, officials said.

Green sea turtles nest on beaches and feed in the coastal areas of the main Hawaiian Islands, eating mostly sea grass and algae. Adult females return to the same beaches where they were born every two to four years to lay eggs, sometimes migrating hundreds or thousands of miles.

Anyone who encounters a stranded or entangled sea turtle, dead or alive, is asked to call NOAA's marine turtle stranding network at 725-5730.



玉川
プロ



鹿児島大学
鹿児島大学

MATSU

松浦

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鹿児島大学
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TKAG

高木

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共に一宮の明日をひらく
一みる・きく・動く一

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玉川孫一郎

Tamagawa Magoichiro



玉川孫一郎の活動公開中

ブログ「孫の手通信」<http://magoichiro.blog47.fc2.com/>

11-29-14

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Native Vision

11-30-14

(HAWAII) OVER



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11-29-14

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Star Advertiser

B

CITY EDITOR
Marsha McF

TUESDAY 3/31/15

local



PHOTO COURTESY PATRICK OPAY

A dead Hawaiian green sea turtle was found in a charcoal bin Sunday at Maili Beach Park.

Dead sea turtle found at park will be checked via a necropsy

What killed the reptile, whose species is ruled threatened, has so far not been determined

By Timothy Hurley
thurley@staradvertiser.com

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Country (国名) *U.S.A*

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Thank you!
Aya Veno

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11-27-14
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11/29/14

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YOSHIA YAMASHITA

Handwritten notes on the right margin: [D], [S], [H], [14], [PA], [ST], [1], [CH], [IT], [2], [R], [16], [KA], [N], [K]

N=18

ISTS 35 Turkey

CHINA-USA 2014 WORKSHOP IN HAWAII: MOVING FORWARD INTO THE FUTURE WITH TRUST AND FRIENDSHIP TO ADVANCE SEA TURTLE RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION

- Denise M Parker ✓
- Lili FU ✓
- He-Xiang GU ✓
- Tsung-Hsien LI ✓
- Wenhua LIU ✓
- Robert LO ✓
- Margret Murphy ✓
- Yamin WANG ✓
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- John Wang ✓
- Shandell Brunson ✓
- Chia-ling FONG ✓
- Connie NG ✓
- Jeffrey Seminoff ✓
- George Balazs ✓ s

- Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research, Newport, Oregon USA
- Sea Turtle 911, Haikou, Hainan PR China
- Huidong Gangkou Sea Turtle National Nature Reserve, Guangdong PR China
- National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium, Pingtung, Taiwan
- Marine Biology Institute Shantou University, Guangdong, PR China
- Kaohsiung Normal University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan
- City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, PR China
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- Torrence California, USA
- US Geological Survey, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA
- Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center NOAA, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA
- Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center NOAA, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA
- Biodiversity Research Center, Taipei, Taiwan
- City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, PR China
- Southwest Fisheries Science Center NOAA, La Jolla, California, USA
- Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center NOAA, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

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pioneering China/USA workshop on sea turtles was convened in Honolulu, Hawaii on 25-29 August 2014 under the Living Marine Resources Panel Initiative of NOAA and the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences. This unprecedented workshop was attended by scientists from USA government agencies along with top researchers and sea turtle conservationists from throughout the China region. The meeting was diverse, including oral presentations by all participants, a necropsy practicum where everyone received hands-on experience conducting necropsies of Hawaiian sea turtles, field outings to ocean-capture and tag live green turtles and observe basking turtles in the wild, and an instructive visit to Sea Life Park to view sea turtle research, educational displays and husbandry facilities. During an interactive session near the end of the workshop, participants mutually developed a collection of 14 recommended next steps designed to foster continuing dialogue, trust, and collaboration. These action items consisted of: Implementation of ways to have better and increased communications; Creation of a China/USA Sea Turtle Working Group with workshop participants as founding members; Convene again in a subsequent workshop somewhere in the China region during 2015/2016; Establish a directory with email, phone, Wechat and other contact information for digital communications; Create a list of other sea turtle researchers and conservationists that would be good resources for additional China/USA efforts; Explore funding opportunities within China for more research and material support for sea turtle work, Create a Visiting Scientist/Scholar Exchange Program; Promote enhanced collaborations among scientists within the China region; Identify pathology laboratory access and capacity within the China region; Explore Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Hong Kong funding for sea turtles and a sea turtle workshop; Identify key players to help foster China region collaboration by determining what interests they have; Inquire from within China about China/USA consulate cooperation; Propose general wildlife health and disease workshops for the China region; and Continue building a literature list of all China region sea turtle publications and reports. The China/USA Sea Turtle Workshop laid the foundation for participants to continue to work together with trust and friendship to advance sea turtle research and conservation in the China region. A proposal has now been submitted to support a 2015 workshop in the China region.



BRIEFLY

11-24-2014 HSA

Type of job linked to brainpower at 70

Once again there's proof that using your noggin to work hard pays handsome dividends — this time, in protecting brainpower as you age. And once again, research is underscoring that for brains, too, you either use it or lose it.

In a large group of 70-year-old Scots, people who worked intellectually demanding jobs — which required flexibility, focus, problem-solving and lots of interaction with others — were smarter and had better memories than those whose jobs were less cognitively demanding. That finding held up even after researchers accounted for early differences in intelligence, education and childhood circumstances.

Among men and women whose job description entailed the regular manipulation of complex data, not only did general intelligence hold up nicely at age 70, but so did the speed at which incoming stimuli were processed. For those whose jobs entailed complex interactions with people, general intelligence, memory and IQ were higher at age 70 than for those who worked at less complex jobs.

The existence of a large Scottish study of children born in 1936 (dubbed the Lothian Birth Cohort) allowed researchers to discern how much of a 70-year-old's mental function is a result of early intelligence and how much might represent mental musculature developed in the workplace. The study participants all had been IQ-tested around the age of 11. Of those, 534 men and 532 women were tracked down around the time they turned 70 and administered a battery of cognitive tests, including IQ.

The latest findings are reported in the journal Neurology.

Los Angeles Times

copy sent to MR. SMITH

82

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DR. KATHERINE MITCHELL
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See other (next) book L & ME

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CULTURAL AMNESIA" WAKIKI WAA Memorial

Photos sought of isle service

HSA 8/17/14

By William Cole
wcole@staradvertiser.com

The pictures and stories of Army Spc. 5 James Gabriel Jr. of Kalihi and Cpl. Alexander A. Kaopuiki Jr. of Wailuku, who gave their lives fighting in Vietnam, will be among those featured at a new education center being built adjacent to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

According to organizers of an effort to gather more photos for the center, Hawaii has 276 names etched on the black granite memorial wall.

A total of 206 photos of the Hawaii fallen have been collected, but 70 more are needed for the new education center and its "Faces Never Forgotten" focus.

"This is so important that we don't forget these young men," said Billie Gabriel,

whose brother was killed in 1962 in Vietnam, and who is helping lead the effort with Maui resident Janna Hoehn to gather the names.

"We're very close to finding them all," Gabriel said of the project started three years ago. "We may not find them, but we're going to try."

More than 16,580 Hawaii servicemen served in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict, Gabriel said. The Hawaii call for photos is part of a national movement to collect photos of all 58,288 people whose names are engraved on The Wall.

Those photos will be displayed along with the fallen service members' stories in the \$85 million education center to be built in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial.

According to the Vietnam



COURTESY BILLIE GABRIEL

James Gabriel Jr.:

The Kalihi man was the first Native Hawaiian killed in the war

Veterans Memorial Fund, which also built The Wall, the education center will allow visitors to "better understand the profound impact that the Vietnam War and other wars had on their friends and family members, their hometown and the nation."

FEBRUARY 20, 2015
FUNDACUS, HAWAII



members killed in Vietnam



COURTESY
ALTHEA KAOPUIKI AHEONG

Alexander A. Kaopuiki Jr.:
He went to Vietnam to bring freedom to others, his sister says

The Education Center at The Wall also will include a tribute to the fallen from Iraq and Afghanistan.

For those who lost service members in Vietnam, putting a face to the names on The Wall is a welcome move to remember that sacrifice in the line of duty. The

step also is a touchstone to the grief that still runs deep.

Kaopuiki's sister, Althea Kaopuiki Aheong, said her brother was 18 when he joined the Army and was assigned to Schofield Barracks in 1966.

He later volunteered to go to Vietnam. She remembers him telling their mother, "I want to give others a chance to be like us, to make their own decisions and to have a taste of what freedom is."

The 22-year-old had been in Vietnam just three months in 1969 when he and other soldiers were resting on top of a rock outcropping reading mail and drinking Cokes in Quang Ngai province.

The family later found out another soldier was "fooling around," pulled the pin out of a grenade and handed it

to a medic, who mistakenly let the lever slip that started the fuse.

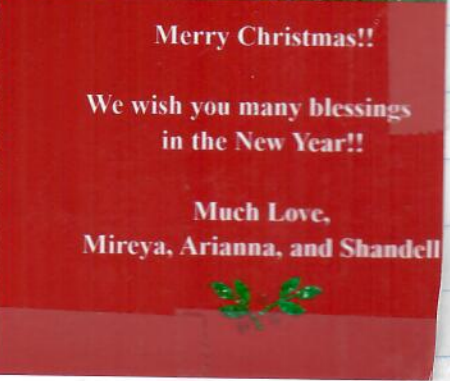
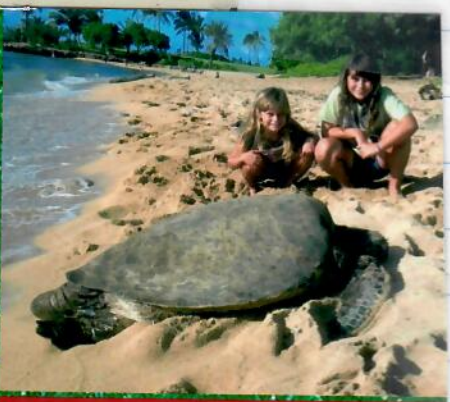
A letter received by the family from a platoon leader said: "Your son saw this, grabbed the grenade and started to throw it when it exploded, killing him instantly. My medic died about 30 seconds later."

Aheong, who lives on Maui, said during a phone interview, "I'm having a hard time. It's been years — but still, he's my brother, and I'm getting all choked up again."

She said the new Education Center at The Wall "will be recognition for (the Vietnam service members) that they didn't die in vain, that they died for a purpose."

Billie Gabriel's brother, James, was a Special Forces "Green Beret" adviser in

Please see CENTER, B3





SUSAN SCOTT
OCEAN WATCH

Collector urchins munch up fast-growing invasive algae

11-24-14 HSA

Who knew that a poky marine animal the size of a snow globe could do such a stellar job of fighting aliens?

The plodding heroes are collector urchins, a native species the state has been raising by the thousands and releasing in Kaneohe Bay. There the sea urchins work like slow-motion Pac-Men, gobbling up weeds, the weeds in this case being three seaweed species gone to the dark side.

But we can't blame the seaweeds. Industrial researchers brought the edible red algae, native to the Philippines and Malaysia, to Coconut Island in 1974 to raise for its rich carrageenan content.



COURTESY SUSAN SCOTT

A collector urchin is dotted with items it has picked up.

A nearly endless number of foods and household products contain carrageenan, a thickener. On the long list are toothpaste, ice cream, beer, shampoo, diet soda, pet food, milk, jam and medicines.

Red algae aquaculture failed as a business, but the hardy seaweeds escaped and went wild. One species can double in size in 15 to 30 days, growing to 6 feet tall with a 1-inch-diameter base and sprawling, finger-thick branches. The dense stalks shield the bay's native corals from the sunlight they need to live.

To keep the seaweeds from destroying Kaneohe Bay's reefs, workers remove bulk weeds with a machine called the Super Sucker. Because bits of broken-off seaweed tips can quickly grow into mats, tens of thousands of algae-eating collector urchins are being released in the bay.

As vacuum cleaners of the reef, the urchins use hundreds of suction-cup

feet to amble around, day and night, eating seaweed with a circle of five teeth at the center of their undersides. Following a Super Sucker session, the black whiskery creatures Hoover their little hearts out.

Collector urchins are not the needle-sharp, long-spined sea urchins we call wana. Collectors, called hawae maoli in Hawaiian, are endearing little creatures with a touchable surface similar to a stiff hairbrush.

I have dozens of pictures of collector urchins because they wear silly hats, piling everything from rocks to plastic spoons to skeletons of their own babies on top of their round shells. Biologists think the animals' hodgepodge collections act as shields from bright sun and might also disguise an urchin from fish and octopus predators. Whatever the reason, the results are adorable.

Our spheroid storm troopers might not have light sabers to battle plant aliens, but they're making impressive progress with teeth and tube feet. May the Force be with them.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!
We wish you all the best in the new year!
Love, Shandell, Mianna, Miley

Connecting international priorities with human wellbeing in low-income regions: lessons from hawksbill turtle conservation in El Salvador

LOCAL ENVIRONMENT, 2014

Michael J. Liles^{a,b*}, Markus J. Peterson^a, Yvonna S. Lincoln^c, Jeffrey A. Seminoff^d, Alexander R. Gaos^{e,f} and Tarla Rai Peterson^a

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(Received 20 April 2013; accepted 11 March 2014)

Hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) are highly endangered in the eastern Pacific Ocean, yet their eggs continue to be an important subsistence resource for impoverished coastal residents in El Salvador. In this study, we use naturalistic inquiry to explain the realities experienced by coastal residents who share habitat with hawksbills in El Salvador, and then suggest implications of the disparities between these realities and international priorities for hawksbill conservation and community development in El Salvador and other low-income regions. To provide a context for understanding hawksbill conservation and its implications for similar challenges related to conservation and wellbeing, we first summarise the conservation context, including the emergence of sea turtle conservation in El Salvador. We then describe our naturalistic approach, including the ethnographic methodology for this study. Finally, we detail the analysis of interviews conducted with *tortugueros* (i.e. local sea turtle egg collectors), to help explain how hawksbills fit into local realities. Our results demonstrate that, from the perspective of *tortugueros*, (1) the primary importance of hawksbills is the economic value attached to egg sales, but there exists a deeper connection to local culture; (2) egg purchase by hatcheries is a socially just conservation strategy that benefits both hawksbill and human wellbeing; and (3) opportunities for local residents to participate in decision-making regarding sea turtle conservation are limited, and should be increased. We argue that harmonising international conservation priorities with local community development realities is one path towards simultaneously contributing to long-term sea turtle recovery and human wellbeing in low-income regions.

Our study of sea turtle conservation in low-income regions of El Salvador supports a growing body of evidence demonstrating that attempts to impose internationally negotiated uniform conservation strategies are failing in some cases where more locally shaped strategies have been more effective (Sayer and Collins 2012). Thus, understanding realities experienced by primary resource users is a prerequisite to analysis of the power structures operating in resource-based processes. Moreover, successfully aligning conservation strategies with local realities benefits wildlife and human wellbeing in both low- and high-income regions (Hutton and Leader-Williams 2003, Naughton-Treves *et al.* 2005, Robards and Lovcraft 2010). For all these reasons, conservation policies and practices must account for dynamic social contexts, distributions of power, and interests of stakeholders – including primary resource users – to maximise the probability of their success.

note for HCC 8/2015

A review of the past, the present, and the future of fishers' knowledge research: a challenge to established fisheries science

Edward J. Hind*

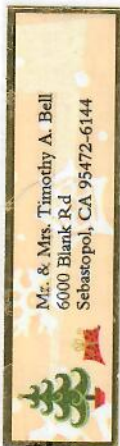
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Hind, E. J. A review of the past, the present, and the future of fishers' knowledge research: a challenge to established fisheries science. - ICES Journal of Marine Science, doi: 10.1093/icesjms/fsu169.

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Fishers' knowledge research is an approach to fisheries research that has a relatively long history, yet has generally failed to become integrated into the fisheries science mainstream alongside approaches that rely primarily on the knowledge of professional scientists. Its continued position on the margins of fisheries science has not however stopped fishers' knowledge researchers from publishing an expanding literature, which they often use to advocate for the greater consideration of fishers' knowledge by fisheries scientists and managers. They believe that the unique and often highly qualitative knowledge of fishers could inform better decision-making, resulting in improved socio-ecological outcomes for fisheries. This review first outlines the scope of the fishers' knowledge literature, before outlining five waves of fishers' knowledge research that have developed over the last century. For each wave, the nature of the fishers' knowledge documented during it is noted, as is the research and dissemination approach taken by its practitioners. The impact of that wave on mainstream fisheries science is then assessed. Overall, it is found that only one wave of fishers' knowledge research is beginning to have consistent success integrating with mainstream fisheries science, a wave that omits the research of many of the unique elements of fishers' knowledge. Other waves have died out, or are in danger of dying out, either because they have failed to be noticed by mainstream fisheries scientists or because mainstream fisheries scientists have not welcomed their outputs. It is summarized that fishers' knowledge research will only continue as a productive activity if mainstream fisheries scientists begin to open their discipline to other knowledge cultures and if fishers' knowledge researchers facilitate this action by disseminating their research so that it is more accessible to these scientists.



MARCH'S
DAUGHTER
MARTHA
BELL

Wishing you every happiness
this Holiday Season
and throughout the coming year.

2014
CHRISTMAS

Wish Harry and Helen could see
all their thriving grand + great grand
children. . . . maybe they can.

Our daughter, Vera Rue Allison
is a mes Inatal intensive care
nurse at George town U. Hospital.
I wonder if Christian is anywhere
near.

I was in Honolulu in October. To
help friend Gerry who had broken
her hand. She kept me busy trying
her shoes and entered us in the Ka Iwi
Coast race + we took 2 + 3rd in our
age group. Fun! My first race.

TIM & MARTHA


Table 4. Researcher quotes describing the potential nature of mainstream integration for fishers' knowledge.

Wave	Publication	Quote
1st	Nordhoff (1930, p. 138)	The time is ripe for some trained enthusiast to settle in these islands, learn the language, and devote four or five years to a complete account of fishing, inside and outside the reefs. Such a work would assume proportions almost encyclopaedic, and bring to light a mass of curious data, of interest to ichthyologists, I should think, and of some comparative value to students of mankind in the Pacific. But no doubt the task will never be undertaken—the subject is too obscure to justify the effort required.
2nd	Ruddle (1994b, pp. 199–200)	Practical, fish-behaviour-orientated local knowledge, which focuses on the economically most important species, can provide a particularly important information base for managing tropical multispecies and multigear fisheries and their habitats, because scientific knowledge of tropical inshore fisheries is relatively poor, and data required for conventional management are usually either scanty or nonexistent.
	Ruddle (1994b, p. 197)	Once collected, this [local knowledge] must be verified and also blended with more technical forms of biological research, like population dynamics, population genetics, physiology, and microbiology, among others, before it can be put to best use.
	Berkes <i>et al.</i> , (1995, p. 295)	Resource management based on Western scientific knowledge often generates simplified ecosystems, either directly through excessive resource extraction and monoculture-based production, or through pollution and degradation that cause ecosystem stress. [...] Resource management characterised by [traditional ecological knowledge] systems allows unpredictable perturbations to enter the system, instead of locking them out.
	Johannes <i>et al.</i> , (2000, p. 268)	This kind of humility on the part of a scientist [...] in the presence of a native expert possessing knowledge that is in some ways superior to his own, will remain uncommon, however, until more biologists accept the value of such knowledge, as well as the methods for studying it, and cease to promote narrow neo-positivist versions of 'the scientific method' as the only basis for structuring ecological research.
3rd	Neis <i>et al.</i> , (1999, p. 1962)	Finding ways to make comparisons between fishers' observations and data drawn from more traditional scientific sources could improve the potential for more informed and more accepted decisions on stock status and management.
	Murray <i>et al.</i> , (2008a, p.118)	As with any knowledge system, the picture LEK produces will be partial. However, we have found that LEK can be an invaluable addition to scientific and historical archival resources that are also partial. Harvesters are and were the central human actors in these social ecological systems and their observations and interpretations can contribute significantly to our efforts to understand the interactions in these systems.
	Ruddle and Davis (2011, pp. 897–898)	As was demonstrated [...] the fisheries biological and oceanographic aspects of the hypothesis can be ascertained only by elaborate scientific sampling. Clearly, strong guidance in this can be provided by [local ecological knowledge], especially that related to the timing and location of the target species.
4th	Johannesen (2010, p. 28)	The [North Sea Stock Survey] has been collecting data on fishers' perceptions of the status of eight fish stocks in the North Sea since 2003, through a voluntary annual survey in Belgium, Denmark, England, the Netherlands, and Scotland. The aim is to provide a means for fishery scientists and managers to incorporate fishers' knowledge into their assessments.
5th	Tesfamichael <i>et al.</i> (2014, abstract)	It is suggested that analysis of approximate data, quickly acquired at low cost from fishers through interviews, can be used to supplement other data-recording systems or used independently to document the changes that have occurred in the resource base over a lifetime of fishing. The results can be used to guide the assessment and management of resources to conserve ecosystems and livelihoods.

31 OCT 2014

WE GOO -

JUST A QUICK NOTE TO THANK YOU
FOR GIVING CHIA-LING THE OPPORTUNITY
TO COME TO THE UPS FOR A MONTH. I
THINK SHE REALLY ENJOYED HER STAY HOME
& I KNOW THAT BOB, JULIE, RENEE & OUR
VISITING VET FROM BRAZIL (FELIPE)
VERY MUCH APPRECIATED HER COMPANY.
I THINK SHE HAD A GOOD TIME TOO & WE
ACCOMPLISHED QUITE A BIT IN 1 MO.
WE WILL ALL BE SORRY TO SEE HER GO.


Thierry Work

George, 19 Feb 2015

I sincerely Thank
You for trusting in
me and helping when
I truly needed it.
It means more than
you know.

Sincerely,
Shardell

10. MEET HAWAII'S GIANT SEA TURTLES

It's as common to get a look at
Hawaii's GIANT GREEN SEA TURTLES as
it is rare to come across the nearly
extinct HAWKBILL SEA TURTLE. Either

way, both species are a treat to
see, and both happen to frequent
the waters of the Garden Isle.

Green sea turtles aren't shy.
Expect to see them on ocean
excursions, or watch for them
feeding on seaweed that grows
on rocks in shallow areas.
Called *honu* in Hawaiian, the
turtles are referred to as green
not for the color of the algae
growing on their backs, but for
the color of their meat.

While the green sea turtle
population has made a steady
comeback in recent years, taking
it off the endangered species
list (they are still considered
threatened, however), the
Hawaiian hawksbill population
is estimated at fewer than 30
nesting turtles.

The Hawksbill turtle is known
for its beautiful tortoise shell,
which was exploited for many
years by the fashion industry and
is why hawksbill populations are
so sparse. Named for its sharp,
beaklike mouth, a hawksbill can
weigh up to 270 pounds, much
smaller than the hulking green
sea turtle, which sometimes
weighs in at 400 pounds.

Look, but **DON'T TOUCH**.
Both the hawksbill and green
sea turtle are **PROTECTED BY THE
ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT**, so it's
against the law to harass them
in any way. If you see one when
you're snorkeling, give it 10-15
feet of space and enough room to
surface and breathe.

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101 THINGS TO DO - HAWAII WINTER 2014

Phyllis McOmber and Jackie Woolsey: Sharing a vision for Lanai

Vision! How do you take a vision, a dream, and turn it into reality? Years ago, two Lanai women wanted to create a health center for our community and spent countless hours envisioning what they could do. The words, "no can" were never considered. They wrote grant applications, lobbied legislators and Lanai's major landowner, and gathered up like-minded people to share their dream.

They hired a steadfast captain to steer a course through what at times must have seem insurmountable obstacles. Finally, instead of "no can", the words became "can."

The two ladies were Phyllis McOmber and Jackie Woolsey; the captain of their ship is Diana Shaw. This month's issue of *Lanai Today* marks the groundbreaking ceremony of Lanai Community Health Center's new facility.

Congratulations go to Diana Shaw, LCHC Executive Director and her staff for their perseverance over the years, and all of LCHC board members, both past and present. Mahalo to the late Senator Daniel Inouye for his unwavering support, and to Lanai Councilmember Riki Hokama for his advocacy of LCHC.

When the doors of the new LCHC open, we know Phyllis McOmber will be there in spirit, standing besides Jackie Woolsey, to welcome Lanai's residents into the results of their vision!



Jackie and Phyllis open the Lauhala Place temporary facility.



Phyllis with board members at a meeting in 2009.



Diana visited with Senator Inouye at a national conference in 2009.

LANAI COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER – CONSTRUCTION PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

Pardon the noise! The Lanai Community Health Center has begun construction for its new facility. Please use caution along Gay and Houston Streets at Sixth. Visit our website for updates on our construction progress. We look forward to servicing the community from our new healthcare facility.

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LANAI TODAY

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Article captures life on Lanai before the plantation days

At *Lanai Today*, I receive the most interesting letters from our subscribers!

Eiko Hidani, the daughter of Susumu and Tama Nishimura, sent me an article by Grady Timmons which was published in October 1985 in a publication called *Winds*. In it, it describes how her mother came to be the last picture bride allowed into the United States on June 26, 1923.

When word of her arrival was received on Lanai, Susumo didn't want to go to Honolulu to pick her up. He told his father, "Well, you're the one who ordered her. You go." When he finally went to claim his picture bride a week later, Tama was overcome with relief, the article says.

I had the good fortune to meet Tama at the home of one of her daughters in Kihei, so I've heard variations of her story before. However, the details in Grady Timmons' article are very touching. According to it, when she left Kumamoto Prefecture, her parents gave her a small bag of soil to carry with her. It was her only connection to her homeland and Tama kept it in a place of honor in a Shinto arrangement in her Lanai home. In 1968, when she was finally able to return to Japan for a visit, she carried

10/15/2014 LANAI Today
it back to her village and returned it to the earth.

As I read the article, I wondered how many women could leave everything to sail across an ocean for eight days, wait a week for a bridegroom to appear, marry him 24 hours later and board a schooner to sail to Lahaina from Honolulu?

After arriving in Lahaina, Susumo and Tama boarded a small open boat and crossed the channel to get to Lanai, less than 9 miles but a million miles away from everything she had ever known. A month after her arrival, her father-in-law's wife ran away! Tama took on the responsibility of caring for her husband, his father, four brothers, and a sister!

Grady Timmons article about this exceptional woman's life on Lanai really touched my heart. I would be happy to send it to anyone who would like a copy. Email me for a digital copy. For a hard copy via mail, send me a letter with a stamped, self-addressed legal sized envelope and I will mail it back to you. Lanai Today's mailing address and email address is in the Contributors' box on this page.

Mahalo, Eiko, for sharing it with us

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SUNDAY 8/17/14 >> HONOLULU

NATION

Bird-kill plan provokes debate

Cormorants are feasting on a recovering salmon population in the Columbia River

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times

ASTORIA, ORE. >> The salmon here in the Columbia River, nearly driven to extinction by hydroelectric dams a quarter-century ago, have been increasing in number — a fact not lost on

the birds that like to eat them. These now flock by the thousands each spring to the river's mouth, where the salmon have their young, and gorge at leisure. As a result, those charged with nursing the salmon back to robust health have a new plan to protect them:

shoot the birds.
Joyce Casey, chief of the environmental resources branch at the Army Corps of Engineers office in Portland, said that for young salmon headed seaward, the hungry horde of about 30,000 double-crested cormorants on East Sand Island has posed a

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risk no less serious than that created by some of the dams her agency built.

Butch Smith, a fisherman, said that killing thousands of the birds "is the one thing out of anything else we can do to recover salmon fastest."

But Stan Senner of the National Audubon Society argues that to kill off some of the cormorants here, which represent one-quarter of the birds' western population, is "totally inappropriate."

He said it was possible to shoo them away, noting: "They came from somewhere else. They can go back to somewhere else."

But efforts to encourage the birds to move have been, at best, inconclusive; the cormorants often return to East Sand Island.

The wisdom of using lethal means to tinker with the new natural order of things created by human activities provokes sharp debate.

This debate is different from ones about killing wolves, coyotes or prairie dogs to protect livestock. Here, both species, the one to be killed and the one to be protected, belong in the wild.



NEW YORK TIMES

A tern carries a salmon smelt on East Sand Island near Astoria, Ore.

"This a fascinating issue of how we as a society make choices about how we're going to use our resources for the benefit of one interest in society to the detriment of another," Casey said.

This was true when the Columbia and Snake River dams were built to bring cheap hydropower to the region; it was to the benefit of growing communities, but drastically to the detriment of salmon, whose way to spawning grounds was often impeded by the structures and who were sometimes killed by the dams' spinning turbines. Thirteen of 19 salmon populations in the Columbia River have been listed either as threatened or endangered.

Ritchie Graves, a fisheries biologist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, said that the slow improvement in the abundance of endangered salmon on the Columbia River had helped create the current predicament.

He added that the salmon were responding to the agency's efforts, and the birds around the region were responding to the improved salmon numbers: "If you're a predator in California or southern Oregon and you don't have anything to eat, how many years before you move somewhere else?"

For cormorants around the West, "somewhere else" often turned out to be East Sand Island, on the Washington state side of the river and close to the spot where the Columbia meets the Pacific Ocean.

Hong Kong police clear hundreds from disorderly protest highlighting rising fears about China 7/3/14

WEST HAWAII TODAY

HONG KONG — In a rare scene of disorder, Hong Kong authorities cleared out hundreds of protesters who blocked part of the city's financial district early Wednesday, a high-profile reflection of rising anxiety over Beijing's tightening grip on the little enclave of incomplete democracy at the southeastern edge of Communist China.

Police arrested 511 people who staged an unauthorized overnight sit-in on an avenue running through the heart of the city after a rally the day before in which tens of thousands of demonstrators marched in the streets to push for the right to elect their leader free of limits Beijing wants to impose.

The protest's messy aftermath is the latest sign of worries that, with Hong Kong only a third of the way through a 50-year period in which mainland China is supposed to stay largely hands-off from the city's affairs, Beijing is failing to keep its end of the bargain.

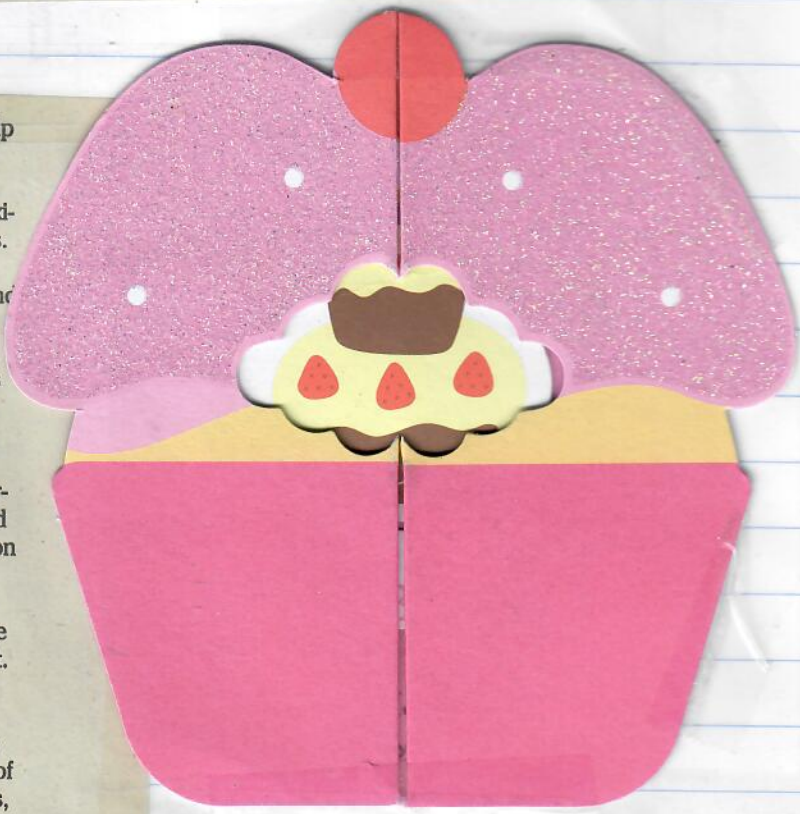
Scientists have recommended that the corps help the salmon by cutting the cormorant population by nearly two-thirds, to a maximum of 5,939 nesting pairs. To do this, the shooting would begin in 2015 and end in 2018, leaving 4,000 dead birds a year.

Blaine Parker, a fisheries biologist for the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission, likes the plan.

"To continue to allow cormorants to grow unchecked is a serious barrier to salmon recovery," he said.

But Senner said some of the scientific analysis in the corps' plan was insufficient.

"We're not persuaded they have fully explored ways of improving habitats elsewhere or other means of dispersing" the cormorants, he said.



TITLE: Magnificent and Mystical Marine Turtles: Cultural Links to Conservation

BY: George H. Balazs
Regional Vice Chair for Oceania
IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group
ItsaHonuWorldinHawaii@hotmail.com

9/23/2014
for CUHK
30th ANNIVERSARY

ABSTRACT: Seven species of ocean turtles exist globally as the descendants of ancient and resilient reptilian lineages that have adapted and survived for millions of years. Over the course of human history, an array of relationships has developed with turtles, and especially marine turtles amongst coastal and island peoples. Turtles are woven deeply into the cultural and traditional fabric of humanity, with uses ranging from food for families; sacrifices to the Gods; pets; utilitarian implements; ornamentation; medicine; funerary; foretelling the future; and spiritual strength and protection. Today all seven species of marine turtles are considered endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with the exception of the population of green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) in the Hawaiian Islands. Several other sea turtle populations besides Hawaii are also showing remarkable restoration from over-exploitation due to efficient fishing technologies and human encroachment into previously pristine turtle habitats. At the same time there are many sea turtle stocks at seriously low levels that continue to decline. This dichotomy in sea turtle conservation status is one of the great challenges of our time in balancing appropriate protective measures along with limited sustainable use, where such harvest and other forms of human utilization might be advantageous to both turtles and people. Conservation strengths and weaknesses of the life history of all sea turtles include: migrations over great distances to breed; keen navigational abilities; coming ashore to lay eggs in the sand; newly hatched young that travel far from shore to live on the high seas; and relatively slow rates of growth causing delayed adult sexual maturity. Successful conservation programs that endure are best built with local communities as their foundation. National legislation and international conventions, based on sound ecological principles, clearly also have importance. However, strategies for conservation are made robust and equitable when they integrate cultural and traditional components forged at the local level by the very people closest to the turtles and their environment. China and all of East Asia have vigorous and growing sea turtle conservation programs that deserve praise, support, and partnership to improve the status of regional stocks.

This presentation will rely heavily on photography and other imagery to illustrate the above biological facets of sea turtles, of human and turtle cultural links, and the speaker's life experiences and conservation viewpoints.

"P^ASOTRONIC MATRIX"

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185

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for 3000
5/8/2014 ONLINE in 3 minutes

MAGNIFICENT AND MYSTICAL MARINE TURTLES: CULTURAL LINKS TO CONSERVATION"

3 Speakers before me, 1 after ~100 ALL invited

- East ASIA PP
- MTSG Power Point
- XUNLIAO PP
- LIUCHU PP

see
Print
outs

HONG KONG
need some inside points
about CUHK

CUHK 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Cultivate our partnerships: NOAA Fisheries will set shared goals and targets that provide leadership on significant regional, national, and international objectives. We will engage the expertise, capacity, and resources of our partners—including partners within NOAA and DOC and in other federal agencies, Regional Fishery Management Councils, Regional Ocean Partnerships, Interstate and International Commissions, states, tribes, academia, industry, environmental organizations, and foreign governments—to leverage assets that advance our mission. Partnerships are vital to our mission functions and should be maintained and fostered, particularly in areas such as cooperative research, species recovery, aquaculture, habitat protection and restoration, and enforcement. At the same time, we will explore alternative funding options—such as reimbursable agreements, cost recovery, and resource rents—subject to governing appropriations and other legislation.

Sustain a professional workforce: Consistent with the NOAA Administrator's AGM priorities, NOAA Fisheries will focus on people, teams, and tools to advance organizational excellence. Even in a budget-limited and downsized environment, we will continue to place a high value on our people. Retaining and supporting a talented and motivated workforce is critical to achieving our goals. We will work to provide our workforce with the tools, support, training, and career opportunities to excel and thereby reflect their

ISTS 34
NEW ORLEANS

TURTLES, PEOPLE, TEMPLES AND GODS: CULTURAL ADVENTURES AT XIAO LIUQIU ISLAND
BUILDING CONNECTIONS FOR CONSERVATION BETWEEN TAIWAN, HONG KONG AND
HAWAII.

George BALAZS¹
Ka-yan NG²
Tien-cheng WANG³
Yao-wen TSAI³
Jian-wei ZENG⁴
Ching-ju HUNG³
Hai-yin WANG³

¹ Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center NOAA, Honolulu, Hawaii

² City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China

³ Liuqiu Village, Ping Tung County, Taiwan

⁴ Zong Shang District, Taipei City, Taiwan

Successful sea turtle conservation programs that endure are best built with local communities as their foundation. National legislation and international conventions based on sound research findings clearly have importance. However, strategies for conservation are made robust and equitable when they integrate cultural and traditional components forged at the local level by the very people closest to the turtles and their environment. During 2011-2013, we (GB and KN) made five leisure visits to Xiao Liuqiu, a 6.8 km² island located at 22° 20'N, 120° 22'E, just 15 km off the southwest coast of Taiwan. The island is rich with numerous Tao and Buddhist temples serving as exquisite dwellings for an array of venerable Chinese Gods. Xiao Liuqiu's economy is substantially based on distant-water fishing and, increasingly, on ecotourism involving visitors from nearby Taiwan. The main purpose of our explorations has been to learn about and experience Taiwanese culture through the daily lives of Xiao Liuqiu's 12,000 residents. Paramount to these visits has been the nurturing of friendships with local families, based on a strong mutual interest in the conservation of green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) occurring prominently year-round in the island's 12 kms of coastal waters. Seasonal nesting at low levels also takes place on several small sand beaches. Numerous turtles can often be seen foraging while snorkeling and from shoreline cliffs, perhaps rivaling such sightings in Hawaii. As guests at Xiao Liuqiu, our principal activity has been to listen and learn from our hosts, and to freely share biological knowledge about sea turtles linked to our own personal experiences with turtles and people in the greater China region, Japan and Hawaii. The key to lasting partnerships for balanced and sustainable conservation action is to build genuine trust and respect, with patience, at the person-to-person level. This presentation explores and photographically illustrates unique aspects of the Xiao Liuqiu culture relevant to current conservation challenges and opportunities. The following web sites provide background and insights into two of our visits: <<http://akepa.hpa.edu/~mrice/turtle/liuqiu.pdf>>; <<http://akepa.hpa.edu/~mrice/st.htm>>. China and all of East Asia have vigorous and growing sea turtle conservation programs that deserve praise and partnership to improve the status of regional stocks. We thank Professor I-Jiunn Cheng for kindly introducing us to Xiao Liuqiu during our initial visit in October 2011.

TITLE: M

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TITLE: Magnificent Marine Turtles of the Hawaiian Islands: An Amazing 40-Year Rise to Abundance

BY: George H. Balazs
Regional Vice Chair for Oceania
IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group
ItsaHonuWorldinHawaii@hotmail.com

Seven species of ocean turtles exist globally as the descendants of ancient and resilient reptilian lineages that have adapted and survived for millions of years. Over the course of human history an array of relationships have developed with turtles, and especially marine turtles amongst coastal and island peoples. Turtles are woven deeply into the cultural, traditional and contemporary fabric of humanity, with uses ranging from: food for families; hunting and navigational skills, objects of commerce; sacrifices to the Gods; pets; utilitarian implements; ornamentation; medicine; funerary; foretelling the future; and spiritual strength and protection.

Today all seven species of marine turtles are considered endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with the exception of the population of green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) in the Hawaiian Islands. In 2012 Hawaii's green turtles were downlisted to IUCN's category of Least Concern following a comprehensive assessment by the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group (see <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/16285718/0>). Over the past 40 years Hawaii's green turtles have exhibited new behaviors and adaptations along with their increasing population and expansion into new habitats. These favorable changes have included: significant increases in terrestrial basking; nesting in the Main Hawaiian Islands; formation of underwater cleaning stations; daytime foraging in shallow water near shore; close co-existence with and tolerance of people; feeding on new types of vegetation; and the use of streams and rivers for underwater resting. Even more beneficial changes and acclimations can be expected in the future, including shifts in nesting to adapt to climate change and sea level rise, as sea turtles have successfully done with resiliency for millions of years.

Several other sea turtle populations besides Hawaii are also showing remarkable restoration from over-exploitation due to efficient fishing technologies and human encroachment into previously pristine turtle habitats. At the same time there are many sea turtle stocks at seriously low levels that continue to decline. This dichotomy in sea turtle conservation status is one of the great challenges of our time in balancing appropriate protective measures along with limited sustainable use, where such harvest and other forms of human utilization might be advantageous to both turtles and people.

Conservation strengths and weaknesses of the life history of all sea turtles include: migrations over great distances to breed; keen navigational abilities; coming ashore to lay eggs in the sand; newly hatched young that travel far from shore to live on the high seas; and in some areas relatively slow rates of growth causing delayed adult sexual maturity.

Successful conservation programs that endure are best built with local communities as their foundation. National legislation and international conventions, based on sound ecological principles, clearly also have importance. However, strategies for conservation are made robust and equitable when they integrate cultural and traditional components forged at the local level by the very people closest to the turtles and their environment. Japan and all of East Asia have vigorous and growing sea turtle conservation programs that deserve praise, support, and partnership to improve the status of regional stocks. The natural direction toward which we should be moving regarding sea turtles, as eloquently expressed by the Sea Turtle Association of Japan, is "to bring back rich and plentiful nature that allows and tolerates a diversity of values and world views."

In light of their 40-year rise to abundance, green turtles in the Hawaiian Islands constitute a unique experimental model to comprehensively understand the dynamics of a recovering sea turtles population. In addition, conservation and management practices in Hawaii, founded upon four decades of research results, can serve as a real-life learning ground for people in East Asia and other regions striving to save and sustain their own charismatic and culturally important sea turtles resources.

SHIPS OF OPPORTUNITY: RELEASING SATELLITE-TAGGED LOGGERHEADS ON THE HIGH-SEAS TO

by G.H. Balazs, M. Rice, D. Parker and J. Polovina

Life on the high seas is one of the last great frontiers for sea turtle exploration, inquiry, and discovery. In the Pacific Ocean, significant progress has begun in understanding the ecology and oceanic movements of juvenile pelagic loggerheads in northern and southern hemispheres comprising distinct genetic stocks derived from nesting beaches in Japan and New Caledonia/Australia respectively. Our advances in knowledge to date have been made possible by the availability of smaller satellite-linked tracking tags and the enhanced sensitivity of CLS Argos receivers on board orbiting satellites. We have overcome the immense challenge of directly capturing immature loggerheads on the high seas by substituting robust aquarium-reared turtles transported by ship for offshore release. Trained shipboard observers have also satellite-tagged and released pelagic long line by-catch turtles on the high seas. Turtles incidentally taken in offshore commercial pound nets targeting pelagic fish have also contributed to our international research partnership program. From 1997-2012, 523 loggerheads with satellite tags have been released, 374 of which were aquarium reared involving 14 deployments > 2003 from eight different ships, including cargo vessels, fishery training ships, a passenger liner, a French Navy ship, a fishing vessel, and a whale-watching tour boat. Eighty-eight turtles from the New Caledonia Aquarium des Lagons were released south of the equator, and 286 from the Port of Nagoya Public Aquarium Japan were released in northern latitudes. Carapace lengths ranged from 23-75 cm. Deployment locations included: the Kuroshio Current off Japan (30-35°N, 131-141°E); the Sea of Japan (37°N, 136°E); midway between Japan and Hawaii (33°N, 176°E), Japan (30-35°N, 131-141°E); the Sea of Japan (37°N, 136°E); midway between Japan and Hawaii (33°N, 176°E), midway between New Caledonia and New Zealand (30°S, 171°E); and 200nm southwest of New Caledonia (25°S, 163°E). Tracking lasted up to 1434 days in the northern hemisphere and 764 days in southern latitudes. Maximum distance traveled by a northern-stock turtle was 25,900 km and 15,290 km for a southern-stock turtle. Detailed findings to date of our pelagic loggerhead investigations are presented in 12 journal publications available at: <<http://akepa.hpa.edu/~mrice/sop/Pelagic.html>>. Three overall conclusions can be drawn from the success of our work: 1) International partnerships of mutual understanding, trust, and goodwill are essential to study sea turtle populations that span an ocean basin; 2) Aquarium-reared loggerheads released into appropriate high-seas habitats are acceptable replacements for the research of wild-captured turtles; and 3) Our voluminous archive of tracking data constitutes a significant resource for additional analytical approaches involving collaboration

POSTAL PARCEL (P72) 98-00-17-01

TO: George Balazs, NOAA IRC
1845 WNSR Blvd, Building 116 Honolulu, HI 96818
USA

FROM: [illegible]

POSTAGE: \$300.00 USD

3 TAGS (21981)

Customs form list their value as \$300.00 USD

Total For Research Only

98032925-193

CC2664859244 TM

3 SAT TAGS
RETURNED
BY MAIL

6/2014

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189

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SIMILARITIES

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- ISLANDS = SIZE =

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LOCAL CULTURE FOCUS ON THE SEA

EXPRESS

FISHING PORTS FOR DISTANT LONG LINE

GREEN TURTLES PROMINENT + Abund

Red ALGAL

FORAGING - RESTING ^{underwater} pelagic

Shallow near shore Limestone Reef

Viewing from Cliffs + SNORKEL / SCUBA

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Number of TRIPS: HONOLULU = 5 GB
2011; 11/12; 2/2013; 7/2013; 10/2013

7 FY

ALGAL food - Alcanthophora +

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6

BEIJING

6-4-14 H5-A

Lifting veil, China admits test pilots' deaths

Two Chinese test pilots were killed during development of the country's first aircraft carrier fighter wing, state media said, in a rare admission of problems with the hugely popular naval program.

The admission came in a report by the official Xinhua News Agency saying President Xi Jinping had signed an order awarding honorary titles to all pilots in the first squadron to conduct take-off and landing tests aboard the Liaoning, China's only aircraft carrier.

The original Xinhua report ran Aug. 28, but went largely overlooked at the time. It was picked up by American defense blogs and linked Friday to the blog of

the U.S. Naval Institute.

Carrier flight operations are inherently risky, and the loss of two pilots is far from unusual. However, China's military still operates under a shroud of secrecy and no deadly accidents relating to the carrier had been reported at the time.

China announced it had begun flight tests on the Liaoning in late 2012, fueling a wave of patriotic pride in the country's growing capabilities. State television ran hours of footage of planes landing and taking off, while Internet users across the country posted photos of themselves recreating the carrier flight crews' "all-clear" signal to the pilot.

Chinese carrier pilots fly

the J-15 fighter-bomber, a copy of Russia's Sukhoi Su-33.

China spent a decade refurbishing a derelict Soviet-era carrier bought from Ukraine before commissioning it as the Liaoning in 2012. It is part of a major expansion of the Chinese navy that includes sophisticated new surface ships and submarines. The ship is slower and smaller than U.S. aircraft carriers and doesn't carry as many aircraft.

The Liaoning is still conducting sea trials and Chinese defense officials haven't said when, or even if, it will receive its full complement of aircraft.

Associated Press

Handwritten notes on the right margin: "TALES ETC. U.S. RESISTANCE ISL" and "Go SA II E T" with a bracketed box containing "il Ble J".

12/14

Resources Management
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
P.O. Box 52
Hawaii National Park, HI 96718

During the 2013-2014 Nene breeding season, 54 nest attempts and 40 fledglings were confirmed. The population at last estimate is 251, and is the largest population the park has achieved since recovery efforts began in the early 1970's! Burrow activity is still being summarized for 'Ua'u for 2014. In 2013, 102 nests were checked, with 71 determined active, and 29 fledged birds. The 2014 nesting season was still going at the time of writing for the hawksbill turtle. To date, 11 females have been documented, including 4 newly tagged individuals, and 38 nests confirmed. Nests occurred at 'Apua Point, Kamehame, Punalu'u, 'Awili Point and Pohue Bay, and activity (tracks and digs) was discovered at additional beaches. Added to this was one remarkable rescue of a distressed hawksbill. The female was found swimming in shallow water inside a narrow 15-ft deep crack a few steps inland and parallel from the beach. She had evidently fallen into the crack

while attempting to find a nest site and was unable to find her way back to the sea. During the two-day rescue operation, a combined team of park staff, UH cooperators and volunteers was able to confine her to a section of the crack where they were able to safely haul her up. After a careful inspection to make sure there were no serious injuries, she was released and made her way back to the ocean. The native plant restoration team planted 13,948 individuals of 46 native species. A whopping twice as many plantings than the previous year (6,578)! Among these plantings were 10 federally listed species, including one recent park addition, a lowland loulou (*Pritchardia lanigera*) which was identified near the Kahuku unit. Warmer than normal weather resulted in a lot of coqui frogs heard this year. These included frogs heard in several new sites below Hawai'i Volcanoes Observatory and at Mauna Ulu. In all, 141 frogs were removed from the park, with dozens remaining at-large.

Dr. Kelly Stewart - "LIFE IS TOUGH, MAKE A JOKE" (89)
MM & TD - MT Genetic Program

TAXES
ETC.
US CITIZEN
RESIDENT ABROAD

TRAVEL TO TAIWAN - "Religious & purposes"

"SLANDER" definition:

"Good Samaritan" -
SAN LONG GONG - Luchiu

"MAZU
EMBODIMENT of the VIRGIN MARY TO
THE PEOPLE OF CHINA"

"Bleed ^{out} ONE'S LIFE'S Blood and sell it
DOWN THE SEWER"
= NOAA PIFSC



808-442-7258

www.AlohaKayaksMaui.com

Skeletons in Our Closet

Sea turtle specimens at the Bernice Pauahi

ISTS 35
Molly

There are many advantages to natural history collection
conservation programs to archive well-documented
diverse collection of taxonomically identified species
variety of research opportunities without the financial
Specimen data, such as localities and collection dates
to be calibrated with time, which makes it possible
and to track those patterns in relation to environmental
an educational standpoint, donated specimens can help
generate awareness within the public about the importance of
sea turtle conservation. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum
(MTRP) recently partnered with the Japanese Government
which was collected in the Pacific Islands. This collection
vastly improved the Bishop Museum's holdings of
and most diverse collection of sea turtle specimens of the world.
And it has more than 100 specimens of the world's
to 125. This postcard is part of a series of 100
this large and diverse collection. The MTRP has made
MTRP has made it possible to share this collection with
ensured that the specimens are properly cared for and
outreach to the public about the importance of sea turtle
conserving sea turtles.

779-2304

Japan Tokushima-ken Kaifu-gun Minami-twon Hiwawa
Hiwawa sea turtle museum.
TEL 0884-77-1110

路
北京市海淀区中关村北大街 127-1 号
北大科技园创新中心 401

李薇 (收)

(100080)

DI LOEI BEIJING

Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii USA

Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center NOAA, Honolulu, Hawaii USA

Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center NOAA, Honolulu, Hawaii USA

Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii USA

Jeffrey Seminoff <jeffrey.seminoff@noaa.gov>

Mon, Nov 10, 2014 at 7:

o: Jeffrey Seminoff <Jeffrey.Seminoff@noaa.gov>, Heather Haas <Heather.Haas@noaa.gov>, Tomo Eguchi <tomo.eguchi@noaa.gov>, George Balazs <george.balazs@noaa.gov>, Kyle Van Houtan - NOAA Federal <Kyle.VanHoutan@noaa.gov>, Robin Waples <Robin.Waples@noaa.gov>, Stacy Hargrove <Stacy.Hargrove@noaa.gov>, Dennis Klemm <Dennis.Klemm@noaa.gov>, Pat Opay <Patrick.Opay@noaa.gov>, Peter Dutton <Peter.Dutton@noaa.gov>, "AnnMarie_Lauritsen@fws.gov Lauritsen" <AnnMarie_Lauritsen@fws.gov>, Earl Possardt <Earl_Possardt@fws.gov>, Susan Pultz <Susan.Pultz@noaa.gov>, Michael Jensen <Michael.Jensen@noaa.gov>, Camryn Allen - NOAA Affiliate <Camryn.Allen@noaa.gov>, Erin Seney - NOAA Affiliate <erin.seney@noaa.gov>

SRT

All

Just wanted to give an update that I just saw in the OPR Priorities of the Week newsletter. Susan and Ann Marie put a HUGE amount of work into this.

FYI...

Jeff



Proposed Rule to
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Timeline: This item
for the petition was
December.

Background: On F
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Degree of Contro
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RIN: Not yet assign

Update: No update



Proposed Rule to Identify and List as Threatened or Endangered 11 Green Turtle Distinct Population Segments under the Endangered Species Act and 12-Month Finding on Petition to Identify and Delist the Hawaiian Green Turtle Population:

Timeline: This item is exempt from OMB review and will publish in the Federal Register. Statutory deadline for the petition was February 16, 2013. We expect to submit the proposed rule to NOAA and DOC GC in December.

Background: On February 16, 2012, NOAA Fisheries and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (the Services) received a petition from the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs to identify the Hawaiian green turtle population as a distinct population segment and "delist" it under the Endangered Species Act. On August 1, 2012, the Services determined that the petition presented substantial information (i.e., petitioned action may be warranted) and initiated a status review. The proposed rule identifies and proposes to list 11 green turtle distinct population segments as threatened or endangered. We do not find the delisting of any distinct population segment (including the "Hawaiian") warranted at this time.

Degree of Controversy: Moderate (high in Hawaii). Changes in classification to distinct population segments of green turtles will draw attention from many constituents. The Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs has petitioned us to delist the "Hawaiian" distinct population segment, but we did not find this warranted.

IN: Not yet assigned (PR3: Susan Pultz/Jennifer Schultz)

Update: No updates as of 11/6/14. ←



Galapagos Tortoise
Genus: *Geochelone*
Species: *nigra*
Adult size: Length, up to 122 cm
Adult weight: Up to 227 kg
Habitat: Volcanic islands of the Galapagos archipelago
Surviving number: Estimated at 10,000—15,000
Photographed by Frans Lanting

For FY 2015 our focus remains on the two core mandates:

- Ensure the productivity and sustainability of fisheries¹ and fishing communities through science based decision-making and compliance with regulations.
- Recover and conserve protected resources through the use of sound natural and social sciences.

All other NOAA Fisheries programs, projects, and investments (including science and technology, habitat conservation, enforcement, international affairs, and aquaculture) shall be designed and conducted in a manner that supports these core mandates.

NOAA Fisheries will continue to implement ecosystem-based management to achieve these mission functions. Ecosystem-based management is informed by science to protect and sustain diverse and productive ecosystems and the services approach that incorporates



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 Fax: (808) 924-6698
 Lucoral@pixi.com
 LucoralHawaii@gmail.com

www.Floralu.com

Hawaii Taiwanese Center *Service Taiwanese Community in Hawaii

To: Addressee's Last Name	First
YI-CHEN, CHEN	
Business	
NO. 10, LN 317	
Address	
DAMING RD, DALI DIST	
City	State/Province Post Code
TAICHUNG CITY 412	
Country	Telephone/Fax or Email
TAIWAN	

路 317 巷 10 號

No.10, Ln. 317, Daming Rd., Dali Dist., Taichung City
 412, Taiwan
 陳乙甄 YI-CHEN, CHEN(Aeirl)

CHRIS & LIONE

Agman
 91-1057 Kaula St 4E
 Ewa Beach, HI 96706

ADDRESSEE'S INFORMATION		
To: Addressee's Last Name	First Name	MI
NG	YICK-HUNG	CHRISTY
Business Name (if applicable)		
Address (Number, street, suite, apt., P.O. Box, etc.)	ROOM 1622, 16/F, KING FAT HOUSE, CHEUNG FAT EST.	
Postal Code	City	
TSING XI		
Province	Country (Full name, not abbreviation)	
N.T.	HONG KONG SA	
Telephone / Fax Number or Email Address	852 632 47780	

DKI INSTITUTE DANIEL KINOWE INSTITUTE.COM
Sara Jt sdaly@dkii.ORG

199

Cultivate our partnerships: NOAA Fisheries will set shared goals and targets that provide leadership on significant regional, national, and international objectives. We will engage the expertise, capacity, and resources of our partners—including partners within NOAA and DOC and in other federal agencies, Regional Fishery Management Councils, Regional Ocean Partnerships, Interstate and International Commissions, states, tribes, academia, industry, environmental organizations, and foreign governments—to leverage assets that advance our mission. Partnerships are vital to our mission functions and should be maintained and fostered, particularly in areas such as cooperative research, species recovery, aquaculture, habitat protection and restoration, and enforcement. At the same time, we will explore alternative funding options—such as reimbursable agreements, cost recovery, and resource rents—subject to governing appropriations and other legislation.

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FT FY 2015 NOAA Fisheries Priorities Statement

22 August 14

commitment to NOAA and its mission. Continued development of opportunities such as the Quantitative Ecology and Socioeconomics Training (QUEST) program, NOAA's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) Sea Grant cooperative institutes, and the Living Marine Resources Cooperative Science Center will provide a flow of new scientists into the agency.

YUN-CHEN SAME BIRTHDAY
Office add
Chialing's office
115
屏東縣車城鄉後灣
村後灣路2號
生物組 李宗賢
Taiwan ROC
Li Tsung-Hsien

台北市南港區研究院路二段70巷28號
三樓A305室 湯森林老師研究室
馮加伶 收



Area
 sq. foot
 sq. yard
 cu. ft. of wood
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 ft. high
 18-12
 and 1

Weight
 oz. (av.)
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Length
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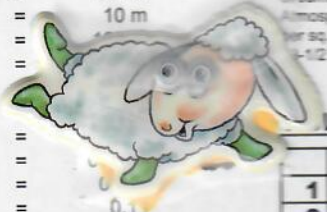
**Of All The Things One Can Take
 When Visiting a New Place
 the Most Important is an
 Open Spirit**

訪客は必ず心を開いて、新しい場所を訪れること。
 (訪客は必ず心を開いて。)

- 1 meter (m) = 100 cm
- 1 millimeter (mm) = 0.001 m
- 1 centimeter (cm) = 0.01 m
- 1 decimeter (dm) = 0.1 m
- 1 decameter (dkm) = 10 m
- 1 hectometer (hm) =
- 1 kilometer (km) =

1 cu. ft. of water = 7.48 liquid gals.
 and weighs 62.425 lbs.
 Diameter of circle x 3.1416 =
 circumference
 Atmospheric pressure is 14.7 lbs.
 per sq. in. at sea level
 1-12 cu. ft. of air weighs 1 lb.

1 acre = 43,560 sq. ft.
 640 acres = 1 sq. mile
 An acre measures 208.71 ft. on
 each side.
 A section of land is 36 sq. miles.
 A quarter section is 90 acres.
 A township is 36 sq. miles.



CAPACITY

- 1 liter (l) = 100 cl
- 1 milliliter (ml) =
- 1 centiliter (cl) =
- 1 deciliter (dl) = 0.1 l
- 1 decaliter (dkl) = 10 l
- 1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 l
- 1 kiloliter (kl) = 1,000 l

WEIGHT

- 1 gram (g) = 100 cg
- 1 milligram (mg) = 0.001 g
- 1 centigram (cg) = 0.01 g
- 1 decigram (dg) = 0.1 g
- 1 decagram (dkg) = 10 g
- 1 hectogram (hg) = 100 g
- 1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 g

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Basilica Cathedral of Lima



THE CATHEDRAL OF LIMA IN THE HISTORY

In the Lima Foundation, Francisco Pizarro assigned a lot to build the Main Church. Lima had begun to exist as a small village and that first church was still very far from the one it would be the Primate Metropolitan Cathedral of Peru. The current Cathedral is the third cathedral built on the same land with increasing dimensions.



The first church inaugurated in 1540 was only a small Chapel, but was in this humble building where Paulo III raised the archbishopric Headquarters in 1541. In 1546 the same Supreme Pontiff made it higher up to archdiocese.

The Archbishop Gerónimo de Loayza built the second Cathedral church bigger, inaugurated in 1551; but it resulted also small to the city which would be the Peru Viceroy's Capital, the same which was anticipated on a long term. Finally, was planned the third Cathedral, with the Sevilla and Jaén models, but its grandeur size surpassed the possibilities of the small city that Lima was on that time.



Finally, a more realistic project was fulfilled by architect Francisco Becerra, who initiates the works though 1584. After the Becerra death in 1605, the position of the Main Master of Construction was assumed by the "alarife" Juan Martínez de Arzona, who finished the church body in 1622.

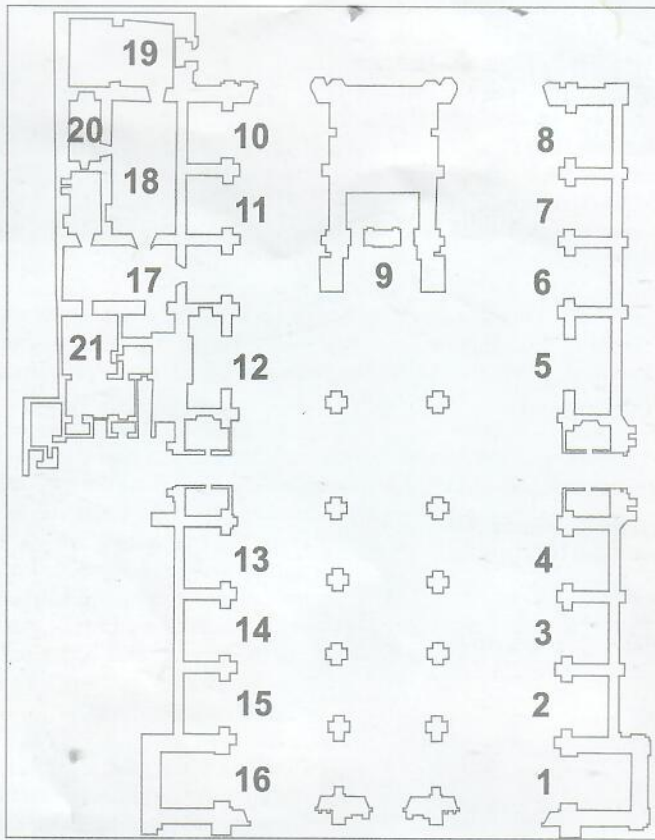
Stylistically, the Cathedral of Lima is extended to all viceroys period; it was the more continued work of the works performed in Lima. Each period left in the Cathedral its spirit and memory; any other viceroys church can equal to that in relation to the variety of the plastic forms applied on her: gothic-elizabethan, renaissance, baroque, neoclassical and neocolonial.

The Cathedral of Lima constitutes an emblematic monument of the city, as religious focus and as coffer of its richness; to complete generations of Peruvians it was the spiritual place by self-determination; its bells regulate the population life until the half of XX century around. For the Lima's inhabitants their principal church was a true reliquary and they could vain of it, easily.



Museum of Religious Art

MUSEUM OF RELIGIOUS ART OF THE LIMA CATHEDRAL



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Chapel-Sepulcher of Francisco Pizarro | 11. Chapel of Our Lady of the Peace (The Holiest) |
| 2. Chapel of Saint John the Baptist | 12. Chapel of Our Lady of Evangelization |
| 3. Chapel of Our Lady of the Candlemass | 13. Chapel of Saint Rose (Peruvian Saints) |
| 4. Chapel of Saint Toribio de Mogrovejo | 14. Chapel of Our Lady of La Antigua |
| 5. Chapel of Saint Anne (Saint John the Evangelist) | 15. Chapel of Saint Joseph (The Holy Family) |
| 6. Chapel of The Visitation | 16. Baptistry |
| 7. Chapel of Souls (The Immaculate) | 17. Antisacristy |
| 8. Chapel of the Sacred Heart (Assumption) | 18. Sacristy |
| 9. Main Altar and the Choir Stalls | 19. Chapter Room |
| 10. Chapel of Saint Apolonia | 20. Shroder Room (Room of the Treasure) |
| | 21. Brazzini Room |



The Main Altar (9) is delimited by the Choir Stalls; it is an exceptional frame as very few world cathedrals can be boasted about. In the center is raised the baldachin of columns sculpted by Matías Maestro in 1806.

Then, the Saint Apolonia Chapel (10), in the side of the Gospel, which is also the title of the open front of the wall to the street. The roman saint, patron of the dentists, has an image sculpted by Juan Martínez Montañés, in 1625, which occupies the only niche. This is one of the sculptural jewels of the Cathedral.

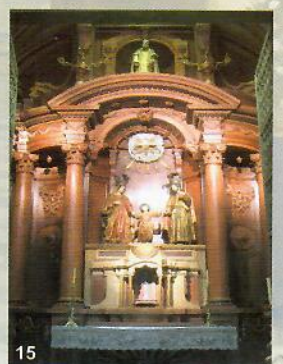
Then, the Our Lady of the Peace Chapel or The Holiest was built (11). The discreet retable it owns currently comes from the disappeared Saint Juan de Dios or Saint Diego Hospital Church, the same that pertained to the Cathedral from 1850.

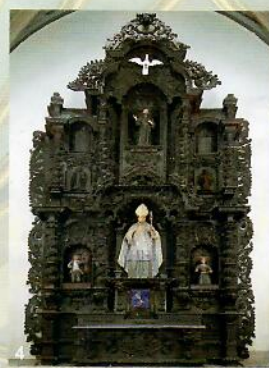
Then, the Our Lady of the Evangelization Chapel (12), in which was placed the big altarpiece baroque of La Concepción (The Conception), this was a work of Asensio de Salas in 1654. The four blocks of columns constituted by three ones of different height and thickness are brought out. The shining tiles of the Master Juan del Corral in 1656. In 1988, John Paul II changed the title to Our Lady of Evangelization.

The retable of Saint Rose of Lima is placed in the Chapel of the same name (13). It is constituted by two bodies and three streets defined by Solomonic columns. The retable is crowned by a big eyepiece circular. Its polychromy is also hidden under a barniz layer.

The following Chapel is that of Our Virgin of La Antigua (14). It accommodates the image of this Virgin coming from Sevilla, since the last years of the XIX century. The Real University of Saint Marcos was the patron of this Chapel.

Finally, we have the Saint Joseph Chapel (15), patron saint of the brotherhood of the carpenters. In the niche of the retable the sculptural group of the Holy Family, sculpted by Pedro Muñoz de Alvarado in 1633.





Our Major Basilica is a museum in itself and its environments are part of its museum route, it is only necessary to travel a route around its Chapels-niches, closed with beautiful wooden grille "abalaustradas". They were property of brotherhood or from private individuals, in which were digged tombs to bury of its owners. In some cases they were installed altarpieces, tombs to bury his owners; in some cases Retable-sepulcher and all was decorated with beautiful retable baroque for XVII and XVIII centuries.

The first Chapel of the Epistle Side was the Baptistry of the Cathedral originally (1). It was fitted out on 1891 to place in it a corpse apocryphal of Francisco Pizarro, a city founder. In 1977 the authentic Pizarro remains were found, this was confirmed after a serious analysis. The remains are the same are observed by the people. This Chapel has beautiful panels of Venetian mosaics with scenes of Peru's discovery and the Pizarro coat of arms.

In the contiguous Chapel (2) is installed the retable of Saint John the Baptist, the same had belonged to the Monastery of La Concepción Church. It is a beautiful piece carved in Sevilla by the sculptor Juan Martínez Montañés. In the central street of the retable appears the Crucified Christ, magnificent work of the same sculptor. Under of it the extended box with the sculpture of the Precursor head is place over a solver as it is related in the Gospel. The protude decorating it has scenes of the Baptist life. This work is a credit for Lima Cathedral.

The third Chapel, Our Lady of the Candlemass (3), was dedicated to Saint Crispin and Saint Crispiniano, patron saints of the brotherhood of the shoemakers. It has a neoclassical style retable, Matías Maestro worked in 1796. Some elements of the Virgin litanies, likewise sober medallions and garlands with musical instruments arrived from the academic French baroque.

The fourth Chapel is consecrated to Saint Toribio de Mogrovejo (4). On them

are placed some relics of the Saint Lima Archbishop and posthum decorations. It has one altarpiece of mahogany with two bodies and three roads, received from Belen Honor church, which polychromy is hidden under a thick layer of varnish. It belongs to the best tradition of the Lima altarpiece pertaining to the first half of XVIII century.

The following Chapel is the Saint Anne Chapel (5). It belonged to Mr. Nicolás de Ribera y Laredo, first Major of the city, who ordered to place in it, his sepulcher and the one of his wife. The altarpiece we have seen now belonged originally to the Lord of the Consolation Chapel (first the Baptistry and today Pizarro). It represents an intermediate between the baroque and neoclassical styles, because its structure and design are baroques but clearly in transition to the new style. It could be dated to the 1780 decade.

Then, the Visitation Chapel (6). The altarpiece is an anonymous work of the neoclassical period. The sculptural joint prevalent in this Chapel, according to Monsignor Antonio San Cristóbal, was a sculpture of Juan Martínez de Arzona (1605). On this point, Rafael Ramos Sosa, on the basis of the formal study of the work, attribute it to Juan Martínez Montañés because this is in accordance with the aesthetics of the *God of the Wood*.

The seventh Chapel is dedicated to the Blessed Souls of the Purgatory (7); currently the altarpiece-sepulcher pertaining to the viceroy-archbishop Diego Morcillo y Rubio de Auñón can be observed, this was a work of the assembler Felipe Santiago Palomino (1743). It belongs to the best Lima baroque style pertaining to the half of the XVIII century.

On the last Chapel of this side (8) the altarpiece of Saint Joseph has been incorporated to this. It belongs to the last baroque of the XVIII century and is constituted by two bodies of three streets. It has carved woods representing scenes of the Saint Joseph life and a prominence of the Virgin Assumption was placed on the centre. This is another one of the works which enhanced the Lima Cathedral.







FIND YOUR PARK

Kalaupapa

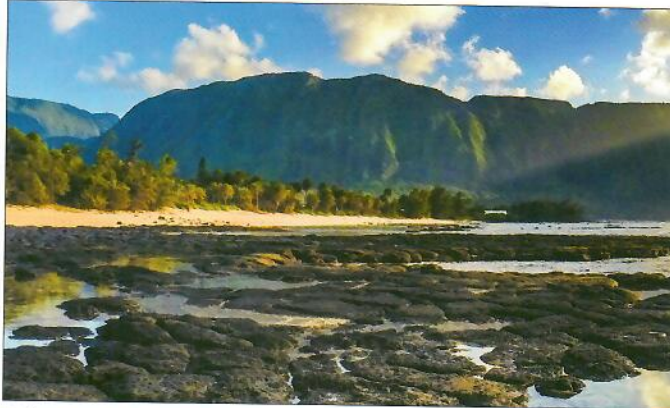
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

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FIND YOUR PARK

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Kalaupapa National Historical Park on the north shore of Molokai.

Enduring Spirit, Sacred Ground

Kalaupapa National Historical Park (NHP) preserves two Hansen's Disease (leprosy) settlements on the island of Molokai in Hawai'i. Since 1866, more than 8000 people afflicted with the disease, mostly Hawaiians, were sent to Kalaupapa to live out their lives in isolation. Today, the park is a refuge for the few remaining patient-residents who are cured, and the disease poses no public threat. The park is open to the public; however, visitation is limited in accordance with Hawai'i State Law to order to protect the privacy of the remaining patient-residents.

Planning Your Visit

All park visitors must be part of a scheduled commercial tour and require a permit. Tours and permits are offered by Damien Tours (808-567-6171) or Kalaupapa Rare Adventure, LLC (808-567-6088). Visitors are encouraged to make reservations in advance. For more information, refer to the park webpage: <http://www.nps.gov/kala/planyourvisit>.

In 2015-2016, the park will be hosting several community events. Be on the lookout for the "Find Your Park" logo on flyers around Molokai. All events first come, first served.

Kalaupapa National Historical Park
P.O. Box 2222
Kalaupapa, HI 96742
808-567-6802
www.nps.gov/kala

2016
National Park Service
CENTENNIAL




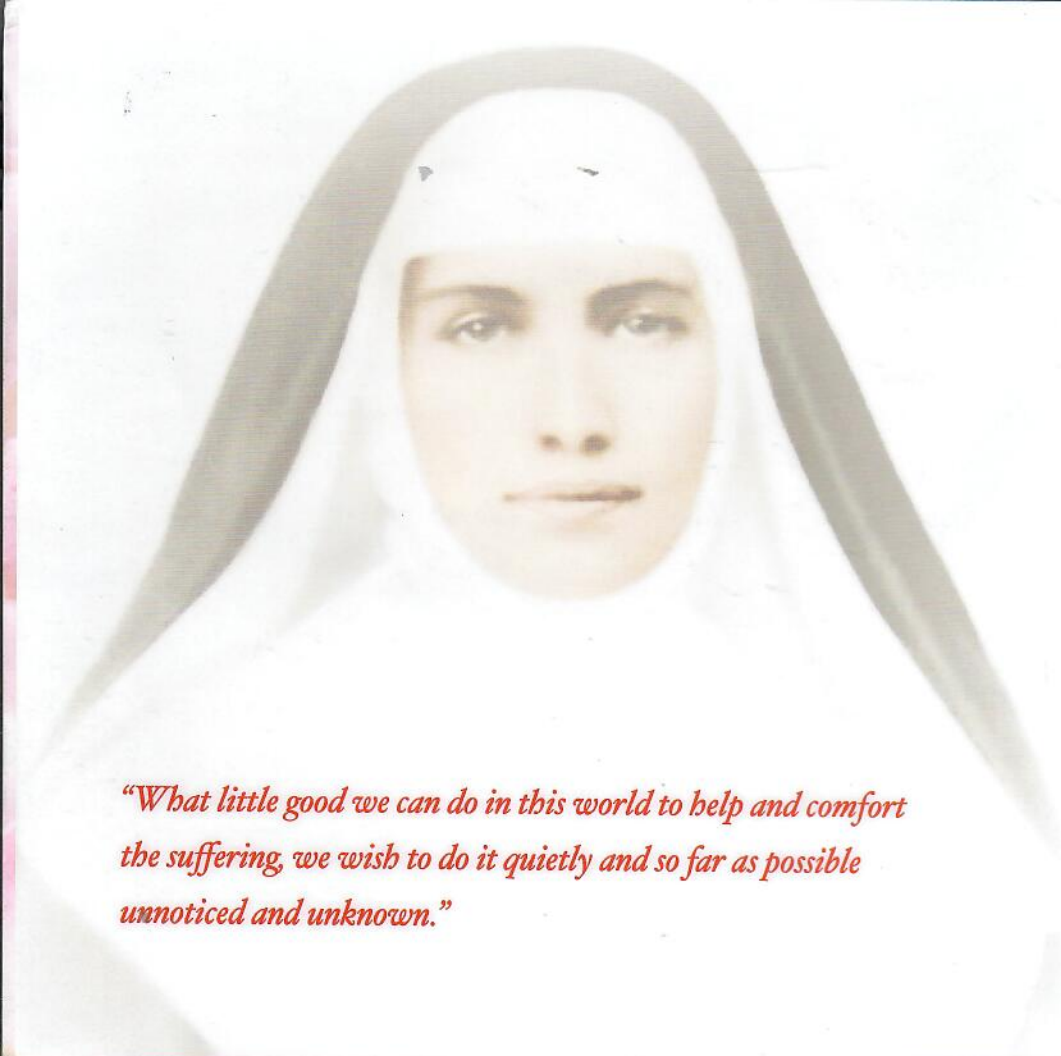
131 YEARS

Saint Marianne Cope



*The 'uhane or spirit of St. Marianne is
alive and well in all of us in Hawai'i!*

Sisters of St. Francis

**SISTERS
of ST. FRANCIS**
of the Neumann Communities



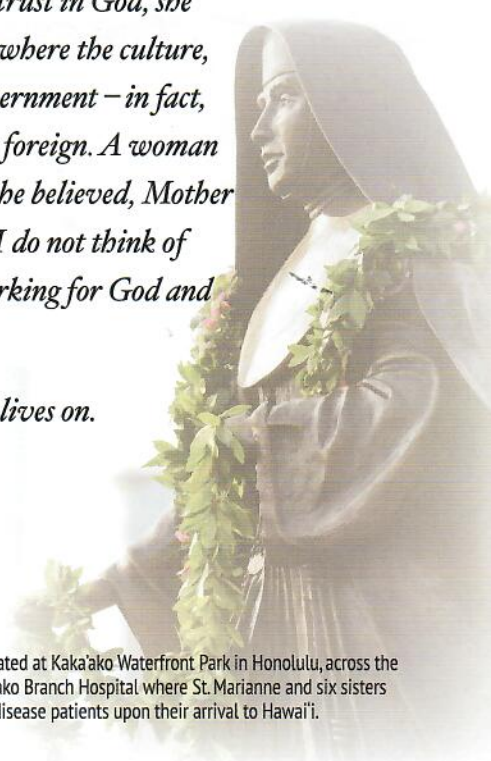
“What little good we can do in this world to help and comfort the suffering, we wish to do it quietly and so far as possible unnoticed and unknown.”



One hundred thirty-one years ago, in 1883, St. Marianne Cope arrived with six sisters from Syracuse, N.Y. to the shores of the Sandwich Islands to care for the kingdom's poor abandoned children. Responding to a call from King Kalakaua, Queen Kapi'olani, and the Hawai'i Board of Health, Mother Marianne, the second provincial general of the Sisters of St. Francis, left her family and the sisters to whom she was a spiritual mentor, to come to the islands.

Placing her total trust in God, she embraced a place where the culture, language and government – in fact, everything – was foreign. A woman who lived what she believed, Mother Marianne said: “I do not think of reward. I am working for God and do so cheerfully.”

Today, her legacy lives on.



St. Marianne Cope statue located at Kaka'ako Waterfront Park in Honolulu, across the street from the former Kaka'ako Branch Hospital where St. Marianne and six sisters first ministered to Hansen's disease patients upon their arrival to Hawai'i.



“The legacy of St. Marianne and the Sisters of St. Francis is about meeting the unmet needs of Hawai‘i’s people,”

Sister William Marie Eleniki

*President, St. Francis Healthcare Foundation of Hawai‘i
Honolulu, Hawai‘i*

The healthcare system is always careful to make decisions with St. Marianne as a guiding example. “The legacy of St. Marianne and the Sisters of St. Francis is about meeting the unmet needs of Hawai‘i’s people,” says Sister William Marie. “The sisters’ compassion continues to this day.”

Sister Olivia Gibson

Prayer Ministry, Honolulu, Hawai‘i

Life is unpredictable, and Sister Olivia just goes with the flow, always open to God’s will for her. “Retirement is taking one day at a time,” she says. “I spend my quality time praying for my sisters, my friends, people who ask for prayers, and for the students whom I taught 60 years ago, who still keep in touch.”



Sister Cheryl Wint

*Pastoral Associate, St. Augustine-by-the-Sea Parish
Waikiki, Hawai‘i*

*Coordinator, Damien and Marianne
of Moloka‘i Heritage Center
Waikiki, Hawai‘i*



Sister Cheryl Wint and St. Marianne Cope might be separated by more than 90 years, but the two women religious have much in common. Like Mother Marianne Cope, Sister Cheryl has traveled to Hawai‘i to minister to the underserved. One of the newest members of the congregation, Sister Cheryl says she feels called to serve others. “I think it is a wonderful time to be in religious life,” she says. “There is a sense of despair and I think that God is saying to us as religious, ‘it is time to work in the vineyard.’”

Sister Grace Michael Souza

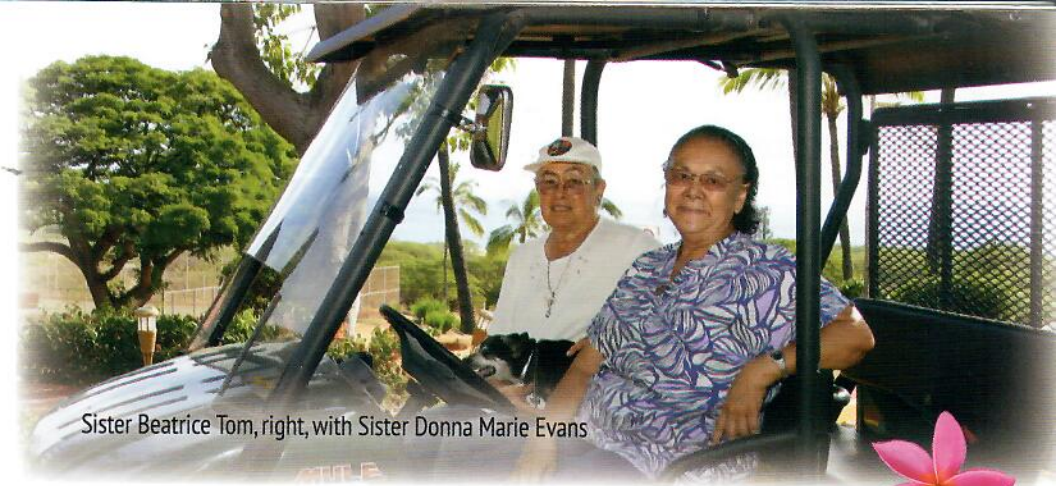
Preschool Teacher, St. Francis Intergenerational Center
Ewa Beach, Hawai'i

"Every preschool needs a grandmother," says Sister Grace Michael, "and I'm that grandmother." Four-year-old Alia says she's grateful for Sister Grace Michael because "She gives us hugs."

"Every preschool needs a grandmother ... and I'm that grandmother."



Sister Grace Michael Souza



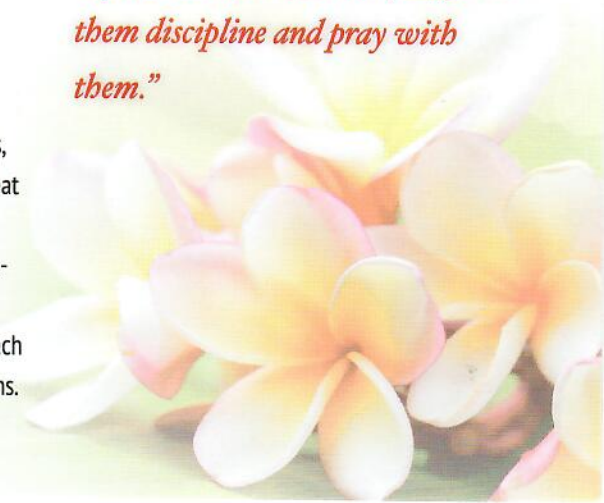
Sister Beatrice Tom, right, with Sister Donna Marie Evans

Sister Beatrice Tom

Chief Administrator, Our Lady of Kea'au
Waianae, Hawai'i

A hands-on leader, Sister Bea strives to create an atmosphere of love and peace among guests, residents and volunteers at this wonderful retreat and outreach center. Like Mother Marianne, she ministers one-on-one with those who are homeless and helps to restore dignity to those who have lost all hope. "I feed them, clothe them, teach them discipline and pray with them," she explains.

"I feed them, clothe them, teach them discipline and pray with them."



The Sisters of St. Francis in Hawai'i

153 Sisters of St. Francis have traveled from New York to serve in the Hawaiian Islands.

74 women from Hawai'i have chosen religious life with the Sisters of St. Francis of the Neumann Communities.

1883

- › Upon arriving in the Sandwich Islands, the Sisters of St. Francis began work at Branch Hospital in Honolulu's Kaka'ako district where they served for five years.



Branch Hospital

Malulani Hospital



1884

- › Opened Malulani Hospital in Wailuku, now known as Maui Memorial, with sisters serving there for 45 years.

1885

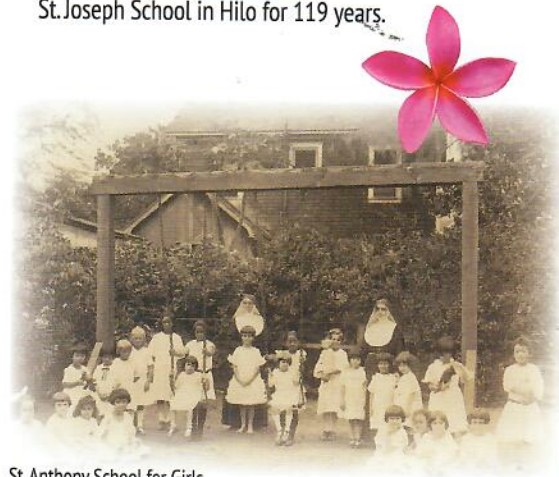
- › Administered St. Anthony School for Girls in Wailuku until 1928.
- › Mother Marianne co-founded Kapi'olani Home for Girls in Kaka'ako, Waikamilo, Kalihi, where the non-infected children of patients with Hansen's disease resided until 1938.

1888

- › Mother Marianne and the sisters move to Kalaupapa to care for women and children. In the 125 years that followed, 65 sisters served there as nurses and health care workers.

1890

- › Sisters of St. Francis educate children at St. Joseph School in Hilo for 119 years.



St. Anthony School for Girls

Bishop Home



1927

- › Founded St. Francis Hospital in Honolulu, now known as St. Francis Healthcare System. Many pioneering programs have been created in response to the needs of people, including home health care and senior adult day and residential care.
- › Administered and taught at Sacred Hearts School in Lahaina, Maui for 75 years.



Sister Barbara Jean Wajda teaches children at St. Francis School.

St. Francis School



1932

- › Established St. Francis School in Honolulu's Manoa Valley which continues to serve more than 500 students in preschool through grade 12.

1964

- › Sisters of St. Francis educate children for 33 years at Our Lady of Good Counsel School in Pearl City.

1992

- › Children receive education in the Franciscan spirit for 19 years at St. Michael School in Waialua.

2002

As principal of Our Lady of Perpetual Help School in Ewa Beach, Sister Davilyn Ah Chick provides education in the Franciscan tradition.



Sister Davilyn Ah Chick



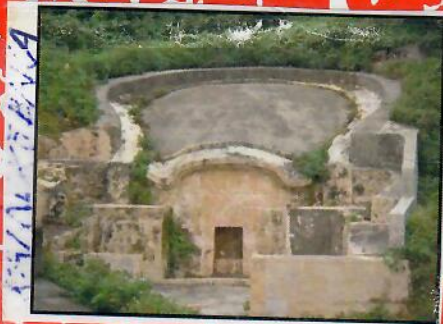
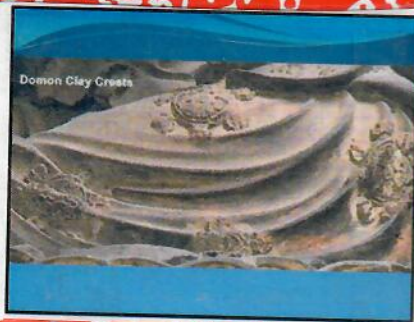
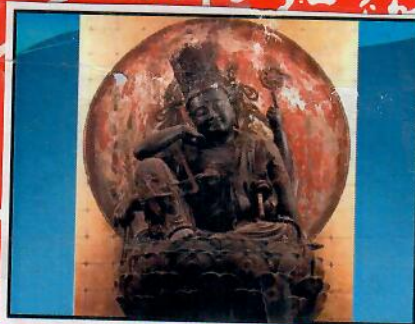
Sister Frances Cabrini Morishige ministers with children and senior adults alike at Franciscan Adult Day Center in Honolulu's Manoa Valley.

Sisters of St. Francis



SISTERS
of **ST. FRANCIS**
of the Neumann Communities

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120
130

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