

2016

2 of 2

MOLOKAI 68335 71973

COMPOSITION BOOK

BALAZS ^{Mooker} 30137

TAIWAN 65435 YARD 88054

"A SOLUTION LOOKING FOR A PROBLEM"

Wide Rule 2016 CCB 1232
100 Sheets • 200 pages

9.75 in x 7.5 in/24.7 cm x 19.0 cm 

"The only real security is not insurance or money or a job, not a house and furniture paid for or a retirement fund, and never is it another person. It is the skill and humor and courage within – the ability to build your own fires and find your own peace."

G. CHRISTIAN BALAZS
992-A Awaawaona Pl.
Honolulu, HI 96825

IUCN
Molokai
AwaHulu
KONA

(81)

YUCCA Depart 11/10/16 Thursday 1135pm HNL → SFO → PSP 11/11/16 Friday

ITED TS Premi

BALAZS/GEORGEH
 UA-*****677... Platform UA*G

San Francisco to Palm Springs

UA5933 BOARDING BEGINS

SFO-PSP NOT YET ASSIGNED 8:41 AM

069TDF

Depart 11/15/2016 Tuesday VIA SF
 UA Robert / Stephanie / 365-5852

- CDM - Fern Tree SW house corner
- Willow
- Greasewords - driveway by road East
- olivander front to the right of door
- 3 bags RAKING

CONSERVATION

Loggerhead T.E. - ANATHULU

TUESDAY
16 NOVEMBER 2016
Carl, Marc, Sebastian & JOANNE
A installed salinity logger on Receiver #2.
Deployment of Receiver 5. CAVE HAVIL BRIDGE
WALKED IT

A Partnership Dedicated to Environmental Stewardship

24th Annual Hawai'i Conservation Conference Call for Proposals

*He Wa'a, He Moku - Mālama Honua:
Caring for Our Island Earth*

July 18-20, 2017, Hawai'i Convention Center

Session & Abstract Proposal Deadline: January 26th, 2017

Revisions Deadline: April 4th, 2017

Deadline for Presenters to Register: June 1st, 2017

CONFERENCE THEME

wa'a he moku, he moku he wa'a, translates simply as "the canoe is an island, and the island is a canoe, or proverb, was shared by Clay Bertelmann and Na Kālai Wa'a and has been adopted by us throughout Hawai'i. This theme reminds us that on a planet, as on an island, as in a canoe, we should care for each other because our well-being and even our survival depends on it. In Hawai'i, as on a wa'a, or voyaging canoe, we must work together to ensure the sustainability of our community.

1. CULTURAL INTEGRATION

<http://www.hawaiiconservation.org/>

A priority of the Hawaii Conservation Conference is to integrate cultural practices into contemporary conservation efforts. The IUCN approved a motion in 2002 that indigenous knowledge systems be integrated into contemporary conservation efforts.

Guiding Questions:

- What are the critical steps to take?
- How has cultural practice been integrated into contemporary conservation efforts?
- How can community collaboration be used to build on and/or cautionary tales to learn from?

- the immediate and long-term management actions that could inform response to emerging threats
- How will climate change impact invasive species?

4. BUILDING CAPACITY

<http://www.hawaiiconservation.org/what-we-do>

Conservation capacity includes sufficient and effective human resources to conduct effective resource stewardship. Engage the community in conservation efforts.



HAWAI'I

11/11
OHANA
EAS
need

over

Loggerhead Turtles - NATIONAL L. 2007 -

Ministry of Agriculture

TUESDAY

16 NOVEMBER 2016

Carl Marc Sebastian & Joanne
+ installed salinity logger on received #2

ANATHULU DOWNLOADS 1-4
& DEPLOYMENT OF CANE HAWAII BRIDGES
RECEIVED 5 WALKER

RECEIVED

1-4

Meeting Lunch

11/21/2016 1015-1115AM

Monday

12/28/2016
KTYAK - checker
found 4 in River
ridge - 5 TOTS

A Partnership Dedicated to Environmental Stewardship



over

24th Annual Hawaii Conservation Conference
Call for Proposals
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resources and for each other because our well-being and even our survival depends on it. In Hawaii and around the world,
we must work together to ensure the sustainability of our communities, our

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that could inform response to emerging
issues and for each other because our well-being and even our survival depends on it. In Hawaii and around the world, we must work together to ensure the sustainability of our communities, our
2. BUILDING CAPACITY
How will climate change impact investment?
3. BUILDING CAPACITY
http://www.hawaiiconservation.org/what-we
4. BUILDING CAPACITY
http://www.hawaiiconservation.org/what-we

10/1
KTYAK
12/28/16
De
SA

Meeting Lunch

11/21/2016 1015-1115AM Jenn Lyndt Monday

→ 12/28/2016 GB & Kayaking
KAYAK - checked receivers
confirmed 4 in River, one by Cane haul
Bridge - 5 total,

The top sites on the North shore are, Kilauea Lighthouse, Hanalei Pier and Hanalei Bay
Taro Fields, Wolf cave and Dry cave, Kee Beach and the Kalaleu Trail (even if they just hike the
first 20 minutes of the trail it is an amazing view)

Some of my favorite lunch places are the food truck "Trucking Delicious" in Hanalei, Hanalei Taro
and Juice company lunch wagon in Hanalei, Hanalei Dolphin restaurant in Hanalei along the pier
Al Pastor Taco for fresh fish, tacos in Kapaa

RAY'S
EAT Hawaiian food

From: honu world <itsahonuworlindhawaii@hotmail.com>
Sent: Friday, November 25, 2016 8:07 PM
To: Thierry Work
Subject: my short list of stuff for lunch talk

- 1) New paper you just sent coauthors
- 2) Euthanasia short paper
- 3) our Xiamen workshop
- 4) Our Group mailing list auxiliary to MTSG googlegroups
- 5) Todd- two separate topics.

Christmas Day MASS - HOLY TRINITY

(85)

POSSIBLE THINGS FOR CONNIE WEEK

- ✓ - KAWAI TRIP, 12/2 Tuesday ^{KILAUEA} HANAIEI ✓
- ✓ - MOANA MOVIE ✓
- ✓ - ANAHULU RIVER KAYAK ✓
- PEARL HARBOR VS MISSOURI ✓
- COOK at Home ✓
- HONO LULU CITY LIGHTS / Residential homes ✓
- ✓ - SURF Hike (?) ✓
- ✓ - CHINATOWN ✓
- ✓ - BP MUSEUM - EXHIBIT Northwestern Islands ✓
- ✓ - STAMP ALBUMS ✓
- ✓ - ZIPPA'S ✓
- ✓ - Noodle shop in Kaimuki ✓
- ✓ - MATSUMOTO Family Christmas Day Afternoon ✓
- ✓ - DOLPHIN QUEST / KAHALA ✓
- ✓ - CHINA WALL VISIT - International Market Place + chucks

The top sites to see on the North shore are, Kilauea Lighthouse, Hanalei Pier and Hanalei Bay, Taro Fields, Wet cave and Dry cave, Kee Beach and the Kalalau Trail (even if they just hike the first 20 minutes of the trail it is an amazing view).

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- ✓ - CALL RAYS
- ✓ - EAT Hawaiian Food Kawai

KONA

29 NOVEMBER 2016
TUESDAY - WAHOLEA LAGOON
First in 5 years w/ MARC RICE

[elizabeth.jim.aloha@hpa.edu@gmail.com]

Ada Benson grade 11

Briana Harmon grade 7

Tove Fostvedt grade 11

Torge Hilken Grade 12

Bear Wawner Grade 7

Hailey Briseño Grade 12

Sebastian Restrepo

HAWAIIAN AIRLINES
BOARDING PASS

NAME OF PASSENGER

BALAZS/GEORGE

HA 115219970

FROM HONOLULU

TO KONA

HAWAIIAN AIRLINES

CARRIER FLIGHT CLASS DATE TIME
HA 118 G 29NOV717A

DATE BOARDING TIME SEAT SMOKE
57 637A 11D NO

ZONE 3

ELECTRONIC

Flight
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5:44pm

7 New, 3 old. (1 skinny
2 recaptures were "standings"
from A-Bay area added
to by Marc)

Decimal: 982.000406131406
Hexadecimal: 3D6.00183512CE

PIT LABELS
TO ZHICHUN (Rachel)

87

From
SHANGHAI

Zhichun (Rachel) Zhao

zzhao@hpa.edu

赵知淳

from Abbott Pacific Science

Found in Molii Pond, Oahu; Ilae, Keawanui, Kupeke, and Ualapue Ponds, Molokai, infrequently occurring, and with many epiphytic diatoms and *Erythrotrichia carnea*.

Distribution: In the tropics, northward to England (type locality).

This species is a variable one, and perhaps these plants represent a distinct entity, but for the present it seems best to identify them with the species. All species of *Gelidium* are named "limu loloa" or "limu ekahakaha" by the Hawaiians. The species here noted has been questioned by Reed. MacCaughey lists the species. It does not seem to be either of the *Gelidium* spp. listed by Neal.

TELECON — LANAI

12/5/2016
Monday

KURT MATSUMOTO
(808) 649-9312

CONTACT
NO WHATSAPP

Re: Peter FUGAZZOTTO
STRATEGICS Program Director

write and restoration
TI R Network

(415) 458-8839

Telecon

"Shark Aquarium"

12/4/2016 JACK JEWELL
MandALAY BAY

Sponsored
LECTURE

- 3 C.M. 2013
- most part
- Miami Seaquarium
- Another turtle
- Waikehi Aquarium
- 6 inches or less

12/6/2016

1 USD = 111 XRP

66,000 CPF

LRI
GA
27

Tues. AIR TARI, TERUKA MARUA Goes March 6,
27, 30 April 3, 10, May 1 & 8
23 kg. BAGGAGE

(Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes and scribbles)

LRB 7-13 DEC 2016 JAPAN (89)
GAB wed. Tues. HANEDA - KOCHI -
27th ^{MUROTO} STAS 9-10-11 DEC. 2016 MUROTO CAPE

OCEAN WATCH



SUSAN SCOTT

#9A

12/24/2016

Sea turtles are wonders to witness everywhere

This year I've already had the best Christmas present ever: a boost in appreciation of living on Oahu. For this gift I thank my visiting relatives from Portland and friends from Vancouver who couldn't wait to go snorkeling. They were at the door with masks and fins while I was still looking for my wet suit. (It's winter, for heaven's sake.)

And then we got in the water and saw the turtles, some large, some small. They didn't actually approach us, but neither were they fearful, and sometimes we had to maneuver to get out of a grazing turtle's way. Hawaii's honu, the Hawaiian word for green sea turtle, made each of my visitors' snorkeling experiences remarkable.

I'm so accustomed to seeing Hawaii's honu that I sometimes forget how lucky we are to have so many turtles swimming unafraid in island waters. Because Hawaii's green sea turtles are the only population in the world that routinely come out of the water to rest and sunbathe, residents and visitors also get to watch them sleep on some North Shore beaches.

At a state park in Queensland, Australia, people get to see sea turtles lay eggs, a miracle I witnessed during my last visit there. The park, called Mon Repos, supports the largest concentration of nesting marine turtles in the eastern Australian mainland and is also the South Pacific's most significant nesting population of the endangered loggerhead turtle.

You can imagine my excitement, then, when I learned that I could buy a ticket to watch a loggerhead lay her eggs. After a turtle crawled up the beach, dug a hole and started laying her eggs, a ranger biologist propped a small light behind the turtle. Another ranger then arranged us ticket holders in a wide circle he had drawn in the sand around the nest. In silence we shuffled clockwise so everyone got a chance to see the eggs drop. Sea turtles get trancelike while laying, and this one didn't seem to even see us. When she finished her life's grand mission, we

Please see OCEAN, B6



COURTESY SUSAN SCOTT

Turtle biologists measure a known loggerhead female as she lays her eggs in Mon Repos park in Queensland, Australia.

OCEAN

Continued from B1

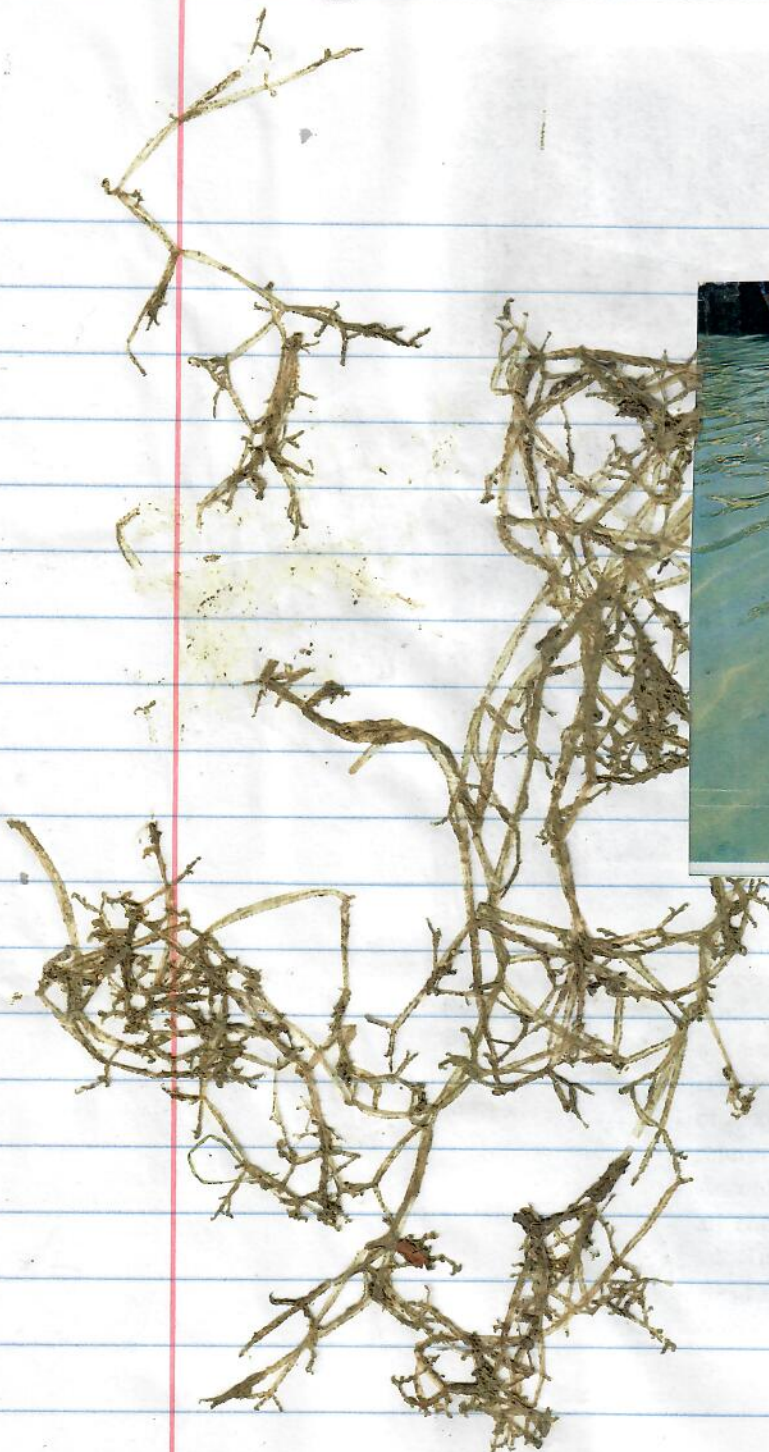
backed off as instructed and watched the loggerhead return to the ocean.

This extraordinary education effort, appropriately called "Miracles on Mon Repos," by the Queensland government heavily promotes attendance by our only hope for the future of sea turtles and our oceans: schoolchildren. The kids in

my group were absolutely awestruck. Ticket proceeds support the program, turtle research and Mon Repos' inspiring education center.

Because most of our honu nest at remote French Frigate Shoals, it's not possible to watch them lay eggs. We have our own miracles, however, in that we can watch, swim and sunbathe with them. To help share Oahu's great gift of turtles, see the "Help the Honu" tab at malamanahonu.org/index.asp.

129



(P.81)

Turtles Galore

I pulled the car onto the shoulder of State Highway 83, about three miles north of Hale'iwa, on O'ahu's North Shore. "If you see turtles on the beach, signal me and I'll park," I said to my girlfriend, Julie. A minute later, she emerged from behind the hedges, yelling excitedly, "Park the car! Park the car! They're all over the beach!"

Well, maybe not *all over*, but five large Hawaiian green sea turtles were lying placidly on the sand, looking as though they'd just finished a marathon swim and needed some rest. A couple of dozen people surrounded them, waiting for an eye to open or a flipper to flop. Turtles hang out here most days; in fact, they've become so popular, they need a little looking after. So for the past year, a staff member or volunteer from the Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center has come to the beach to educate people and to make sure that the turtles aren't disturbed.

"They're quite popular because turtles are very revered in Hawai'i," says Wende Goo of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service. "We put a red rope around the area where they rest, with an open route to the water, and we let people know they should stay outside the rope. We want to strike a balance between people being able to enjoy the turtles while allowing the turtles the space they need." Turtle/Laniākea Beach is located at the south end of Pōhaku Loa Way loop road.

—John Lehrer



ASSOCIATED PRESS / 1955

Zsa Zsa Gabor appeared in the role of Jane Avril in director John Huston's 1952 production "Moulin Rouge." Gabor, a Hungarian immigrant who first gained public notice in 1942 when she married Conrad Hilton, died Sunday.

ZSA ZSA GABOR / 1917-2016

101

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Native peoples often abused

As IUCN World Conservation Congress participants gathered to deliberate on global conservation issues, comparable issues also prevail in Hawaii.

While attending, I noted one common factor permeating throughout the sessions — governments and political leaders have failed to protect the natural and cultural resources as well as the rights and traditional practices of indigenous peoples.

Meanwhile, their voices are ignored or silenced as they strive to protect their lands, waters and ways of life. Politicians have allowed foreign and corporate business interests to degrade and adversely impact these resources and the peoples intimately connected to them.

Similarly, government and political officials in Hawaii have failed to protect our natural and cultural resources and the rights and customary practices of Native Hawaiians, even though the state Constitution and laws mandate such protection from the mountains to the sea. Instead, business and special interests are continuously allowed to supersede existing state laws.

Malama Hawai'i – Malama Honua (Care for our Hawai'i – Care for our Earth).

E. Kalani Flores
Waimea, Hawaii Island

HSA 9/16/2016

Feds apologize for dead sea turtles in landfill 9-30-16

HONOLULU — Federal officials are apologizing to the public after three sea turtle carcasses were found uncovered in an Oahu landfill routinely used to dispose of the endangered sea creatures.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration officials said leaving dead sea turtles at the Waimanalo Gulch is a normal procedure for the agency. But they acknowledged the turtles should've been covered with dirt or cloth and said the extra measure wasn't taken because of staffing issues.

"In this case, due to under-staffing, regrettably the turtles were not covered over with soil," NOAA research biologist T. Todd Jones told Hawaii News Now. "The perception is that the animals were left and they weren't cared for and that's what we apologize for."

Nuuanu resident Jason Oka had been throwing out trash when he noticed the dead animals on Monday and took a photo.

Debbie Herrera, who works with the organization Malama na Honu to protect endangered Hawaiian green sea turtles, said she was surprised that the agency disposes of sea turtles at the dump site.

"They're really respected so this is surprising, very surprising. That is absolutely opposite of everything I have ever been told," Herrera said, adding that the disposal was an honest mistake.

NOAA handles 150 to 200 dead sea turtles in Hawaii each year.

One of the turtles spotted by Oka at the landfill was killed after being struck by a boat. The other two were sick.

Jones said the federal agency is looking at different options for disposing of dead sea turtles and hopes to work with other agencies on a solution.

By West Hawaii Today staff and wire sources

TODAY

10/2/2016 HSA



STAR-ADVERTISER

Hawaii musical 'Honu' will play Tokyo Sea Life Park

There will be a Japanese spin — two tunes performed in Nihongo — when "Honu by the Sea," the environmental musical addressing ocean pollution, is staged in Japan this week.

"This will be our first international tour in English and Japanese," said **Johnson Enos**, the Kaneohe-based creator and writer of the musical. "We are honored."

A total of nine performances — three a day — are set for Saturday through Oct. 10 at the Tokyo Sea Life Park to mark the facility's 27th anniversary. About 30,000 people are expected to attend.

"Honu," which is Hawaiian for "turtle," has evolved, from a modest half-hour tale about a boy who meets the denizens of the sea, shown for free at the Royal Hawaiian's Monarch Room, to a fully-mounted, two-hour theatrical endeavor, unveiled in 2015 at the Hawaii Theatre.

"We're bringing a message of aloha and ocean conservation to Japan," said Enos, whose roots date back to the late director **Ron Bright's** tenure at Castle High School, stints with Tihati Productions' Polynesian shows and gigs ranging from Disney to **Bette Midler**. The prevailing message will deal with "taking care of the

trash and mess in the ocean, targeting the plastic bottle caps that make it to the sea that are harmful for turtles and damaging for other sea life if swallowed," he said.

For the Japan visit, the show's Disneyesque honu mascot will be shared. The Tokyo Sea Life Park will also engage its mascot — the maguro, or tuna. ...

Johnson Enos

Kaiser High Teacher Receives National Milken Educators of Hawaii Teacher of Promise Award

Paul Balazs



At a school-wide assembly May 13, Kaiser High School English teacher Paul Balazs received the prestigious Teacher of Promise Award from the National Milken Educators of Hawaii. The annual award recognizes outstanding up-and-coming classroom teachers who demonstrate excellence and promise during their first four semesters of teaching.

"This is a very special moment, more so for my students," said Balazs. "The award reflects the progress that they're making and the care and compassion that they put into their work. I'm going to share this with them."

Kaiser Principal Justin Mew said, "As Kaiser High School was reeling through tumultuous times, Mr. Balazs created an environment for learning that supported student voice. He inculcated in his students stretch-thinking, empowerment, global perspectives, and service to school, community, and planet earth."

Balazs teaches Leadership, English language arts and International Baccalaureate

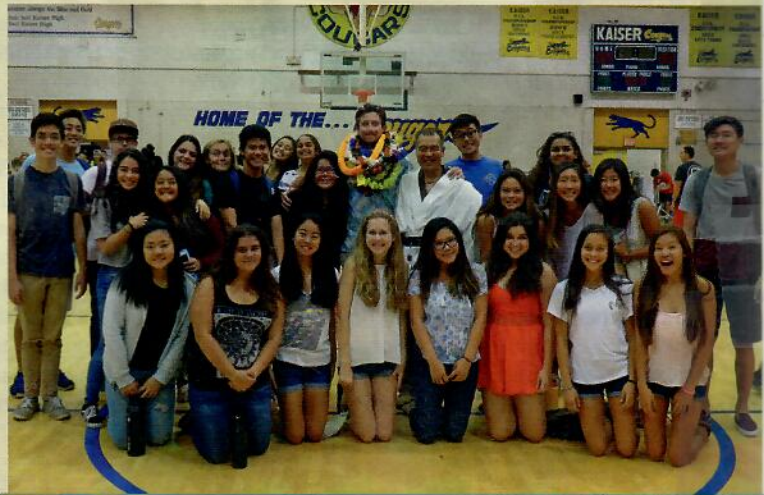
laureate Theory of Knowledge courses for grades 10 to 12, and serves as an advisor for an environmental action club that assists in sustaining the environment through clean up, beach preservation, and access. In just two short years and with a passion to adapt units of study to current issues, Balazs organized a campus-wide anti-bullying campaign, Save Ka Iwi Coast grassroots campaign and an Earth Day Fair.

"Mr. Balazs is making high school memorable," said his student Charlotte Wood, a Kaiser High sophomore. "He taught me that my worth is more than just a standardized test."

As Balazs wrapped up his second year at Kaiser, he offered advice to first-year teachers.

"Hold tight to your passion," said Balazs. "It can get lost in the meetings, requirements, and policies that you have as a teacher, but if you hold tight to your passion for children and remain sincere and genuine, it will go so far."

Balazs was born and raised in Hawaii and began teaching full-time at Kaiser High in 2014. He performed his student teaching at Kaiser in the 2009 - 2010 school year and has held positions in special education at Variety School of Hawaii and Washington Middle School. Balazs earned a bachelor's degree in education from the University of Hawaii at Manoa.



NAMAHOE



It took about 20 years to create what its builders believe will be the Garden Island's first voyaging canoe in about 500 years.

IOSEPA



BYU-Hawaii commissioned the all-wood 57-foot-long sailing vessel, carved in 2001 from logs shipped from Fiji for the hulls.

MO'OKIHA O PII LANI



Some 4,000 residents celebrated the launch of Maui's 62-foot-long deep-sea voyaging canoe in June 2014. Nearly identical in design to Hokule'a, it joined the island's short-distance canoe, Mo'olele.

E ALA



E Ala launched at Pokai Bay, Waianae, in 1981. The E Ala Voyaging Academy currently manages the craft at the Waianae Boat Harbor.

HAWAIILOA



The 57-foot voyaging canoe was built in 1993 almost entirely from natural, traditional materials. Giant 400-year-old spruce logs from Alaska were used for the hulls when a search for koa logs was unsuccessful. The canoe relaunched in 2015 after extensive repairs.

HOKULE'A



The renowned Hawaiian replica vessel launched in 1975 at Kualoa, kick-starting a Pacific-wide revival of traditional voyaging and navigating with the stars and swells.

HIKIANALIA



This Hokule'a support vessel was built in 2012. It combines the designs the Polynesians perfected hundreds of years ago with modern, clean energy sources of wind and sun.

MAKALI'I



The Waimea-built canoe launched from Kawaihae in 1995 and has sailed all over the Pacific, including voyages to Tahiti, the Marquesas and Guam.

HOKUALAKA'I



The Hilo-based voyaging canoe launched in 2004 from Keehi Lagoon on Oahu. It has visited all the Hawaiian islands, according to the Polynesian Voyaging Society.



Cannonball! China's megasplash in ocean research

Huge new national lab's research priorities remain sketchy

By **Kathleen McLaughlin**,
in Qingdao, China

China is massing an army of researchers to attack the mysteries of the ocean. The Qingdao National Laboratory for Marine Science and Technology, a venture taking shape in this seaside city in northeastern China, will consolidate much of the nation's ocean research and host 10,000 researchers and support staff, making it one of the largest national labs in the world.

The Qingdao laboratory, run by the science ministry, is "meant to mobilize the resources of the country" and heal a fragmentation that many Chinese officials believe hampers scientific research, says Director Wu Lixin, a physical oceanographer. As the first of several national laboratories that China intends to launch in the coming years—others will be devoted to brain research, physics, and environmental science—the Qingdao lab will also be a bellwether for efforts to persuade scientists to accept greater government scrutiny and direction in exchange for ample resources.

Foreign scientists will get their first glimpse of the lab when it hosts a global conference on climate and oceans later

this month. For now, the \$200 million ultramodern campus, set here on well-manicured grounds near the Yellow Sea, is largely empty; only about a third of the 1500 scientists now affiliated with the lab work on site. Planners hope formidable resources will entice Chinese and international scientists to sign on. "It's a build-it-and-they-will-come model, which is very different from what we do," says Huntington Willard, director of the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts. "This may all work out wonderfully, but at the moment, we don't know what the objective or goal is."

Wu says a major attraction of the new lab will be a research vessel for deep-sea drilling. The *Dream*, as it will be named, would be the third vessel of its kind after Japan's *Chikyu* and the United States's *JOIDES Resolution*. Wu expects construction to begin later this year. The lab, which will bring 11 existing marine research centers under its wing, will also inherit a fleet of manned submersibles, including the *Jiaolong*, which in 2012 dove more than 7000 meters into the Mariana Trench, setting a world depth record. Another attraction is likely to be the cuisine: One of Wu's first hires is a top chef poached from a luxury hotel to head the lab's dining facilities.

sciencemag.org SCIENCE

Shark attack risks climb in

By **Gregg K. Kakesako**
gkakesako@staradvertiser.com

Hawaii ocean users beware: There might be a higher chance of getting bitten by a shark in October.

In a news release Monday, the state Department of Land and Natural Resources reported that from 1980 through 2015 there were 122

unprovoked shark bites in Hawaii waters — 26 of those, or 21 percent, occurred during October.

"October is the month with the greatest number of shark bites," said state Aquatics Resources Division Administrator Bruce Anderson. "We recommend ocean users exercise a little more caution this month especially, and also through the

end of the year. The chance of being bitten by a shark in Hawaiian waters is always extremely small, but does increase a bit during this time frame."

Three of the seven shark bites in 2015 happened in October, said Anderson.

"The three bites last October were all around Oahu, off different coasts of the island, and took place over a

Algae blooms off Qingdao, China, are a prime research target for a new national laboratory.

Its research priorities are hazier. Wu and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, which will relinquish thousands of researchers to the lab, list several strategic missions: ocean and climate, marine life, energy and mineral resources, extreme environments in the deep sea and at the poles, and ecosystem health. Tsunami prediction will be another focus, says Wu, who declined to elaborate on specific research questions the national lab intends to tackle. He also demurred when asked whether the lab will extend China's recent work in mapping and exploring the politically charged waters of the South China Sea. "The only interest we have is to represent our country," Wu says.

Still, the Qingdao lab is well situated to investigate the impact of China's development on its coastal waters, notes Laurence P. Madin, research director at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. It recently signed a research agreement with the Ocean University of China here in Qingdao, one of the institutions now under the national lab's authority. For many years, massive algae blooms have plagued Qingdao's waters, and researchers have yet to fully untangle the web of pollution and nutrients that feeds the blooms.

Wu says the lab will aggressively recruit overseas talent, as both staff and collaborators. The *Dream* drill ship, for example, will offer free berths to international scientists as an incentive to work on projects approved by the national lab. But the lack of specific goals gives some potential foreign collaborators pause. "Our scientists would need to be convinced that the questions being asked, and the opportunities for questions to address, are compelling questions that cannot be addressed here or elsewhere," Willard says.

Working at the national lab is also a tough sell for some prominent Chinese marine scientists, says Cui Weicheng, a former project director for the *Jiaolong* who serves on the lab's advisory board. Cui now runs the Hadal Science and Technology Research Center at Shanghai Ocean University in China, where he is using private funding to build advanced submersibles. "When you get a lot of money from the central government, the government assesses you frequently and they want you to produce very big discoveries," he says. "This is not a good atmosphere for scientific research." Wu is betting that top-notch facilities and sheer strength in numbers will prove Cui wrong. ■

Kathleen McLaughlin is a writer in Beijing.

SCIENCE sciencemag.org

October, state officials say

10/5/2016 HSA

span of 20 days," Anderson said. Two were very serious, with victims losing part of a limb. It was an unprecedented spike, but like nearly every spike in shark incidents, the most likely explanation is just chance."

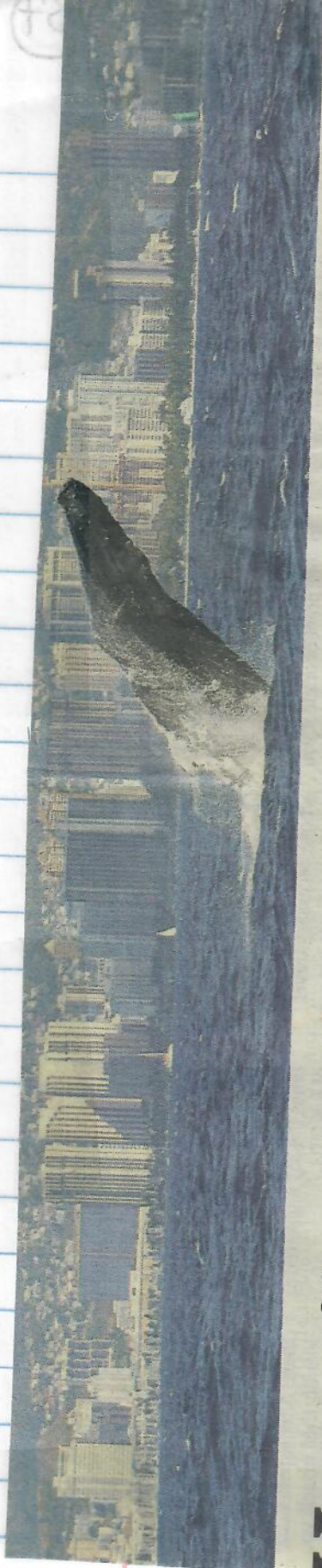
Another possible explanation, according to University of Hawaii research funded by DLNR, is that sharks give birth in the fall.

About 25 percent of the female tiger sharks in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands migrate to the main islands in the fall to give birth, DLNR reported.

The increased number of sharks in near-shore waters, combined with their need to feed to replenish lost energy stores, might increase the likelihood of an attack on a human.

"The best thing ocean users can do to minimize their risk of shark bites is to utilize beaches with lifeguards, stay near other people, and don't go too far from shore. Also, avoid murky water and areas near stream mouths," Anderson said.

More safety tips can be found at the division's shark website, hawaiiisharks.org.



Hawaii whales off endangered list

A ban on commercial hunting of the marine mammals will remain

9/17/2016

By Audrey McAvoy
Associated Press
HSA

Federal authorities took most humpback whales off the endangered species list Tuesday, saying their numbers have recovered through international efforts to protect the giant mammals.

Humpback whale num-

bers have steadily grown since a global ban on commercial whaling started nearly 50 years ago. The whaling moratorium remains in effect, despite the new classification.

The National Marine Fisheries Service said it

first had evidence to indicate there were 14 distinct populations of humpback whales around the world. It then said nine of these populations have recovered to the point where they no longer need En-

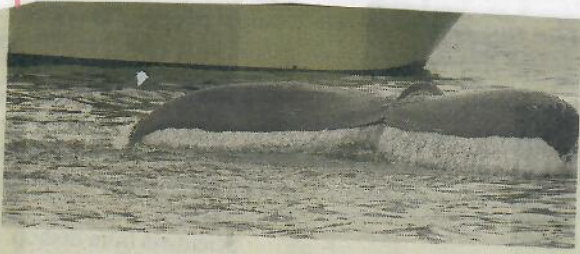
dangered Species Act Pro-

tections. These include whales that winter in Hawaii, the West Indies and Australia.

Before, the agency classified all humpback whales as one population.

Please see WHALES, B3

Humpback whales that winter in Hawaii are among those that have been taken off the endangered species list. A humpback was seen breaching off waters fronting Waikiki in late January.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Although most humpback whale populations were taken off the endangered species list, they will continue to be protected under other federal laws. Boaters watch a humpback off the coast of Gloucester, Mass.

WHALES

Continued from B1

They had been listed as endangered since 1970.

"Today's news is a true ecological success story," Eileen Sobock, assistant administrator for fisheries at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, said in a statement.

The whales will continue to be protected under other federal laws, including the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Vessels will continue to have to stay a specific distance away from humpback whales in Hawaii and Alaska waters.

A Hawaii fishermen's group that petitioned for delisting three years ago said it was happy with the decision.

"We just saw a lot of whales. So we thought this is a success in ocean management, and we wanted to point that out to the world — that things are good with whales in Hawaii," said Phil Fernandez, president of the Hawaii Fishermen's Alliance for Conservation and Tradition.

An estimated 11,000 humpback whales breed in Hawaii waters each winter and migrate to Alaska to feed during the summer,

the fisheries service said.

But an environmental group said the protections should stay in place.

"These whales face several significant and growing threats, including entanglement in fishing gear, so ending protections now is a step in the wrong direction," Kristen Monsell, an attorney with the Center for Biological Diversity, said in a statement.

Humpbacks that breed in Central America in the winter and feed off California and the Pacific Northwest in the summer are among those that will remain on the endangered list.

Marta Nammack, the fisheries service's Endangered Species Act listing coordinator, said that's because the population is estimated at only about 400 whales. These whales also face threats from vessel collisions and getting entangled in fishing gear, she said.

Whales that breed off Mexico and feed off California, the Pacific Northwest and Alaska will be listed as threatened. There are about 3,200 of the whales in this group, which is only about half of what scientists previously thought, Nammack said. The whales also face fishing gear entanglement threats.

(141)

9/8/2016 HSA

swimmer at Makaha



Lifeguards posted warning signs at Makaha Beach on Wednesday afternoon after a woman was bitten by a shark.

JAYNA OMAJE / JOMAYE@STARADVERTISER.COM

Shark bites

A 51-year-old woman who often uses the famed beach is rescued and hospitalized

By Jayna Omaye
jomaye@staradvertiser.com

When a surfer in waters off Makaha Beach on Wednesday afternoon thought he heard someone yelling for help, he quickly scanned the horizon and caught a glimpse of an arm waving above the water about 200 to 250 yards offshore.

G-No Opfer, 45, then paddled hard to reach a shark attack victim — a 51-year-old swimmer, known among the beach's regulars as "Auntie Lulu." Opfer spotted a large gash across her right arm, shoulder and torso.

"It was bad," he said. "It was stuff like you only see in videos."

Opfer said he was then amazed by the woman's composure as she told him she was losing a lot of blood. "She wasn't screaming. She wasn't freaking out."

The surfer moved her to his short board and called a nearby surfer, Danny Boro, 40, to help. After the pair transferred the woman

area is frequented by snorkelers on a dive boat.

Lokene Fao, a lifeguard who has been stationed at Makaha Beach for 15 years, said the woman is a Makaha resident and a frequent swimmer at the beach. Although he did not know her full name, Fao said, "The whole beach knows her as Auntie Lulu." He added, "She's been coming out here for years."

After the rescue, lifeguards posted shark warning signs and cleared the water. The beach will be reassessed this morning.

Boro, a surf instructor at Pokai Bay, said he suspects that a tiger shark bit the woman. After the life-

guards met them in the water, he said he had an eerie feeling, turned around and, "I saw this big fin."

The incident marked the fifth shark attack in the state this year, and the first on Oahu in 2016. Three occurred on Maui and one on Kauai this year, and none involved a fatal injury.

The last shark attack at Makaha Beach occurred in late October. In that incident, a young boy on a bodyboard was bitten on the leg at about 2:50 p.m. about 50 to 60 feet from shore.

Star-Advertiser reporter Gary T. Kubota contributed to this report.



STAR-ADVERTISER

to Boro's longboard, lifeguards responding to the scene met them in the water and paddled the woman to shore on a rescue board.

On the beach, paramedics took over with advanced life support and transported the woman in serious condition to a hospital, according to an Emergency Medical Services report.

One beachgoer said he had noticed the woman swimming about 300 yards off the middle of the beach when he arrived in the area about two hours before the 2:30 p.m. rescue. "She was quite far out," said Maili resident David Sucher, noting that the offshore

(171)
★ An attempt to re-establish a green
turtle nesting rookery on Bermuda.

1979

Wingate, D. et al.

Paper for World Conference on Sea Turtle
Conservation, Wash. D.C. Nov. 30 1979

2pp

★ ~~Baby Turtle Starts Out to See~~ 1973
~~the World~~

ANON

Florida Conservation News
Dept. of Nat. Res. Vol. 8 No. 10
July 1973

Parasite found in turtles named in Obama's honor

By Seth Borenstein
Associated Press

HSA 9/9/16

WASHINGTON >> It's no Nobel Peace Prize, but Barack Obama has a new honor to brag about. Scientists have named a parasite after him — and there's no worming out of it.

Meet *Baracktrema obamai*, a tiny parasitic flatworm that lives in turtles' blood. A new study officially names the 2-inch-long, hair-thin creature after Obama.

Thomas Platt, the newly retired biology professor at Saint Mary's College in Indiana who chose the name, says it's an honor, not an insult. Really.

Platt, who discovered and named the flatworm to crown his career before retiring, has more than 30 new species to his credit. In the past he's named them after his father-in-law, his doctorate adviser "and other people I have a great deal of respect for. This is clearly something in my small way done to honor our president," Platt said Thursday.

A distant relative of the president, Platt says people pay thousands of dollars for the privilege of having a species named after them.

Parasites, which live in and get nutrients from host animals, get a bad rap. Platt says this one reminds him of the president: "It's long. It's thin. And it's cool as hell."

Platt says *Baracktrema obamai* "are phenomenally incredibly resilient organisms."

"I hold them in awe," Platt says.

The worm is related, distantly, to a parasite that can cause a devastating disease in humans, but it causes no harm to turtles, Platt says.

Parasites are cool, crucial to life and all around us, says Rutgers biologist Michael Sukhedo, editor of the *Journal of Parasitology*, where the study appears. About 7 out of 10 animals on Earth are parasites, he says.

Obama already has a spider, a fish and even an extinct lizard named after him.

CHI

RICHARD
EBESU
URBAN GARDENER



Coconut palm trees thrive, with a long history in isles

There are several types of palm trees, including the type often used in landscapes in Hawaii, coconut palm trees. Many can be found in resorts, along beaches and even in some gardens.

Although the origin of the coconut palm is debated, there are several varieties found throughout the world. Most of the varieties found today are domesticated. The trees are generally either tall, often with yellow or green husks, or dwarf. Most of the dwarf varieties

are named from their origins such as the Samoan and Malayan coconuts. The dwarf coconuts tend to be self-pollinating, but cross-pollination does occur with the tall varieties, resulting in trees of various height.

The Hawaiian word for coconut is niu. Just about every part of the plant was used by the early Hawaiians.

The husk of the fruit was used as fuel and for fiber to make cordage. The shell was used to make bowls

and cooking and eating utensils. The water was drunk and the meat was eaten. The leaves were used as thatch and woven into baskets, and the trunk was used for drums and construction.

Today the husk fiber, or coir, is used to make brushes, mats or rope. The husk is also chopped and used for a horticultural planting medium, especially for orchid and anthurium growers. The coconut oil is used for cooking and cosmetics.

Gardeners can grow their own coconut plants from seed. Coconut plants grow in well-drained soil, with a temperature of 70-80 degrees, in areas with high humidity and 40 to 60 inches of rainfall a year.

When the coconuts fall from the tree, shake the nut to see whether it has water in it. Soak the entire nut in water for two to three days.

Select your site but keep in mind the expected height of the tree and that the fibrous roots can extend up to 20 feet from the tree. Dig a shallow hole, place the nut on its side and bury the lower third of the coconut. Water the soil every couple of days.

The coconut should germinate in three to six months. The roots will emerge through the husk, and the first shoot will look like a green spear and emerge from the broad end of the nut that was attached to the tree. The plant will grow using the nutrients in the nut for the first year.

After the first year, gardeners should apply a complete fertilizer with analysis similar to 10-10-20. Apply 1 pound of fertilizer in the spring and fall during early growth, and increase the fertilizer to 5 pounds per year for mature trees. The plants begin to form a trunk after about five years.

The coconut rhinoceros beetle is a new pest in Hawaii. Adult beetles are fairly large, about 2 inches long, dark brown to black, and bore into the center of the crown, injuring the young tissue and feeding on the sap. The beetle grubs are white with a brown head and reach up to 3 inches long. The grubs are usually found in green waste, mulch and compost piles.

The coconut rhinoceros beetle is native to the Asian tropics and is found in the western and central Pacific islands, including the Philippines and Guam. It is not known how the beetle was introduced to Hawaii, but it was first detected on coconut trees in the Pearl Harbor and Hickam areas in 2013. Adult beetles have since been found in traps at Barbers Point, Nanakuli, near Milliani and at Diamond Head on Oahu.

Other insect pests in-

clude the coconut mealy bug, scales and whiteflies. These insects suck the plant sap and excrete a sugary substance called honeydew. Ants feed on the honeydew, and sooty mold grows on it, covering the leaves with a black mold. Rats can be a problem, feeding on the young leaf tissue. Some coconuts in landscapes can be seen with a metal band around the trunk to prevent rats from getting up into the leaves.

A serious fungal disease of coconuts causes Phytophthora fruit and heart rot of coconut.

Infected fruits are brown or black, and the young leaves are often the first to die. Once the infection moves into the heart of the plant, the plant often dies within a year.

Richard Ebesu is an extension agent with the Kauai Cooperative Extension Service.

Shark warnings up after attack at Makaha Beach

Star-Advertiser staff

9/9/16

City lifeguards will keep shark warning signs up at Makaha Beach until at least this morning as a precaution after a shark attack Wednesday afternoon near shore.

A 51-year-old woman who had been swimming about 250 yards offshore sustained a large gash across her right arm, shoulder and torso in the attack. Lifeguards, assisted by surfers, brought her to shore at about 2:30 p.m. Paramedics treated the injured woman on the beach and transported her to a trauma center in serious condition.

After the rescue, lifeguards posted shark warn-

ing signs and cleared the water. The beach was reassessed Thursday, with lifeguards patrolling the area. No shark was spotted Thursday in the Makaha Beach area, said Shayne Enright, spokeswoman for the city Emergency Medical Services.

Wednesday's incident was the fifth shark attack in the state this year, and the first on Oahu in 2016. Three occurred on Maui and one on Kauai this year, and none involved a fatal injury.

The last shark attack at Makaha Beach occurred in late October when a boy on a bodyboard was bitten on the leg about 50 to 60 feet from shore.

Obama acts following
debate between the
fishing industry and
the plan's supporters

By Sophie Cocke
scocke@staradvertiser.com

8/26/2016
HTSA

President Barack Obama will expand the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument by hundreds of thousands of square miles, creating the world's largest marine reserve and permanently protecting coral reefs and deep-sea marine habitats from activities such as commercial fishing and mineral mining, the White House announced Thursday.

The designation will quadruple the size of the current protected area surrounding the uninhabited Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, which was designated a national monument by George W. Bush in 2006.

The White House also announced that Obama will address the World Conservation Congress in Honolulu on Wednesday.

The conference, which is being held in the United States for the first time, is expected to attract as many as 10,000 people, including government dignitaries, scientists, environmentalists and business leaders.

The conference will focus on the climate crisis, the unprecedented rate at which species are becoming extinct and the effects that damaged ecosystems are

makers, including House Speaker Joe Souki and Senate President Ron Kouchi. Kouchi later changed his position to support expansion.

Opponents of the expansion argued that it would negatively affect Hawaii's fishing industry, potentially driving up local fish prices and increasing imports. At a protest rally at the Capitol last month, critics also argued that the federal government shouldn't be dictating what happens in local waters.

"The ocean belongs to us," Ariyoshi told the media at the rally. "We ought to be the ones who decide what kind of use to make of the ocean. And we don't want someone from the outside to come, or people from the outside to come, and tell us how to live with the ocean."

The federal government has long had jurisdiction over the area that will be protected, however, and the idea of expanding the monument has had local backing.

In January prominent Native Hawaiian leaders sent Obama a letter proposing the idea, arguing that the waters surrounding the Northwest Hawaiian Islands contained sharks and large,

predatory fish that have been heavily overfished elsewhere and were in need of protection.

The letter was signed by William Aila, deputy director of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; Nainoa Thompson, president of the Polynesian Voyaging Society; and Kamanao pono Crabbe, head of the state Office of Hawaiian Affairs, among others.

Schatz said the rhetoric for and against expansion had grown heated in recent weeks and that he hoped both sides could now work toward finding common ground.

"We are quite confident that this is in the best interest of not just the ecology of the Pacific Ocean, but our ability to catch and eat fish going forward," he said.

"This is not a situation of whether we want to catch fish or look at fish. It's about making sure the ocean is sustainable for generations to come."

U.S. Sen. Mazie Hirono also issued a statement congratulating the president for his leadership in protecting ocean resources.

"President Obama's efforts to enhance protections

for our ocean ecosystem will help to combat climate change, preserve biodiversity and honor cultural traditions," Hirono wrote. "As part of his announcement, I appreciate the president's recognition of the importance of commercial fishing to Hawaii's way of life and our shared goal of supporting Hawaii's sustainable pelagic fisheries."

Obama will expand the protected area around the Northwest Hawaiian Islands using the Antiquities Act of 1906, which affords him unilateral power to designate U.S. lands and waters as national monuments.

Specifically, the monument will be expanded to 582,578 square miles — an area about twice the size of Texas — from 139,800 square miles. The expansion is expected to provide critical protections for more than 7,000 marine species, including endangered whales and sea turtles, and black coral, which is believed to be the longest-living marine species in the world, capable of surviving for more than 4,500 years, according to the White House.

Commercial fishing and

Office of Hawaiian Affairs that will provide the state agencies with a greater management role in the area.

As "ocean acidification, warming and other impacts of climate change threaten marine ecosystems, expanding the monument will improve ocean resilience, help the region's distinct physical and biological resources adapt and create a natural laboratory that will allow scientists to monitor and explore the impacts of climate change on these fragile ecosystems," the White House said in its press release.

Obama's decision came on the heels of an announcement by Gov. David Ige that after listening to both sides of the debate, he supported expanding Papahānaumokuākea.

"You may be familiar with the Hawaiian proverb, E ola ke kai, e ola kakou — as the ocean thrives, so do we," Ige wrote in a letter to Obama on Wednesday. "This proposal strikes the right balance at this time for the waters surrounding the Hawaiian Islands, and it can be a model for sustainability in the other oceans of planet Earth."

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MARINE

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economies.

Obama will then travel Thursday to Midway Atoll, located within Papahānaumokuākea, to mark the significance of the monument expansion and "highlight first-hand how the threat of climate change makes protecting our public lands and waters more important than ever," according to a White House press release.

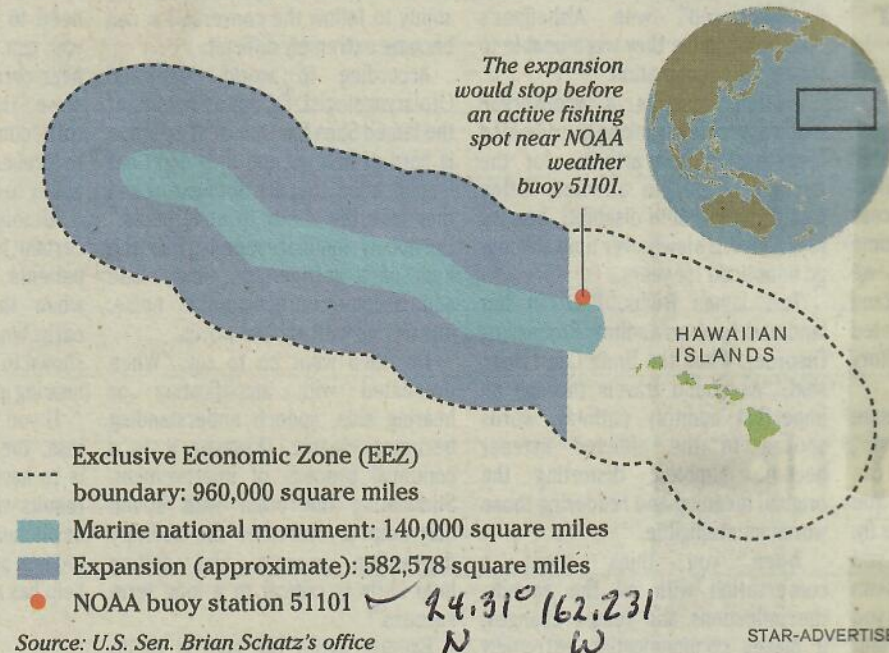
"It is now fair to say that the president has as strong as an environmental legacy and track record as any president in generations," U.S. Sen. Brian Schatz, who was singled out by the Obama administration as playing a crucial role in the president's decision, told the Honolulu Star-Advertiser.

Obama's decision follows months of debate in Hawaii between the longline fishing industry, which has opposed the expansion, and the plan's supporters — a long list of local lawmakers, hundreds of scientists and environmental organizations including The Pew Charitable Trusts.

In addition to members of the longline fishing industry, the proposed expansion has been opposed by former U.S. Sen. Daniel Akaka and former Hawaii Gov. George Ariyoshi, as well as more than two dozen state law-

EXPANSION OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

President Barack Obama is expanding the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument from 50 to 200 nautical miles, which will further restrict commercial fishing in the area.



A Hawaiian monk seal and an ulua swim at Kure Atoll in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument.

mineral extraction will be prohibited in the monument area. However, recreational fishing, removal of fish and other resources for Native Hawaiian cultural practices and scientific research will be allowed in the area by permit. The originally proposed boundaries of the monument have also been pushed back around Kauai and Niihau to ensure that small-boat fishermen can still fish in the nearby waters.

Federal agencies will also sign an agreement with Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources and

President and Publisher
Dennis Francis

Editorial Page Editor
Lucy Young-Oda

Deputy Editorial Page Editor
Stephen J. Downes

Vice President / Editor
Frank Bridgewater

lyoungoda@staradvertiser.com
529-4831

Editorial Page Staff
Mark Coleman / Shannon

24 AUGUST 2016

COMMENTARY

Chinese version of democracy doesn't fit Western notions

By Bruce J. Dickson

China watchers in the West have been fruitlessly searching for signs of democracy for more than 25 years. But there has not been a sustained democracy movement in China since the tragic end of protests in Tiananmen Square and elsewhere in 1989. Most outside observers agree that the People's Republic remains what it has been since its founding in 1949: a one-party authoritarian regime.

Most Chinese citizens do not see it that way, however. In a nationwide survey in 2014, more than 4,000 urban Chinese were asked how democratic they perceived China to be at different

and right to tell the government their views." Another 15 percent identified equality and justice among citizens: "Everyone is treated equally" and "to be more equal in terms of income, housing, and employment" were typical responses of this type.

In short, about one-third of urban Chinese defined democracy in terms of checks and balances or other ways that closely match Western notions.

By contrast, a different 30 percent of Chinese described democracy in terms

The activists who promote Western-style liberal democratic reform face suppression from the state and indifference from much of society. Liu Xiaobo, for instance, was arrested in 2008 for his role in drafting Charter 08, a bold call for building liberal democracy in China. When he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2010, many in China were unfamiliar with him. Others doubted he had achieved anything worthy of the prize.

Despite lacking political rights and freedoms that we take for granted here, many Chinese see their country as becoming more open.

Still, it's hard to be sure that trend will continue.

Since Xi Jinping



points in time. The vast majority view the level of democracy as increasing steadily since the late 1970s. Almost

60 percent believe China is already somewhat or very democratic today. Remarkably, more than 80 percent are optimistic that in the near future China will enjoy a level of democracy on par with the United States.

How can this be? How can external assessments of China's government and the perceptions of people living under it be so radically different?

The answer turns on the meaning of the word democracy.

Survey respondents were given the opportunity to define democracy in their own words. Most Americans would define it as a political system with free elections, competitive parties, rule of law and related institutions of liberal democracy. But less than 5 percent of Chinese pointed to those attributes.

About 15 percent defined democracy in terms of rights: for example, "people enjoy the right to information" and "the opportunity



of how leaders should run the government, not how they are chosen. Comments such as "the people and the government are interdependent" and "government policies reflect public opinion" get at this notion. More importantly, these comments suggest that the public's interests and the state's interests are fundamentally in harmony (or at least should be).

THE PURPOSE of democracy, as seen by many Chinese, is to make the state strong so that it can better provide for the common well-being of the people and the nation as a whole. It is not a way to hold leaders accountable through elections, limit the state's authority in order to protect individual rights and freedoms, or adjudicate between competing interests.

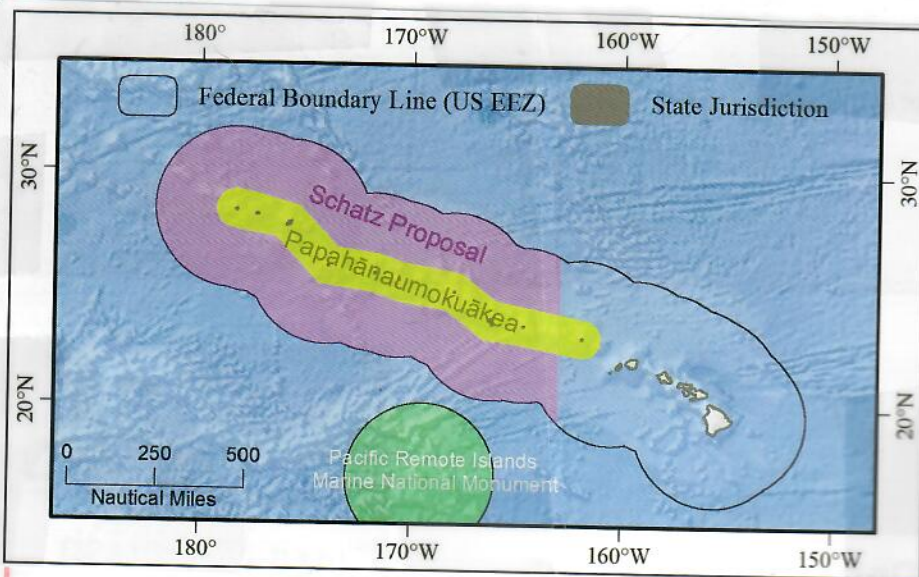
But by far the most popular definition of democracy — given by a third of the urban Chinese respondents — was "I don't know!"

became president in 2013, the scope of repression has increased. The party has tightened control over media con-

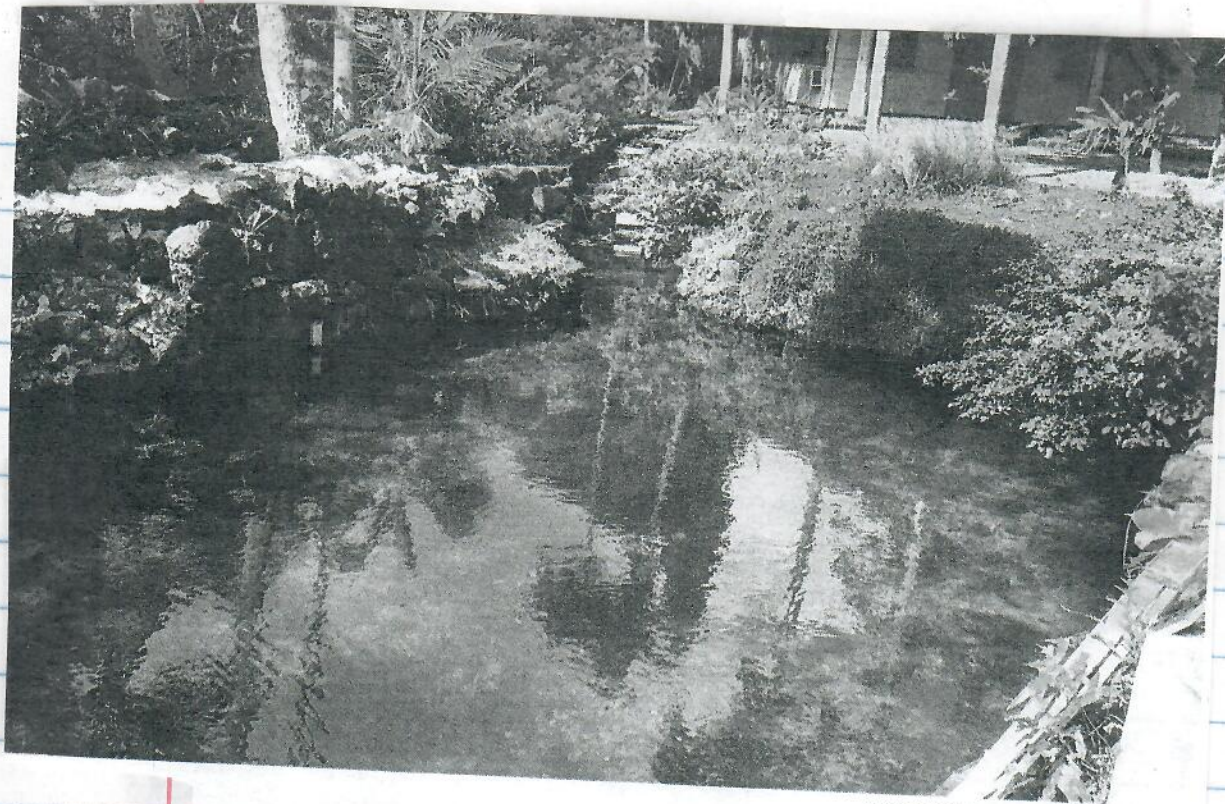
tent, arrested human rights lawyers and warned scholars against discussing topics such as universal values, civil rights, civil society, press freedoms and judicial independence. Xi's ongoing anticorruption campaign has exposed the venal top echelons of the party, government and military, which may erode support for the regime. Growing economic inequality and social injustice may also lead people to be less satisfied with the status quo.

But for the moment, besides the party itself, the major obstacle to China's democratization is the popular belief that the process is already underway.

Bruce J. Dickson is chairman of the political science department at George Washington University. This article was adapted for the Los Angeles Times from his recent book, "The Dictator's Dilemma: The Chinese Communist Party's Strategy for Survival."



PH



COURTESY THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND

Spring savings

Kanewai Spring is a roughly 1,000-square-foot pool of fresh water in Kuliouou that feeds a fishpond. The water then flows to a lagoon wildlife sanctuary before emptying into the ocean.

Two groups are rushing to purchase a Kuliouou estate and ensure the protection of a rare freshwater source

4/17/2016
HSA

By Andrew Gomes
agomes@staradvertiser.com

It was named one of Hawaii's most endangered places last year and has been a trophy property owned by business scoundrels, but now a historic multimillion-dollar East Honolulu estate with a freshwater spring feeding a wildlife preserve is close to becoming a public resource through a community effort.

The Trust for Public Land and Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center are trying to pull off a \$2.65 million purchase of a nearly 70-year-old mansion that fronts a fishpond and has a pristine freshwater source, known as Kanewai Spring, in its backyard.

About half the money, \$1.3 million, was approved for distribution April 8 by the state Board of Land and Natural Resources from the Legacy Land Conservation Program, while another \$1 million from a dedicated city land conservation fund is pending in the city's proposed budget.

The two organizations, which set up kanewaispring.org, are committed to raising the remaining \$350,000 and recently received two \$25,000 contributions. A purchase needs to be completed by Aug. 31.

Laura Kaakua, native lands project manager for the trust, said the two nonprofit organizations are asking for public donations to give back to a place that gives so much to the natural environment in an area where other springs and fishponds were destroyed for residential development.

"It's so surprising and kind of amazing that this freshwater source still exists," Kaakua said.

**“
Now the water is
sparkling. It's pristine.”
Chris Cramer
President and founder, Maunalua
Fishpond Heritage Center**

The two nonprofits say Kanewai, which means water of the Hawaiian god Kane, is the last major open freshwater spring

flowing into the ocean in Honolulu, and the Historic Hawai'i Foundation added the spring last year to its list of the state's most endangered places.

Kanewai is believed to have once been a freshwater source for inhabitants of ancient cave shelters nearby, and the water supports the life cycle of many native animal species by flowing into Kanewai Fishpond, then into the Paiko Lagoon Wildlife Sanctuary and then into Maunalua Bay.

The spring is part of a residential

Please see **SPRING, D2**



COURTESY THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND

Children listen to a Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center presentation about fresh water in the life cycle of native marine species at Kanewai Spring.

last five years enlisted volunteers including school and community groups for the work on every third Saturday of the month.

"Now the water is sparkling," Cramer said. "It's pristine."

There was, however, one unexpected downside to the restoration: Investors became attracted to the unique property. Cramer said some made offers and had ideas that included subdividing the property and converting the spring, which is lined with a dry-stacked stone wall and connects to the fishpond via a stone channel, into a swimming pool.

Such a plan would kill the freshwater supply to the fishpond, lagoon and ocean where it nurtures baby native fish species including opae, oopu, aholehole and pipiwai. The two nonprofits also said the spring helps support the Hawaiian stilt and black-crowned night heron birds as well as native limpets, shrimp and plants.

for private boat mooring in the 1970s.

"The preservation of Kanewai Spring is essential to the restoration of Kanewai Pond, Paiko Lagoon and Maunalua Bay," Correa wrote to the Legacy Land Conservation Program. "The work (Maunalua Fishpond Heritage) has done to restore Kanewai and the knowledge they have gathered and shared about the rich cultural heritage of Kuliouou and Maunalua is remarkable and they have much more to learn and share."

Renovation plans

Hawaiian sailing canoe navigator and Niu Valley resident Nainoa Thompson also endorsed the purchase in a letter that said eight generations of his family have lived in the Niu and Kuliouou region.

"We have watched the change in our environment and community and are now looking at an amazing movement to honor, protect and restore our valuable places," he wrote.

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estate at 5975 Kalaniana'ole Highway in Kuliouou that includes a 3,357-square-foot home built in 1948.

Both the spring and the home are largely out of public view. The home is tucked behind a high wall along the highway, while the fishpond is privately owned and ringed by several homes. Yet the property has a high-profile connection through one notorious prior owner who was convicted of running a local Ponzi scheme and another former owner who was found by a judge to have illicitly acquired the estate.

Bad actors

Ronald Rewald was the first ignoble owner.

Rewald used several well-regarded kamaaina names to form a fake investment firm, Bishop Baldwin Rewald Dillingham and Wong, in the late 1970s. He took in \$22 million from more than 400 local investors and acquired a collection of businesses and properties, including the Kanewai mansion. The con man claimed he was working for the CIA, but was convicted of defrauding investors and sentenced to 80 years in prison in 1985. He was released in 1995 because of a back injury.

In 1985 the Kanewai es-

produced a landslide of Hawaii trophy real estate bought up by individuals and companies from Japan.

Rikuo's founder and leader bought the home as part of several U.S. real estate investments using company money. A judge in California ruled that the executive, Whoe Joon Han, diverted about \$38 million from Rikuo to his U.S. operations and then refused to disclose the assets when Rikuo ran into financial trouble in the late 1990s.

In 2006, after Han suffered health problems and was deemed mentally incompetent, Kwan Koo "Peter" Lee, son of Han's mistress Nung Ja Hwang, took ownership of the Kanewai property in a transaction of no value, according to court and property records.

After a court ruling in which Lee and his mother were found to have diverted and liquidated Rikuo assets for their personal benefit, the Kanewai property was returned to Rikuo.

Vital habitat

Under Rikuo's and Lee's ownership, the property was left to deteriorate. That led Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center to ask Rikuo about six years ago whether it could restore the spring, which is about 40 feet wide and covers roughly 1,000 square feet but had become choked with haole koa trees

Continuing legacy

By preserving and owning the spring, Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center will be able to maintain the historic feature and use it as an educational resource to teach people about the area's spring and fishpond history that is mostly lost, while also teaching about Hawaii's water cycle, native species and cultural practices.

Kaakua praised Rikuo for agreeing to sell the property for preservation instead of development.

"We were pleasantly surprised that they were willing to work with us," she said. "They told us they felt it was the right thing to do."

Kuliouou resident Edward L. "Butch" Correa Jr. said in a letter of support that the Kanewai preservation effort harks back to a campaign his mother, Naomi "Auntie Sister" Reeves Correa, was involved with to save Paiko Lagoon from being dredged

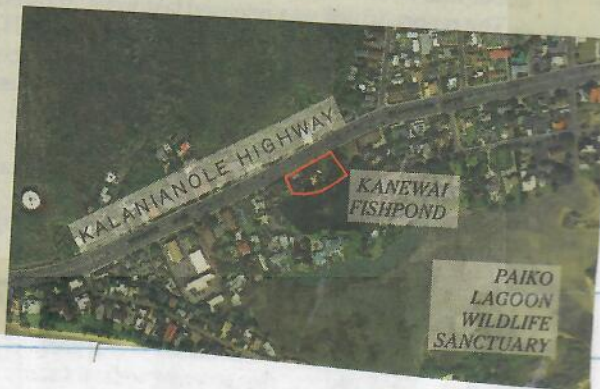
If successful with the acquisition, Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center will own the property, which also includes a historic coconut grove of more than 50 trees, a one-tenth interest in the fishpond, a fishpond sluice gate and a fishing stone shrine where fishermen would make offerings to Hawaiian gods.

The organization envisions building an education center in place of the home, which is in bad condition, and said it would reuse as many of the historic elements and materials from the home as possible.

It would take an estimated \$850,000 to build a new structure containing a classroom, community gathering space, caretaker's residence and Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center office, which could involve a separate two- or three-year fundraising campaign.

FOR MORE INFO

Contact the Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center at 382-0847 or kanewaispring.org.



Marine sanctuary report warns of warming's risks

8/27/2016 HSA

By Gary T. Kubota
gkubota@staradvertiser.com

A new federal report warns that global warming will degrade the nesting areas in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and threaten many sea turtles, seabirds and endangered Hawaiian monk seals.

The assessment for the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, released Tuesday, maintains that global warming and its associated problems will likely affect low-lying islands and also harm endangered birds such as the Laysan duck and Laysan finch.

"We're hoping this report will reach policymakers ... and raise awareness with the public," said Randall Kosaki, deputy superintendent for research at the monument. "Climate change is real. ... This is really a global problem."

He said many of the places where seabirds and other animals live in the

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands rise 1 to 2 feet above sea level, and some are no higher than the sandbar in Kaneohe Bay.

It was announced Thursday that President Barack Obama will expand the monument to 582,578 square miles — an area about twice the size of Texas — from 139,800 square miles. The expansion could provide protections for more than 7,000 marine species, the White House said.

The study, conducted by the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, looked at the likelihood of coastal erosion due to global warming for the next 50 to 100 years.

The population of Hawaiian monk seals totals an estimated 1,100, with the numbers increasing in the main Hawaiian Islands, prompting some conflict between them and some people.

Kosaki said in the face of global warming and sea

level rise, there are a number of choices, including whether to concede the battle to the ocean or rebuild the beaches in a way similar to efforts along Waikiki.

He said he's not advocating any choices, but feels the public needs to be aware of their marine preserve and explore all the options before making a decision.

Kosaki said the public needs to know that their choices, such as driving gasoline-powered vehicles, contribute to global warming.

The study, "Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument," took about two years to complete and included some of the best scientists in Hawaii, along with contributions from federal and state agencies, Kosaki said.

A copy of the study can be obtained at sanctuaries.noaa.gov/science/conservation/pdfs/pmm-climate-change.pdf.

Advocates of monument expansion a case study of cognitive dissonance

HSA

8/14/2016

By Caleb McMahan

Since attending the recent public meeting on the proposed expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, I've been feeling a sense of déjà vu.

Listening to the testimonies of monument-expansion proponents has recalled my college days and, in particular, a memorable lesson from Psychology 101.

Cognitive dissonance theory traces its origin back to the late 1950s when psychologist Leon Festinger first described the behavior of a doomsday cult that believed the end of the world was imminent and that a spaceship would be coming to pick them up.

What experts found was that when people are faced with information that conflicts with a firmly held belief (i.e., the space ship doesn't come), they will experience discomfort (aka dissonance) and exhibit predictable behaviors in order to reduce it without having to completely abandon the core belief.

A core belief that proponents of monument expansion seem to hold is that we need to protect our oceans for future generations, and that making the proposed monument boundary off-limits to com-



Caleb McMahan is a former commercial fisherman, NOAA fisheries observer and documentary filmmaker; he serves as director of media and marketing at Hawaiian Fresh Seafood.

mercial fishing is necessary to achieve this.

But since the proposal was made, opponents have pointed to a lack of peer-reviewed scientific data showing such a conservation benefit exists, and further, that the Hawaii longline fishery does not constitute a threat to the area's biodiversity or cultural artifacts.

So there it is. Information that is in conflict with that core belief. What was so alarming about the Aug. 1 meeting is that monument-expansion proponents seem to react precisely how cognitive dissonance theory predicts: to ignore or deny the conflicting information altogether.

For example, it was

pointed out by a pelagic fisheries biologist that tuna do not spawn in the proposed area. Ten minutes later, a monument proponent cited among a list of expansion reasons the need to give fish a place for reproducing away from the threat of longline fishing operations.

Another opponent cited evidence that longline fishing in no way impacts the unique black coral species found on the ocean floor since fishing gear does not reach the bottom — yet was followed by a proponent who testified that protecting that coral species and other benthic wildlife was indeed grounds for monument expansion.

ANOTHER behavioral response to cognitive dissonance is that people will modify their core belief in order to accommodate, but still not accept the new information.

This, too, was rampant among pro-monument testimonies. In face of evidence that the longline fleet does not constitute a threat to the endangered monk seal, some proponents changed their tune, saying this is not about the monk seal or banning fishing, but about setting an example for the rest of the world in protecting our oceans in general. Or that protecting against climate

change is the justification.

When contrary scientific evidence for the climate change argument was presented, the core belief for expansion supporters shifted again into the need to prevent the inherent greed of industry from imperiling the area's natural beauty.

Throughout the session, high school students at microphones were applauded for giving cognitive dissonance-laced testimony irrelevant to the science-based information.

It's easy to take a stand on an issue. It's much more challenging to develop informed positions and engage stakeholders from across user groups to come up with collaborative solutions. We should be introducing our students to the complexities of resource management instead of suggesting that activism is a form of scientific inquiry.

THE AUG. 1 public meeting was a disaster. It demonstrated not only that Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance is on the mark, but also the consequences it can have in dividing communities and undermining the science-based management structures essential to successfully balance the interests of conservation and sustainable use of public resource.

221
LOUIS M. HERMAN / 1930-2016

HSA 8/18/2016
Researcher's work led to deeper

By Rosemarie Bernardo
rbernardo@staradvertiser.com

Louis M. Herman, a renowned marine mammal researcher who made significant breakthroughs in the study of dolphin cognition and humpback whale behavior, died Aug. 3 in Honolulu of bile duct cancer. He was 86.

"In the marine mammal field, he was a trailblazer, a larger-than-life and one-of-a-kind figure, who changed

our understanding of dolphins and whales. But perhaps most importantly, he had a profound impact on the lives of so many people — students, interns, volunteers — because of their exposure to all that he created," said his daughter, Elia Herman.

Born in Queens in New York City, Herman earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in psychology at the City College of New York.

An avid swimmer, Herman worked as a lifeguard at Rockaway Beach during college summers. His love of beaches and swimming led him to Hawaii.

Years before he moved to the islands, Herman enlisted in the Air Force and served as an intelligence officer during the Korean War. He earned a doctorate in psychology from Pennsylvania State University in 1961.

Herman and his wife, Hannah Schattner Herman, moved to Hawaii in 1966 when he accepted a job as associate professor in experimental psychology at the University of Hawaii. A project with a group of graduate students on dolphin intelligence at Sea Life Park sparked Herman's long career of researching bottlenose dolphins and humpback whales.

In 1969, he established the Kewalo Basin Marine Mammal Laboratory, where he led students in groundbreaking research on dolphin cognition and sensory perception. His research also encompassed humpback whale behavior.



Louis M. Herman hugged search on dolphin cognition 1985.

He conducted aerial surveys of the population at a time when little was known about the presence of humpback whales in Hawaii waters, said his daughter.

Herman had the ability to make connections that others were unable to pick up on.

"He was a creative thinker," said his wife. "His approach to things was very unique and creative."

In 1985, one of Herman's creative ideas helped save a humpback whale named Humphrey that had wandered into California's Sacramento River. A recording made by Herman of humpback whales feeding in Alaska was used to lure Humphrey back to the ocean.

When Herman and his researchers had played the feeding sounds to whales in Hawaii waters, the mammals turned around and swam toward the sound, a sound

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Phoenix, one of Herman's research subjects, at Kewalo Basin.

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Adam Pack, chairman of the...
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"When I came...
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said Pack. "Lou...
the field of mari...
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we will never se...

He also was a teacher and loyal...
said.

understanding of dolphins



COURTESY OF ELIA HERMAN

Phoenix, one of the dolphins in his groundbreaking re-
son, at Kewalo Basin Marine Mammal Laboratory in

similar to a trumpet.

Throughout his career, Herman authored and co-authored more than 160 scientific reports.

"He was incredibly prolific," said Elia Herman. He also mentored dozens of graduate students, many of whom have become leaders in marine mammal science.

Adam Pack, professor and chairman of the departments of psychology and biology at the University of Hawaii at Hilo, first worked with Herman at Kewalo Basin as an intern.

"When I came to the lab and he greeted me and showed me the scientific studies, it was like a new world opened up for me," said Pack. "Lou is a giant in the field of marine mammal science, the likes (of) which we will never see again."

He also was an incredible teacher and loyal friend, he said.

"He had an immeasurable impact on my life," he added.

Herman and Pack founded the Dolphin Institute, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the research and conservation of dolphin and whale populations.

Herman achieved worldwide recognition for his breakthroughs. In 2008, "his work was listed among the top 100 pioneering accomplishments" at UH in the 100-year history of the institution, according to his daughter.

Although he retired from UH in 2006, Herman continued his research.

Herman's work was interrupted in May 1977, when two former caretakers at Kewalo Basin removed two Atlantic bottlenose dolphins, Puka and Kea, and released them into the wild.

Herman had spent eight

years teaching the dolphins to respond to simple orders like "fetch the ball" and "touch the ring." All that work was lost with their release.

Herman said he was sure the two females died because they lacked the experience to survive in the wild.

The two former workers, Ken LeVasseur and Steven Sipman, later were convicted of first-degree theft.

Elia Herman said her father will be best remembered for his wit and curiosity, and for being a supportive husband and father. "He has definitely been my mentor, my soccer and swimming coach, my friend."

Herman's wife of almost 55 years said he embraced life.

"We were best friends of course," she said. "We were really a team."

Herman is also survived by numerous nephews and nieces; and great- and great-great nieces and nephews.

A memorial service will be held at 3 p.m. Aug. 26 at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl.

In lieu of flowers, Herman's family requests donations be made to The Dolphin Institute, in care of Adam Pack, 1178 North Kumuwaina Place, Hilo, HI 96720.

The organization plans to set up a Louis M. Herman Scholarship Fund that will support student research into the cognition and behavior of dolphins and whales.

2 Hilo whale prot

HSA 8/22/2016

The pair are accused of the "illegal take and transport" of a stranded melon-headed whale

By Timothy Hurley
thurley@staradvertiser.com

Were they interfering with the rescue of a stranded whale or not?

That is the question left to a federal judge following an administrative hearing last week to determine whether two Hilo women who run a small Native Hawaiian group dedicated to the protection

of whales and other marine animals will be punished for violating the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Kealoha Pisciotta and Roxane Stewart of Hilo-based Kai Palaoa face fines of up to \$27,000 in connection with the June 2014 incident at Kawaihae on Hawaii island.

But they contend they were merely following traditional Native Hawaiian cultural practice as they tried

to save and comfort a dying melon-headed whale before returning its remains to the ocean.

The three-day hearing, featuring a handful of witnesses at the West Hawaii Community Center in Kona, was held last week after mediation failed to resolve the question earlier in the year.

The women said they were hoping the mediation process would help the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration realize its obligation under the law to allow for greater latitude in

ectors await ruling

allowing Native Hawaiian traditional cultural practices.

NOAA official Jeff Walters said he couldn't comment on the specifics of the case. But he added that NOAA has gone out of its way to accommodate Native Hawaiian practitioners within the boundaries of law and public safety, having successfully worked with them dozens of times in strandings over the years.

But this time it didn't work out, Walters said.

The violations, described as an "illegal take and trans-

port," occurred June 10-11, 2014, after Pisciotta and Stewart were asked by West Hawaii cultural practitioners to help respond to a stranded melon-headed whale at Kawaihae.

The melon-headed whale, a dolphin-size relative of the pygmy killer whale and pilot whale, is a common species found in tropical and subtropical oceans around the world but is rarely seen because it lives in deep water far from shore.

Pisciotta said the sick whale was barely alive when

they arrived at Kawaihae. As the hours passed and it appeared nothing would help to revive the animal, everyone had left except Pisciotta and Stewart, who stayed with the animal they called Wananalua until it died early in the morning.

Neither NOAA nor its representatives remained on the scene to provide guidance on how to treat the animal, Pisciotta said, so they followed their own Hawaiian traditions, guarding the

Please see WHALE, B3

WHALE

Continued from B1

small marine mammal in the sheltered waters of Kawaihae Harbor through the night before transporting it offshore the next morning to conduct a burial ritual.

Walters, NOAA's Pacific office Wildlife Management and Conservation Branch chief, said the agency dispatched a team to respond to the stranding, but it was unable to do its job.

Kai Palaoa is composed of Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners who "stand and take to heart our kuleana (responsibility) in caring for our distressed kanaloa (marine mammals). They are important in maintaining the natural balance and survival of our oceans," according to the group's website.

Pisciotta, founder of Kai Palaoa, is also president of Mauna Kea Anaina Hou and lead litigant in the Mauna Kea Hui lawsuit against the Thirty Meter Telescope.

As members of NOAA's Hilo Marine Mammal Stranding Network, Pisciotta and Stewart have undergone training on rescue and disentanglement and have joined previous stranding responses. They have also helped to train volunteers on cultural practices.

Pisciotta said NOAA has argued that the women were "confrontational" at the



COURTESY KAI PALAOA

Two women who run a small Native Hawaiian group dedicated to the protection of whales and other marine animals face fines of up to \$27,000 for their actions while responding to a stranded whale in Kawaihae on Hawaii island in June 2014.

scene, preventing the carcass from being retrieved for a necropsy. But that was not the case, she said.

According to the NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office website, "It is important that the remains of a dead marine mammal are untouched as there may be an ongoing investigation to determine the cause of death."

According to the Marine Mammal Protection Act, a "take" means to "capture, maim, injure or kill" any marine mammal or attempt to do so. The unauthorized transporting of a marine mammal is also illegal.

"We invite participation by cultural practitioners to help us be culturally respectful to the individual animal and to the community where

the stranding occurs," NOAA spokeswoman Jolene Lau said in an email. "Our goal is to continue this effort, while remaining compliant with the Federal Marine Mammal Protection Act and Endangered Species Act."

But traditional Hawaiian practice calls for returning the revered animal to the sea, Pisciotta said.

Pisciotta and Stewart have argued that the federal agency has an obligation to protect and uphold the traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiians under the state's Admission Act.

In so doing, NOAA should allow greater latitude for Native Hawaiian cultural practices, much as it does in Alaska, where natives are allowed to hunt and kill whales.

By Mike Markrich

Recently it was revealed that the likely cause of the hepatitis A outbreak in Honolulu came from tainted imported frozen seafood.

The proponents of the expanded Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument plan have been busy with an expensive public relations campaign that extols all the good that will come from closing off an ocean area the size of Texas near Honolulu, the nation's largest per capita fish market.

What they are not telling you is that to make up for the lack of supply here when the ban goes into effect, more fish will be imported to meet demand, and the health risks with limited quality controls and no transparency will be borne by local residents and tourists.

For many years, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI), where the monument is located, has been the subject of two powerful and mutually hostile narratives. On the one hand is the view of the local fishing industry, the local fishing council and their political allies in the visitor industry.

Their position is that because all commercial fishing in U.S. waters is highly regulated, there was never a need for the fishing ban and takeover by the federal government of the NWHI. No overfishing takes place.

The local fishing industry has a long history, backed largely by a Japanese fish tradition of ensuring the quality and safety of the fish it sells.

On the other hand are federal officials and large environmental organizations and their local political allies. They believe that expanding federal control would allow

more fish to be born in the protected area regardless of what happens outside it. In their mind, the benefits of protecting this vast area from overfishing outweigh any negative input from frozen seafood imports.

In the past, the local fishing industry and its Democratic allies could count on Democrats such as the late U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye to oppose the takeover of state waters by federal agencies.

But in 2006, this changed when Republican Gov. Linda Lingle facilitated the creation with President George W.

Bush of the entire NWHI as the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. A memorandum of understanding between the state and federal governments was signed.

Critics at the time said the unlimited closing of an area the size of California without any compensation for

the loss of alternative uses to Native Hawaiians indefinitely was a deal no Alaskan or other Native American group would have ever agreed to. They believe that to expand this to an area nearly five times as large will exacerbate the income inequality their community suffers.

If the area where fishing is banned is expanded, Waikiki restaurants will still consume large amounts of fish. But ever more will come from the Asian companies fishing the waters of poor island states, who lack the financial means to protect or monitor them. Many foreign fishers work in slave-like conditions.

The expansion of the monument would be a well-meaning effort. Unfortunately, it would do nothing to solve the problems of overfishing in the Pacific region, quality control for consumers or social justice.



Mike Markrich is a Kailua-based research consultant and freelance writer.

Costs will outweigh benefits of larger marine sanctuary

HSA 8/18/2016

No-take areas must be expanded

8/18/2016 HSA

By Jessica Wooley

Thinking globally and acting locally compels us to consider the health of planet Earth and to take action here in Hawaii.

This concept became relevant long before local or national governments began to enforce environmental laws; Hawaii people have risen above their own self-interest and organized together to protect habitats and organisms that live within them, for the greater good, for time immemorial.

Today, we know atolls are, and eventually islands will be, impacted by rising sea levels caused by climate change and promoted by our use of fossil fuels, including Hawaii and our golden goose of Waikiki.

Moreover, acidification of the oceans, also caused by the burning of fossil fuels, is giving rise to the destruction of ocean reefs and depletion of marine life globally.

At the same time, despite the broad array of experts advocating for policy changes to limit harvesting of many marine species, human behavior persists in the taking of marine life in record numbers, causing major threats to more species than ever before. Prized species of ahi are among the many victims.

Conversely, it is a fact that no-take marine areas like Hanauma Bay pro-

vide fish and other marine life with a safe refuge, a puuhonua, to flourish, attracting visitors and residents in large numbers — contributing to a robust Hawaii economy. And many of us note that every other year, when fishing is banned at Waikiki Beach, the numbers of fish noticeably multiply for everyone to enjoy.

Recently, former Gov. George Ariyoshi and former U.S. Sen. Dan Akaka wrote in opposition to expansion of Papahānaumokuākea because, they said, the decision

should be done transparently and locally, by those who “understand” the culture of Hawaii (“Bid to expand Papahānaumokuākea must be transparent process,” Island Voices, July 31).

In fact, the Obama administration conducted public meetings locally to gather input with those very thoughts in mind.

Unfortunately, both Ariyoshi and Akaka were not advocating for establishing a marine-protected area but rather,

the status quo, which does nothing to save us locally from overfishing, protecting future generations.

The first people of these islands implemented and enforced a strict conservation policy, known as the kapu system, to ensure the continued existence of certain species of fish such as mullet and moi, prized locally for their taste.

More recently, minimum size

requirements have been established and, when enforced by the state, contribute to the survival of many marine species today. In 2010, Hawaii led all states by passing the progressive law to ban the finning of sharks locally and the warehousing of the same from areas globally. This kind of “local policy” has become the “global” model for legislation for other states and countries to follow, including Oregon, Washington, California, New York and Delaware, as well as the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Pohnpei, Guam and Saipan.

Considering Hanauma Bay and all protected marine areas, we now know sustainable marine habitat and our food supply are dependent on policies that establish no-take areas — globally and locally.

Similarly, expansion of Papahānumokuākea would provide a puuhonua to allow marine life to flourish, which would benefit all of us. An expanded Papahānumokuākea would result in more fish multiplying more often and finding their way to other places where taking by fishers is permitted.

This appeal to President Barack Obama to extend the boundaries of our National Marine Monument cannot be done by locals alone, absent his support, cooperation and action.

Thankfully, the president of these United States is a local boy who swam, bodysurfed, dived and fished in these very islands and understands the gravity of our actions to save our oceans for future generations.



Jessica Wooley, of Windward Oahu, is a former legislator and was director of the Office of Environmental Quality Control until October 2015.



JOHN BERGER / AUG. 4

Myrna and Eddie Kamae are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary Wednesday.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY: Eddie and Myrna Kamae will mark their golden anniversary 6 p.m. Wednesday at the Elks Club. Bobby Moderow of Maunaloa will perform solo that evening, prompting Myrna to say, "Lucky us that he's playing on the perfect night."

Moderow and George Kuo alternate on hump days at the Elks, next door to the Outrigger Canoe Club, but because of the Kamaes' 50th

wedding anniversary, close friends will assemble to toast the couple, who are true Hawaiian treasures. Myrna adds, "No lei, just bring your favorite wine and I'll pay the corkage fee, and there will be some pupu. Or don't bring anything is fine, too."

Since Eddie's birthday (his 89th) is the next day, the Kamaes intend to party on at the Wailana. ...

And that's "Show Biz." ...

Wayne Harada is a veteran entertainment columnist. Reach him at 266-0926 or wayneharada@gmail.com. Read his Show and Tell Hawaii blog at staradvertiser.com.

ON THE SCENE



JOHN BERGER / JBERGER@STARADVERTISER.COM

**HAPPY 50TH ANNIVERSARY, HSA
EDDIE AND MYRNA! 8/8/2016**

The cake told the story as Myrna and Eddie Kamae celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary Wednesday at the Waikiki Elks Club. Maunaloa — the trio of Richard Gideon, Kahi Kaonohi and Robert "Uncle Bobby" Moderow Jr. — played two sets of traditional Hawaiian music for the Kamaes and their guests. Emcee Kimo Kahoano stepped forward by request to sing and dance "Boy From Laupahoehoe" for them.

John Berger's On the Scene photos run throughout the week. Contact him at jberger@staradvertiser.com.

Bid to expand Papahānaumokuākea must be public, transparent process

By Daniel K. Akaka and George R. Ariyoshi

We oppose the proposed expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM).

It is unconscionable that such a significant policy might be enacted with a profound lack of transparency and public process.

This is disturbing and has caused many people in Hawaii to question the motives behind the proposal.

We understand that, at the urging of special interests, President Barack Obama's administration is considering using the U.S. Antiquities Act of 1906 to extend the PMNM from its current 50 mile offshore perimeter to 200 miles offshore around the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

The U.S. Antiquities Act excludes any consideration and validation by the U.S. Congress and the state of Hawaii and its Native Hawaiian residents.

This would be a presidential proclamation for an extended federal monument. If it increases to 200 miles offshore, then that amounts to a 350 percent expansion from 140,000



Daniel K. Akaka, left, was a U.S. senator from Hawaii from 1990 to 2013. George R. Ariyoshi served as governor of Hawaii from 1974 to 1986.

square miles to 583,000 square miles. The size of the proposed PMNM expansion at 200 miles is equivalent to the combined land area of the states of California, Oregon, Washington and Texas.

WE ARE no longer in office. We simply care about the people of Hawaii and are concerned about the future of our state.

The proposed PMNM expansion could affect the rights of Native Hawaiians, the residents and businesses of Hawaii, and our state's right to govern its own natural resources.

The ripple effect of the expansion on Hawaii's economy could cost jobs and increase costs to consumers. For these reasons, a basic economic impact

study should be conducted.

Hawaii is a unique state. It consists of small islands surrounded by a vast ocean, and the water is an extension of our state.

We depend on the ocean for food, employment, recreation and the perpetuity of Native Hawaiian culture.

We have demonstrated our passion for, and commitment to, responsible stewardship of our coastal waters.

Hawaii is the only state that has met Aichi Target 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which calls for the protection of 10 percent of coastal and marine areas by 2020. In addition, nearly 23 percent of the waters surrounding Hawaii are no-take reserves where fishing is prohibited, which is a greater percentage than scientists recommend protecting to maintain healthy oceans.

A PMNM expansion of this magnitude would include the entire U.S. exclusive economic zone (EEZ) surrounding the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. (The proclamation would not affect the EEZ around the main Hawaiian

Islands.)

In other words, U.S. fishing vessels would have no territorial advantage. They would be forced out of the EEZ into international waters, where fishing vessels from all over the world are free to fish today.

Protecting our environment is our highest priority. The care of our land and ocean should be the responsibility of the state of Hawaii.

We need an open, honest dialogue about the impact of the proposed expansion.

How will it really affect Hawaii culturally, socially and economically?

We must think through the consequences of such an important policy issue before making decisions that will affect our state as a whole.

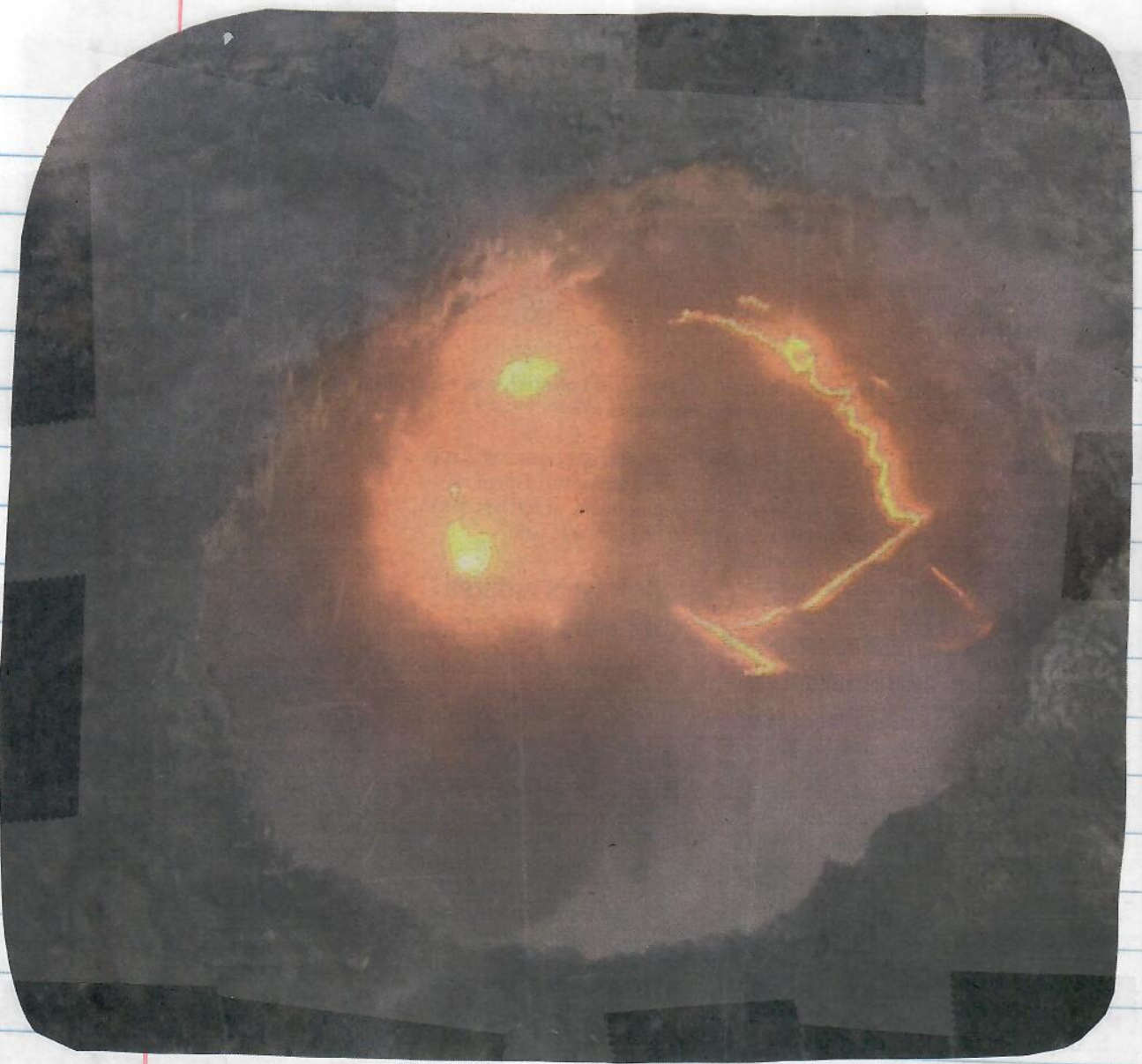
WE WERE honored to serve the wonderful people of Hawaii while in office, and we continue to care for them.

The federal government should not rush into a decision about expanding the PMNM without thinking through the consequences and providing the requisite transparency for Hawaii and its people before considering the expansion.

HSA

7/31/2016

163



Pele smiles

From "Wildflower" Cyria's
by Skylark

"She's faced the hardest times
you could imagine,
And many times her eyes fought back
the tears,

And when her youthful world was about to
fall in,
Each time, her slender shoulders bore
the weight of all her fears,
And a sorrow no one hears
Still rings in midnight silence
in her ears,

Let her cry, for she's a lady,
Let her dream, for she's a child,
Let the rain fall down upon her,
She's a free and gentle flower,
growing wild.

And when you walk into her eyes,
You won't believe the way she's always
paying for a debt she never owed.
And 'til by chance that I should
hold her, let me hold her
for a time, And if allowed, just
one possession, I would pick
her from the garden to be mine."

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Dec: 982.000406135297

Hex: 3D6.0018352201

Dec: 982.000406134495

Hex: 3D6.0018351EDF

Dec: 982.000406137616

Hex: 3D6.0018352B10

Dec: 982.000406134660

Hex: 3D6.0018351F84

Dec: 982.000406134895

Hex: 3D6.001835206F

Dec: 982.000406134779

Hex: 3D6.0018351FFB

Dec: 982.000406134437

Hex: 3D6.0018351EA5

Dec: 982.000406134943

Hex: 3D6.001835209F

Dec: 982.000406135248

Hex: 3D6.00183521D0

Dec: 982.000406135009

Hex: 3D6.00183520E1

Dec: 982.000406135285

Hex: 3D6.00183521F5

Dec: 982.000406134444

Hex: 3D6.0018351EAC

Dec: 982.000406134856

Hex: 3D6.0018352048

Dec: 982.000406134731

Hex: 3D6.0018351FCB

Dec: 982.000406134469

Hex: 3D6.0018351EC5

Dec: 982.000406134549

Hex: 3D6.0018351F15

Dec: 982.000406134511

Hex: 3D6.0018351EEF

Dec: 982.000406134860

Hex: 3D6.001835204C

N=32
8/25/2016

ALL COPIED TO SKRM 1/17/17
KAWPO

(171)

32

8/25/16 LAST ONE

34

35

12

17

4 + 2 + 1

14

10

75

29

17

24

10

14

FIRST ONE 7/3/16

15

9

1

6

4

7

372

(11)

N#34 9/7/2016

Dec: 982.000406134729
Hex: 3D6.0018351FC9

Dec: 982.000406134957
Hex: 3D6.00183520AD

Dec: 982.000407340928
Hex: 3D6.0018478780

Dec: 982.000407336982
Hex: 3D6.001847816

Dec: 982.000407340727
Hex: 3D6.00184786B7

Dec: 982.000406134438
Hex: 3D6.0018351EA6

Dec: 982.000405775906
Hex: 3D6.00182FA622

Dec: 982.000407340502
Hex: 3D6.00184785D6

Dec: 982.000406134736
Hex: 3D6.0018351FD0

Dec: 982.000407340241
Hex: 3D6.00184784D1

Dec: 982.000407340930
Hex: 3D6.0018478782

Dec: 982.000406135170
Hex: 3D6.0018352182

Dec: 982.000407336386
Hex: 3D6.00184775C2

Dec: 982.000407340942
Hex: 3D6.001847878E

Dec: 982.000406134723
Hex: 3D6.0018351FC3

Dec: 982.000406134422
Hex: 3D6.0018351E96

Dec: 982.000407340686
Hex: 3D6.001847868E

Dec: 982.000407338009
Hex: 3D6.0018477C19

Dec: 982.000406134912
Hex: 3D6.0018352080

Dec: 982.000407336201
Hex: 3D6.0018477509

Dec: 982.000405776677
Hex: 3D6.00182FA925

Dec: 982.000406134684
Hex: 3D6.0018351F9C

Dec: 982.000407340467
Hex: 3D6.00184785B3

Dec: 982.000406135352
Hex: 3D6.0018352238

Dec: 982.000406134604
Hex: 3D6.0018351F4C

Dec: 982.000406134610
Hex: 3D6.0018351F52

Dec: 982.000407340808
Hex: 3D6.0018478708

Dec: 982.000406135124
Hex: 3D6.0018352154

Dec: 982.000407336977
Hex: 3D6.0018477811

Dec: 982.000407340516
Hex: 3D6.00184785E4

Dec: 982.000407340777
Hex: 3D6.00184786E9

Dec: 982.000407340371
Hex: 3D6.0018478553

Dec: 982.000407341096
Hex: 3D6.0018478828

Dec: 982.000407340199
Hex: 3D6.00184784A7

879

Dec: 982.00040734054
Hex: 3D6.0018478605

Dec: 982.000406134433
Hex: 3D6.0018351EA1

Dec: 982.000406134831
Hex: 3D6.001835202F

Dec: 982.000406135140
Hex: 3D6.0018352164

Dec: 982.000407337395
Hex: 3D6.00184779B3

Dec: 982.000406135329
Hex: 3D6.0018352221

Dec: 982.000406134836
Hex: 3D6.0018352034

Dec: 982.000405776541
Hex: 3D6.00182FA89D

Decimal: 982.000406132885
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0018351895

Dec: 982.000406134568
Hex: 3D6.0018351F28

Dec: 982.000406134670
Hex: 3D6.0018351F8E

Dec: 982.000407340833
Hex: 3D6.0018478721

Dec: 982.000406134585
Hex: 3D6.0018351F39

Dec: 982.000406135399
Hex: 3D6.0018352267

Dec: 982.000407340562
Hex: 3D6.0018478612

Dec: 982.000406134529
Hex: 3D6.0018351F01

Dec: 982.000406134624
Hex: 3D6.0018351F60

Dec: 982.000406135207
Hex: 3D6.00183521A7

Decimal: 982.000406132257
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0018351621

Dec: 982.000406134975
Hex: 3D6.00183520BF

Dec: 982.000406134544
Hex: 3D6.0018351F10

Dec: 982.000406134730
Hex: 3D6.0018351FCA

Dec: 982.000406134667
Hex: 3D6.0018351F8B

Dec: 982.000406135318
Hex: 3D6.0018352216

Dec: 982.000406134998
Hex: 3D6.00183520D6

Dec: 982.000406134968
Hex: 3D6.00183520B8

Dec: 982.000406134584
Hex: 3D6.0018351F38

Dec: 982.000406134668
Hex: 3D6.0018351F8C

Dec: 982.000406134738
Hex: 3D6.0018351FD2

Dec: 982.000406134447
Hex: 3D6.0018351EAF

Dec: 982.000406134700
Hex: 3D6.0018351FAC

Dec: 982.000406135107
Hex: 3D6.0018352143

Dec: 982.000406134839
Hex: 3D6.0018352037

Dec: 982.000406135371
Hex: 3D6.001835224B

Dec: 982.000406135198
Hex: 3D6.001835219E

9/1/2016 N=35

Dec: 982.000406048754

Hex: 3D6.001833CFF2

Dec: 982.000406130863

Hex: 3D6.00183510AF

Dec: 982.000406127987

Hex: 3D6.0018350573

8/12/2016
N=12
HELD SLP for Redwing
N=17
9/28/16

Dec: 982.000406130964

Hex: 3D6.0018351114

Dec: 982.000406134707

Hex: 3D6.0018351FB3

Dec: 982.000406134677

Hex: 3D6.0018351F95

Dec: 982.000406130845

Hex: 3D6.001835109D

Dec: 982.000406135231

Hex: 3D6.00183521BF

Dec: 982.000406135275

Hex: 3D6.00183521EB

Dec: 982.000406135071

Hex: 3D6.001835211F

Dec: 982.000406135087

Hex: 3D6.001835212F

Dec: 982.000406134893

Hex: 3D6.001835206D

Dec: 982.000406130857

Hex: 3D6.00183510A9

Dec: 982.000406135336

Hex: 3D6.0018352228

Dec: 982.000406135211

Hex: 3D6.00183521AB

Dec: 982.000406131326

Hex: 3D6.001835127E

Dec: 982.000406134961

Hex: 3D6.00183520B1

Dec: 982.000406135199

Hex: 3D6.001835219F

Dec: 982.000406127786

Hex: 3D6.00183504AA

Dec: 982.000406135339

Hex: 3D6.001835222B

Dec: 982.000406134748

Hex: 3D6.0018351FDC

Dec: 982.000406130568

Hex: 3D6.0018350F88

Dec: 982.000407336397

Hex: 3D6.00184775CD

Dec: 982.000406134572

Hex: 3D6.0018351F2C

Dec: 982.000406128315

Hex: 3D6.00183506BB

Dec: 982.000406134434

Hex: 3D6.0018351EA2

Dec: 982.000406135044

Hex: 3D6.0018352104

Dec: 982.000406127975

Hex: 3D6.0018350567

Dec: 982.000406134950

Hex: 3D6.00183520A6

[Handwritten signature]

Dec: 982.000406131118

Hex: 3D6.00183511AE

Dec: 982.000406130699

Hex: 3D6.001835100B

Dec: 982.000406134861

Hex: 3D6.001835204D

Dec: 982.000406128335

Hex: 3D6.00183506CF

Dec: 982.000406130674

Hex: 3D6.0018350FF2

Dec: 982.000406092582

Hex: 3D6.0018347B26

Dec: 982.000406130979

Hex: 3D6.0018351123

Dec: 982.000406048713

Hex: 3D6.001833CFC9

Dec: 982.000406092330

Hex: 3D6.0018347A2A

Dec: 982.000406049568

Hex: 3D6.001833D320

Dec: 982.000406049521

Hex: 3D6.001833D2F1

Dec: 982.000406092216

Hex: 3D6.00183479B8

N=4 8/8/16

Keep SVP for Peering

Dec: 982.000407336654

Hex: 3D6.00184776CE

Dec: 982.000406130416

Hex: 3D6.0018350EF0

Dec: 982.000406134691

Hex: 3D6.0018351FA3

Dec: 982.000406134430

Hex: 3D6.0018351E9E

Dec: 982.000406127993

Hex: 3D6.0018350579

Dec: 982.000406135376

Hex: 3D6.0018352250

N=2 9/26/16

Dec: 982.000406131177

Hex: 3D6.00183511E9

Dec: 982.000406134721

Hex: 3D6.0018351FC1

Dec: 982.000406128303

Hex: 3D6.00183506AF

Dec: 982.000406092218

Hex: 3D6.00183479BA

Dec: 982.000406134536

Hex: 3D6.0018351F08

N=1 7/27/16

8/18/16 N=14

Dec: 982.000406135058

Hex: 3D6.0018352112

Dec: 982.000406137433

Hex: 3D6.0018352A59

Dec: 982.000406134415

Hex: 3D6.0018351E8F

Dec: 982.000406092226

Hex: 3D6.00183479C2

Dec: 982.000406134863

Hex: 3D6.001835204F

Dec: 982.000406135083

Hex: 3D6.001835212B

Dec: 982.000406127594

Hex: 3D6.00183503EA

Dec: 982.000406135400

Hex: 3D6.0018352268

8/20/16
N=10

X PK# 2 of 2 (LHF SLP HATCHLINGS) 7/14/2016

4C4A75411D



Decimal: 982.000364345295
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0015B777CF

Decimal: 982.000190657046
Hexadecimal: 3D6.000B5D3216

4C497B525B



Decimal: 982.000167816215
Hexadecimal: 3D6.000A00AC17

Decimal: 982.000364290154
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0015B6A06A

4C4B0E085B



Dec: 982.000406128723
Hex: 3D6.0018350853

Decimal: 982.000364291048
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0015B6A3E8

4C49581F39



4C49587626



Dec: 982.000406128759
Hex: 3D6.0018350877

Decimal: 982.000364283219
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0015B68553

4C4947204B



4C4B250B7F



Decimal: 982.000167832062
Hexadecimal: 3D6.000A00E9FE

Decimal: 982.000190721413
Hexadecimal: 3D6.000B5E2D85

4C49782B49



4C49500B0A



4C4B260B0C



Decimal: 982.000190721228
Hexadecimal: 3D6.000B5E2CCC

Decimal: 982.000190656352
Hexadecimal: 3D6.000B5D2F60

4C4976117A



4C4976117A



Decimal: 982.000364283600
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0015B686D0

Decimal: 982.000364267493
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0015B647E5

4C4B1D1248



4C4A033572



4C49772030



Dec: 982.000406133504
Hex: 3D6.0018351B00

Decimal: 982.000190690963
Hexadecimal: 3D6.000B5DB693

Decimal: 982.000190685727
Hexadecimal: 3D6.000B5DA21F

Dec: 982.000406128615
Hex: 3D6.00183507E7

Decimal: 982.000167829086
Hexadecimal: 3D6.000A00DE5E

Dec: 982.000406129229
Hex: 3D6.0018350A4D

Decimal: 982.000364285119
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0015B68CBF

Dec: 982.000406128593
Hex: 3D6.00183507D1

ALL KAUPU BEACH Oahu RELEASES

Dec: 982.000406128561

Hex: 3D6.00183507B1

Dec: 982.000406134000

Hex: 3D6.0018351CF0

Dec: 982.000406134204

Hex: 3D6.0018351DBC

Dec: 982.000406129117

Hex: 3D6.00183509DD

Dec: 982.000406133808

Hex: 3D6.0018351C30

Dec: 982.000406132133

Hex: 3D6.00183515A5

Dec: 982.000406128481

Hex: 3D6.0018350761

Dec: 982.000406133521

Hex: 3D6.0018351B11

Dec: 982.000406133946

Hex: 3D6.0018351CBA

Dec: 982.000406128502

Hex: 3D6.0018350776

Dec: 982.000406133923

Hex: 3D6.0018351CA3

Dec: 982.000406133972

Hex: 3D6.0018351CD4

Dec: 982.000406131098

Hex: 3D6.001835119A

Dec: 982.000406133815

Hex: 3D6.0018351C37

Dec: 982.000406133548

Hex: 3D6.0018351B2C

Dec: 982.000406128500

Hex: 3D6.0018350774

Dec: 982.000406129360

Hex: 3D6.0018350AD0

Dec: 982.000406133675

Hex: 3D6.0018351BAB

Decimal: 982.000167828837

Hexadecimal: 3D6.000A00DD65

Dec: 982.000406129301

Hex: 3D6.0018350A95

Dec: 982.000406133819

Hex: 3D6.0018351C3B

Decimal: 982.000167829194

Hexadecimal: 3D6.000A00DECA

Dec: 982.000406133538

Hex: 3D6.0018351B22

Dec: 982.000406133461

Hex: 3D6.0018351AD5

Decimal: 982.000364285479

Hexadecimal: 3D6.0015B68E27

Dec: 982.000406133772

Hex: 3D6.0018351C0C

Dec: 982.000406133445

Hex: 3D6.0018351AC5

Decimal: 982.000167832280

Hexadecimal: 3D6.000A00EAD8

Dec: 982.000406134360

Hex: 3D6.0018351E58

Dec: 982.000406133937

Hex: 3D6.0018351CB1

Dec: 982.000406133638

Hex: 3D6.0018351B86

Dec: 982.000406133757

Hex: 3D6.0018351BFD

Dec: 982.000406133793

Hex: 3D6.0018351C21

Dec: 982.000406133687

Hex: 3D6.0018351BB7

Dec: 982.000406133826

Hex: 3D6.0018351C42

Dec: 982.000406133614

Hex: 3D6.0018351B6E

Dec: 982.000406128814
Hex: 3D6.00183508AE

N=75
7/14/2016
LHE
SLP
HACHLUSS

PAGE
1
OF
2
KAUPO
BEACH

X

X

Dec: 982.000406137600
Hex: 3D6.0018352300

Dec: 982.000406135081
Hex: 3D6.0018352129

Dec: 982.000406135136
Hex: 3D6.0018352160

Dec: 982.000406134484
Hex: 3D6.0018351ED4

Dec: 982.000406134930
Hex: 3D6.0018352092

Dec: 982.000406134870
Hex: 3D6.0018352056

Dec: 982.000406135013
Hex: 3D6.00183520E5

Dec: 982.000406135326
Hex: 3D6.001835221E

Dec: 982.000406128106
Hex: 3D6.00183505EA

Dec: 982.000406130769
Hex: 3D6.0018351051

Dec: 982.000406135202
Hex: 3D6.00183521A2

Decimal: 982.000406131831
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0018351477

Decimal: 982.000406133169
Hexadecimal: 3D6.00183519B1

Decimal: 982.000406131843
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0018351483

Decimal: 982.000406131551
Hexadecimal: 3D6.001835135F

Decimal: 982.000406132597
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0018351775

Decimal: 982.000406132626
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0018351792

Decimal: 982.000406132729
Hexadecimal: 3D6.00183517F9

Decimal: 982.000406132869
Hexadecimal: 3D6.0018351885

Decimal: 982.000406132700
Hexadecimal: 3D6.00183517DC

Dec: 982.000406134734
Hex: 3D6.0018351FCE

Dec: 982.000406134965
Hex: 3D6.00183520B5

Dec: 982.000406135375
Hex: 3D6.001835224F

Decimal: 982.000406132511
Hexadecimal: 3D6.001835171F

Decimal: 982.000406132698
Hexadecimal: 3D6.00183517DA

Decimal: 982.000406132543
Hexadecimal: 3D6.001835173F

Decimal: 982.000406133237
Hexadecimal: 3D6.00183519F5

Dec: 982.000406134558
Hex: 3D6.0018351F1E

Dec: 982.000406128033
Hex: 3D6.00183505A1

N=29
7/24/2016

LHF
SLP MATCHING
ALL Released
AT
Kaupo Beach
Oahu

X

Dec: 982.000406130485
Hex: 3D6.0018350F35

Dec: 982.000406048622
Hex: 3D6.001833CF6E

Dec: 982.000406131329
Hex: 3D6.0018351281

Dec: 982.000406130593
Hex: 3D6.0018350FA1

Dec: 982.000406127417
Hex: 3D6.0018350339

Dec: 982.000406128238
Hex: 3D6.001835066E

Dec: 982.000406128086
Hex: 3D6.00183505D6

Dec: 982.000406128295
Hex: 3D6.00183506A7

Dec: 982.000406130837
Hex: 3D6.0018351095

Dec: 982.000406128008
Hex: 3D6.0018350588

Dec: 982.000406128366
Hex: 3D6.00183506EE

Dec: 982.000406130449
Hex: 3D6.0018350F11

Dec: 982.000406127860
Hex: 3D6.00183504F4

7/22/16
N=17

Dec: 982.000406130520
Hex: 3D6.0018350F58

CHF SLP HATCHLINGS
ALL RELEASES AT
KAUPO BEACH, OAHU

Dec: 982.000406131064
Hex: 3D6.0018351178

Dec: 982.000406128299
Hex: 3D6.00183506AB

Dec: 982.000406131196
Hex: 3D6.00183511FC

Dec: 982.000406128927

Hex: 3D6.001835091F

Dec: 982.000406131348

Hex: 3D6.0018351294

Dec: 982.000406128981

Hex: 3D6.0018350955

Dec: 982.000406129217

Hex: 3D6.0018350A41

Dec: 982.000406131225

Hex: 3D6.0018351219

Dec: 982.000406128515

Hex: 3D6.0018350783

Dec: 982.000406129643

Hex: 3D6.0018350BEB

Dec: 982.000406128509

Hex: 3D6.001835077D

Dec: 982.000406128720

Hex: 3D6.0018350850

Dec: 982.000406129201

Hex: 3D6.0018350A31

Dec: 982.000406129227

Hex: 3D6.0018350A4B

Dec: 982.000406129364

Hex: 3D6.0018350AD4

Dec: 982.000406129309

Hex: 3D6.0018350A9D

Dec: 982.000406092703

Hex: 3D6.0018347B9F

Dec: 982.000406128625

Hex: 3D6.00183507F1

Dec: 982.000406130087

Hex: 3D6.0018350DA7

Dec: 982.000406092427

Hex: 3D6.0018347A8B

Dec: 982.000406130244

Hex: 3D6.0018350E44

Dec: 982.000406128965

Hex: 3D6.0018350945

Dec: 982.000406128698

Hex: 3D6.001835083A

Dec: 982.000406129638

Hex: 3D6.0018350BE6

Dec: 982.000406130141

Hex: 3D6.0018350DDD

Dec: 982.000406128609

Hex: 3D6.00183507E1

Dec: 982.000406129337

Hex: 3D6.0018350AB9

Dec: 982.000406129098

Hex: 3D6.00183509CA

Dec: 982.000406128423

Hex: 3D6.0018350727

Dec: 982.000406129086

Hex: 3D6.00183509BE

Dec: 982.000406130144

Hex: 3D6.0018350DE0

Dec: 982.000406128518

Hex: 3D6.0018350786

Dec: 982.000406128966

Hex: 3D6.0018350946

Dec: 982.000406128761

Hex: 3D6.0018350879

Dec: 982.000406128489

Hex: 3D6.0018350769

Dec: 982.000406129383

Hex: 3D6.0018350AE7

Dec: 982.000406128592

Hex: 3D6.00183507D0

N=24 7/7/16

N=10

7/8/2016

LHF SLP HATCHLINGS - ALL
RELEASES AT KAUPU, OAHU

N=14

4C4A3C2820



1



4C4A5D5000

4C4A5D5000

same

2



4C4A31644A

3



4C4A010F1A

4



4C4A04350D

5



4C4973357B

6



4C4B22333B

7



4C497A7F33

8



4C4A3F0D69

9



4C4A3E0A70

10



4C4A6D6F4D

11



4C4A4E7632

12



4C497A370C

13



4C4A075B6C

14

Dec: 982.000406093062

Hex: 3D6.0018347D06

Dec: 982.000406137828

Hex: 3D6.0018352BE4

Dec: 982.000406092525

Hex: 3D6.0018347AED

Dec: 982.000406135392

Hex: 3D6.0018352260

Dec: 982.000406137740

Hex: 3D6.0018352B8C

Dec: 982.000406134593

Hex: 3D6.0018351F41

Dec: 982.000406092772

Hex: 3D6.0018347BE4

Dec: 982.000406092645

Hex: 3D6.0018347B65

Dec: 982.000406092464

Hex: 3D6.0018347AB0

Dec: 982.000406135060

Hex: 3D6.0018352114

Dec: 982.000406092765

Hex: 3D6.0018347BDD

Dec: 982.000406138215

Hex: 3D6.0018352D67

N=15
7/18/2016

Dec: 982.000406092493

Hex: 3D6.0018347ACD

Dec: 982.000406092774

Hex: 3D6.0018347BE6

Dec: 982.000406092880

Hex: 3D6.0018347C50

LHF SLIP HATCHINGS
ALL RELEASES AT KAUPA
BEACH, OAHU - ACROSS FROM
SLIP

Dec: 982.000406130848
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7/6/16

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7/1/16
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7/16/16

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WHS LRP HATCHINGS
ALL Releases at
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7/20/16
N=6

Diminutive island foxes taken off endangered list

By Alicia Chang
Associated Press

8/12/2016
HSA

LOS ANGELES >> Not long ago foxes native to the Channel Islands off the California coast teetered on the edge of extinction.

They have rebounded to the point where U.S. wildlife officials Thursday removed three subspecies of island fox from the roster of federally endangered species, hailing their comeback as the fastest recovery of any mammal listed under the Endangered Species Act.

The diminutive foxes that roam San Miguel, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz islands were placed on the endangered list in 2004 after their populations were nearly wiped out by golden eagles.

Scientists credited the swift recovery to an effort to relocate predators and breed foxes in captivity so they can be reintroduced to the wild.

"We're ecstatic that we've reached this point so quickly," said Steve Henry, field supervisor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's office in Ventura.

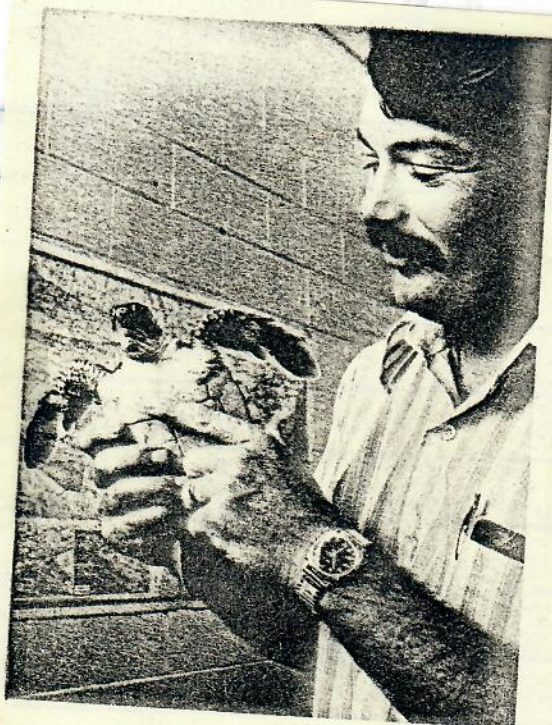
About the size of a house cat, the island foxes are only found on six of the eight Channel Islands where they have lived for thousands of years.

Populations have returned to self-sustaining levels ranging from an estimated 700 foxes on San Miguel Island to 2,100 foxes on Santa Cruz Island.

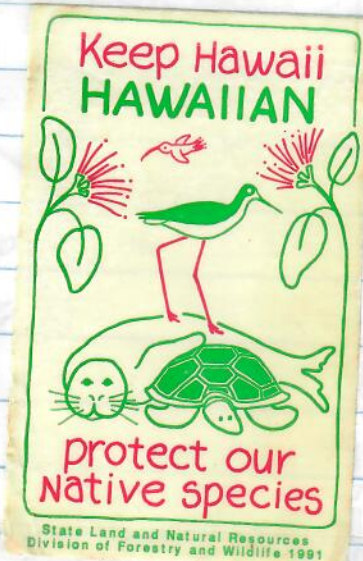
Mammal-eating golden eagles migrated to the islands after native, fish-eating bald eagles were wiped out by the discharge of chemical DDT off the coast.

The wildlife service partnered with the National Park Service, Nature Conservancy and Catalina Island Conservancy to hatch an aggressive plan that included moving golden eagles to Northern California, reintroducing bald eagles to the islands, vaccinating foxes and breeding them in captivity.

The islands' remoteness also played a key role in the foxes' resurgence, giving scientists better control over recovery efforts.



Saving the turtle is a major concern to George Balazs, researcher at the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology.



187

9 CZESTOCHOWA, POLAND



L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO / AP

Pope Francis prayed in front of an image of the Black Madonna — so called due to centuries of varnish and candle soot — in the Jasna Gora monastery shrine Thursday before celebrating Mass for hundreds of thousands of faithful at the site in Czestochowa, Poland. Francis paid tribute to Poland's native son St. John Paul II and urged Poles to stay united even as their nation is divided over the issue of refugees and migrants.

MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Fishermen, ex-politicians rally against expansion

As a major conference nears, a fight escalates over marine protection

By Sophie Cocke
scocke@staradvertiser.com

HSA 7/27/16

With thousands of government dignitaries, scientists, environmentalists, business leaders and possibly President Obama set to descend on Honolulu in a month for one of the world's largest conservation conferences, a local fight over whether the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument should be expanded to further protect the marine ecosystem is escalating.

Advocates of the proposal hope that Obama will choose to expand the protected marine area surrounding the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands — quadrupling it in size — in time for the World Conservation Congress, which begins Sept. 1.

Supporters of the expansion include a long list of local lawmakers, including U.S. Sen. Brian

MONUMENT

Continued from A1

Schatz; hundreds of scientists; environmental organizations; and prominent Native Hawaiian leaders, including William Aila, deputy director of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; Nainoa Thompson, president of the Polynesian Voyaging Society; and Kamanaopono Crabbe, head of the state Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

But on Tuesday about 70 opponents of the proposal, including advocates for the longline fishing industry, took to the state Capitol in protest, toting signs that read, "Fairness 4 Fishermen," "Something Smells Fishy," "Hawaii Fishing Is Sustainable" and "Leave Our Oceans Alone."

The longline fishing industry would be banned from fishing in the protected area.

Former U.S. Sen. Daniel Akaka and former Hawaii Gov. George Ariyoshi were among a parade of speakers who criticized the expansion, saying that it was being unduly rushed in anticipation of the World Conservation Congress and would harm the fishing industry. They also argued that Hawaii shouldn't allow the federal government to dictate what happens in local waters, even though the federal government already has jurisdiction over the area in question.

"The ocean belongs to us.

We ought to be the ones who decide what kind of use to make of the ocean," said Ariyoshi. "And we don't want someone from the outside to come, or people from the outside to come, and tell us how to live with the ocean. They can make those decisions where they live, but don't come and tell us how we who live here can use the ocean."

If Obama decides to expand the monument, he's expected to do so under the Antiquities Act of 1906, which gives him unilateral power to designate U.S. lands and waters as national monuments.

In 2006 former President George W. Bush created the current monument, designating 139,800 square miles as protected. Under the proposal, the area would be expanded to 582,578 square miles.

The area contains more than 7,000 marine species, about a quarter of which scientists believe are endemic. The area is home to large populations of sharks, Hawaiian groupers and other large predatory fish that have been heavily overfished, according to a letter sent to Obama in January from Aila, Crabbe and others asking that the monument be expanded.

OPPONENTS complained Tuesday that Hawaii resi-

dents aren't being given adequate opportunity to weigh in on the proposal.

"It bypasses any decision by the Congress and the state of Hawaii, and this is what this is all about," said Akaka. "Hawaii needs to know what's to happen, and there should be transparency."

The Obama administration has scheduled community meetings for Monday in Waipahu and Tuesday at Kauai Community College in Lihue, but critics say this is inadequate.

Peter Apo, in breaking with fellow trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, said that the proposal "strikes at the very heart of our sovereignty as a state."

"In 1893 they overthrew the kingdom and established federal control, and here in 2016 they are doing the same thing with our oceans, except now the victim is the state of Hawaii," he said.

Apo noted that the size of the expanded monument would be double the size of Texas.

"What is the rush?" he said, echoing the posters surrounding him. "Try wait."

OHA has voted to support the expansion as long as the office is elevated to a co-trustee position, the cultural significance of the area to Native Hawaiians is recognized and there is no boundary expansion toward the islands of Niihau and Kauai.

OHA said in a statement Tuesday that in the 10 years

since the creation of the current monument, no Native Hawaiian who has applied for a permit for the area has been denied access. OHA also noted that the waters designated for expansion have been solely managed by the federal government since 1976.

"Papahānaumokuākea will be the largest marine sanctuary in the world and make us a global leader to show conservation and progress can work hand-in-hand to create a more sustainable future for everyone," Crabbe, OHA's CEO, said in a statement.

THE PROPOSAL has divided members of the overwhelmingly Democratic state Legislature. In April, 28 state lawmakers sent a letter to Obama opposing the expansion; a number of them attended the Tuesday rally, including Reps. Della Au Belatti, Calvin Say, Dee Morikawa, Bert Kobayashi, Lynn DeCoite, Kyle Yamashita and Ryan Yamane.

There is "no scientific justification or conservation benefit" to expanding the monument, the lawmakers wrote in the letter to Obama. "There is only the potential to do harm to Hawaii's economy, lifestyle, culture and identity."

The lawmakers said that further restricting waters for fishing would impinge upon the state's efforts to achieve greater food security.

Hawaii's longline fishing industry, which uses lines of hooks to catch bigeye tuna,

a favorite in Hawaii, as well as marlin, swordfish, mahi-mahi, moonfish, shark and more, brought in 27 million pounds of fish in 2013 with a dockside value of \$85.4 million, according to the lawmakers.

Roughly 8 percent of the catch is brought in from the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands in areas that would be off-limits to fishermen if Obama expands the monument.

The industry includes about 600 fishermen who spend about two weeks at sea at a time, said Sean Martin, president of the Hawaii Longline Association.

He said the association was concerned about the increasing expansion of waters where they can't fish.

However, supporters of the expansion say that the longline fishing industry wouldn't be affected much, if at all, by the expansion since longliners are governed by quotas, which they sometimes reach before the year is up. They can fish in other areas, including international waters, to meet these quotas.

Aila said small-boat fishermen would still be allowed in the area and that longline fishing restrictions would help create a more sustainable supply of fish.

The ocean floor would also be off-limits to mineral mining, he noted, which scientists have warned could affect thousands of marine species.

Aila said the argument that the expansion would undermine local food sustainability didn't make sense given that the fishing industry exports a significant portion of its fish while bringing in foreign imports.

"They import low-quality, junk stuff all the time," he said.

He said that the World Conservation Congress was an ideal time to expand the monument.

"The possibility of President Obama in the last six months of his presidency having the ability to use the Antiquities Act at a time when the world's attention is put on Hawaii was certainly a consideration but not the only consideration," he said. "Other considerations are providing a reserve for tuna, protecting important resources on the bottom of the ocean from ocean mining and protecting the maritime cultural resources of the U.S. and Japan."

M. Reynolds

10/11/13

10/11/13

1^{ST.} come celebrate our *Anniversary*

TOPLESS TURTLE

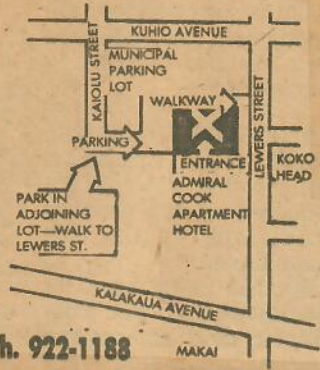
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TEL : 03-3435-7097 FAX : 03-3435-7428

To the participants:

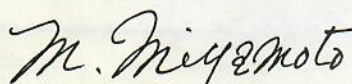
Tokyo, 28 January 1997

Dear Sir/Madam,

On behalf of Japan Bekko Association (JBA), I would like to thank you for coming to Bali to attend our workshop. The following is the explanation of the settlement of our payment.

For JBA's internal procedure, you need to sign a receipt which is addressed to International Wildlife Management Consortium. However, JBA has deducted US\$ 300 and US\$ 150 already and paid for to the hotel directly. What you need to pay to the hotel are telephone bill, laundry, etc.

Yours faithfully,



Mitsuji Miyamoto

Vice Chairman



Dearest Uncle Balazz,
Thank you so much for
the money! That is going
to help me so much in
college when I'm alone
and starving haha. I'm
beyond grateful for
everything you and your wife
has done for me as I've
grown up. Thank you for
teaching me the humor in
serious situations and
how to be kind and
considerate to other

people (like the curious wide eyed tourists) and also kind and respectful to other species (marine animals, mainly turtles). Thank you for goofy smiles, warm hugs, and lightening laughs. You're pretty amazing! Thank you from the bottom of my hearted

Love and gratitude,

Lizzie

(Elizabeth)

Elizabeth Jim
64-211 wailani place
Kamuela, HI 96743



HPA

Hawai'i Preparatory Academy

65-1692 Kohala Mountain Road
Kamuela, Hawai'i 96743-8476

MAKE KULA

Elizabeth Jim '16 There are so many happy memories I have from going to school at HPA. One that stands out to me very brightly is from my second grade year. It began raining and thundering one day and having been afraid of thunder my entire life, my wonderful teacher, Mrs. White, calmed us all down by reading us *Strega Nona* with a pillow tucked in her shirt as she played the main character, a pot of spaghetti in her hand. After reading to us, she made

popcorn and gave it to us on paper towels, and poured us hot cocoa. It was a moment of comfort and happiness. Having come from a different country with little knowledge of the English language and American culture, it was a feeling I will never forget—a feeling of belonging and safety.

The best advice I have for students attending HPA is to use your resources. You go to a school where you have tons of brilliant and patient teachers, smart students, computers, libraries, supportive coaches, etc. I think that to get the most out of HPA, use as many resources as you can. Learn as much as you can from teachers, coaches, and friends. Do your best in whatever you do because it will only prepare you better for your future.

What's next: I'm going to Linfield College in McMinnville, Oregon to pursue my dreams of being a nurse. I'm very excited about it, but I'm definitely going to miss Hawai'i and the many people I've been fortunate to know. ■

IK1GPG **IK1QFM** **IRIA**

Massimo Balsamo

Betty Sciolla

Contest call

Locator: JN34VJ
Zone: CQ 15 - ITU 28
WAIS: BR07
DAI: PM0767

10 Band DXCC, DXCC Challenge, DXCC Honor Roll #1, 5 Band WAZ, 6 & 160 meters WAZ, AWA, BCA, BMA, CASHOTA, CDM, CISA, CLA, CQDX, DAI, DCC, DCCV, DCE, DCI, DCL, DCM, DCP, DCPC, DCS, DCT, DDTA, DDTOM, DFCE, DFIA, DGM, DIA, DIB, DICE, DIE, DIFI, DIFM, DIFO, DIL, DIP, DMF, DPU, DVGE, FEA, IDCA, IFFA, IIA, ILIA, INORC, IOTA, RDA, RRC, TCA, Totem, UIA, USA County, WAC, WAP-WACA, WAP-WADA, WAIF, WAIS, WAIZ, WAS, WCA, WCFVG, WFF, WPX excellence with 160 meter, YASME supreme.

Confirming QSO with	Date Day / Month / Year	UTC	Band	Mode 2-way	RST	Award reference
WH6BLG/KH8	28.10.1994	0738	20m	SSB	57	OC-190 Rose 1.

Other Callsigns: SWL-815, K1GPG (ex KE6YUW), IRIA, IW1BBN, IK1GPG/6, IO1GPG, IP1DIE, IAS/IK1GPG, I8/IK1GPG, IL7/IK1GPG, IP1/IK1GPG, IT9/IK1GPG, AM25/IK1GPG, AM5/IK1GPG, AM6/IK1GPG, EA3/IK1GPG/p, EA5/IK1GPG/p, EG5FTE/p, EG5FTE/EG3, F/IK1GPG/p, SV9/IK1GPG, WY6/IK1GPG.
Guest Operator: AN7IOT, EG3WFF, EG5A, EG7DX, GB1OTA, HV4NAC, I10FM, I11ARI, I11DCI, I11MNA, I11VE, I12EFA, I15AM, I11HYW/p, IK1GNC/p, IK1ZFP/p, IO1DCL, IO2MET, IO3A, IP1/I2MWZ, IP1DCL, IP1METEO, IQ1BP, IQ2A, IR1ANT, IR1DCL, IU1DCL, IU2MM, IY1DCL, IY2A, IY4FGM, IZ3A.

Transceivers: Icom IC-7800, IC756-PROIII, IC-7100, Kenwood TS-790E, TR-751E, TM731E

Amplifiers: SPE Expert 2K-FA, Kenwood TL-922, Rake 150, Microset SR-200

Antennas: Mosley PRO-95-2, Cushcraft 40-2CD, Optibeam OB2-30, KLM 6M-7LB (50 Mhz), Dipole: 30, 40, 80, 160 meters, Tonna 17 elements Pro XL (VHF), Tonna 21 elements (UHF), Diamond X-500 & X510N (VHF/UHF), 5JXX4 (70 Mhz)

TNCs: Micro Keyer II, Timewave PK-232DSP, MFJ-1278, Kantronics PC-3, RigExpert Tiny, USB Interface III

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88s
Betty
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MY CSL sent 7/27/2016

Chelonia mydas

Susan E. Piacenza^{1,4,*}, George H. Balazs², Stacy K. Hargrove³, Paul M. Richards³
Selina S. Heppell¹

¹Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97330, USA

²NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, Honolulu, HI 96818, USA

³NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Miami, FL 33149, USA

⁴Present address: Department of Biology, Occidental College, Los Angeles, CA 90041, USA

ESR 2016

ABSTRACT: Multiple populations of green sea turtles *Chelonia mydas* show signs of population recovery. In Hawaii (USA), green turtles have increased 5.4% yr⁻¹ since 1973, but fluctuations in census counts of nesting females make recovery diagnosis difficult. Evaluating demographic rates for temporal change and in relation to population density, and indicators of recruitment to sea turtle nesting populations, will ultimately improve population assessments. Using linear mixed and multistate open robust design models, we estimated the demographic indicators (DIs) of size at maturity, nester carapace length, breeding probability, and adult female survival using 3677 tagged nesting green turtles from 1973 to 2010 in Hawaii. To evaluate changes with density, we correlated the DIs with nesting female counts. We estimated size at maturity, assuming that newly tagged nesters are new recruits and that first-time nesters have statistically significant smaller carapace length than recaptures, but the difference in size was only ~0.5 cm. Mean nester carapace length (range: 89.21–91.69 cm) and breeding probability (range: 0.0766–0.444 yr⁻¹) showed directional changes over time, suggesting shifts in age structure that could be due to recruitment. The top-ranked model predicted constant female survival over time ($S = 0.929$ yr⁻¹, 95% CI: 0.924–0.933, model likelihood = 1.00). Counter to our hypothesis based on density-dependence, breeding probability increases with increasing nester abundance. This work contributes to a growing set of studies evaluating sea turtle demography for temporal variability and is the first for Hawaiian green turtles. Our study demonstrates that some easily monitored demographic variables may serve as indicators of population change.



Trends and variability in demographic indicators of a recovering population of green sea turtles *Chelonia mydas*

Susan E. Piacenza^{1,4,*}, George H. Balazs², Stacy K. Hargrove³, Paul M. Richards³
Selina S. Heppell¹

¹Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97330, USA

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195



STAR-ADVERTISER

J. Akuhead Pupule worked at KGU radio during the 1960s. His show was broadcast from the top of the old News Building at 605 Kapiolani Blvd.

saying, "We are in prison, but we think we still are as good Americans as Senator Connally."

A week later four combat veterans of the 442nd Regiment and 100th Battalion were on their way to the mainland. The "Connally Caravan" picked up another vet in Texas.

For 10 days national news outlets covered the story from Hawaii to Texas to Washington in newsreels, wire photos, newspapers and a new medium called television.

The veterans met with Sen. Connally and reminded him that the 442nd and 100th teams had rescued Texas' 36th Division in Italy during World War II.

"My remarks were misinterpreted," the senator told the group. After they left, he characterized the Connally Caravan as "a propaganda effort to secure votes for the Hawaiian statehood bill."

Connally did not seek re-election and retired from public life.

★★★

My readers probably remember Lippy Espinda, who had a service station and used-car lot on Kalaakua and Kapiolani (across from Coco's). Lippy gave Hawaii's finger and thumb salute the name "shaka."

"Lippy stands squarely behind each used car he sells," Aku told his listeners one day, "so he can push it out onto the street!"

Lippy himself used to joke that all his used cars came with a guarantee. He'd wave goodbye to buyers when they drove the cars off his lot. When they could no longer see him waving, "no mo' the guarantee."

lani), and circled the various stories that he would discuss on the air later.

★★★

Many of you might not know about one of Aku's most patriotic acts. I just found out about it last week.

In a debate in the U.S. Senate on Hawaii statehood in March 1952, Sen. Tom Connally disparaged our ethnically diverse population. Tom Connally was a cousin of Gov. John Connally.

"I think I am a better American than a great many people who live in Hawaii," Connally said. "I have been to Hawaii. The majority of the people there are not of American ancestry or descent."

On the air the next day, Aku told listeners that Connally had insulted all the people of Hawaii. He suggested Hawaii should send a couple of war veterans to Washington to protest the remarks.

The response was overwhelming. In the next few days, \$7,000 was sent to Aku from all over the state. Businessmen took to the streets with kettles. Hawaiian Airlines flew in donations from neighbor islands.

School kids gave up their lunch money. Even inmates at Oahu Prison sent in \$300

Bob Sigall, author of the "Companies We Keep" books, looks through his collection of old photos to tell stories each Friday of Hawaii people, places and companies. Email him at Sigall@yahoo.com.

LEE
CATALUNA



7/6/16 HSA

Age-old conundrum should spur debate on newcomers

A nondescript pickup truck rolled down Kalanianaʻole Highway, a nondescript man behind the wheel. The bumper sticker on the back had words that perfectly described the modern version of a generations-old conflict:

"It was country before you came"

Three decades ago the rallying cry against urban sprawl, luxury development in undeveloped areas and the general gentrification of funky rural Hawaii towns was summed up in bumper stickers that said, "Keep the country country."

come to think of as their own.

Looked at from a wider perspective, it is the global conundrum of immigration. It's hard to even talk about the actual, quantifiable effects of scores of new people setting up homes — or tents — on a small island, what that does to traffic and sewers, view planes and property values, privacy and open spaces.

It is difficult for anyone to bring up the impact of new people moving into a community without being called a racist, xenophobe or just a straight-up hater. But if we can't talk about it, it's like pretending that there's nothing to talk about

But now the people sometimes arguing the loudest to keep the country unchanged are talking about not changing it from the way they found it when they moved here a few years back. They want it unchanged from the way they changed it to their liking. They like their two-story tile-roof luxury homes, the convenience of national retailers just down the road and the social status of a dog park. They like their lawns behind their tall rock walls. They wouldn't want to go back to Hanalei in the 1950s with crooked little wooden houses or Paia in the 1960s when the sugar mill was cranking and the little stores sold family groceries, not tourist tchotchkes. Kahala's or Hawaii Kai's or Kailua's past as farming communities aren't the Hawaii country they remember or miss or want. It's amazing how quickly newcomers assume the outrage of kamaaina and take up protests to protect the version of Hawaii they've

There's so much to talk about, plan for and decide on. But it's hard for a disgruntled lifelong Hawaii resident to speak out about the changes that have befallen their little country town without sounding like some sort of Trump-y bigot.

The utopian ideal is that every community will welcome everyone and anyone. There's always room for one more. Pour some water in the stew and make a space at the table. But on an island, at some point we'll run out of space and run out of stew.

The other part of that golden fantasy is that new people will bring their cool beliefs and behaviors and share with the established beliefs and behaviors and all will be better for the experience. It would be lovely if that worked, but when old newcomers are complaining about new newcomers putting up high walls that are higher than the walls they put in, well, what can you do but resort to snarky bumper stickers?

Reach Lee Cataluna at 529-4315 or lcataluna@staradvertiser.com.



Long before Perry met Price, Aku ruled Hawaii's airwaves

5/6/2016 HSA

I wrote a few weeks ago about KCCN's 50th anniversary. Jim Howard, one of my readers, remembered Aku broadcasting from the treehouse at the International Market Place.

"I have this vague memory of going into Waikiki on a Saturday morning with my mom, and standing on Kalakaua Avenue in front of the marketplace and peering up at the tree, knowing that Aku was up there," Howard says.

Was it true, he asked?

Disc jockey Harry Soria Jr. found a photo in the Territorial Airwaves archives that is labeled "Aku in the Treehouse Studio at the International Market Place."

I went digging into our newspaper archives. A clipping I found, written by Aku himself, says, as of Jan. 18, 1960, "the International Market Place will be the latest scene of Aku's crusades, campaigns, controversies, assaults on human dignity and other bric-a-brac."

Why from a tree? "Because as so many of you have said for so many years, this program is for the birds."

He closed by inviting listeners to "drop up and see me sometime."

Back in 1960, KHVH broadcast from the treehouse at the International Market Place.

★★★

Hal Lewis, or, more formally, J. Akuhead Pupule, or simply Aku to most of us, was Hawaii's top disc jockey on KGMB/KSSK before Perry & Price.

It was said that he was the top-paid deejay in the world, earning about \$150,000 a month (in today's dollars) at the time of his death in 1983.

Lewis was born in Brooklyn and took up the violin at the age of 9. Beginning at 11, he won several Northern California violin contests, posing as a boy from each particular community.

The violin brought him to Hawaii in 1946. Lewis was hired by Matson to play violin on its sailings to Hawaii.

He left that and worked for many radio stations over 36 years — KGMB, KPOA, KHON, KGU, KHVH and KORL — before being hired by KGMB/KSSK again.

Twenty percent of morning radio listeners tuned in to him each weekday for his jokes, news and banter ... NOT, I suspect, for the big-band 1940s music he played.

Lewis was highly critical of rock 'n' roll, calling it "frenetic and negative," in Honolulu magazine. "It's all sung by people with whiny voices who really can't sing."

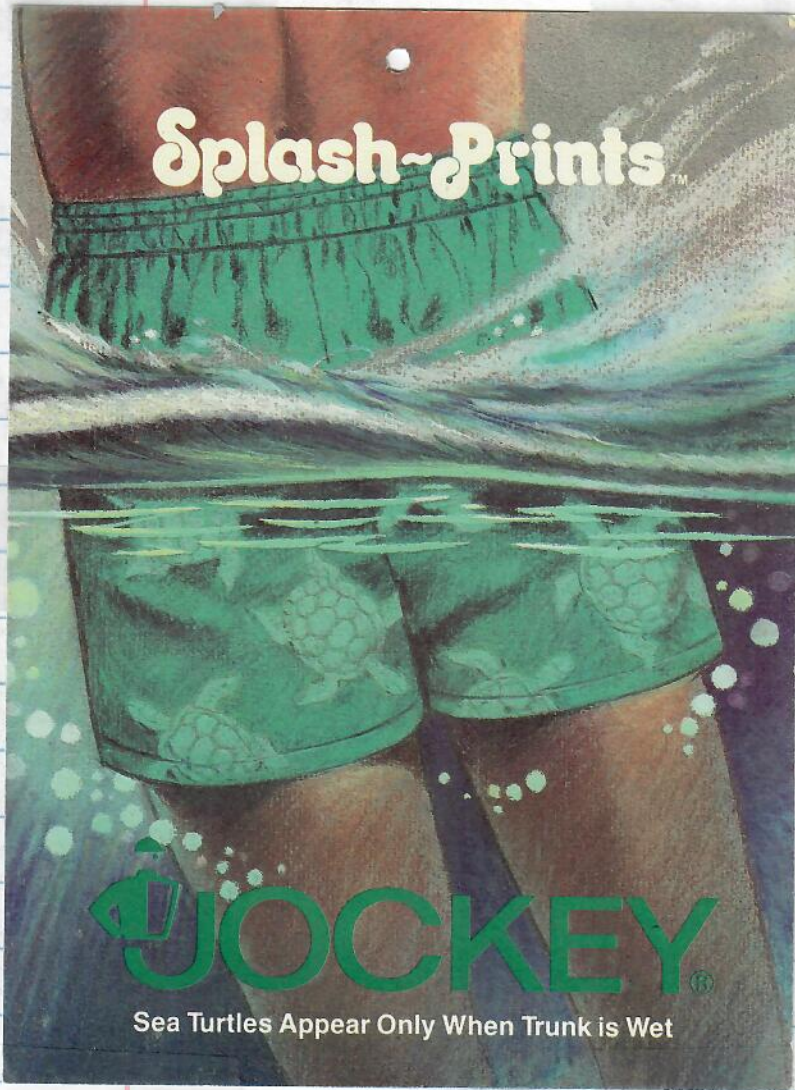
★★★

What was his daily routine, listeners frequently asked? "Four o'clock in the morning, the alarm goes off," Aku replied. Up out of bed and into a brisk, cold shower; a quick glass of orange juice; and some conditioning exercises.

"These are all done by my son, Lance, who then comes and wakes me at a quarter to five."

Actually, he said, he rose early, read the paper at Co-co's (at Kalakaua and Kapio-

4PI



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Sea Turtles Appear Only When Trunk is Wet

PP1



Paul Balazs
Kaiser HS

*Oceanic Time Warner Cable and
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recipients of the Outstanding Educator Award.*

9/18/2016 HSA

Selected from the faculty of each Oahu public high school, these individuals have distinguished themselves by their inspired service to the students and academic community.

GEORGE,

19 Feb 1979

I JUST WANTED TO DROP YOU A SHORT NOTE TO WISH YOU A WARM HAPPY BIRTHDAY. THANKS FOR ALL THE NEW EXPERIENCES YOU HAVE INTRODUCED ME TO, I'D PROBABLY BE STILL ON THE BEACH WONDERING ABOUT MY FUTURE, IF I HADN'T MET UP WITH YOU. YOUR ATTITUDES MAKE WORKING FOR YOU QUITE DIFFERENT THAN EMPLOYERS IN MY PAST. I HOPE OUR FUTURE ASSOCIATION WILL BE A PROFITABLE AND ENJOYABLE ONE. THANKS FOR THE FRIENDSHIP AND CONSIDERATION, AND MAY THERE BE PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD.

Mahalo



Figure 2: Hawaii green sea turtle population trend 1973-2015. The figure shows the population trend based on a Comperz state-space population dynamics model accounting for regional ocean-climate effects driving breeding propensity and weighted by annual sampling effort. The gray polygon represents the 95% credible interval for that trend estimate (gray polygon). A white line with a shaded area represents the Bayesian modeling framework accounting for both process and observation error. There is a gap in data for the 2012 season but the model estimates that missing seasonal estimate.

East Island green turtle rookery

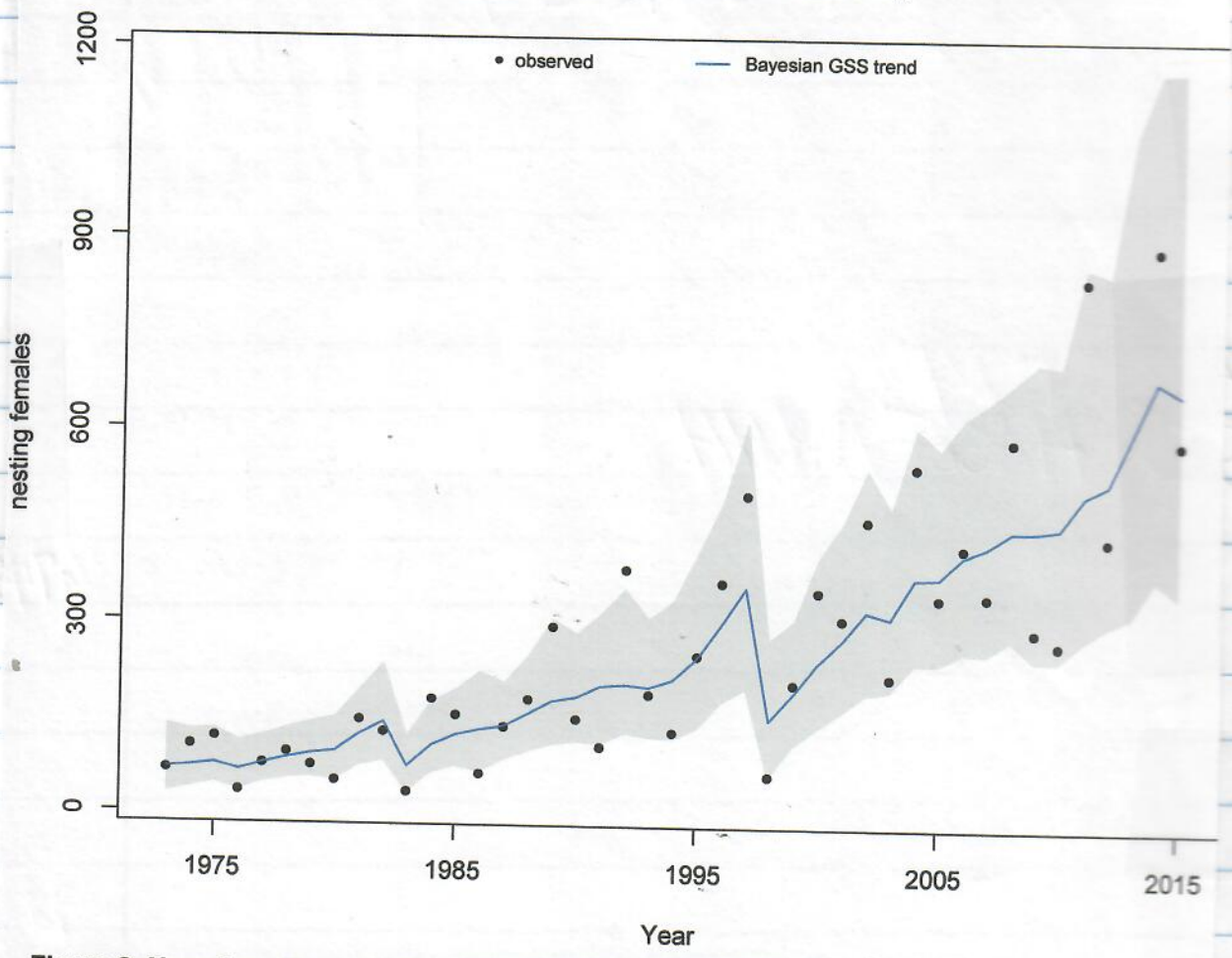


Figure 2: Hawaii green sea turtle population trend 1973-2015. The figure shows the estimated trend based on a Gompertz state-space population dynamics model accounting for regional ocean-climate effects driving breeding propensity and weighted by annual sampling effort (blue line) and the 95% credible interval for that trend estimate (gray polygon). A model fitted within a Bayesian modeling framework accounting for both process and observation error. There were no data for the 2013 season but the model estimates that missing seasonal estimate.

HANDS ON BANK LTD
88 DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL

ZHOU YOUGUANG /

1906-2017

1/16/2017

Linguist created
China's Pinyin
writing system

Associated Press

BEIJING>> Zhou Youguang, considered the father of modern China's Pinyin Romanization system, has died at the age of 111.

Born in 1906 during the Qing Dynasty, Zhou passed away at his home in Beijing on Saturday, one day after celebrating his birthday.

Zhou moved to the U.S. as a young man and worked as a banker on Wall Street. Returning to China after the communist victory in 1949, he was put in charge of a committee working on a new system to allow Chinese characters to be converted into Roman script. Pinyin was later adopted by the communist People's Republic and now has largely become the global standard.

In his later years, Zhou became a government critic, penning a number of books, most of which were banned.

HANG SENG BANK LTD
83 DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL
HK

Other Book Page

w/love for parents
Caring.

Help to better understand one's self to
make your life yours

Dear George,

This T-shirt and postcard
are designed by chialing!

To share the goodness of
our loved ocean and turtles.

Hope you'll like it!

Thank you so much for the
help, encouragement
and sharing your idea/thoughts
with us all the time.

I wish and I will share
these kindness and passion
to others as well.

Sincerely,

Chialing

2016.10.19



龜龜不愛塑膠

從日常生活中練習塑膠減量，自備餐具、水壺、重複使用、愛物惜物、
參與淨灘，從源頭減少海洋廢棄物。

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OVER

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

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

Table of Time Measure

60 seconds = 1 minute
 60 minutes = 1 hour
 24 hours = 1 day
 7 days = 1 week
 30 days = 1 calendar month
 12 months = 1 year
 365 days = 1 common year
 366 days = 1 leap year
 100 years = 1 century

Table of Dry Measure

2 pints = 1 quart
 8 quarts = 1 peck
 4 pecks = 1 bushel
 1 cord = 128 cubic feet

Table of Liquid Measure

4 gills = 1 pint
 2 pints = 1 quart
 4 quarts = 1 gallon
 31.5 gallons = 1 barrel
 2 barrels = 1 hogshead

Table of Paper Measure

24 sheets = 1 quire
 20 quires = 1 ream
 10 reams = 1 bale

Miscellaneous Measures

12 units = 1 dozen
 12 dozen = 1 gross
 12 gross = 1 great gross
 20 units = 1 score
 hand = 4 inches
 1 fathom = 6 feet
 1 knot = 6076 feet
 3 knots = 1 league
 1 bu. potatoes = 60 lbs.
 1 barrel flour = 196 lbs.
 cu. feet of water = 62.4 lbs.
 1 gallon water = 8.33 lbs.
 Circle diameter x 3.1416 = circumference
 Circle diameter squared x 0.7854 = area
 Atmospheric pressure is 14.7 lbs. per square inch at sea level
 13.5 cubic feet of air weighs 1 lb
 Em is the square width of any given type size.

Table of Linear Measure

12 inches = 1 foot
 3 feet = 1 yard
 16.5 feet (5.5 yards) = 1 rod
 660 feet = 1 furlong
 320 rods (5280 feet) = 1 mile

Table of Cubic Measure

1728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot
 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard
 128 cubic feet = 1 cord of wood
 23.75 cubic feet = 1 perch of stone

Note: A cord of wood is a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high.

A perch of stone or brick is 16.5 feet long, 1.5 feet wide, and 1 foot high.

Table of Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams = 1 ounce.
 16 ounces = 1 pound
 100 pounds = 1 hundredweight
 2000 pounds = 1 ton
 2240 pounds = 1 long ton

Table of Troy Weight

24 grains = 1 pennyweight
 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce
 12 ounces = 1 pound

Table of Circular Measure

60 seconds = 1 minute
 60 minutes = 1 degree
 360 degrees = 1 circumference

A degree of the earth's surface or a meridian = 69.16 miles.

Table of Surface Measure

144 sq. ins. = 1 sq. ft.
 9 square feet = 1 square yard
 30.25 sq. yds. = 1 sq. rod
 160 sq. rods = 1 acre
 640 acres = 1 sq. mile
 An acre measures 208.71 ft. on each side

A section of land is 1 sq. mile.

A quarter section is 160 acres.

A township is 36 sq. miles.

Conversion Tables

LENGTH

1 meter = 100 cm. = 1,000 mm.
 1 millimeter = 0.001 meter
 1 centimeter = 0.01 meter
 1 decimeter = 0.1 meter
 1 decameter = 10 meters
 1 hectometer = 100 meters
 1 kilometer = 1,000 meters

CAPACITY

1 liter = 100 cl. = 1,000 ml.
 1 milliliter = 0.001 liter
 1 centiliter = 0.01 liter
 1 deciliter = 0.1 liter
 1 decaliter = 10 liters
 1 hectoliter = 100 liters
 1 kiloliter = 1,000 liters

WEIGHT

1 gram = 100 cg. = 1,000 mg.
 1 milligram = 0.001 gram
 1 centigram = 0.01 gram
 1 decigram = 0.1 gram
 1 decagram = 10 grams
 1 hectogram = 100 grams
 1 kilogram = 1,000 grams

METERS YARDS INCHES

1.000	1.093	39.37
0.914	1.000	36.00

CENTIMETERS INCHES FEET

1.00	0.394	0.0328
2.54	1.000	0.0833
30.48	12.000	1.0000

KILOMETERS MILES

1.00	0.621
1.609	1.000

GRAMS OUNCES POUNDS

1.00	0.035	0.0020
28.35	1.000	0.0625
453.59	16.000	1.0000
1,000.00	35.274	2.2050

KILOGRAMS OUNCES POUNDS

1.000	35.274	2.2050
0.028	1.000	0.0625
0.454	16.000	1.0000

LITERS PINTS QUARTS GAL.

1.000	2.113	1.057	0.264
0.473	1.000	0.500	0.125
0.946	2.000	1.000	0.250
3.785	8.000	4.000	1.000



Prince Su Fuda.



"The only real security is not insurance or money or a job, not a house and furniture paid for or a retirement fund, and never is it another person. It is the skill and humor and courage within – the ability to build your own fires and find your own peace."