

2 of 2

80
SHEETS



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Honolulu, HI 96825-2635

GEORGE BALAZS

Wide Ruled 808-683-8402 2018

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25 NOV - 2 DEC 2017 TAHITI PENGHU

8 FEBRUARY 2018 PUNA LULU; LANAI 2017

HK - RESERVE 2018



Mon, Feb 5, 2018 at 2:00 PM, Jenn Homcy <foundwoodworking@gmail.com> wrote:
Am I the only one who is concerned about the subjectivity of statements like the one below?

" ISTS members will make decisions regarding the conservation and management of sea turtle populations and their habitats based on the best available science."

I have concerns about the society being able to decide to exclude members based on certain issues where there may be disagreements in the field based on current science - which we have seen manipulated for specific outcomes for the purpose of ego or to achieve a personal goal. I do feel that we need to be careful not to give power of exclusion based on disagreements on certain science regarding conservation. I say this after passively watching the Hawaiian Green story unfold - some science suggested considering sustainable take / further studies show population isn't ready for that. If we include this statement we give power to micromanage membership in cases where we may not all agree with the current science as time can often dictate changes in such suggestions. This seems to be a slippery slope.

As I will not be attending symposium in Kobe I will not be there to participate in such discussions and would love to see more from the membership before this goes to the business meeting.

Aloha
Jen

rene Kelly <irenek22@gmail.com>
Reply-To: Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation <CTURTLE@lists.ufl.edu>
To: CTURTLE@lists.ufl.edu

Mon, Feb 5, 2018 at

Thanks Jen for the reminder to really look at and digest these code of conduct. I too would like clarification on this statement.
"ISTS members will make decisions regarding the conservation and management of sea turtle populations and their habitats based on the best available science."

I am not aware of a domestic or international situation where the ISTS members made such decisions given that management typically reserved for government (local, prefecture, state, or national), and not all those whom might be making conservation management decisions are ISTS members. It should be noted that sometimes management decisions are political in nature, meaning that managers must take many issues into consideration that may not depend entirely on sea turtle best available science. As is the case with our local Hawaiian issue where the listing decision had to take into account uncertainty related to climate change, despite with what publish work or some public opinion might suggest. In any case, promoting that ISTS membership actually has the ability to influence management or conservation policy may be misleading and likely unrealistic

thank you!
thank you!

George & Linda

some things are worth repeating
thank you!

JANUARY
2018

I love you.
You are an
important part
of my life. I
hope to see you
soon.

thank you!

I LOVE you,
Diane

Diane Runions
Heartland Healthcare Cntr.
26001 Ford Rd.
Dearborn Heights, MI 48127

RETROPLEX
MI 48127
11 JAN 18
26001



TITLE: Fall and Rise of the Hawaiian Green Turtle: A 50-Year Witness to Cultural and Conservation Change

**George H. Balazs, IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group, Oceania Region,
992 Awaawaanoa Place, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96825**

Seven species of ocean turtles exist globally as descendants of ancient reptilian lineages that have adapted and survived for millions of years. Over the course of human history an array of relationships have developed with turtles, and especially marine turtles amongst coastal and island peoples such as in the Hawaiian Islands. Turtles are woven deeply into the cultural, traditional, and contemporary fabric of humanity with uses ranging from food to fortune telling, pets to funerary. In 2012, Hawaii's green turtles, or honu (*Chelonia mydas*), were downlisted from Endangered to the category of Least Concern following a comprehensive assessment by the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group (see <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/16285718/0>). Over the past 50 years, Hawaii's honu have exhibited new behaviors and adaptations along with an increasing population and expansion into new habitats. These favorable changes have ranged from increases in terrestrial basking to feeding on new types of vegetation, to name a few as witnessed firsthand by the authors. Even more beneficial changes and acclimations can be expected in the future, including shifts in nesting to adapt to climate change, as sea turtles have successfully done with resiliency for millennia. In light of their rise to abundance, green turtles in Hawai'i constitute a unique experimental model to comprehensively understand the restoration dynamics of an increasing sea turtle population. Conservation practices in Hawai'i can serve as a real-life learning ground for people in other regions striving to save and sustainably use their own charismatic and culturally important sea turtle resources.

Abstract for presentation at International Sea Turtle Protection Workshop in Penghu, Taiwan, October 2017.

By George H. Balazs

Co-Chair Oceania Region

IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group

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Chinese translation by Connie Ng

標題：夏威夷綠海龜的興衰：五十年見證文化及保育上的變化

作者: George H. Balazs

國際海龜專家小組, 大洋洲地區

地址: 992 Awaawaanoa Place, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96825

海龜的祖先數百萬年前已存在，至今全球有七種海龜。在人類歷史中，人與海龜建立了千絲萬縷的關係，尤其是沿海島嶼人民，如夏威夷群島。海龜在文化、傳統和人文層面擔當著重要角色，包括食物、算命、寵物和禮儀殯葬等。2012年，國際自然保護聯盟(IUCN)國際海龜專家小組進行綜合評估，評定夏威夷的綠海龜種群 (*Chelonia mydas*) (夏威夷語稱綠海龜為 honu) 可從瀕危級別降至無危級別 (見

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/16285718/0>)。近五十年來，隨著種群數量增加和新棲息地擴大，夏威夷綠海龜展現出新的行為及適應。作者親身目睹這些變化，包括愈來愈多海龜上岸曬太陽、覓食新植物等。海龜靈巧地在地球上成功活上數百萬年。預期未來夏威夷綠海龜將展現更多有利的變化及適應力，如應對氣候變化而改變產卵模式。夏威夷綠海龜種群數量增加成為了一個獨特的實驗模型，可全面了解當中種群數量恢復的動態。夏威夷的海龜保育方案為其他地區提供實在的學習領域，以積極保存和可持續地善用其魅力及文化重要性的海龜資源。

台灣澎湖縣 2017 年國際海龜保育工作坊。簡報摘要。

George H. Balazs, 國際海龜專家小組, 大洋洲地區副主席

地址: 992 Awaawaanoa Place, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96825

電郵: itsahonuworlindhawaii@hotmail.com

Green turtle population is growing at Midway ^{1/13/18}

I missed going to Midway this year, but because two friends had flown there early, and they're back now, I get to enjoy tales of the atoll.

Midway is famous for hosting the largest albatross colony in the world (1 million to 2 million individuals), but it's also become a place to admire sea turtles. My friends are still marveling over the sight of a green turtle gobbling up a raft of Portuguese men-of-war.

During my first visits to Midway in the 1980s, I didn't see any turtles. But decades of protection have helped Hawaii's greens thrive, and as their numbers increase, the turtles are branching out. For reasons known only to the turtles, some routinely swim to Midway's Sand Island to bask on one particular beach.

During my albatross work two years ago, I counted 38 adult turtles sunbathing on one particular beach on Midway's Sand Island, some so close together that their flippers draped over their neighbors' backs. Now this beach sometimes hosts more than 50 individuals.

On Oahu's North Shore, seeing nine or 10 turtles dozing on the beach is a good day. Midway's turtles, though, have made basking practically a team sport.

During my albatross work two years ago, I counted 38 adult turtles sunbathing on that beach, some so close together that their flippers draped over their neighbors' broad backs. Now this beach sometimes hosts more than 50 individuals.

A few turtles lay eggs at Midway, but the atoll is not yet a significant nesting spot for Hawaii's greens. Because most turtles return to their hatching place to mate and lay eggs, and green turtles don't reach sexual maturity until they're 20-plus years old, it takes decades to establish new breeding colonies.

Limited nesting beaches is one reason



COURTESY HOPE RONCO

Green turtles have become abundant on Midway Atoll, choosing to bask in particular on Midway's Sand Island. An immature green turtle on Midway prepares to eat a Portuguese man-of-war.

SCOTT

Continued from B1

Hawaii's green turtles are still listed as a threatened species. More than 90 percent lay their eggs at French Frigate Shoals, about 500 miles northwest of Oahu and 700 miles southeast of Midway.

Two weeks ago in Midway's harbor, my friends saw an immature turtle, about the size of a dinner tray, eating trapped Portuguese men-of-war. This was a wind-created pupu platter for the turtle, which took the blue floats, one at a time, into its mouth.

Seeing the creatures' tentacles dragging over the corners of the turtle's mouth was cringe-worthy for the human onlookers, but the nasty men-of-war's stinging cells didn't seem to hurt the turtles' skin or tongue.

As my friends and I strolled through Haleiwa Beach Park last week, we came across a friendly and informative turtle and seal guardian, Niko Lopez, from a nonprofit called Hawaii Marine Animal Response, or HMAR.

We learned that volunteers with this citizen science group work with federal and state agencies to patrol, teach, protect and

rescue Hawaii's turtles, seals, whales and dolphins on Oahu and Molokai. HMAR volunteers in 2016 were out 3,700 times, engaging about 56,000 members of the public.

Report turtle or seal injuries or abuse to HMAR at 888-256-9840. For more information or to volunteer with the group, see h-mar.org.

Portuguese men-of-war are remarkable animals in their own right, but they do pack a punch to human skin. Nice to know that our honu are helping keep the rascals in check.

Reach Susan Scott at susanscott.net.

TE PUKA MARUIA / TAHITI

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CARRY 17" x 13" x 7" 11 lbs

Checked 23 kg (50 lb) MAX Dimensions
59" L x W x H

again George! It's not going to disappear, the CCC, but it will have to build up a stronger financial base (it would be great if deep pocket private sources would dig deeper; some of us aren't thrilled with the pay-to-tag volunteers, T-shirts & chocolate trade).

Really good to hear from you. What's happening with the longline project(s)? East coast U.S. modelers (Crowder / Crouse etc) are interested in this mortality to fine tune the Loggerhead survivorship curve / data base. Can you send them anything?

Sorry George, no slide of me in my youth at Tort those first years. How about another? In meantime, keep print if you want. Best ever Jerry

Dear George,

OGREN

Thanks for the recognition of the supper flipper race of greens in the Pacific. No question about, they are big!

With the CCC being reorganized, maybe the next XO will call an Advisory Committee meeting. They need to tighten belt... some would say to get under the umbrella of World Conservation Society (NY 200. Soc.). Whatever they do we felt number one priority is the scientific investigations relating to Chelonia (1) Tortuguero, (2) Developmental Habitats - Bermuda / Bahamas, and (3) foraging grounds Nicaragua - Panama - Colombia. Tortuguero was the glue along with a strong technical director (A. Carr). Got to get it back together

IN MEMORY

KEELY SMITH / 1928-2017

Vocalist was deadpan half of Louis Prima's lounge act

By Richard Sandomir
New York Times

Keely Smith, a smoky-voiced singer with a pageboy bob who emerged in the early 1950s as the deadpan half of a Grammy Award-winning lounge act with Louis Prima, the ebullient, frenzied bandleader who became her husband, died Saturday in Palm Springs, Calif. She was 89.

Her publicist, Bob Merlis, said the cause was probably heart failure.

Smith began singing with Prima in 1948, but it was not until a few years later, when they were appearing at the Sahara Hotel in Las Vegas, that they began to perfect their chemistry: Smith played the straight woman, offering little reaction except for rolling her eyes at Prima's exuberant singing, dancing and gesticulations.

Her coolness amid Prima's chaos cemented them as one of Las Vegas' premier attrac-

tions and foreshadowed the style of Sonny and Cher in the 1960s.

"Their act," Will Friedwald wrote in *The New York Sun* in 2005, "was a brilliant juxtaposition of maximalism and minimalism."

Smith explained that her stoicism came naturally; when she was not singing, she said, she had nothing to do but watch the gravel-voiced Prima's antics or the people entering and leaving the room.

There was some sassiness to her onstage persona. During a 1958 television appearance with Prima on the short-lived "The Frank Sinatra Show," Sinatra asked her what they were going to sing. "We?" Smith responded, having already jokingly told Sinatra that she did not need Prima.

"You and me," Sinatra said. "Oh, please," she said, "I work alone."

She would work alone after her divorce from Prima in

1961, but during their partnership they recorded three singles that reached the *Billboard* Hot 100: "That Old Black Magic," which rose to No. 18 in 1958 and won a Grammy Award for best performance by a pop vocal group or chorus; and, in 1959, "Bei Mir Bist Du Schon," which peaked at No. 69, and "I've Got You Under My Skin," which reached No. 95.

Dorothy Jacqueline Keely was born March 9, 1928, in Norfolk, Va., to Howard Keely and the former Fannie Stevens.

She began singing at age 11 on a children's radio show in Norfolk, and as a teenager she was singing with big bands for servicemen at local military bases. In summer 1947, on a trip to Atlantic City, N.J., with her stepfather and her brother, Norman, she saw a sign advertising an appearance by Prima and his orchestra.

She was mesmerized by

The green sea turtle can be found in oceans worldwide. They are strong swimmers that "fly" through the water using powerful paddle-like flippers and hinders. The average weight of an adult sea turtle is 330 lbs. with the length averaging 59 inches. Each year the female turtles make the ocean crawl on land to lay their eggs deep in the sand where they incubate. After about two months, up to 100 baby turtles hatch simultaneously and head directly for the ocean.

Paul Brent is an internationally recognized artist who is best known for his watercolors of coastal scenes and nature. His work is a reflection and reimagining of the environment from a underwater view to backyard wonder. A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, he is a member of the National Watercolor Society and currently resides with his family in Panama City, Florida.

NC 1217
FIRST SWIM

BY PAUL BRENT ©1992
P. O. BOX 2707 PANAMA CITY, FL 32402



ASSOCIATED PRESS / 2008

Keely Smith presents an award at the 50th Annual Grammy Awards in Los Angeles. Smith, a pop and jazz singer known for her solo recordings of jazz standards, died Saturday.

his energy, humor and almost primitive charm. The next year, Prima and his orchestra performed at the Surf Club in Virginia Beach, where he announced that he was looking for a new female singer.

When it was Smith's turn to audition — as Dot Keely — she was barefoot and wearing a borrowed skirt.

"I started shaking," she said on the website of the Concord Music Group, for whom she recorded in her later years. "I said, 'No, no —

I can't do this.' But he talked me into doing it. I sang 'Embraceable You' and 'Sleepy-Time Gal,' and he hired me on the spot."

Smith wed Prima five years later, in 1953. He was nearly 20 years her senior and had been married three times.

They came to Las Vegas in its early years as an entertainment mecca. Big bands were fading. Smith and Prima were playing small clubs, barely making money, when the entertainment director of

the Sahara Hotel offered them a two-week engagement.

They opened in November 1954 (Smith was pregnant with their first child at the time), along with Sam Butera, a high-energy tenor saxophonist who arranged many of the band's songs.

They became a long-running Las Vegas success and made regular appearances on television and in nightclubs.

Smith had begun a solo career during their marriage when she recorded the album "I Wish You Love" (1957), arranged by Nelson Riddle. It began in earnest after their divorce, although it was interrupted for an extended period to raise her daughters. Sinatra signed her to his label, Reprise Records, and they recorded the duet "So in Love" in 1963, also arranged by Riddle.

Smith became a regular at Manhattan cabarets in the 1980s, singing selections from her years with Prima and from the songbooks of Sinatra, Count Basie, James Taylor and the songwriters Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller.

In addition to her brother, Smith is survived by daughters Toni and LuAnne Prima, and stepbrother Stephen Smith.

THEME

"Beyond protection of sea turtle"

As we work so hard to protect sea turtles and tend to forget or miss our goal.

We witness recovery for some populations, and face different issues and arguments.

Let's remind and/or talk about our goals.

Excerpt from: Yoshimasa Matsuzawa. 2009. Sea Turtle Conservation and Sea Turtle Association of Japan. In Tatsuo Adachi and Nobuyuki Tokoro (eds). *Sustainability and Business Administration: Realizing Coexistence Societies through Environmental Business*. Minerva Press, Kyoto, Japan.

(Translated by Asuka Ishizaki)

"What kind of world would open up when we solve the issues that pose threats to sea turtles today, sufficiently recover the population, and remove them from the Red List? We envision a world in which a diversity of relationships exists, as it must have been so for a long time, between sea turtles and people who live outside of urban centers: those who eat sea turtles; those who do not eat sea turtles because of their loyalty to an ancestor who was saved by a sea turtle; those who eat sea turtle eggs; craftsmen who create eyeglass frames using hawksbill shells; fishermen who offer sake¹ to a sea turtle caught in his net; fishermen who carry out a burial for a dead sea turtle in expression of sympathy; fishermen who enshrine in their family altar² a piece of driftwood that a sea turtle used as a pillow; children who play at the beach mocking the tracks of sea turtles that came to nest; children who surround a sea turtle and torment it, and a young fisherman who comes by to rescue the turtle³. To bring back rich and plentiful nature that allows and tolerates such a diversity of values and world views, we believe, is the natural direction toward which we should be moving." (p.207)

¹ *Sake* is traditionally used as one of the highest forms of offerings in *Shinto* practices.

² Most Japanese households have a family altar called *kamidana*, following the traditional *Shinto* practice. A talisman called *Shinsatsu* or *Ofuda* issued by a *Shinto* shrine is typically placed on the *kamidana* as a protector of the household. Offerings such as rice and *sake* are placed regularly on the *kamidana*.

³ In reference to the Japanese folklore *Urashima Tarou*, which is a story about a young fisherman who rescues a sea turtle being tormented by a group of children, and is rewarded for his heroic act with a visit to an underwater palace.

Couple allegedly sold whale,

By Nelson Daranciang
ndaranciang@staradvertiser.com

A Wahiawa couple is accused of selling jewelry made from humpback whale and green sea turtle bones at the Aloha Stadium Swap Meet, at the main exchange on Schofield Barracks and from their home, according to an indictment a federal grand jury returned Wednesday.

The indictment says Liliani and Semisi "James"

Muti imported the jewelry without the required permits from Tonga and exported some to at least one buyer in Japan.

The U.S. Endangered Species Act prohibits trading or possessing humpback whale or green sea turtle specimens without the express permission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Another law prohibits the sale of wildlife with a market value greater than \$350 in violation of any

12/7/17 HSA
U.S. regulation, law or treaty. The maximum penalties for violations are five years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

The National Marine Fisheries Service lists as endangered nearly all green sea turtle species and five of 14 humpback whale species.

According to the indictment, the Mutis sold the whale and turtle bone jewelry through their company Old Hawaii Arts &

turtle bone jewelry

9
Crafts LLC.

State business records list the Mutis' Wahiawa home as the company's address.

The federal indictment says the Mutis have been importing jewelry made from humpback whale bones and green sea turtle bones from their native Tonga since around 2010, and received a shipment of about 590 items of jewelry made from humpback whale bones in May 2016.

The Mutis sent 28 jewelry items made from humpback whale bones to a buyer in Japan in November 2015 for \$2,518 and another 105 jewelry items made from humpback whale and green sea turtle bones to the same buyer in July 2016 for \$5,400. The indictment also says the Mutis sold 10 items of jewelry made from humpback whale bones to undercover law enforcement officers last December for \$1,300.

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HALF DAY SNORKEL TRIP TO LANAI INCLUDES:

Akaka defends his affable

Review by David Shapiro
Special to the Star-Advertiser

Dan Akaka was 52 when first elected to public office, winning a U.S. House seat in 1976.

Few would have thought it was the beginning of a 36-year career in Congress — 14 years in the House and 22 in the Senate — that would span six presidents and carry into a new century.

Akaka, 93, recounts the journey in his new memoir, "One Voice: My Life, Times and Hopes for Hawai'i," written with Honolulu Star-Advertiser journalist Jim Borg (Watermark Publishing, \$22.95).

The book dispels the popular notion that Akaka, who grew up in Pauoa as the youngest of eight kids in a religiously devout Hawaiian family, was a laid-back guy who just went with the flow.

He was an unusually ambitious young man; after serving in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers near the end of World War II, he became a teacher aiming to

work his way up to superintendent of education. He made it to principal and a staff position in the superintendent's office before Gov. John A. Burns recruited him to head the state economic opportunity program.

Gov. George Ariyoshi tapped him to run for lieutenant governor in 1974, a race Akaka lost, but two years later he became the first Native Hawaiian elected to Congress since Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole was a territorial delegate.

The Akaka debate will always be about how effective he was with his affable style in a shark-infested Congress. Notice didn't come easily in the long shadow of Hawaii's senior senator, Daniel K. Inouye.

Time magazine once named Akaka one of the least-effective senators, calling him "a master of the minor resolution and the bill that dies in committee."

Quoting the slam in his book, Akaka defends himself by saying Time "misread my style, which was not to go

out and yell and argue with people but rather to talk to them personally, the Hawaiian way of working with people even when we disagree.

"Because I worked quietly, a journalist could look at me and say, 'Hey this guy doesn't do anything.'"

His Hawaiian way brought him an outpouring of love from both sides of the aisle when he retired in 2012, with Democratic Majority Leader Harry Reid of Nevada describing him as "the kindest, gentlest person I have ever served in this body with."

But Congress isn't a sentimental place and love gets you only so far; colleagues never gave him a vote on his signature "Akaka Bill" for Native Hawaiian recognition.

The argument over effectiveness will never be settled, but his book is an expansive record of what drove Akaka during those 36 years.

At 640 pages, most readers will probably find it 200 pages too expansive.

"One Voice" offers few juicy new details about the

political style in new memoir

momentous issues and big personalities Akaka dealt with during his political career. There's little introspection or threading together of the big picture.

He's quiet on controversies such as his defense of million-dollar Bishop Estate salaries, and he tries so hard to be gracious to rivals such as Pat Saiki and Ed Case that the drama of those elections is lost.

But within a sometimes tedious year-by-year account of his service is enough substance to glean a good sense of Akaka's legacy.

He co-founded the Congressional Space Caucus with unlikely GOP partner Newt Gingrich, and the alliance led to passage of the Commercial Space Act, crucial to keeping America in orbit after NASA retired the space shuttle.

Akaka spon-

sored the Whistleblowers Protection Act, a key advance toward greater government transparency.

He was a leading advocate for veterans and among the first to recognize and do something about the post-traumatic stress many brought home from U.S. misadventures abroad.

The box on your credit card statement explaining the real cost of interest is called the "Akaka box" because of his long battle to get it enacted.

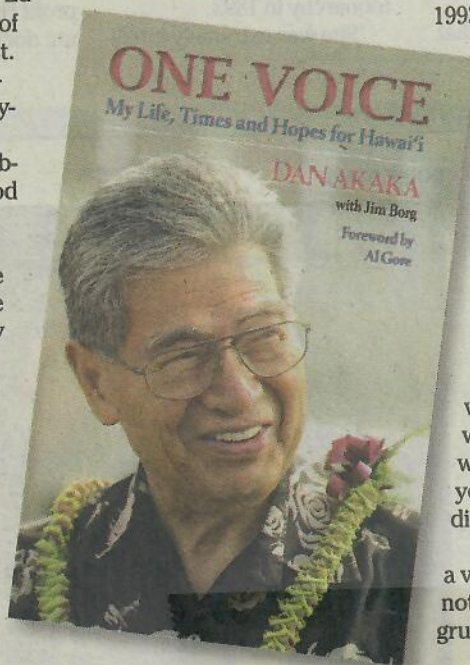
Akaka engineered final approval of Hawaii's H-3 freeway in the House after litigation almost killed it, and the Hawaiian Apology Resolution he sponsored in 1993 will be the basis for

any gains Native Hawaiians make on self-determination.

He didn't shy away from tough votes, standing in the minority against the Iraq war, creation of the Department of Homeland Security and the Defense of Marriage Act.

You can argue about whether these things were good or bad for Hawaii and the nation, but you can't fairly say Akaka didn't do anything.

If "One Voice" reads like a victory lap on a long and notable life, who would begrudge him?



Nov. 8, 2017

Dear George & Linda Balazs,

Thank you for this card from HI!
When I was in Hawaii I spent much time
in the boat harbor, close to where Denise used
used to live. Hawaii reminds her of
her "home roots". I enjoyed taking
photos of some of the gorgeous spots
where beauty abounds.

I feel more & more alive
and appreciative of being able
to enjoy wherever I am living.
May you continue to

Judi Ragsdale
1603 B Reliez Valley Rd.
Lafayette, CA 94549



Duke Kahanamoku
with his wife,
Nadine, on July 10,
1960.



1/22/68 DWD

50 YEARS

Duke Kahanamoku poses with
Aileen Ruggin Soule, left, and
Helen Wainwright at the 1920
Olympic Games. Soule won a
gold medal in springboard
(called fancy diving) and
Wainwright the silver.

pursue your passions and share
your aloha wherever you are!

As the old Hawaiians
used to say ...

"Where the hands move, there
let the eyes follow"

"Kuhi no ka lima, hele no ka
maka."

(P.S. ... Since she & I are both
perpetuated in hula dancing ... we try to keep
this thought current ...)

Me ke aloha pumehana,



← Denise Parker's MOTHER

TERRY MEYER

P.O. Box 2102

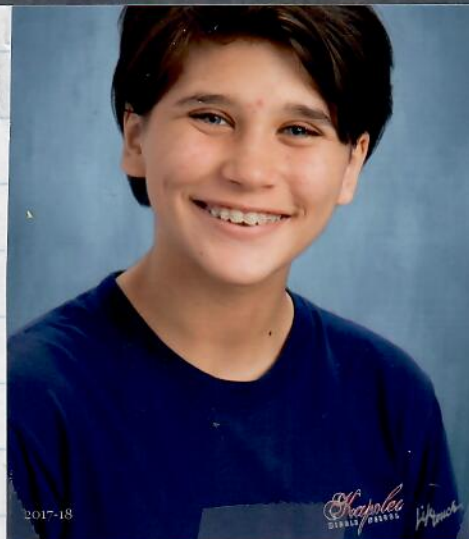
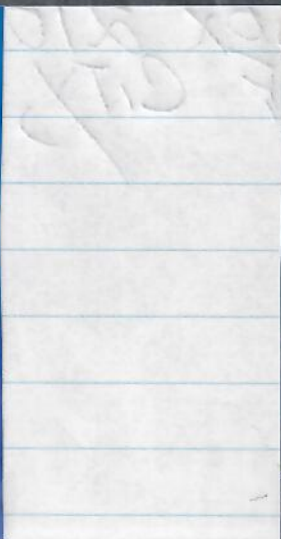
SURF CITY, NC 28445

OVER



Christmas Greetings
-2017-

We wish you a Very Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year!!
Love The Brunson Girls
Arianna, Mireya, & Shandell





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center
1845 Wasp Blvd. Bldg. 176 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96818-5007

November 9, 2017

University of Hawaii
Graduate School Admissions

Dear Madame or Sir:

It is my considerable pleasure to recommend Shandell Brunson for matriculation into the Zoology Graduate Program at The University of Hawaii at Manoa. I have known and worked with Shandell for almost 15 years. As founder and leader of the Marine Turtle Research Program (MTRP) with NOAA, Shandell began volunteering in my Program as an undergraduate at the University of Hawaii. Ms. Brunson continued to make a reputable, dedicated, and lasting professional impact within MTRP as a high-value employee working full-time as a Biological Technician under the Joint Institute of Marine and Atmospheric Research (JIMAR).

Following Shandell's initial employment with me and graduation from Chaminade University, I was pleased to keep in touch with her career path. When the opportunity arose, I was able to recruit Shandell into her current position as Sea Turtle Stranding Coordinator with NOAA here in Hawaii. Shandell continues to professionally grow with amazing resiliency and creativity in this position. The same characteristics that convinced me to hire her again in 2009 are also why I am happy to provide her with an unqualified high endorsement for graduate study.

Shandell brings to all of her activities energy, enthusiasm, and commitment. This is to be expected of any successful member within the research community, and yet she continues to stand out with her additional strengths, including a positive attitude, initiative, and superior work ethic. Be it as the liaison to city, state, and federal agencies on all Main Hawaiian Islands to supervise and coordinate stranding responses in a statewide sea turtle stranding, salvage, and rehabilitation research program, or leading and conducting necropsies of marine turtles as required for ongoing research and cause of stranding studies, Shandell consistently provides high-quality data and sampling research for the NOAA agency. This speaks to her overall intellectual capacity to learn - attributes that will serve her well in graduate study.

Throughout Shandell's career, she has demonstrated a significant exemplary work performance having been nominated for the 'Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii (RCUH) Employee of the Year' in 2010 and receiving the 'NOAA Fisheries Employee of the Year Award' in 2012.

Shandell Brunson is a highly valued member of the Hawaii and Pacific Islands sea turtle research and conservation community. She can be relied upon for achievement, regardless of the difficulty of the task or the novelty of the challenge. Her combination of learning ability, knowledge, commitment, perseverance, creativity, and compassionate character will make her a valuable member of any academic program.

I encourage you to look favorably upon her application.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Senior Sea Turtle Scientist, 1983 – 2017 (Retired)
NOAA Affiliate
Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center
(808) 683-8402
E-mail: <itsahonuworldinhawaii@hotmail.com>
<George.Balazs@noaa.gov>

3/26/17

Saying goodbye to an old friend brings reconnection with family



IN THE LINEUP

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At right, Jock Sutherland blows on a conch shell as Sammy, Gavin and Noelle Sutherland look at family memorabilia.

Below, Jock Sutherland, left, and his son Gavin return from paddling out with Audrey Sutherland's ashes with the surf breaks Jock's and Chun's Reef in the background.

The long, sprawling ocean-front house was chocolate brown, not the green of my memory.

I'd also forgotten the white shapes — shells, sea creatures, ocean craft and gear — painted on the lintels by its owner, Audrey Sutherland, who died two years ago at 94. White ginger still blossoms along the lanai that runs the length of the house, which sits on a raised foundation that lets the ocean pass underneath during flooding from big waves.

A high school friend of her son James, I'd sleep over and sometimes wake to feel the house trembling with the impact of the waves at Waimea Bay, a mile and a half away.

If the waves washed over the road, I'd call my mom in town, trying not to sound too happy about being stranded in the country.

Audrey was a single mom like my own, and their house had the same feel as ours: casual and beachy, filled with books.

Now, 40 years later, I stood on the big lawn overlooking a sandy cove and the rocky break named Jocko's after James' older brother, 1960s champion surfer Jock Sutherland. It was March 15, the ninth anniversary of my mother's death and the day Jock and his sister Noelle had chosen to scatter Audrey's ashes in the ocean along with those of Noelle's husband, James Matthew Conti, who died

last year. Their brother James, sister Ann and Jock's son Matthew were off-island and unable to attend.

After Audrey's death, the family hosted a public memorial service, but both decedents had wanted their bodies to be donated for teaching at the University of Hawaii's John A. Burns School of Medicine.

Having missed her first memorial, I welcomed the chance to pay my respects to Audrey and think about my mom, who grew up in the country.

I arrived too late for the paddle-out and joined a few friends on the beach instead.

We greeted the group as they paddled in on their surfboards, their faces shining with sea water, sunlight and love. "I swam through Grandma's ashes," said Jock's son Gavin with a smile.

Jock held out some powder on the palm of his hand. "There was some left in my backpack."

"That was pretty awesome, spreading the ashes of the two of them," said Noelle's son Sam, a student at Whittier College.

I REMEMBERED Audrey's clear blue eyes. In her 40s she'd taken

up swimming alone along the north coast of Molokai, towing supplies in an inner tube and camping in the valleys. Once in summer, when it was flat, she dropped me off at Waimea Bay to swim back to their house.

I was so terrified by those blue depths that I never did it again.

Audrey wrote three captivating memoirs — "Paddling My Own Canoe," "Paddling Hawai'i" and "Paddling North" (Patagonia, 2012) — that continue to inspire water adventurers. "Paddling North" chronicles solo treks she made along the Alaska and British Columbia coasts in her inflatable kayak; she paddled a total of 8,075 Alaska miles during summers from 1980 to 2003.

"DID YOU bring your board?" Jock asked. "You can surf."

Chun's Reef was windy, but I thought it might smooth out later. I asked if he'd been the first to surf Jock's, amid all those rocks.

"No, but that was before leashes," he said. "Before me it was known as Noll's Reef for Greg Noll."

As we looked through family photos, Noelle recalled when she paddled with her mom to Molokai.

"She said, 'Jump in the water and take a picture so it looks like I'm alone.'"

Their mother started her solo trips when Jock was 14, he said. "She'd be gone a week. We didn't worry. She had us all trained to cook by age 12."

"And you had me; I'm six years older," Noelle said. "Mom had it all planned out!"

Out at Chun's the waves looked clean.

"It did smooth out," Jock said, catching my eye.

"Too late."

"It's springtime. There'll be more," he said. "Come again."

As we said goodbye, Noelle gave me sprouted ginger bulbs to plant.

I took the Wahiawa road from Haleiwa, something I've rarely done since James, surfing the curves in his VW bus, convinced me the Kunia-Waiialua road was the better way.

"It's where you see the line of Christmas trees," my mother said when I asked where the pineapple village of her childhood used to be.

Approaching Wahiawa in the last saffron flare of light, I turned to see the firs and the unobstructed line of the dark-blue Koolau under a cloudless sky.





PHOTOS BY DENNIS ODA / DODA@STARADVERTISER.COM

The influence of climate change is a critical data gap limiting the ability of the NOAA Fisheries and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to comprehensively review the status of marine turtles listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). To estimate the future risk of populations falling below important biological thresholds, ESA status review teams use the best available science to conduct population viability analyses (PVAs). To date, PVAs for Pacific turtle populations have relied almost exclusively on nesting female abundance and have not quantitatively included climate change impacts upon populations. Temperatures above critical thresholds produce female biases because sea turtle sex is determined by the incubation environment; additionally, high temperatures cause embryonic death and nest failures. Our objective is to incorporate climate projections for increased sand temperatures into a population model for the Hawaiian green turtle to explore possible impacts on the population. Our approach includes: 1) compiling nest temperature data obtained from data loggers deployed in nests on East Island, Hawaii – the primary nesting site for the population, 2) using remotely-sensed data to develop sea/air and nest temperature regression models, 3) generating climate model projections of nest temperatures, 4) developing an age-structured demographic model with stage-based mortality for the turtle population, and 5) conducting PVAs inclusive of the implications of nest temperature projections on sex ratios and nest success. Modeling projections show hatchling production increasing for 40 years into the future, but decreasing thereafter, and nesting female abundance increasing for 80 years before starting to decrease. These results suggest that the nesting population may initially benefit from a female-biased sex ratio as nest temperatures rise and produce more female hatchlings (and ultimately nesting females), but after a lag of 80 years nesting female abundance may decline as the population impacts of embryonic death become apparent. At that point, the current increasing trend in nesting female abundance for this population may reverse and start to decline. Results from this research will be instrumental for determining regional green turtle conservation status, and the climate integration approach can be applied to future assessments of turtle populations in the Pacific and other regions.



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FATS DOMINO / 1928-2017

Rock 'n' roll legend made music with a smile

By Jon Pareles
and William Grimes
New York Times

Fats Domino, the New Orleans rhythm-and-blues singer whose two-fisted boogie-woogie piano and nonchalant vocals, heard on dozens of hits, made him one of the biggest stars of the early rock 'n' roll era, died Tuesday at his home in Harvey, La., across the Mississippi River from New Orleans. He was 89.

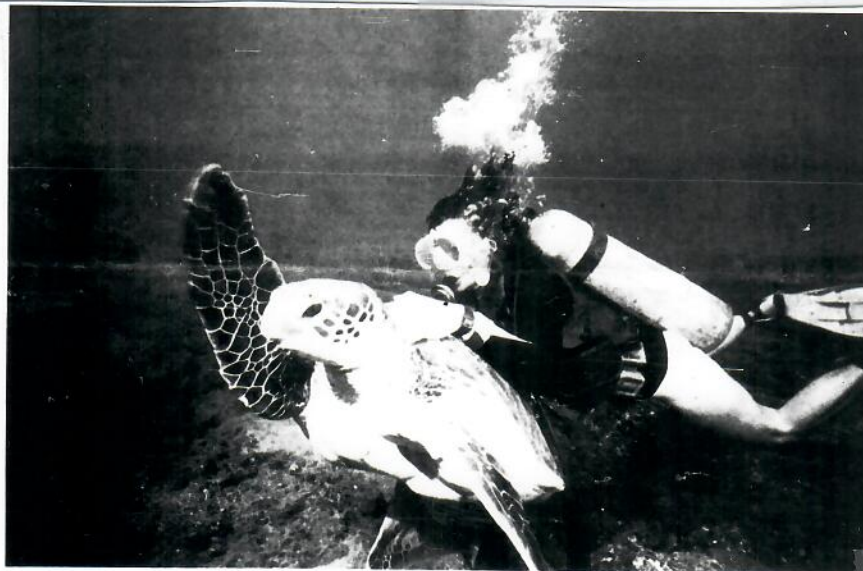
His death was confirmed by the Jefferson Parish coroner's office.

Domino had more than three dozen Top 40 pop hits through the 1950s and early '60s, among them "Blueberry Hill," "Ain't It a Shame" (also known as "Ain't That a



NEW YORK TIMES

Music legend Fats Domino, at left in 1956 and at right in 2007, died Tuesday in Louisiana. He was 89.



Turtle's treat

EIGHTY-FEET DOWN, Margy Parker, executive director of the Po'ipu Beach Resort Association, takes a ride on a turtle near Palama's buoy off Po'ipu Beach. The encounter happened on

her first boat dive with Fathom Five Divers of Koloa while Parker was taking a certification class during the Christmas holidays. (Photo by Terry O'Halloran)

...applied to future assessments of turtle populations in the Pacific and other regions.

Shame," which is the actual lyric), "I'm Walkin'," "Blue Monday" and "Walkin' to New Orleans." Throughout, he displayed both the buoyant spirit of New Orleans, his hometown, and a droll resilience that reached listeners worldwide.

He sold 65 million singles in those years, with 23 gold records, making him second only to Elvis Presley as a commercial force. Presley acknowledged Domino as a predecessor.

"A lot of people seem to think I started this business," Presley told *Jet* magazine in 1957. "But rock 'n' roll was here a long time before I came along. Nobody can sing that music like colored people. Let's face it: I can't sing it like Fats Domino can. I know that."

Rotund and standing 5 feet 5 inches — he would joke that he was as wide as he was tall — Domino had a big, infectious grin, a fondness for ornate, jewel-encrusted rings and an easygoing manner in performance; even in plaintive songs his voice had a smile in it. And he was a master of the wordless vocal, making hits out of songs full of "woo-woos" and "la-las."

Working with the songwriter, producer and arranger David Bartholomew, Domino and his band carried New Orleans parade rhythms into rock 'n' roll and put a local stamp on nearly everything

they touched, even country tunes like "Jambalaya" or big-band songs like "My Blue Heaven" and "When My Dreamboat Comes Home."

Through the early 1950s Domino turned out a stream of hits, taking up what seemed like permanent residence in the upper reaches of the R&B charts. His records began reaching the pop charts as well.

In that racially segregated era, white performers used his hits to build their careers. In 1955, "Ain't It a Shame" became a No. 1 hit for Pat Boone as "Ain't That a Shame," while Domino's arrangement of a traditional song, "Bo Weevil," was imitated by Teresa Brewer.

DOMINO'S APPEAL to white teenagers broadened as he embarked on national tours and appeared with mixed-race rock 'n' roll revues like the Moondog Jubilee of Stars Under the Stars, presented by disc jockey Alan Freed at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn. Appearances on national television, on Steve Allen and Ed Sullivan's shows, put him in millions of living rooms.

Domino had his biggest hit in 1956 with "Blueberry Hill," a song that had been recorded by Glenn Miller's big band in 1940. It peaked at No. 2 on the pop charts and sold 3 million copies.

He followed with two more

top five pop hits: "Blue Monday" and "I'm Walkin'," which outsold the version recorded by Ricky Nelson.

"I WAS LUCKY enough to write songs that carry a good beat and tell a real story that people could feel was their story, too — something that old people or the kids could both enjoy," Domino told *The Los Angeles Times* in 1985.

Domino performed in 1950s movies like "Shake, Rattle and Rock," "The Big Beat" (for which he and Bartholomew wrote the title song) and "The Girl Can't Help It." In 1957, he toured for three months with Chuck Berry, Clyde McPhatter, the Moonglows and others.

Well into the early 1960s, Domino continued to reach both the pop and rhythm-and-blues charts with songs like "Whole Lotta Lovin'," "I'm Ready," "I'm Gonna Be a Wheel Someday," "Be My Guest," "Walkin' to New Orleans" and "My Girl Josephine."

He toured Europe for the first time in 1962 and met the Beatles in Liverpool, before they were famous.

His last appearance in the pop Top 100 was in 1968, with a version of "Lady Madonna," the Beatles song that had been inspired by Domino's piano-pounding style. In 1982, he had a country hit with "Whiskey Heaven."

Although he was no longer a pop sensation, Domino con-

tinued to perform worldwide and appeared for 10 months a year in Las Vegas in the mid-1960s. On tour, he would bring his own pots and pans so he could cook.

His life on the road ended in the early 1980s, when he decided that he did not want to leave New Orleans, saying it was the only place where he liked the food.

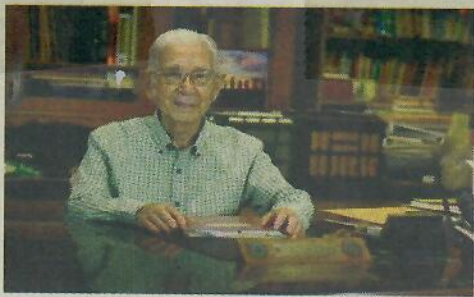
RECLUSIVE and notoriously resistant to interview requests, Domino stayed home even when he received a lifetime achievement Grammy Award in 1987. (He did travel to New York when he was inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in 1986 as one of its first members, although he did not take part in the jam session that concluded the ceremony.) In 1999, when he was awarded the National Medal of Arts, he sent his daughter Antoinette to the White House to pick up the prize.

He even refused to leave New Orleans when Hurricane Katrina devastated the city on Aug. 29, 2005, remaining at his flooded home — he was living in the Lower Ninth Ward then — until he was rescued by helicopter Sept. 1.

"I wasn't too nervous," about waiting to be saved, he told *The New York Times* in 2006. "I had my little wine and a couple of beers with me; I'm all right."

10/28/2017

175A



DR. YOSHIKO SINOTO

93, of Honolulu, passed away on October 4, 2017.

Yosi as he was known to his many friends and colleagues was the senior archaeologist in the Anthropology Department of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. He occupied the Museum's Kenneth P. Emory Distinguished Chair in Anthropology since 1989. He began his work in the Pacific in 1954 as Dr. Emory's assistant and continued his research of Polynesian migrations for more than six decades. He officially retired in 2013, but continued to go in to his office at the Museum to work with his loyal team of colleagues, volunteers, and part time assistant provided by the Museum until the first part of this year.

He spent many years in French Polynesia researching the homelands of the prehistoric inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands. Besides pursuing his own research, many important sites and prehistoric complexes were restored and preserved for the benefit of the cultural descendants. Probably more widely known there than in Hawaii, the people of Tahiti and Marquesas affectionately referred to him as *tapone* (Japanese) or *Taote Sinoto* (Dr. Sinoto).

He was blessed with a long and fruitful life pursuing what he loved and enjoyed since his intermediate school days. Over the years he met and became friends with many people, not only in the Pacific, but worldwide. He was fortunate to have many professional colleagues throughout his career. He was happy to see his latest book, *The Curve of the Hook*, written with Mr. Hiroshi Aramata, translated and published by the University of Hawaii Press in September of 2016.

He is survived by his son Akihiko, daughter-in-law, Lucindy, and grandsons Luke Kaneko, Laurent Sinoto (Brandy), and Leigh Sinoto.

The Sinoto family wishes to acknowledge the following individuals who have continued to provide vital support for his work throughout his time at the Museum: Mr. Eric Komori, Ms. Elaine Rogers-Jourdane, Ms. Toni Han, Ms. Shoko Hisayama, Mr. Peter Tanaka, Mr. Kei Suzuki, Mr. Art Pascua, Mr. Toru Hayashi, Ms. Sophie Teururai, Ms. Paloma Lapeina, Ms. Dorothy Levi, Mr. Umi Kai, and Mr. Masafumi Honda. Also, our aloha to his very dear and oldest friends, Dr. Douglas Yen, Mr. John Carroll, Mrs. Patience Bacon, Dr. Hiro Kurashina, Dr. Becky Stephenson, Mr. Moriyuki Kunimoto, his cousin Mr. Takane Hara, and all the numerous other friends, colleagues, and relatives who could not be mentioned here for their lifelong encouragement.

We are grateful for the loving care provided over the last few years by his caregivers, Ms. Temalesi Cakacaka, Mr. Tupou Bose, and especially Mrs. Yolanda Arriaga De Villalobos.

We also Thank the past and current management and staff of the Bishop Museum.

A public Memorial Event celebrating Dr. Sinoto's life and achievements will be held at the Bishop Museum on Weds., November 15, 2017 from 2-6pm. A short program is scheduled at 4pm.

In lieu of flowers, contributions are requested for the Museum's Emory-Sinoto Fund to support the continuation of the archaeological research and preservation work of Drs. Kenneth P. Emory and Yoshihiko Sinoto. Please contact Ms. Shoko Hisayama at #808 258-5633.

Arrangements Provided By:
NUUANU MEMORIAL PARK & MORTUARY LLC

Molokai Summary

We have analyzed 90 nests collected between the years of 2004 and 2016. Our analysis indicates that those 90 nests were laid by 17 females.

Year	# of nests	# of females nesting
2004	2	2
2006	4	3
2007	10	3
2008	6	2
2009	9	6
2010	8	2
2011	3	1
2012	8	4
2013	7	2
2014	23	9
2015	5	2
2016	4	3

Female ID	Haplotype	Nesting Years	# of nests
1	CmP3.2	'12, '14	2
2	CmP3.2	'04, '07, '10, '13	16
3	CmP3.2	'06, '09, '14	4
4	CmP3.2	'06, '08, '12, '15	9
5	CmP3.2	'07, '10, '14	15
6	CmP3.2	'06, '07, '09, '14	5
7*	CmP3.2	'04, '15, '16	4
8	CmP3.2	'09	4
9*	CmP2.1	'08, '16	4
11**		'14	1
1001**	CmP1.1	'12	1
#1	CmP3.2	'12	5
#2	CmP1.1	'09, '14	3
#3	CmP3.2	'09, '13	2
#4	CmP3.2	'11, '14	5
#5	CmP3.2	'14	5
#6	CmP3.2	'14, '16	4

*Something likely going on here, for these females to not nest for 11 and 8 years. Likely not the same female, maybe an offspring or sibling?

**Only 1 nest and 1 hatchling for these two nesters.

Abstract Number: 828

Title: INTEGRATING CLIMATE PROJECTIONS INTO A POPULATION MODEL FOR THE HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE

Type: Oral

Presenting Author: summerlmartin

Session: POPULATION BIOLOGY AND MONITORING (STATUS | MODELING | DEMOGRAPHY | GENETICS | NESTING TRENDS | IN-WATER TRENDS)

Dear: summerlmartin

We are very pleased to tell you that your abstract has been accepted for an **ORAL** presentation at the 38th Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation in Kobe! You will be presenting your abstract in the POPULATION BIOLOGY AND MONITORING (STATUS | MODELING | DEMOGRAPHY | GENETICS | NESTING TRENDS | IN-WATER TRENDS) session. Please note that the submitting author is expected to present their abstract. If the presenting author is unable to present, the Program Chairs (e-mail address below) must be contacted immediately to make this change prior to the symposium.

Celebrating the 747



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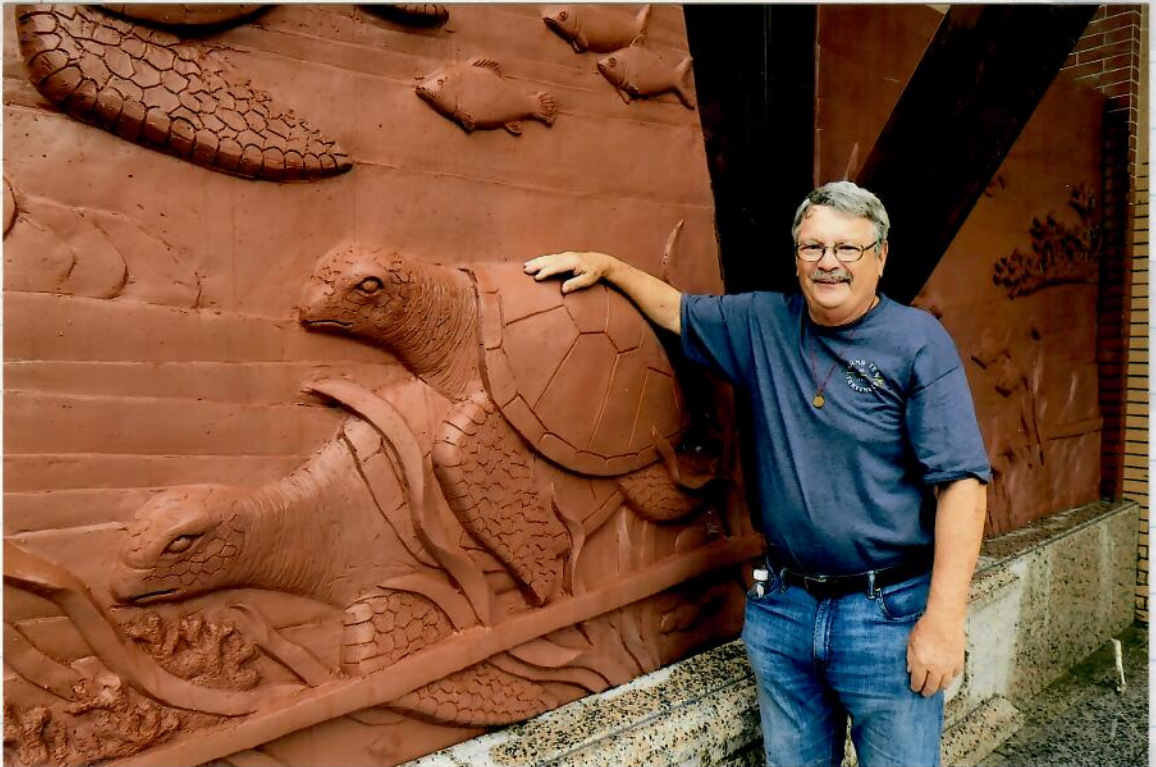


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April 2015



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From: Dr. Lo Liu-chih (Robert)
Department of Geography
National Kaohsiung Normal University,
Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

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Our heart left in Hawaii.

I listen to Hawaiian music.

have been feeling vacation in Hawaii.

Best wishes

s. sophia

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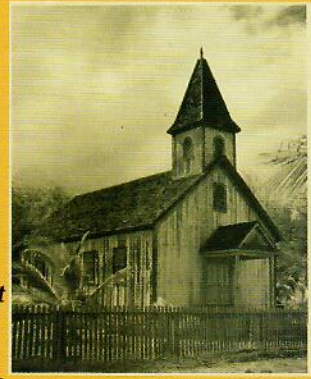
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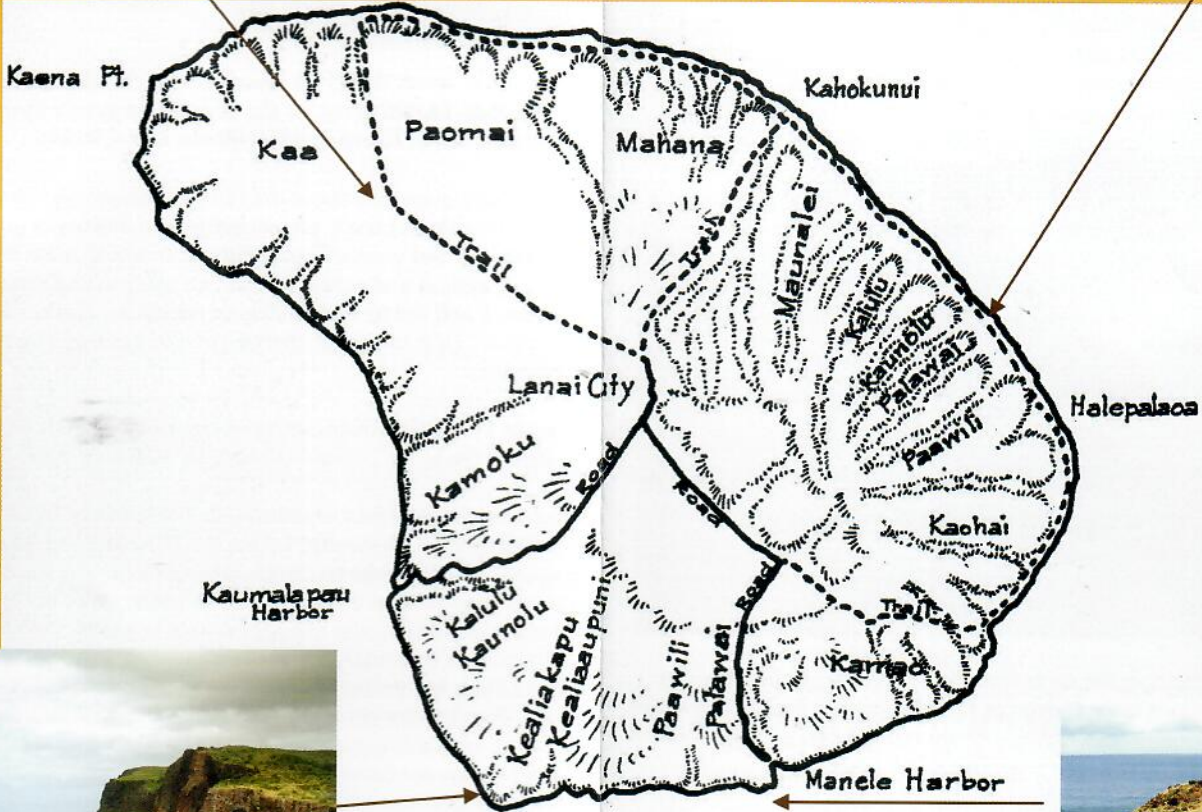
THE ISLAND OF LĀNA'Ī



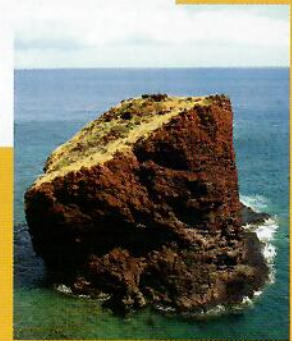
Keahiakawelo (now known as "Garden of the Gods"), noted for its unique geological features, is one of the significant traditional landscapes on Lāna'ī (situated in Ka'ā Ahupua'a).



Keōmoku was once a thriving village, the heart of the Maunalei Sugar Company operations. Today, all that remains is Ka Lanakila Church, established in 1903.



Kaunolo'ū, Kāne'āpua, and the cliffs of Pali Kaholo make up one of the most significant traditional cultural landscapes of Lāna'ī.



Pu'upehe Islet (now known as "Sweetheart Rock"), situated between Hulopo'e and Mānele Bays, is famed in the lore of Lāna'ī.

Please enjoy the unique natural resources and cultural legacy of Lāna'ī. Be informed when you travel, leave nothing that does not belong here behind. Ensure that those who follow in your path find only your footsteps and those things which make Lāna'ī a special place for residents and visitors alike. Please do not stack stones as markers on the landscape. *Mahalo nui, mālama pono, a hui hou kakou!* (With much thanks, fond wishes that you be well, and that we meet again!)

The Lānaʻi Culture & Heritage Center (LCHC) is a Section 501(c)(3) charitable, non-profit corporation, dedicated to the perpetuation and appreciation of Lānaʻi's rich cultural heritage and natural history. Our programs have their roots in activities initiated by residents, community organizations and Castle & Cooke Resorts, LLC, in the mid 1980s. Today, we are actively working to fulfill the vision and ensure that everyone who lives on, or who visits Lānaʻi has the opportunity to experience the unique heritage of Lānaʻi.

Mission & Programs – The LCHC seeks to inspire people to be informed, thoughtful and active stewards of Lānaʻi's heritage by preserving, interpreting and celebrating its natural history, Hawaiian traditions, diverse heritage and cultures, and ranching and plantation era histories. Historical plantation era documents and family memorabilia have also been donated to the LCHC. These combined collections represent the cultural diversity of the island and enable us to share facets of Lānaʻi's history with you—remembering those people who have come before us, and upon whose successes we stand.

LĀNAʻI—Glimpses into an Island History

Native lore describes Lānaʻi as being uninhabitable in ancient times, as it was infested by *akua* (ghosts). These *akua* were vanquished by a young Maui chief, by the name of Kaululāʻau. Thus Lānaʻi was settled by its first Hawaiian families. The history of Lānaʻi is rich and diverse, spanning first, some 800 years of native Hawaiian residency and subsistence practices (ca. 1000-1800 A.D.). Then following 1800, there was a decline in the native population as foreign influences began to grow. On Lānaʻi, this led to the development of ranching interests—generally under the direction of large land owners, and spanning a 90 year period from ca. 1860 to 1951.

Early efforts at commercial agriculture were undertaken in the middle 1800s; with particular efforts focused on lands at Pālāwai, as part of a native Hawaiian settlement under the direction of Mormon elders. The first plantation on Lānaʻi was a sugar endeavor that lasted only a little over three years (1898-1901), and was based out of the Maunalei-Keōmoku region on the windward side of the island.

By ca. 1919, the Charles Gay family, which in 1902 began to purchase most of the fee-simple land on the island, undertook the first efforts at cultivating pineapple at the Nininiwai-Lālākoa vicinity of Lānaʻi—roughly in the open lands that lie behind the present-day Lānaʻi City. Those efforts met with success, and in 1922, James Dole's Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd. purchased the island, and in 1923, began development of what became the world's largest pineapple plantation. These efforts also led to the diversification of Lānaʻi's community. It was no longer predominately Hawaiian, but being largely made up of Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Korean, and Puerto Rican immigrants. All of whom came to Hawaiʻi as laborers. There was also a small number of Western residents, who

were generally managers and "*luna*" (overseers) of the plantation era, which lasted 70 years on Lānaʻi, with the last harvests taking place in 1992.

The exhibits of the LCHC are organized by cultural and historical themes, with emphasis on the 1,000 years of Hawaiian residency since the early settlement of the island, and through the end of the plantation era. The collection also includes cultural materials from some of the primary immigrants to Lānaʻi as a part of the plantation era development, focusing on the largest resident populations—individuals of Filipino and Japanese ancestry. There are also included in the exhibits, historic photos depicting the Hawaiian, Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, and Western residents, all of whom contributed to the growth and evolution of Lānaʻi through the 20th century.



Just as it had been in the early historic period, the fertile lands of the Pālāwai Basin were chosen as the choice area for cultivation of the new pineapple crops (1926—Photo reproduced with permission of Castle & Cooke, Inc.).

The historical events at places on the island of Lānaʻi such as—Kōʻele and Keōmoku reflect the ranching era, spanning 100 years on Lānaʻi. Pālāwai, once a significant place of native residency, became a focal point for development of the pineapple plantation. Awalua, Kahalepalaoa, Kaumālapaʻu and Mānele reflect the history of inter-island transportation. Lānaʻi Hale and Haʻalelepaʻakai (the Munro Trail lands) exhibit the impacts of introduced herbivores on the native landscape, and the efforts of later residents to halt the demise of the unique plants and watershed of Lānaʻi. Other locations around the island, from the mountain ridges to the valleys, across the open plains, and down the volcanic slopes to the near shore region, all reflect a rich Hawaiian history, spanning centuries of residency and wise use of the limited natural resources which existed on Lānaʻi.



Pineapple, once "king" on Lānaʻi, was cultivated across more than 16,000 acres on the island, and gave a livelihood to thousands of island families (Photo KPA-C9455).

If you have questions about the LCHC or about appropriate places to visit on Lānaʻi, please feel free to inquire of our staff. Should you find yourself out in the field visiting some of Lānaʻi's natural and cultural areas, we ask you to please travel carefully, and not to disturb sites or resources. As the old saying goes, "Take only photographs, and leave only foot prints behind."

Should you wish to help, or make contributions to the programs of the LCHC, please contact us. *Mahalo a nui!*

The Cook Island Pines of Lānaʻi—In 1911, it was a lone Norfolk Island Pine, planted at Kōʻele in 1875, that alerted ranch manager, George Munro, to the importance of the fog coming off of Lānaʻi Hale as a producer of valuable water in the form of fog drip. Hearing the constant drip of water on the corrugated roof of the ranch house situated along side the Norfolk Island Pine, Munro realized that the pine boughs collected water from the fog and clouds. As a result, Munro initiated a program of planting pines across Lānaʻi. The pines seen around Lānaʻi today, are Cook Island Pines which were initially planted under Munro's management. To this day, work initiated by Munro, nearly 100 years ago, continues under partnerships between Castle & Cooke and various organizations and agencies. The Cook Island Pines planted throughout Lānaʻi City were first planted around 1928, about four years after the town was laid out.

For more information on Lānaʻi's history, you might purchase George Munro's, *"The Story of Lānaʻi"* (2007), or *"E 'Ike Hou iā Lānaʻi"* (LCHC, 2008). You may also visit our archives at www.LanaiCHC.org.

Text, color photos, and brochure design by Kumu Pono Associates LLC (Jan. 2008 v. 2).

THE LĀNA'I CULTURE & HERITAGE CENTER

CELEBRATING THE LAND, RESOURCES,
PEOPLE AND HISTORY OF LĀNA'I—

HONORING THE PAST,
ENRICHING THE FUTURE!



Pioneer Families of the "new" Lānaʻi City, employees of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company gathered along "Lanai Avenue" to welcome James Dole and his associates for the debut of the city and plantation on January 31, 1926. (Photo used with permission of Castle & Cooke, Inc.)

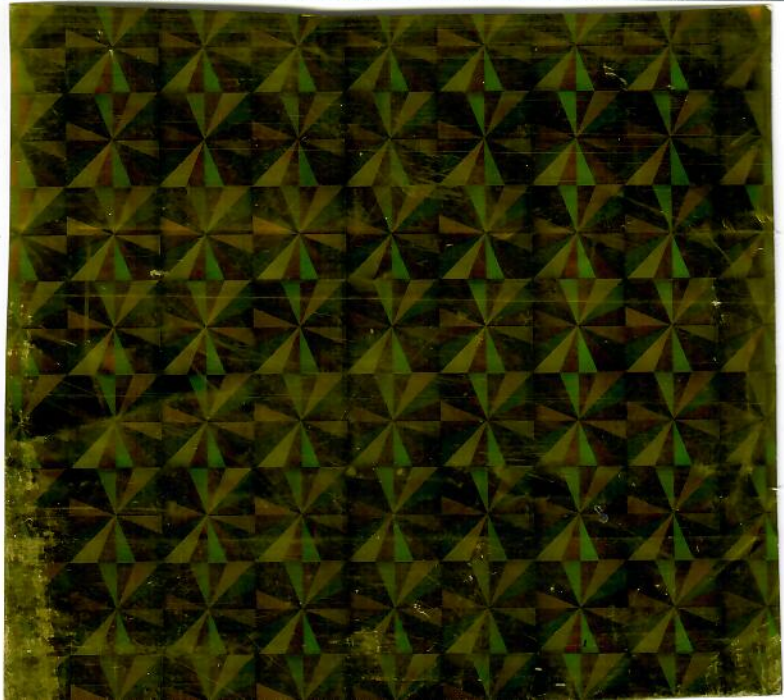
The Lānaʻi Culture & Heritage Center is a Section 501(c)(3) Non-Profit Charitable Community Organization located in the Old Dole Administration Building, on Lānaʻi Avenue

***Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.***

***Admission: Free. Donations Gratefully Accepted
(Special arrangements for group visits may be made)***

***P.O. Box 631500
Lānaʻi City, Hawaiʻi 96763
Phone: (808) 565-7177
info@LanaiCHC.org***

***(You may also visit www.LanaiCHC.org
for more information.)***



USEFUL INFORMATION

CONVERSION TABLE

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
1.000	0.621
1.609	1.000

GRAMS	OUNCES	POUNDS
1.00	0.035	0.0022
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

LENGTH

1 meter (m)	=	100 cm	=	1,000 mm
1 millimeter (mm)	=		=	0.001 m
1 centimeter (cm)	=		=	0.01 m
1 decimeter (dm)	=		=	0.1 m
1 decameter (dkm)	=		=	10 m
1 hectometer (hm)	=		=	100 m
1 kilometer (km)	=		=	1,000 m

CAPACITY

1 liter (l)	=	100 cl	=	1,000 ml
1 milliliter (ml)	=		=	0.001 l
1 centiliter (cl)	=		=	0.01 l
1 deciliter (dl)	=		=	0.1 l
1 decaliter (dkl)	=		=	10 l
1 hectoliter (hl)	=		=	100 l
1 kiloliter (kl)	=		=	1,000 l

WEIGHT

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

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 (pt.)	=	1 quart (qt.)
8 quarts	=	1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks	=	1 bushel (bu.)
1 cord	=	128 cu. ft.

Table of Liquid Measure

4 gills (gl.)	=	1 pint (pt.)
2 pints	=	1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts	=	1 gallon (gal.)
31-1/2 gallons	=	1 barrel (bbl.)
2 barrels	=	1 hogshead (hhd.)

Table of Paper Measure

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

Table of Linear Measure

12 inches	=	1 foot
3 feet	=	1 yard
5-1/2 yards	=	1 rod
40 rods	=	1 furlong
8 furlongs (5280 ft.)	=	1 mile

Miscellaneous Measures

12 units	=	1 dozen
12 doz.	=	1 gross
12 gr.	=	1 great gross
20 units	=	1 score
1 hand	=	4 inches
1 fathom	=	6 feet
1 knot	=	6076 feet/hour
3 knots	=	1 league/hour
1 bu. potatoes	=	60 lbs.
1 barrel flour	=	196 lbs.
1 cu. ft. of water	=	7.48 liquid gals. and weighs 62.425 lbs.
Diameter of circle x 3.1416	=	circumference
Atmospheric pressure	=	14.7 lbs. per sq. in. at sea level
13-1/2 cu. ft. of air	=	weighs 1 lb.

Table of Cubic Measure

1728 cubic inches	=	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	=	1 cubic yard
128 cubic feet	=	1 cord of wood
24-3/4 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 16-1/2 feet long, 1-1/2 feet wide, and 1 foot high.		

Table of Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams	=	1 ounce (oz.)
16 ounces	=	1 pound (lb.)
100 pounds	=	1 hundred-weight (cwt.)
2000 pounds	=	1 ton (T.)
2240 pounds	=	1 long ton (L.T.)

Table of Troy Weight

24 grains (gr.)	=	1 penny-weight (dwt)
20 penny-weights	=	1 ounce (oz.)
12 ounces	=	1 pound (lb.)

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 at the equator.		

Table of Apothecaries' Weight

20 grains (gr.)	=	1 scruple
3 scruples	=	1 dram
8 drams	=	1 ounce
12 ounces	=	1 pound (lb.)

Table of Surface Measures

144 sq. in.	=	1 sq. ft.
9 sq. ft.	=	1 sq. yd.
30-1/4 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.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

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

