



生於1932年，幼年時因戰爭流離來台，在台南啟蒙求學。少年時，組成「東方畫會」，於後加入「現代版畫會」。在藝術領域上成就不凡。

吳昊的「花」，色彩鮮豔飽滿對比強烈，花朵充滿生命力，枝葉彷彿散發著芬芳，讓畫面充滿歡愉的氛圍。

憶落花 2008

授權代理：翰墨藝術

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2020 - HAWAII BELLOWS

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caliber.
COMPOSITION BOOK
GEORGE BALAZS
+1 808 683 8402
8-19 KOREA JEJU
9-19 TAIWAN
10/11-2019 TAHITI NAPUKA
11-2019 KINLO
11/12 2019 SAIPA

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柏樂滋

樂滋 柏

1-2020 HILO PUWA
1-2020 IRENEAUSY
2/3 2020 TAHITI HUAHINE

¾ IN x 7 ½ IN
(24.7 cm x 19 cm)

Researcher Spotlight: George Balazs

By Kristen Weiss

In a time when little was known about green turtle ecology and there was little protection for sea turtles, a young man stepped up to champion the cause of sea turtle conservation. It was 1972, and George Balazs bravely testified before the Hawaii Animal Species Advisory Commission that turtle fishing in the state of Hawaii was increasing dramatically and required immediate management.

Since those "early" days, he has overseen research on many aspects of sea turtle ecology and biology, and supports education programs that raise awareness for species protection. Today, George works at the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), heading the Marine Turtle Research Program, and is recognized as one of the world's foremost sea turtle experts. In particular, George has played a critical role in understanding fibropapillomatosis (FP) disease (see story opposite page).

Sea Turtle Foundation recently asked George a few questions about his career working with turtles.

Q: Who or what inspired you to work with sea turtles originally?

A: First and foremost the sea turtles themselves—green turtles (honu) here in the Hawaiian Islands. In the late 1960's/early 1970's they needed conservation help and more science information to ensure their survival and proper resource management. Their physical appearance—their appealing eyes—had a favorable impact on me. As did my wife Linda's eyes shedding tears seeing live



Balazs tagging nesting green turtle at French Frigate Shoals in 1974. Photo courtesy of www.mississaugawatch.ca

turtles being captured and taken off to market, which in those days were restaurants serving turtle steak to Hawaii's growing visitor industry. And third, I was inspired by a lady named Hilde Cherry, a Honolulu resident and acquaintance that lectured me on several occasions in forceful terms that "if I didn't do something" about the dismal state of Hawaiian turtles, no one else would and the population would disappear.

Q: What is it about sea turtles that fascinates you most?

A: I'm most definitely drawn to green turtles, and first and foremost to Hawaiian green turtles, a genetically discrete stock that I can distinguish (as individuals) visually from other green turtles of the world. I believe I feel this attraction because of the strong cultural link of the turtles to the Hawaiian people of the past and present. In addition, sea turtles have been the guiding and connecting factor in weaving an array of friendships and research partnerships I been fortunate to make with people from all walks of life, all over the world. The turtles did this for me—truly an amazing blessing as I look back over the past four decades.

Q: What is your favourite turtle moment during your time with them?

A: Swimming in their ocean-world underwater, for capturing research, at the very moment of being successful in grasping one by hand—knowing it's not going to escape, that I'm the "Victor of the Hunt", but that I'll let it go in a short time, after data has been collected, and the turtle will carry identification tags (double pit tags these days, flipper tags before that) for the rest of its life. The two of us then will have a bond between us—that is, the tag.

Q: What do you think is the greatest threat that turtles face today?

A: Not Climate Change. Sea turtles in one form or another have survived for millions of years and I'm confident they will continue to do so in spite of climate change, maybe far more successfully than many vertebrate species, including humans. The greatest activity threat to certain stocks of sea turtles is the directed take of hunting. The Hawaiian experience demonstrates that, if you effectively stop the hunting of turtles for 20-30 years, the population will nicely start to restore itself on a road to recovery. For this I am grateful to the People of Hawaii—that is, Hawaiian people, and people of all ancestries that make up our diverse Community of Aloha, for their accomplishment of allowing the honu time to replenish herself.

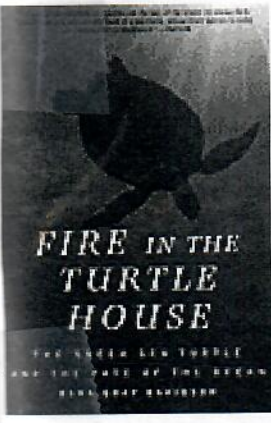


Balazs holding Hawaiian juvenile green with children before the turtle's release. Photo courtesy of www.turtles.org

SEA TURTLE FOUNDATION

Book Review: Fire in the Turtle House

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By Andrea Phillott

Our turtles are dying. Increasing numbers are being found with large tumours from the disease "green turtle fibropapillomatosis". What causes the disease and epidemics in unrelated areas has puzzled scientists for

decades. *Fire in the Turtle House* have caused in the world's oceans and the far reaching effects that are only now becoming obvious.

This book is based on science but written for all who love turtles. It describes human relationships with these animals, our history of harvesting them to near extinction in some areas, and changing their habitat so it is a health hazard they cannot escape. While it is a scientific problem there is little science talk, which makes it equally readable for young adults and non-

scientists. However, turtle scientists ("turtleheads") will appreciate Davidson's meticulous attention to detail and description. To better understand one of the greatest disasters believed to threaten the worlds' turtles, I highly recommend *Fire in the Turtle House* as a riveting story. It is beautifully written and will keep you up far into the night.

"Gives readers a startling perspective on the fate of the planet by taking them through time and tides on the back of a sea turtle, whose every species is today endangered or threatened."

-Natural Resources Defense Council's OnEarth

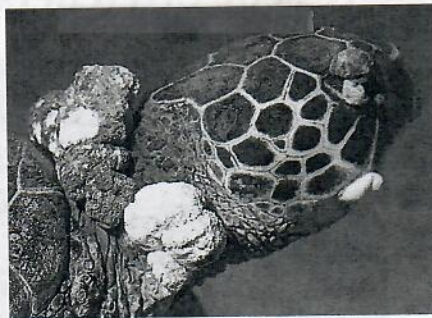
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IN FIDIO SEATURTLE FOUNDATION.ORG
Sea Turtle Foundation Newsletter, Summer 20

Fibropapillomatosis—a Global Sea Turtle Epidemic

By Andrea Phillott

Fibropapillomatosis (also known as FP) is a disease that results in tumours on the eyes and soft skin (e.g. the neck, flippers, and tail) of marine turtles. It was first described in green turtles from Florida more than 60 years ago, but has since been found in all species of sea turtle. Scientists have discovered that it is an infectious disease, but the microbe that causes it and the method of transmission is still unknown.



Green turtle with several tumours—A sure sign of FP. Photo courtesy of: www.turtletrax.org

In severe cases of FP, tumours prevent the infected turtle from being able to see, feed or swim. They can also grow on internal body organs, making the animal ill enough to strand or die. Sick animals bask in the sun to raise

their body temperature, probably to help their immune system fight the infection. Some turtles seem to recover from the disease, but many are never seen again and we presume they have died unnoticed. Vets and turtle hospitals are pioneering new surgical techniques to remove the tumours.

The hotspots for FP include parts of

Hawaii, Florida, Barbados and Queensland. Turtles with FP are often found in areas of poor water quality. High human populations, habitat destruction and pollution in coastal areas where sea turtles live are thought to weaken the immune system or expose turtles to chemicals that promote tumour growth.

Marine turtles are thus becoming an indicator of our detrimental effect on the oceanic environment in which many other animals live and from where we catch much of our food. It is a disease we should be concerned about, for the health of the turtles as well as for ourselves.

For more information on FP, visit: <http://www.turtles.org/tumour.htm>

1989
The 20 who perished

The 20 people who died in the Oct. 28, 1989, crash of Aloha IslandAir Flight 1712 were:

- **John Ino**, 39, Molokai High School athletic director.
- **Odetta Reyes Rapanot**, 32, Molokai High School girls volleyball coach.
- **Lea Dunham**, 17, Molokai High School senior.
- **Leilani Ahina**, 16, Molokai High School junior.
- **Nanceen "Kaipo" Mahial**, 15, Molokai High School sophomore.
- **Natalie Helm**, 15, Molokai High School sophomore.
- **Aloma Spencer**, 15, Molokai High School sophomore.
- **Testa "Travis" Ku**, 15, Molokai High School sophomore.
- **Jared Elia**, 14, Molokai High School freshman.
- **Jovencio Ruiz**, 14, Molokai High School freshman.
- **Colette Loke Kekalia**, 26, who had been on Maui for medical treatment.
- **Rodrigo "Rudy" Senicà**, 33, who had been working on Maui but had relatives on Molokai.
- **Nancy Pierce**, 37, a supervisor at Haleakala National Park who was married to the superintendent of the national park at Kalaupapa.
- **Hank Gabriel** of Kihei, who was flying to Molokai to inspect a condominium he owned.
- **Peter and Elizabeth Wiley** of Pennsylvania.
- **John and Christina Craig** of Texas.
- **Capt. Bruce Pollard**, 30, from Oahu.
- **1st Officer Phil Helfrich**, 27, from Oahu.

OCEAN WATCH



SUSAN
SCOTT HSA

9/7/2019

**Honu take
great lengths
to find place
to lay eggs**

This summer, I've seen mostly small green turtles around my usual snorkeling place, but last week I found myself running into grown-ups right and left. Our adult turtles, it seems, have come home.

I use the term "home" in this case to mean the main Hawaiian Islands, because the turtles spend most of their time here, where they graze on seaweed and snooze on our beaches.

But every four years or so, Hawaii's adult greens heed the call of their hormones and migrate to the small sand islands inside French Frigate Shoals Atoll in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands. About 96% of our greens nest there, a remote place about 500 miles from Oahu. While there the turtles mate, and then the fertilized females dig holes in the sand and lay eggs.

Throughout the three- to four-month summer breeding season, a female lays approximately 100 eggs in each of four or five separate sand nests that she digs, and then covers, with her flippers. It's an exhausting effort.

Most green turtles reproduce only once every four years, resting up the three years in between for the next big push. Each year, about 25% of our turtles head northwest.

Knowing where our turtles laid eggs this year is crucial in helping them survive, because disaster struck in 2018. Soon after the turtles' nesting season ended last year, Hurricane Walaka destroyed most of their main nesting site, East Island, an 11-acre stretch of sand inside French Frigate Shoals Atoll.

With East Island gone, no one knew where the turtles would nest this year. To find out, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration scientists went to Oahu's North Shore turtle hang-out in March and performed ultrasound tests on several adult females to see which had eggs developing inside.

Through skill, perseverance and good luck, the team found one and attached a satellite tag to her back. The female's

Please see SCOTT, B3

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SCOTT

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formal name is OA48, but the delighted scientists nicknamed her Motherload, as in loaded with yolked-up follicles destined to be eggs.

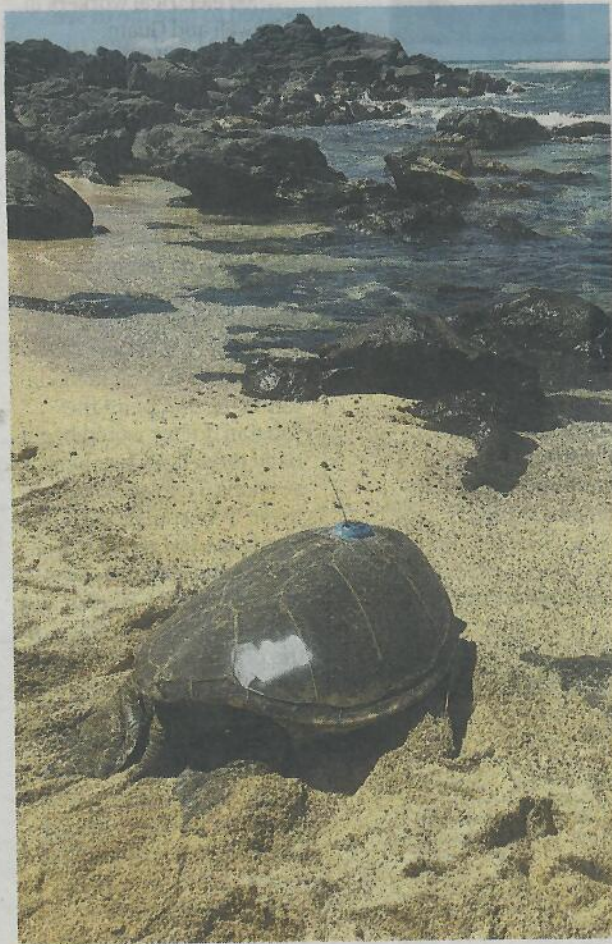
Shortly after, Motherload swam to French Frigate Shoals, making the journey in 2-1/2 weeks. After mating with males that also migrated, Motherload laid four batches of eggs on Tern Island, the largest of the remaining islands in the atoll.

Read Motherload's inspiring full story at 808ne.ws/2kewfzP.

A team of NOAA biologists also migrated to French Frigate Shoals to study nesting activity and collect reproductive data. This included etching and painting a temporary number on adults to keep track of them during the nesting season. Now that adults have migrated to home reefs in the main Hawaiian Islands, the public (or citizen scientists) can help identify important foraging habitats by reporting these numbers.

If you see a turtle with a number on its shell, please keep a respectful distance of 10 feet and take a picture of the number, noting the beach and date. Email the photo and information to respectwildlife@noaa.gov.

If you find a turtle in dis-



MICHELLE BARBIERI / NOAA FISHERIES

Motherload, or OA48, outfitted with a satellite transmitter, made her way back to the water on Oahu's North Shore in March.

truss, call the statewide Marine Animal Emergency Hotline at 888-256-9840.

Producing offspring is an energy-intensive business for all species, but for Hawaii's green sea turtles, it's an extraordinary achievement, as is the work of

tracking these migratory animals. Congratulations to all turtle moms and to the people who study them.

To reach Susan Scott, go to susanscott.net and click on "Contact" at the top of her home page.

9/2019 HSA

Hong Kongers are brave, but China can be brutal

HONG KONG >>

Across the street that was about to become a battlefield, forces massed on each side tensely adjusted their gas masks, nervously fiddled with their weapons.

The riot police, with pistols at their hips, were ready with tear-gas grenade launchers and guns loaded with rubber bullets. Down the street, young pro-democracy protesters set up barriers to slow the police and stretched fishing line across the road to trip them.

Both sides wore helmets and gas masks, and both clutched sticks or truncheons. Then police charged, and a sedate neighborhood erupted into a fury of tear gas, flying rocks and Molotov cocktails.

The Hong Kong and Chinese governments have mishandled these protests from the beginning, and both sides are now escalating and becoming increasingly violent. That faceoff on the street was a microcosm of a larger standoff between China's president, Xi Jinping, determined to impose his kind of order, and countless Hong Kongers, equally determined to breathe freely.



NICOLAS D. KRISTOF

My heart is with the protesters. Hong Kongers are highly educated, and of course they deserve the right to choose their leaders. China under Xi has been nibbling away at Hong Kong's autonomy, just as he has been ratcheting up repression at home — so it's impossible not to be inspired by up to 2 million brave Hong Kongers marching to gain rights that are taken for granted in so much of the world.

When a small, skinny man in shorts and a tank top stood with his arms outstretched to try to protect protesters from a police officer pointing a gun at them — the scene of an unforgettable photo — how could we not be moved?

But I also feel a sense of foreboding. It's probably

only a matter of time before someone is killed, and that will unleash a new cycle of recrimination, escalation and violence. There are so many parallels to the Tiananmen student democracy movement that I covered in China 30 years ago — and I wonder if Beijing may ultimately deploy troops, perhaps from the paramilitary People's Armed Police, to crush these protests as well.

As with the 1989 Tiananmen protests, these in Hong Kong are partly about democracy but also about economic frustrations. The average Hong Konger enjoys housing space of only 160 square feet, just a hair bigger than the average New York City parking space.

As in 1989, these protests snowballed because of government mishandling and arrogance. China's hard line has also deeply antagonized Hong Kongers. Graffiti everywhere denounce "Chi-Nazi" influence, and people scold me when I refer to the population here with the old, familiar term of "Hong Kong Chinese." No, people object: *We're not Chinese. Say "Hong Konger."*

Thus one of Xi's legacies: He has tarnished the word "Chinese."

Hong Kong's police have sometimes been restrained, other times heavy-handed, firing tear-gas grenades in ways

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ASSOCIATED PRESS

Demonstrators scrambled Aug. 25 during a protest in Hong Kong after police used tear gas to clear pro-democracy demonstrators.

that experts say are dangerous and excessive. Authorities are also accused of using more than 100 Chinese gangsters, known as triads, to do their dirty work and club and disperse protesters.

The Hong Kong chief executive, Carrie Lam, who has all the charisma of a fish in a tank in a Cantonese restaurant, is generally regarded as having bungled the affair from the beginning. Her next step may be to invoke emergency powers — akin to martial law — and crack down further on dissent; this may just backfire and inflame the protests.

On the other side, protest-

ers have also escalated their tactics and become increasingly violent. More and more people — although still a tiny minority of the overall pool of protesters — hurl rocks or Molotov cocktails at police. Hong Kongers say they have absorbed the lesson that the government pays no attention to purely peaceful demonstrations. I believe the violence is a mistake that increases the risk of a crackdown, but the public frustration is so great that I found few people ready to condemn it.

One more eerie parallel with Tiananmen: Many protesters scoff at the possibil-

ity of a military crackdown.

"Western pressure will prevent a Tiananmen from happening here," a 29-year-old man told me during a march the other day.

A young couple, Charles and Cindy, came out in matching helmets, gas masks and goggles to stand up for democracy, but they told me that Beijing would never use force to crush the protests.

"The free world will support Hong Kong," Charles told me. And Cindy pointed to Hong Kong's economic importance to China, adding, "We are still very valuable to them."

True enough, and people often say that China will never kill the goose that lays golden eggs. But as Chris Patten, the last British governor of Hong Kong, once dryly noted, that phrase came into existence only because "history is littered with the carcasses of decapitated geese."

In the run-up to the massacres of 1989, idealistic protesters often told me that their cause was invincible. And then I watched tanks roll over righteousness.

Nicholas Kristof, a New York Times columnist, filed this dispatch last week.

OFF TODAY:

New York Times columnist Maureen Dowd is off.

Advertisement for Tiandiyinhang (天地銀行) featuring various slogans and logos. The slogans include "诚心拜祖" (Sincerely worship ancestors), "张张好钱" (Every bill is good money), and "诚心" (Sincerity). The bank's name is written in both English and Chinese, accompanied by its logo and the text "天地通用纸币" (Tian Di Universal Paper Money).

Protecting Hawaiian Sea Turtles

By George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

THE STATE of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources is presently considering a regulation which will provide partial protection for sea turtles found in the waters surrounding our major inhabited islands. As no laws have ever existed to ensure the continued survival of these unique salt water reptiles (other than outlawing firearms for hunting and prohibiting the sale of speared animals) the proposed regulation represents a sound move which should be carried out with all due haste.

Although the plight of sea turtles has been widely recognized in other areas of the world, a concern for these animals in Hawaiian waters has been very slow in coming. Of the five major types of sea turtles which exist today, three are officially listed as endangered species (hawksbill, leatherback and Atlantic ridley) and their continued survival is questionable.

The only sea turtle of any consequence to the Hawaiian Archipelago is the green turtle. Because large declines continue to occur in green turtle colonies throughout the world, this turtle is officially listed as being depleted.

FOR CENTURIES green turtles have been a valuable source of protein for native peoples at numerous locations in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. As with other once abundant wildlife, pressures from man have reduced numbers. This has been brought about, for the most part, by the creation of new markets which have provided the incentive for relentless commercial exploitation.

Although the green turtle is not yet considered endangered, the outlook does not seem encouraging. Increasing commerce and the accompanying popularization of turtle products (steak, soup, jewelry, leather and cosmetics) can only mean further decimation. It is unfortunate that a philosophy exists which tends to allow serious concern about the future of a species only after drastic declines have occurred and the animal qualifies as being endangered.

If the criteria for giving protection is to prove in no uncertain terms that a population is overexploited with numbers and habitat seriously reduced, it will then be next to impossible to save many commercially sought after species in their natural environment. In the case of a long range migrant animal with a complex life cycle such as our Hawaiian green turtle, it may be impossible to save them at all, even under captive conditions in zoos.

PROTECTIVE measures such as those now under consideration by the Department of Land and Natural Resources should have been initiated and strictly enforced many years ago. Although substantial data were not previously available, the trends of increasing exploitation, both com-

mercial and private, should have been apparent. Hawaii's rapidly growing resident and tourist population has long been predicted.

Increasing interests in water activities with accompanying use of SCUBA, fast boats, and efficient spear guns and nets have all acted to place man in a position closer to the green turtle. As more tourists visited our Islands, a greater demand was created for exotic foods not normally obtained in their own home towns. Green turtle steak filled the menu nicely and was psychologically acceptable because of it being described as tasting like veal. It may have been too much to expect the average tourist to be aware of the sea turtle's plight and refuse to order this dish. It may have also been unrealistic to expect the part-time fisherman to resist the high prices offered by restaurants for sea turtle.

Even if the increasing demand with accompanying incentive for greater exploitation were not easily recognized, the fate of other similar green turtle colonies which have been overexploited at other locations should have been readily seen. It is unfortunate that man is not yet wise enough to learn from the mistakes of others. It is even more unfortunate, in our own particular case, for the Hawaiian green turtle.

ALL EVIDENCE presently available, and it is considerable, tells us that our green turtle colony has been overexploited. Consider a few of the facts brought out at recent public hearings:

1. State Fish and Game records show that the reported commercial turtle catch has risen over the past 10 years from 380 pounds in 1963 to a record 25,583 pounds in 1972. For the first six months of 1973, 14,486 pounds were reported.

It should be stressed that this only represents the reported commercial catch and that the actual commercial catch has long been thought to be many times larger.

Suspensions were confirmed at the Kauai public hearing (Dec. 6) where individuals stated, in a feeble attempt to show that turtles are still abundant, that they had taken hundreds of turtles during the past few years. Fish and Game records show that absolutely no reports were filed from Kauai from 1957 through 1969 and that for the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 only several hundred pounds were reported for each year. No reports have been submitted for the first six months of 1973.

IT WOULD BE extremely naive to think that these hundreds of turtles which probably averaged close to 100 pounds each were taken for home consumption only. Many restaurants on Kauai serve turtle steak and it is strongly suspected that shipments of meat are sent to Honolulu establishments as well.

Dr. Archie Carr, an authority on the green turtle, adequately summed up the situation when he stated: "If things are left as they are the commercial sea turtle industry seems certain to go on cynically mining to exhaustion its sources of supply."

2. In the entire Hawaiian Archipelago only one congregated green turtle nesting area still exists. Several small sand islets at French Frigate Shoals (480 miles northwest of Honolulu) account for 95 per cent of all nesting activity now taking place throughout the chain.

In years past turtles were known to reproduce at several locations on each major island. On the Islands of Lanai and Kauai evidence strongly suggests that large numbers still came ashore to lay eggs during the 1920s. Today a report of even a single nesting turtle on any of the inhabited islands would be a rare occurrence.

3. During June and July an intensive study of the French Frigate Shoals breeding population revealed some very sobering facts. Only 149 nesting females were found to be using the entire area. With this value as a base and assuming an equal sex ratio, a three-year breeding cycle and a liberal 20 per cent addition for missed animals, a total breeding population of less than 1,100 individuals was calculated. So few animals are present at French Frigate Shoals that one wonders if we have not already fallen below the minimum level needed for survival.

4. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which administers the federally protected French Frigate Shoals has periodically conducted green turtle research at this location since 1966. Results of their work have conclusively shown that members of the breeding population are the very same animals that occur around our major inhabited islands where they are unprotected and overexploited for the greater portion of their life.

FORTUNATELY there now appears to be much support for protecting Hawaiian sea turtle. Perhaps all that was needed was a public awareness of the animal's plight.

Perhaps all that was needed was a public awareness of how small special interest groups can overexploit, for their own personal gain, a unique resource that rightfully belongs to all of the people in common.

Hopefully the partial protection that will be given to our colony will be adequate and soon enough in coming to permit regrowth. Biologically speaking, it makes good sense to call a complete moratorium on the taking of all turtles. Politically speaking, such a moratorium would probably be very difficult to accomplish.

In the meantime each of us can aid all sea turtle colonies wherever they occur by refusing to buy products derived from these animals and urging friends to do the same.

Tuesday, December 18, 1973 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-25

A Particular Point of View

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8-24-2019

건축물 ... '행복의 기억'은 공간서



자연을 건축에 끌어들이 대표적 건축물로 이탈리아 밀라노에 스테파노 보에리가 건축한 '수직 숲'이 있다.

〈사진 제공=Davide Piras/Courtesy of Boeri Studio〉

다는 것. 미국 새 건축물 중 85%는 개발업자나 건축회사 손에서 탄생한다. 지루한 경관이 끝없이 재생산되는 이유에 대해 저자는 우리가 통제권을 포기하고 시의원, 개발업자, 건축업자 등에게 모든 결정을 맡기기 때문이라고 일침을 놓는다. 자신이 건축환경을 바꿀 수 없다고 믿는 무기력감으로 물건을 고르고, 개발업자도 계속 비슷한 물건을 만들어낸다는 것.

따라서 지루하고 디자인이 배제된 공간 대신 모든 가정이 잘 관리된 공원과 자연광을 누릴 수 있는 직장·교실을 누릴 수

있다면 우리 삶은 달라질 수 있다. 미국 가구기업 허먼 밀러는 낡은 제조시설을 떠나 내부 정원과 천장 채광창이 있는 공간으로 이사한 뒤 직원 생산성이 20%나 증가하는 결과를 얻었다. 직원들은 더 건강해지고 집중력은 강해지고 일의 의욕도 높아졌다.

21세기 건축은 자연을 접목시키는 다채로운 시도를 하고 있다. 밀라노 스테파노 보에리의 건축물 '수직 숲'은 높이 109m와 76m 주거용 고층 건물 2개 동을 900그루가 넘는 나무와 수천 개 식물을 배치해 만

들었다. 이곳은 녹색 가득한 집을 제공하는 동시에 도시공기를 정화하는 명소가 됐다. 중국에서 많은 지역은 새 아파트를 건설할 때 해가 짧은 동지에도 직사광선이 3시간 이상 들어오게 하는 법을 만들었다. 전 세계가 이 법 하나만 지킨다고 하더라도 주거 환경은 혁명적 변화를 맞을 수 있다.

집을 벗어나 도시 랜드마크가 주는 경험에 관한 비판도 이어진다. 디자인과 실체가 달라지면서 오는 실패가 있다. 그 보는 동대문디자인플라자는 살아 숨 쉬는 듯 고래 같은 자하 하디드의 청사진과 달

9/2019 Taipei

New ways to save cultural heritage

MUSIC MATTERS: Old recordings of Aboriginal music are being preserved using new technologies, allowing next generations to keep celebrating their unique heritage

BY CHEN HSIEN-YI AND JONATHAN CHIN

STAFF REPORTER, WITH STAFF WRITER

Tainan National University of the Arts is running home video-and-audio tape repair workshops in Aboriginal communities to save recordings of traditional songs and dances from damaged cassettes.

A high-school student nicknamed Ya-mei (亞美), 17, who hails from the Beinan community of Katratipul in Taitung County, joined the workshop to restore the tapes her grandmother left her as an heirloom.

Ya-mei said her grandmother loved to sing, but fell ill soon after she was born. She asked Ya-mei's mother to record the songs for her grandchildren to listen to

after she died.

As a child, she listened to her grandmother's singing when she went to bed and her mother said the songs always put her and her little brother Sheng-chieh (盛捷) to sleep, Ya-mei said.

She remembered little of her grandmother and was not told whose voice it was on the tapes until she was 11 years old, but she herself became a singer and is involved in several efforts to collect traditional songs, she said.

"Every time I win an award at an Aboriginal song contest, my mother shares the news with everyone and tells them I got my good voice from my grandmother," Ya-mei said.

During a routine house cleaning,

she discovered the long-forgotten cassettes, which to her disappointment were moldy and unplayable, Ya-mei said.

As soon as the university opened a workshop near their home, she and her brother took the cassettes to show the staff.

After restoring five of the cassettes under professional guidance, she brought the tapes back home and played it on her mother's old tape recorder, with her grandmother's voice moving the family to tears, she said.

Uki Bauki, who studies at the university's Graduate Institute of Documentary and Film Archiving, said the project aims to preserve Aboriginal music as cultural heritage.

"Video and cassette tapes are important records of culture and life," he said. "As new technology supplants the old, we should take care that our memories are not erased in the process."

" For, lo, the winter is past,
 the rain is over and gone,
 The flowers appear on the earth,
 the time of the singing of birds is come.
 And the voice of the turtle
 is heard in our land."
 Song of Solomon
 2:12

3/23/2019

Gmail - Fri, April 3, 2019

Wednesday April 3, 9:30 am - 11:30 am

Moore Hall 258

Abstract

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Cambridge talking

This dissertation investigates the discursive practices emerging in the overlap of Laniākea Beach, Hawai'i which serve to produce the local activities, interactions between tourists and conservation volunteers around sea turtles at this beach. I examine how they use an educational discourse of sea turtle outreach, and interviews with volunteers to ask how the wider discourses of sea turtle tourism and conservation converge to form a construct around endangered wildlife like sea turtles. Using nexus analysis as a method of analysis, I investigate what exactly happens in situ in volunteer-tourist interactions of inclusion and exclusion and community membership in relation to sea turtles from the perspective of honu guardians, or sea turtle conservation volunteers, as they engage in protection efforts at Laniākea Beach. But I also examine how tourists move through the beachspace, as the volunteer efforts to protect sea turtles at this beach only serve to promote Laniākea Beach as a popular tourist destination. Here, I trace how tourists promote tourism discourses through their embodied, interactional and digital practices and practices emerging at this sea turtle tourism-conservation nexus. Ultimately, the 'posthumanist' question of how people are becoming caught up with animals and nature in discourses and intercultural relations are emerging as a result, particularly in an analysis of differences and sameness in regard to human relations with the natural world. I focus on ecolinguistics on the discursive representations of animals and nature, and in communication in the contexts of wildlife conservation and international ecotourism.

--
Gavin Lamb
PhD Candidate, Department of Second Language Studies
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

overlapping contexts of sea turtle tourism and conservation at
 discursive practices, and intercultural relations between international
 examining tourist-volunteer interaction, volunteers' training to
 volunteers, tourists and other stakeholders in the community, I
 emerge at this beach to produce the actions and identities people
 as an ethnographic sociolinguistic approach to discourse
 interaction as a key site to understand how intercultural identities
 turtles are produced. I take up this investigation primarily from
 as they work to carry out their sea turtle educational and
 we through, interact with and talk about sea turtles as well in this
 only emerged in parallel with a growing sea turtle tourism industry
 how honu guardians and turtle tourists circulate conservation and
 at this beach to explore the hybrid and creative discursive
 the aim of this dissertation is to address the emerging
 and nature through their semiotic practices, and what new
 in an era when there is a heightened awareness of cultural
 world. Overall, then, my research adds to a growing body of work
 and in sociolinguistics on the discursive practices of intercultural
 ecotourism.

Collins Dictionary

definition:

"IN a style of
 writing is discursive,
 it includes a lot of
 facts or opinions that are not."

Indigenous Australians fight planned highway expansion

HSA 8-15-2019

Rv Leahella Kwai

DJAB WURRUNG COUNTRY, AUSTRALIA >> For dozens of generations, this serene stretch in the highlands of southeastern Australia has been a sanctuary for the women of the Djab Wurrung people, where babies were delivered in the hollows of majestic birthing trees and the placentas were planted nearby to imbue saplings with their spirit.

"This is it. This is our women's safe place. The creational place," said Zellanach Djab Mara, 33, a Djab Wurrung cultural "lore man."

Soon, though, bulldozers may arrive on this sacred ground, as the state government in Victoria moves ahead with a long-delayed plan to widen a highway. Dozens of protesters have camped along a roughly 7-mile strip for more than a year, demanding that the project be canceled. But late last week, after the federal environment minister had denied their claim, the demonstrators were told they had 14 days to leave.

If the land is destroyed, said Sandra Onus, a Djab Wurrung elder, it will be "the end of many things for us culturally."

The state authorities say the highway upgrade, which will widen an existing road to four lanes from two and change part of the route, will make it safer. There have been several fatal crashes along the route over the years.

The government consulted two registered Aboriginal organizations about the plan, and it was altered to spare 15 trees, including two birthing trees. But thousands of other trees, including some that the Djab Wurrung say are culturally significant, will be cut down.

The protesters are demanding that the entire area be protected, arguing that the birthing trees cannot be separated from the landscape around them. "You can't recognize some parts of a church," Djab Mara said of the trees that will be saved. "You have to recognize the whole church."

It is hard to overstate how integral the landscape is to the identity of Aboriginal

Australians, one of the oldest continuous populations in the world. Their traditional creation stories are read in the terrain, and their "songlines," which trace the paths of ancestral spirits, are tied to the land.

That has made the church analogy particularly apt for supporters. After a fire devastated Notre Dame cathedral in Paris in April, some commentators pointed out that the potential destruction of the Djab Wurrung trees — some of which are just as old as Notre Dame and also hold deep cultural importance — had not prompted a similar outpouring of grief.

An Aboriginal cultural heritage organization — now de-registered — endorsed the highway upgrade in 2013, and another has approved the redesigned route. But the Djab Wurrung people said that those groups did not represent them, and that they were not adequately consulted about the highway project.

It is part of a pattern in Australian history, they say.

During the era of white settlement, racist policies denied Indigenous Australians rights to their own land, and in the Djab Wurrung territory and many other areas, researchers have documented massacres of Aboriginal people by white settlers who took farming land for themselves. For many decades, the federal and state governments also took mixed-race children from their Indigenous parents.

Now, the standoff is raising questions about the extent to which Australia follows through on its promises to Indigenous Australians.

It is common practice to verbally acknowledge the traditional owners of the land before formal Australian events. The Victoria government has begun negotiations for an official treaty with the Indigenous population — the first state to do so in Australia. And the federal government has vowed to hold a national referendum on the question of formally recognizing Indigenous Australians in the Constitution.

But Aboriginal people continue to suffer from poverty, ill health, substance abuse and incarceration at rates well above the Australian average.

At the camps along the highway route, the demon-

strators speak of the power of the protest, whatever the ultimate outcome, to transcend the long history of shameful treatment of Indigenous Australians and reconnect people to their roots. It has become a kind of homecoming, restoring a missing part of their identity, they say.

Rebecca Jakobi, 30, said that for most of her life, she knew nothing of the 800-year-old river red gum tree beside the highway she drove along near her home in rural Victoria. Only after the protesters began camping beside it last June did she discover its role in the birth of thousands of Djab Wurrung babies over more than 50 generations.

"It feels like our ancestors were just here yesterday," Jakobi said. "Coming back here is part of the healing process."

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Jakobi, who is lighter-skinned, said she had always identified as Aboriginal, but had once held it inside her. "I always wanted to get involved, but I just didn't know how," she said.

Djab Mara, who has been one of the protest leaders along with his wife, Amanda Mahomet, since being called by elders 14 months ago, said he had welcomed thousands of people who wanted to learn more about Djab Wurrung culture.

"We have brothers and sisters that come here and stay for long periods of time," he said. It makes them ache, he said, to go back to their traditional lands. His mother, who was taken away from her family during an era of forced assimilation, has been among the visitors.

For now, ceremonial fires are kept burning at the camps, with Aboriginal protesters, their non-Indigenous allies and environmental activists discussing strategy in low voices and vowing not to back down. They have appealed the environment minister's decision in federal court.

Pauline Roberts, 75, a longtime resident of Ararat, a nearby town, said the protesters should not get special treatment. "If I went and put my caravan there on the side of the road, I'd be moved on," she said.

But others said they supported the Djab Wurrung people's right to protest. "I think it's great that we have a country where people can state what they want," said Jackie Grimmer, 72.



NEW YORK TIMES / JULY 28

Indigenous Australians have camped for over a year to block a proposed highway expansion, an effort that while ultimately unsuccessful, has reconnected many participants with their heritage. Above, a young Djab Wurrung woman sits with activist allies at the protest camp in Djab Wurrung Country, Australia.



B4 >> HONOLULU STAR-ADNDAY 11/25/19

BusinessRepo

ASK THE FOOL

U.S. government is the country's largest employer

Question: What are America's biggest employers? — P.K., West Haven, Conn.

Answer: The federal government employs the most people in America. As of 2018 it employed more than 585,000 civilians in the U.S. Postal Service and over 2 million more people in all other agencies, per the president's budget for fiscal year 2020. The military, meanwhile, employed about 1.4 million people in uniform, for a grand governmental total of more than 4.1 million.

Among private employers, Walmart leads the pack by far, employing about 2.2 million people globally, per Fortune 500 data. It's followed in the Fortune 500 by Amazon.com (647,500 employees), Kroger (453,000), Yum China Holdings (450,000), Home Depot (413,000), Berkshire Hathaway (389,000), IBM (381,100), United Parcel Service (364,575), Target (360,000), FedEx (359,000), UnitedHealth Group (300,000), Walgreens Boots Alliance (299,000), CVS Health (295,000), Starbucks (291,000) and General Electric (283,000).

8 言論廣場 OPINION

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2019 • TAIPEI TIMES

E D I T O R I A L

Taiwanese should know their history

Su Beng (史明), who died on Friday, lived a very long life. His 100 years encompassed a fascinating journey that personifies the sorrow of Taiwan, its people being oppressed in one way or another, but through it all, he never stopped fighting, and whether or not one agrees with his independence ideals, he gave his all for his beloved homeland.

Born when Taiwan was a Japanese colony, Su's fight began in China when he worked as a Chinese Communist Party (CCP) agent in Shanghai in the early 1940s during the Second Sino-Japanese War after graduating from Japan's Waseda University. He believed that fighting against the Japanese on the front lines was the best way to rid Taiwan of colonialism.

Su soon became disillusioned with the CCP's brutality — including its treatment of Taiwanese prisoners who had fought for the Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) — writing in his memoir, “the Communists never saw Taiwanese as one of their own.”

As China fell to the CCP, Su returned home to find that the KMT was no better.

Ironically, he was forced to seek refuge with his former colonial masters in Tokyo after his 1952 plan to assassinate Chiang Kai-shek (蔣介石) was leaked, remaining there until 1993. The KMT's authoritarian rule had ended by then and Taiwan was on its way to full democracy — but even more ironically, the biggest threat to Taiwanese sovereignty had become the CCP, the very organization Su joined as a young man in the hopes of liberating his homeland.

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All of this sounds very convoluted without a clear understanding of Taiwanese history, which is just as colorful and turbulent as Su's life, but authorities — be they Japanese or the KMT — had denied Taiwanese the right to understand in a bid to suppress Taiwanese culture and identity.

Su knew the importance of knowing one's history. "Su Beng" was not his birth name; it means "historically clear" in Hoklo (commonly known as Taiwanese), and he wrote *Taiwan's 400-Year History* (台灣四百年史), published in 1962, to this end.

The real tragedy is that even today, many Taiwanese remain ignorant of their nation's history. Taiwan is far removed from the Martial Law era, where one could be jailed just for reading Su's book.

However, despite the efforts of the government, academics and cultural groups to reverse decades of brainwashing and censorship, it is still far too common to hear someone say, "I don't know anything about Taiwan's history" in a tone that suggests that they are simply not interested.

Yes, history is not everyone's favorite subject and can be dry and boring at times; but it can be fun too, as there has been a surge in computer games, movies, dramas and other entertainment formats that are heavily based on Taiwanese history.

To simply declare indifference is to deny the efforts of activists such as Su, who dedicated their entire lives so that Taiwanese can enjoy the freedom they have today.

This freedom includes the right to something as basic as finding out about what took place on this very land they live on.

Whatever one's political ideology is, if someone makes Taiwan their home, they should at least make an effort to learn more about the events and forces that drove Su to live the life he did. There will always be differing opinions in a free society, but ignorance is not an excuse.

TAIPEI TIMES

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Andy Lin, president

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Kauai man is charged in green sea turtle's death

5-11-2018

By Rosemarie Bernardo
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A 32-year-old Kekaha, Kauai, man has been charged after he allegedly killed a green sea turtle on the island.

Bronson Nakaahiki was charged Wednesday with harassing or causing harm to a threatened or endangered wildlife species.

He was released pending his initial court appearance, which has yet to be scheduled, according to spokesman Dan Dennison of the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Dennison said witnesses called 911 after they allegedly saw Nakaahiki slice the throat of a green sea turtle — estimated to be at least 100 pounds — and harvest meat from it at Kekaha Beach sometime before 3 p.m. Wednesday.

Kauai police reported the killing to the Division of Conservation Enforcement and Resources. Enforcement officers responded and placed Nakaahiki under arrest.



DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC SAFETY

**Bronson
Nakaahiki**

Fisheries Service Pacific Islands Regional Office, a majority of Hawaii's green sea turtles feed in coastal areas of the main Hawaiian Islands and nest in the French Frigate Shoals of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

In 2017 a Kauai man was sent to prison for harassing another protected species, an endangered Hawaiian monk seal. Shylo Akuna of Eleele was sentenced to four years in prison after he was convicted of harassing a pregnant 17-year-old seal at Salt Pond Beach. It was believed to be the first conviction in the state under a 2010 law that made it a Class C felony to harm or harass endangered Hawaiian monk seals.

THE GREEN sea turtle killing was the second in Hawaii within the past week.

On Saturday a 250-pound turtle was discovered dead at Onekahakaha County Beach Park in South Hilo. Witnesses spotted it floating belly up with its two front flippers amputated. No arrests had been made as of Thursday in that incident.

"We find these actions disturbing and despicable," Dennison said of the recent acts against honu in Hawaii.

Green sea turtles are threatened species. In the 1970s the population plummeted because of humans harvesting turtles and their eggs. Since the federal government listed Hawaii's green sea turtles as a threatened species in 1978, the population has steadily increased.

ACCORDING TO the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine

The seal identified as RK30 was uninjured and gave birth to her seventh pup on a Na Pali Coast beach.

NAKAAHIKI HAS a criminal record of abuse of a family or household member. Family Court Judge Trudy Senda in 2013 sentenced him to 30 days in jail with credit for time served and two years of probation after he was convicted of abuse, according to online court records. A year later he was sentenced to six months in jail after he violated terms of his probation.

Anyone with information on the turtle killing in South Hilo is urged to call DLNR's Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement at 643-DLNR (3567).

Navy seeks reporting on UFOs

By William Cole
wcole@staradvertiser.com

4/26/2019

If the truth is out there, the Navy apparently wants to know.

A "number of reports of unauthorized and/or unidentified aircraft entering various military-controlled ranges and designated air space" in recent years has prompted the service to update and formalize the process to report suspected incursions.

Can you say UFOs?

A Navy statement on the effort doesn't mention "unidentified flying objects," or what are now called "unexplained aerial phenomena." But Politico, which first reported the new measure, said the previously unannounced

move comes in response to a string of incidents involving unidentified highly advanced aircraft being spotted by Navy strike groups and near sensitive facilities.

A 2004 case in which Navy F/A-18 Super Hornet pilots took video and expressed shock at odd-looking and acting aircraft off the coast of San Diego is one of the better known.

"For safety and security concerns, the Navy and the (Air Force) take these reports very seriously and investigate each and every report," Joseph Gradisher, a spokesman for the deputy chief of naval operations for information warfare, said in the statement describing the new reporting effort.

A message to the fleet will detail the steps for reporting each incident, Gradisher said. In response to requests for information from congressional members and staff, "Navy officials have provided a series of briefings by senior Naval intelligence officials as well as aviators who reported hazards to aviation safety," he said.

The step is just one in a long line of government examinations of unexplained aerial phenomena, which include support in one case from former U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, who died in late 2012.

Politico and The New York Times in 2017 revealed the decadelong existence of the Advanced Aerospace Threat

UFO

Continued from B1

The Defense Intelligence Agency said in congressional correspondence released through the federal Freedom of Information Act that the purpose of the program was to "investigate foreign advanced aerospace weapons threats."

Studies looked at futuristic technologies such as invisibility cloaking, traversable wormholes, warp drive, dark energy and the manipulation

of extra dimensions.

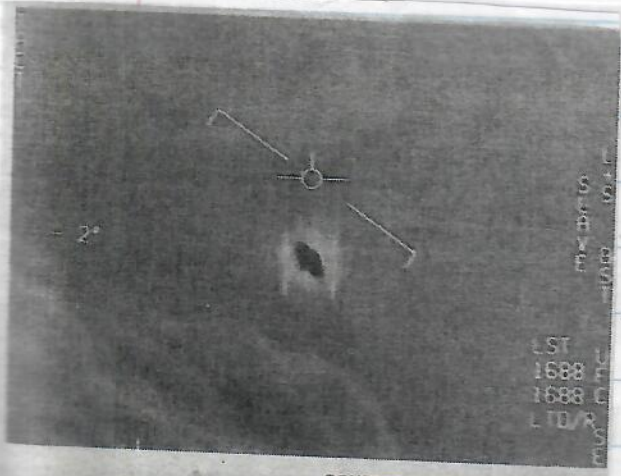
The Defense Department previously released 2004 cockpit footage from an F/A-18 Super Hornet from a case in which multiple pilots witnessed a strange oval aircraft at 25,000 feet that at one point rotated and seemed to defy normal flight physics.

One of the pilots from the aircraft carrier USS Nimitz remarked over radio that it was a drone.

But then a second pilot states, "There is a whole fleet of them." At one point, a pilot states "Look at that thing. It's rotating!"

Defense contractor Raytheon in 2017 took a little credit for the imagery, saying it was captured by its advanced targeting forward-looking infrared sensor mounted under one of the jets.

"We might be the system that caught the first evidence of E.T. out there," Aaron Maestas, a Raytheon chief engineer, said in a release. "But I'm not surprised we were able to see it. ATFLIR is designed to operate on targets that are traveling in excess of Mach 1. It's a very agile optical system with a sensitive detector."



COURTESY DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Navy pilots encountered an odd-shaped and odd-acting aircraft off San Diego in 2004.

identification Program, which was pushed by U.S. Sen. Harry Reid, a Nevada Democrat, with the help of Inouye, also a Democrat, and U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens, an Alaska Republican.

The program investigated reports of UFOs, the Times said, but this past January it was revealed the effort had a broader scope.

Please see UFO, B5

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NORTH SHORE IMPASSE

HSA
8-14
2019

With no clear path to resolving traffic and safety issues at popular Laniakea Beach, some fear a backlash against tourists could arise

By Dan Nakaso
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It can take as long as an hour for North Shore drivers to travel just 2 miles in front of Laniakea Beach, where a 10-year-old boy from California was hit by a vehicle Aug. 1 while crossing Kamehameha Highway to get to a popular spot to watch sea turtles.

The simmering frustration over the 4-year-long traffic jam — blamed on tourists jaywalking across the two-lane highway to get to the beach — has now boiled over with people complaining about everything from who's to blame to concerns that too many visitors are flooding the North Shore.

Tourism officials are offering to help fund short- and medium-term solutions — if any can be found — because of fears of a community backlash against visitors.



"We're willing to assist any which way we can," said Mufi Hannemann, president and CEO of the Hawaii Lodging and Tourism Association. "The last thing we want to see is places with major interest and appeal to tourists and residents who say, 'No tourists allowed.' We have to

Please see LANIAKEA, A9



Laniakea Beach is a big draw for tourists hoping to see turtles. At top, a visitor Tuesday crossed Kamehameha Highway to get to the beach.

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FROM PAGE ONE

LANIAKEA

Continued from A1

work with government and figure out how we can manage this better."

But there are no proposed solutions that are simple or cheap.

Laniakea Beach — sometimes referred to as Turtle Beach — is not an official beach park. It's an ocean-side, open space with no bathrooms, parking lots or lifeguards.

It's too dangerous to park on the makai side of Kamehameha Highway, so drivers instead pull off to the mauka side and sometimes sprint in front of traffic to get to the shoreline.

Battle over barriers

The state Department of Transportation insists that 1,000 feet of concrete barriers installed in December 2013 on the mauka side of Kamehameha Highway prevented people from parking and jaywalking.

But the barriers had to come down in 2015 after a successful lawsuit by the Save Laniakea Coalition and five other plaintiffs.

"We know the barriers worked when they were in place," said Ed Sniffen, the DOT's deputy director of highways. "If the barriers were still in place, that kid never would have gotten hit. ... We've been pushing to replace the barriers for the last four years because we know the barriers are the best short-term safety methodology we have up there."

Witnesses at the time said the boy, from San Jose, Calif., flew 10 to 15 feet in the air after he was struck around 2:30 p.m., then was taken in serious condition to The Queen's Medical Center. The unidentified boy returned home with his parents two days later.

Attorney Bill Saunders

represented four professional surfers — including a former North Shore lifeguard — and an amateur surfer who relies on a wheelchair in their lawsuit against the state to get the barriers removed.

Saunders said he realizes that the lawsuit has now led to complaints about traffic that is changing how — and when — people drive around the North Shore.

"My son lives up there," Saunders said. "My son curses me every day because of the traffic."

But the bigger issue was that the barriers essentially prevented access to Laniakea Beach, especially for plaintiff Bill Martin, a North Shore business owner and amateur surfer who uses a wheelchair and needs to park close by, Saunders said.

Even though the barriers represented a de facto closing of Laniakea Beach, Saunders said his clients want to find a safe compromise.

Saunders said he proposed that the DOT reinstall the barriers but leave openings on both ends to help divert pedestrian traffic — as long as the DOT also provides about 50 parking spots and tourist vans are barred.

"I sent a settlement offer saying, 'Let's fix it,'" Saunders said. "They're just not interested in our solution. In the meantime that boy gets hit, which sends everybody into 'Let's act' mode. We're saying you've got to find another solution that leaves parking available for ocean recreation."

Sniffen said it's not simple for the state to provide parking on the mauka side of

Kamehameha Highway because the land belongs to either the city or Kamehameha Schools.

Even if the DOT could gain access to the land, an environmental study would take at least a couple of years to complete, Sniffen said.

"That doesn't help anything in the short term," he said.

Proposals floated

A proposal that's popular with many North Shore residents calls for DOT to acquire mauka lands and build a 1-mile, horseshoe-shaped Kamehameha Highway bypass that would reserve the existing stretch of Kamehameha Highway in front of Laniakea Beach strictly for beach access.

But that proposal is estimated to cost \$65 million

TODAK YARDHAMA
JAPAN 12-27-0044

and also would require two years of environmental study, Sniffen said.

"Of course, we don't have that money in our budget," he said. "The longer realignment of \$65 million will never get done, so I'm moving off of that."

The "smallest proposal" would have DOT acquire 15 feet of mauka lands for some parking spots, Sniffen said.

Because an environmental study also would be required, Sniffen said "that means no safety improvements for two years."

People who want to see turtles without having to dodge traffic can always visit Alii Beach Park in Haleiwa, which has parking, Sniffen said.

Before the boy was hit, Chris Tatum, CEO for the Hawaii Tourism Authority, told city and state officials in July that HTA is willing to spend \$7 million to \$8 million to help fund short- to medium-term solutions, such as the installation of traffic lights, crosswalks or to hire crossing guards or off-duty Honolulu police officers in front of Laniakea Beach, according to HTA spokeswoman Marisa Yamane.

"Whatever the residents want, HTA will see if we have the funds," said Yamane, who lives nearby in Waiialua.

Turning on tourists

Tourism officials want to find a solution fast because "there's a real problem of people turning on tourists

on the North Shore," said state Sen. Gil Riviere (D, Heeiea-Laie-Waiialua).

Sniffen has a different version of HTA's offer.

"I don't believe that they offered a funding amount," Sniffen said. "I heard them offer potentially putting up crossing guards at the site. How efficient would that would be? I'm not sure."

For now, Sniffen said, there is no consensus on how to make the stretch of Kamehameha Highway safer for pedestrians.

As for discussions with attorney Saunders and his clients, "we're still at an impasse," Sniffen said. "We would like the barriers up immediately. The plaintiffs would like us to put the barriers up with a parking lot (with) open ends. But any work will require a two-year environmental assessment."

In the meantime, Sniffen said the ongoing traffic congestion is changing the way people move around both ends of the North Shore.

"Some people just stay home on the weekends," he said. "People have to change when they go to market, when they go to the movies. Definitely, I hear a lot of frustration from the community."

Riviere hears complaints about traffic jams "everywhere I go, every day."

Even when he was paddleboarding Tuesday, he said a friend in the water said, "Hey, Gil, what do you think, Laniakea? When's it going to be fixed?"

Riviere is a founding member of a community task force created in 2011 to look at shoreline erosion and Kamehameha Highway issues in front of Laniakea Beach and Chun's Reef.

He insisted that DOT officials have never been serious about finding long-term solutions to address pedestrian jaywalkers in front of Laniakea.

The task force held just four meetings and is essentially dormant.

At two of the meetings, DOT officials spent most of the time explaining why various proposals were "impossible," Riviere said.

"This whole thing's so sad," Riviere said. "All roads literally and figuratively come back to DOT. DOT won't do anything."

Now drivers' resentment is spilling out into the open, including a rally held Sunday calling for the concrete barriers to be reinstalled.

"People are getting angry and they're getting angry at everybody," Riviere said. "It's not the tourists' fault. It's the side effect of the DOT never solving the problem."

Visitors to Laniakea Beach often jaywalk across the two-lane Kamehameha Highway to get to the beach, causing traffic to back up at times.

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HIWASA 1988

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DOT renews safety efforts at

By Allison Schaefer
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The state Department of Transportation has renewed efforts to push for barriers at Laniakea, also known as "Turtle Beach," in the wake of a child's injury Thursday by a vehicle on the congested stretch of North Shore roadway.

Tourists frequently stop there to see Hawaiian green sea turtles resting on the sand.

The 10-year-old boy, who was visiting from San Jose, Calif., was discharged from the hospital Friday and left Hawaii with his parents Saturday. He was rushed to The Queen's Medical Center in serious condition Thursday after he was hit while crossing Kamehameha Highway at about 2:30 p.m.

Witnesses said the child flew about 10 to 15 feet before landing in the roadway, Honolulu Emergency Services Department spokeswoman

Shayne Enright said in an email.

Ocean Safety personnel provided medical treatment, taking spinal injury precautions. Emergency Medical Services provided advanced lifesaving treatment and transported the boy to the hospital. The Visitor Aloha Society of Hawaii, a nonprofit that aids visitors in distress, assisted the boy and his family after the incident.

VASH President and CEO Jessica Lani Rich said, "The family was very concerned when he was hit and they were concerned that he was in a lot of pain. They were really relieved that they were able to take him home.

"I've always had concerns about safety in that particular area. There are no crosswalks, no lights, no parking. This is a situation that was just waiting for an accident to happen and that accident happened this week, sadly to a 10-year-old boy."



Pedestrians constantly cross Kamehameha Highway at Laniakea, putting them in danger of getting hit by a vehicle.

DENNIS ODA / 2016

DOT said Friday that it "is confident that if the barriers were in place this collision would not have happened."

Laniakea Beach has generated controversy due to concerns over parking along the mauka side of the highway and pedestrians, who haphazardly cross the highway with no crosswalks.

Residents have complained that the large number of pedestrians crossing the road at Laniakea slows traffic in both directions for miles and creates a dangerous situation. A community-based task force was

formed to address the problem in 2011.

Back in December 2013, the DOT installed approximately 1,000 feet of concrete barriers on the mauka side of the highway to reduce random pedestrian crossings and potential accidents. DOT said the barriers "were proven to reduce vehicular conflicts and maintain traffic flow on Kamehameha Highway."

However, DOT was forced to remove them in 2015 after the state Circuit Court issued an injunction favoring the Save Laniakea Coalition

Rafters never found after fateful trip

5-99

QUESTION: What ever happened to the three people lost at sea while rafting to Chinaman's Hat in January 1995?

ANSWER: Kaaawa's Ken Harmon and Colorado's Jim Cloud and Corine Hughes were not found after a five-day search by the Coast Guard.

Coast Guard officials said all possibilities for locating the missing people were exhausted after 26 flights and 142 hours of searching that covered 27,400 square miles of water.

The missing rafters used a green-and-yellow plastic raft to get from Chinaman's Beach to Chinaman's Hat island, a 500-yard trip.

LOCAL

'Turtle Beach'

and five individuals who had filed a lawsuit to remove the barriers.

DOT's other attempts at solutions have been delayed in court and by administrative boards; however, they continue to press the issue.

In August 2015, DOT removed the barriers and installed signs banning parking, stopping, standing, loading or unloading. Then DOT began working to obtain the Special Management Area permit to install the barriers.

When DOT was informed that the proposed location of the barriers was in a state conservation district, it began pursuing shoreline certification from the state Department of Land and Natural Resources.

DLNR denied the request on July 5, 2018, after a community member filed a notice of appeal; however, DOT said DLNR's determination on a second application for shoreline certification is

due Aug. 19.

DOT said in late June its legal representation offered an interim solution to add barriers, with openings on either side, and a marked crosswalk. However, in late July, plaintiffs submitted a counter proposal that would also require taking city land to add additional parking and room for a "waiting" lane.

But DOT said that solutions like the proposed "waiting" lane and others like a pedestrian overpass, underpasses and traffic signals, require "environmental approvals by law and sufficient funding."

In the meantime, DOT said it has directed its consultant to pursue an environmental clearance to move the mauka within the right-of-way, which is low for limited access to the makai side. DOT said it will take \$1 million to take

They reportedly had no food or water with them, or any other type of survival equipment. "The best medical advice we can get indicates a person can survive only about 72 hours without water, especially in combination with exposure to the unprotected seas," said Cmdr. Robert Kuhn, who heads the Coast Guard search-and-rescue branch in Honolulu.

SANDY HSW Ching-jun

To: Tien Hou Mazu Temple
No To: Tien Hou Mazu Temple
C No.1, Zhengyi St., Magong City, Penghu
County 88041, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
澎湖天后宮
澎湖縣馬公市正義街1號
敬啟

22/2019

Gmail - Fw: Cruise update



George Balazs <honumazu@gmail.com>

Fw: Cruise update

1 message

honu world <itsahonuworlindhawaii@hotmail.com>
To: George Balazs <honumazu@gmail.com>

Thu, Aug 22, 2019 at 11:27 AM

From: Shandell Brunson - NOAA Federal <shandell.brunson@noaa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2019 9:42 PM
To: George Balazs <itsahonuworlindhawaii@hotmail.com>
Subject: Fwd: Cruise update

Jan Willem was able to surprise Marjolou on the ship again once the small boats leave the side of the ship. This time we skipped all this to keep the surprise going as long as possible. Once we got close enough to shore I could see that she recognized me, I was all covered up in life vest/ hardhat/ buff/ sunglasses, but she still saw it was me.... Needless to say there were lots of (happy) tears.

Being back was very surreal. The island has changed so much and I was really glad that I was able to see it for myself. The beach expands so much in to the interior of the island with little to no vegetation creating a lot of space for the turtles to wander of to. The entrapment hazards are way worse then the past few years and something needs to be done to mitigate the issues that can arise. Especially for when there is no field camp staff to deal with them...

Our little New East island expedition was kind of sad. The island is very narrow and just above the high tide line. Turtles still nest there but it doesn't look like it could be very successful.

Laysan: The monk seal team on Laysan has done a good job of keeping track of turtle activity. But they have hardly had any baskers or nests. I only counted 2-3 probable nest and a handful of pits. They did do an excavation and we brought back the remains of the nest!

8-5-19 HS-A

179

*Scientific research is not a sacred thing;
sometimes it must give way to other values*

By **Randall Kosaki**

Some people put science on a pedestal, and use the quality of the Thirty Meter Telescope's proposed research to justify its construction. Some will vilify science, and cite its self-serving arrogance as a reason why the telescope should not be built. Others will try to pit science against Native Hawaiian culture as though they are somehow mutually exclusive. I would like to offer an alternative view on the nature of science and its place in the larger sociocultural context surrounding the TMT, and indeed surrounding all human endeavors.

I am from Waiālae Nui, Oahu. I am a Native Hawaiian, and a scientist with a Ph.D. in marine biology. Science is more than a just a career; it is my passion and my religion. I am completely enamored with the potential research products of the TMT, and yet I cannot support its construction at this time.

The pursuit of science must be conducted with a conscience. That conscience will not come from science itself, for science is just a tool. Science is amoral and apolitical; in and of itself, science is neither good nor bad. The values behind it must come from the individual scientists themselves. Driven by misguided values, science has created nerve gas and hydrogen bombs. In humanitarian hands, science will someday cure HIV and cancer. Science is not an end in itself that justifies its own existence. It is a tool that should be used to better the human condition.

When science becomes destructive of humanitarian, cultural and environmental values, it must be set aside

ISLAND VOICES



Randall Kosaki is a coral reef fish ecologist and a lifelong resident of Hawaii.

and re-evaluated. These are the crossroads at which we find ourselves on Maunakea. There is no question the TMT could discover amazing things about the creation of the universe that will rock science, religion and philosophy to their very cores. But at what cost? The cost may already be too high when an indigenous community is hurting and divided, and when a globally unique tropical alpine ecosystem

is threatened (how often does one get to use the words "tropical" and "alpine" in the same ecosystem descriptor?).

We put telescopes atop mountains to get above atmospheric optical turbulence. The summit of Maunakea is above 60% of the Earth's atmosphere, but 40% of the atmosphere still lies above that summit. The future of ultra-high-end astronomy may not lie high on mountaintops, but rather in low Earth orbit, above 100% of the image-obscuring atmosphere. Think Hubble Space Telescope on steroids. We should be wary of compromising our values and unique ecosystems for short-term gains in knowledge that may be eclipsed by discoveries from orbiting telescopes in the not-too-distant future. That faint and elusive starlight that originated a heartbeat after the Big Bang has been traveling through space for 13.7 billion years. If necessary, it can wait a few more years for detection by human eyes.

Hopefully, we can de-escalate tensions and re-start an inclusive dialogue between all stakeholders on Maunakea. However, if we are ultimately unable find a mutually acceptable path forward for TMT, then I respectfully submit that the science should wait until we find a less invasive path, one that is free of the baggage of colonialism and cultural oppression. Only then can people of all cultures unanimously celebrate the amazing astronomical discoveries that most certainly lie ahead for humanity.



Laniakea task force urges state to improve pedestrian safety

8-5-2019 HS-A

By Mark Ladao
mladao@staradvertiser.com



Video is available at staradvertiser.com.



CINDY ELLEN RUSSELL / CRUSSELL@STARADVERTISER.COM

State Sen. Gil Riviere, above, along with members of the Laniakea Task Force, addressed the crowd Sunday during a news conference held along Kamehameha Highway on the lack of pedestrian and traffic safety there.

Members of the Laniakea Task Force are urging the state to prioritize adjustments to Kamehameha Highway to help avoid future accidents like the one involving a 10-year-old boy just days ago.

Eight members of the task force, which was formed in 2011 by the state Department of Transportation, held a news conference Sunday morning at Laniakea

Beach to say they are eager to start addressing the safety issues of frequent jaywalking at that section of the highway in front of Laniakea Beach.

A car hit and seriously injured the boy crossing the highway Thursday afternoon; many people cross the highway to get to the popular North Shore beach

known as Turtle Beach.

State Sen. Gil Riviere (D, Heeia-Laie-Waiialua) said the state has not prioritized the

area's problems and that the task force has not met since April 2014.

"We're here to advise and

LANIAKEA 12/19 15



mediate and find a way forward, and DOT isn't doing that because it's not a priority for them, and we find that to be a problem," he said. "Their job is to engineer various alternatives and then to bounce it off of us for input. ... It 100% rests on DOT to pick something and move it forward."

The DOT is considering two plans to realign the highway and move it inland to provide parking on its makai side. One plan will cost \$6-8 million, and the other would cost \$65 million and move the highway out of an inundation zone. The DOT said environmental clearances and funding are obstacles it faces for those projects.

In a statement it said a temporary and immediate

fix would be to reinstall barriers that closed off the mauka side of the highway in 2013; the barriers were removed in an injunction that followed a 2015 lawsuit filed by the Save Laniakea Coalition, which was supported by the Surfrider Foundation.

"Our hope is that the plaintiffs in the 2015 case are willing to drop the injunction and allow us to provide the safety improvement that worked — the placement of the barriers that do not allow cars to park on the mauka side of the highway," the statement said.

The Save Laniakea Coalition opposed the barriers because they cut off access to the beach.

Bill Saunders, attorney for

Please see LANIAKEA, B3

Traffic along Kamehameha Highway was busy Sunday during the news conference held fronting Laniakea Beach in the wake of Thursday's pedestrian accident involving a 10-year-old boy visiting the area.



CINDY ELLEN RUSSELL / CRUSSELL@STARADVERTISER.COM

LANIAKEA

Continued from B1

the Save Laniakea Coalition during the 2015 lawsuit, suggested a compromise years ago. Most of the barriers would be kept up, but a nearby fence would be pushed back for more parking space, under the compromise.

Saunders said the DOT was going to come up with a new plan to install the agreed-upon barrier parking lot but never did.

"The fence and land isn't ours to make into a parking lot," said Shelly Kunishige, the DOT's public information officer, via email. "What they are proposing would be considered construction."

be necessary to move the fence.

Larry McElheny, who has lived on the North Shore for about 40 years, said many people in the community had opposed completely blocking off the parking area.

"In many people's opinion, it created a much more dangerous situation because people still would park, but they would park more hazily on either end of the barriers," McElheny said.

hai de tian kung
大海的天空 民宿

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SOPHIA

ATIEN
Family

MARCELO

HOSTEL

HAI YIN
DAUGHTER



FRANK KUNIO GOTO

11-3-2019

Former general manager of United Fishing Agency, Ltd., was an icon in the commercial fishing industry in Hawaii. Moreover, he was a father and beloved grandfather who passed away peacefully on September 23, 2019.

As a child of the depression and humble beginnings, Frank exemplified the sheer will and determination of many Nisei. His tireless work nurtured the Hawaii commercial fishing fleet from locally based operations on wooden sampans to attracting a national fleet of long-line fishing vessels. These efforts helped develop Hawaii seafood into an internationally recognizable delicacy.

But what will define Frank's life is his extreme generosity and the kindness he showed to his friends and family. Although he presented a tough exterior, Frank was the most loving and compassionate person to those he held close to him.

Frank's wife of 58 years, Doris, predeceased him in 2009. He is survived by his son Frank Jr. (Linda), daughter Donna Kiyosaki (Ken), three grandchildren Dr. Krista (Kiyosaki) Schoppy (David), Michael Goto, and Adam Kiyosaki, and one great grandchild Emiko Schoppy.

Frank's Celebration of Life will be held on November 17 at United Fishing Agency, Pier 38. Visitation: 9:00 am; Program: 10:00am; Fellowship to follow. Casual attire. No gifts.

Arrangements Provided By:
Hosoi Garden Mortuary



Noriyuki Matsuda, CEO and founder of Sourcenext, holds Pocktalk, produced by his company.

CRAIG T. KOJIMA / CKOJIMA@STARADVERTISER.COM

Translation device can enhance Hawaii tourism

By Kristen Consillio
kconsillio@staradvertiser.com



Video is available at staradvertiser.com.

Noriyuki Matsuda spoke in his native tongue into a small hand-held device that verbally translated his Japanese into English.

The CEO and founder of Sourcenext, the company that makes a translation device called Pocktalk, was in Hawaii last week introducing to local business leaders the latest technology that is helping to bridge language barriers. The device translates 74 languages and connects to the internet via global Wi-Fi, mobile data or personal hotspot.

His goal is to expand the use of the gadget throughout Hawaii's tourism industry. The Halekulani recently started selling the translator in the hotel boutique, and ABC Stores is testing it with its employees at a half-dozen stores, marking Pocktalk's entry into the local market. More than 300,000 units have been sold mostly in Japan since sales began in December 2017.

Japan, he said, and is continually updating its hardware and software with improvements. One such change based on customer feedback was using a more natural, less robotic voice, Matsuda said.

Dave Erdman, president and CEO of PacRim Marketing Group Inc., said the technology can help the tourism industry provide better service to international travelers.

Aiingo

DAUGHTER
JULY IAN
MAY IAN

"For inbound travel to Japan or Hawaii or anywhere in the world, travelers from across the globe arrive who speak languages which our service industry is not capable to handle," he said.

While there are numerous other voice translator apps on the market, including one by tech giant Google, the primary benefit of Pocketalk is the accuracy of translation, specifically in loud places — a weak spot for translator apps on cellphones with lower-volume speakers, according to Matsuda.

"In Japan when you go to the doctor (as a foreigner), it's very difficult to describe to them in Japanese (what's wrong)," Matsuda said. "Now many hospitals are using Pocketalk to talk to patients who usually come as emergencies and they're not prepared."

Matsuda hopes the translator will help people build relationships and make it easier for international business deals. But could the device eventually replace human translators?

"I don't think so. The more people communicate, that creates more relationships. If they start to do business together, in this case they need to have human translators," he said. "The value of a human translator will be bigger. There's all kinds of business-related opportunities. We found that if they speak more mother languages of the customers ... they can sell more product. For individuals I think it's just more fun."

"Hawaii is a very great place in the middle between the U.S. and Japan. There's so many tourists and so many people who come to Hawaii. ... I thought that's the biggest opportunity for them to use Pocketalk because usually travelers don't speak English, especially from Japan," said Matsuda, who started online U.S. sales in October and is also selling the gadget in California and New York. He is hoping to sell at least 10,000 units in Hawaii over the next year.

"A translator like Pocketalk is a really simple solution and much cheaper than other ways, such as hiring human translators or educating people (to speak different languages). There are many other competitors, but Pocketalk is very easy to use," said Matsuda, who flew to Hawaii from his California home in Silicon Valley. The Wi-Fi version sells for \$249, and the premium with two years of mobile data service is priced at \$299 on Amazon and Pocketalk.net.

Pocketalk has more than a 97 percent market share in

OGASAWARA TOKYO POST CARD

80 13 XII 13-12-18 JAPAN

To: George Balazs

992-A Auauauauau PL.

Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

AIR MAIL U.S.A

From: Satomi Kendo

Ogasawara Marine Center

Byouku-dani, Chichi-jima,

Ogasawara, Tokyo, 100-210-1, JAPAN

<http://bonin-ocean.net>

We love the ocean. We support the OMC.

Mireya
12/2019



10-Year Harvest, Sale Ban of Turtles Ends

THE TURTLES
SHEENAM CHANDRA
SUVA

The 10-year ban for harvesting and sale of turtles in Fiji came to an end in December last year.

Fisheries director Aisake Batibasaga said the ban helped bring in a new and heightened awareness of the plight of sea turtles in Fiji, a highly endangered species often known as the ancient navigators of the ocean.

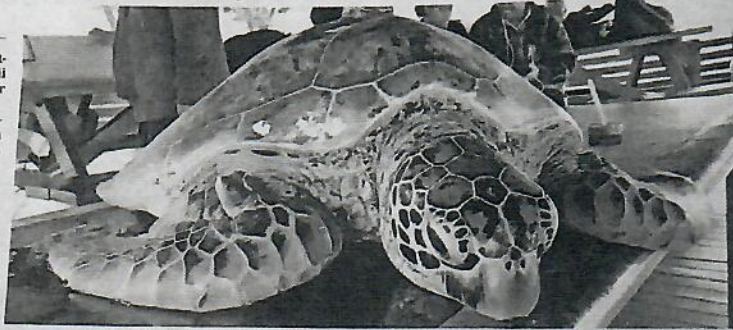
"The endpoint is that we have noted a rise or tangible increase in the number of nesters coming back to lay eggs on the beaches," Mr Batibasaga said.

"Education and Awareness programs helped the communities, and all sectors of society, including school children, and different stakeholders of Fiji."

Sea turtles are very important across our coral reefs and open oceanic regions, as they help on grass on seagrass beds, and micro-algal ridges across the sea, and thus help provide nutrients on the oceanic water column.

Mr Batibasaga said at the end of the moratorium they could successfully say the numbers of sea turtles and nesters have clearly increased compared to the earlier two decades, however it is also important to note that the increased numbers were also a result of conservation measures by other countries in the region.

These countries would include Sa-



A green sea turtle at the University of the South Pacific's Marine Campus in Laucala Bay, Suva. Photo: Sheenam Chandra

mosa, Tonga, Cook Islands, American Samoa, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Australia, PNG, and even Indonesia, Malaysia, and Japan.

Reason for the ban

Mr Batibasaga explained the moratorium followed an earlier ban that was for five years, and it was to allow the sea turtles to reproduce. As most of the species of sea turtles start breeding after 27-30 years (with the exception of the Leatherback sea turtle, which can reach maturity at an earlier age of only 15 years).

In this period, it allowed the Ministry of Fisheries and its stakehold-

ers to carry out more field research and collect relevant data. On each sea turtle population (as 5 species of sea turtles are found in Fiji).

Charged for sale and harvesting of sea turtles

The Director has confirmed that there had been cases reported, for sale and harvesting of sea turtles that are still ongoing.

"A few have been taken to Court and have been fined from the last 5-7 years," Mr Batibasaga said.

"We are currently working to undertake more stringent enforcement patrols, and those found breaking the current laws would be taken to task quickly. They will have to pay the hefty fix-penalty

(from \$10000-\$100000)."

The fixed penalty for an individual is \$10000 as starting penalty, and can go up to \$50000 (for continuing infringement from the same person).

The fix penalty for a corporation/company starts at \$20000, and can go up to \$100000 (for repeat offenders).

Plans after moratorium

The Ministry of Fisheries is currently working on a Stand-alone regulation; however, protection is provided under the Offshore Fisheries Management Act (2012).

Mr Batibasaga said a series of stakeholder and community consultation and workshops had been

CURRENT TURTLE POPULATION IN FIJI

- Hawksbill Turtle - approximately 5000 turtles
- Green Turtle - approximately 3000 turtles
- Loggerhead Turtle - approximately 2000 turtles
- Leatherback Turtle - approximately 1000 turtles
- Olive Ridley - Unknown

undertaken.

The majority of people have agreed to have the ban on harvesting and sales continued - and there is a need to improve and strengthen the conservation, management, and protection of sea turtles in Fiji from.

Strategies used to retain turtle population

"The Ministry of Fisheries will continue to work with its stakeholders and strengthen research on identifying and mapping out more nesting and foraging areas and protecting them," Mr Batibasaga said.

"The Ministry will continue to carry out awareness and education to its communities and it will also work with its Coastal Compliance Unit to increase the level of monitoring against poaching and illegal harvests."

Edited by Susana Tuilau

sheenam.chandra@fijisun.com.fj



Laniakea needs

In early 2000, v... at the North S... cials started g... thought the honu... they were closer... hangout in a relat... the near-shore wa...

As more turtles... the cove had up to... more camera-totin... Marine Turtle Res... tles Aloha" campa... rassment of the th... Malama na Honu...

But since Lania... tively quiet launch... to surf breaks — i... parking lot or oth...

The upshot, for... tine haphazard ve... of Kamehameha H... since there is no c... significant traffic... cross the narrow...



"Late again! ... This better be good!"

8-16-2016 MSA Restore traffic barriers near Laniakea Beach

Ed Sniffen of the state Department of Transportation is correct: The barriers worked ("Some fear backlash against tourists could arise at Laniakea Beach," Star-Advertiser, Aug. 14).

Save Laniakea Coalition won a lawsuit and a decision was made by one judge. Our duty is to the residents who live there. Their quality of life is of the utmost importance.

Tourists should know that all beaches have turtles. This last accident isn't the only accident that has happened ("Boy, 10, hospitalized after being struck by vehicle in Laniakea," Star-Advertiser, Aug. 1). How many more lives will be at risk because one group and one judge made this decision?

Put the barriers back. Again we are allowing a small group of people to run the town.

Lives matter, residents matter.

Marilee Y. Lyons
Haleiwa

VIEWS

HS-A
8-7-2019
OUR VIEW

TURTLE BEACH

Laniakea traffic needs controls

In early 2000, when a few turtles began hauling out at the North Shore's Laniakea Beach, wildlife officials started getting calls from people who thought the honu were in distress. To the contrary, they were closer to blissed-out, having claimed a new hangout in a relatively safe cove with plenty of limu in the near-shore waters.

As more turtles turned up — officials estimated that the cove had up to 80 regulars by summer 2005 — more camera-toting tourists turned up, too. NOAA's Marine Turtle Research Program initiated a "Show Turtles Aloha" campaign, directing visitors to avoid harassment of the threatened species. The nonprofit Malama na Honu continues to safeguard the turtles.

But since Laniakea — previously known as a relatively quiet launch site for surfers and others paddling to surf breaks — is not a formal beach park, it has no parking lot or other facilities to accommodate crowds.

The upshot, for much of at least 15 years now, is routine haphazard vehicle parking along the mauka side of Kamehameha Highway, which edges the beach. And since there is no crosswalk, traffic light or any other significant traffic control measure in place, beachgoers cross the narrow highway in an unsafe manner.

On Thursday afternoon, a car hit and seriously injured a 10-year-old boy crossing the highway. Sadly, the accident underscores the longstanding presence of an uncontrolled public safety hazard. Government officials need to work in tandem with the North Shore community to swiftly install at least a temporary traffic control safeguard that lends more predictability to the flow of vehicular and foot traffic.

The state Department of Transportation's attempts, over a span of several years, to improve traffic safety in the area have yielded mixed results. DOT must continue to push for long-term fixes, including a much-needed roadway realignment, which holds potential make room for parking and greatly improve safety conditions.

In late 2013, DOT installed a concrete barrier — about 1,000 feet long — on the mauka side of the highway. Supporters maintained that the move reduced vehicle-pedestrian problems by easing the often-clogged flow of traffic between Haleiwa and Turtle Bay. But opponents argued that the barrier essentially blocked beach access. A year and half after installation, a group secured a court-ordered injunction to have it removed.

In that case, Circuit Court Judge Gary Chang's order said the barrier was "obliterating" beach access in an area where access was already constrained amid rising demand. That view is debatable.

After all, no one was ever denied opportunity to set foot on the public beach. With the barrier blocking dozens of previously makeshift parking places, beachgoers were simply denied access to across-the-road parking to mitigate a growing traffic-safety problem — a problem that must be solved.

In the aftermath of Chang's ruling, the state has rightly continued to seek permitting that could open the door to re-installing the barrier, while also weighing options for realignment that would move a stretch of the highway farther inland. The DOT's preferred option would cost \$65 million and move the highway out of an erosion inundation zone, while barrier opponents recommended a more limited, less expensive option.

However, due in part to land ownership snags, needed environmental clearances and scant government funding, progress has been slow going.

In the meantime, the North Shore has been feeling the effects of several years of record-breaking visitor arrivals, along with growing climate change concerns tied to sea level rise. Moving forward, safety-related upgrades at Laniakea should rank as both a short-term and long-term priority.

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China explores ways to boost low birthrate

By Steven Lee Myers and Claire Fu
New York Times

6 BEIJING >> One proposal would end financial penalties for babies born out of wedlock. Another would lower the legal age of marriage. Others would ban discrimination against mothers and mothers-to-be in the workplace and would expand or extend parental leave to fathers.

China's annual legislative session — the National People's Congress — is typically a staid affair to aggrandize Communist Party rule, but this year it has produced a flurry of proposals to address what experts and officials now acknowledge is a looming demographic crisis caused by the country's sharply declining birthrate.

The ideas now being floated by regional officials, businesspeople and others reflect the depth of the concern over the issue but also the fact that there is not yet a clear consensus on what the government should do about it.

3/14/2019 HSA
ing by 12 percent in 2018. The trend has prompted increasingly dire warnings that China faces a graying population and a dwindling workforce to support it in the decades ahead.

The debate at the congress might signal changes in the months ahead. Some of the proposals could serve as trial balloons to gauge or shape public sentiment, especially on such sensitive issues as marriage and gender equality.

The proposal that has generated the most attention outside the Great Hall of the People, where the congress is being held, would remove legal restrictions on children born out of wedlock. While Chinese law nominally gives children of single mothers the same rights as others, the mothers can face fines or other penalties.

One deputy, Huang Xihua, went so far as to propose amending the constitution to remove all limits on family planning, which until 2016 notoriously forbade most Chinese families from having more than one child.

"The reason so many deputies are putting proposals forward is that the birthrate has declined for two consecutive years," He Yafu, a demographer and the author of a book on the impact of China's population controls who helped Huang write her proposal, said in a telephone interview. "The reasons to limit births no longer exist."

The government has, so far at least, showed no sign of abdicating its heavy-handed approach to social policy — nor the vast bureaucracy that still enforces family planning laws.

For more than three decades, China enforced its "one child" policy harshly, imposing fines and in some cases abortions and sterilizations. The government only relented in 2016 after experts anticipated the demographic issues that the country is now facing.

Virtually all families can now have two children, but the anticipated baby boom did not materialize. In the past two years, births have dropped precipitously, fall-

In many provinces, for example, a child can only receive a residence permit — known as a hukou — if their parents' marriage was registered. Others require single parents to pay a "social maintenance" fee to cover the cost of public services a child receives — essentially a tax. There have been cases where single mothers have been fired from their jobs, the Chinese news outlet Caixin noted last month in a survey of regional policies.

In a conservative society like China's, single mothers remain stigmatized, though perhaps less so than before. A change in the law could also affect single women who choose to have children on their own through artificial insemination — either in China or abroad. Huang's proposal would remove all the legal constraints on the practice.

"Giving a hukou to children born out of wedlock is not to encourage unmarried childbearing," she said in a video interview on a Chinese website, NetEase, "but to provide them with the protection of their rights."

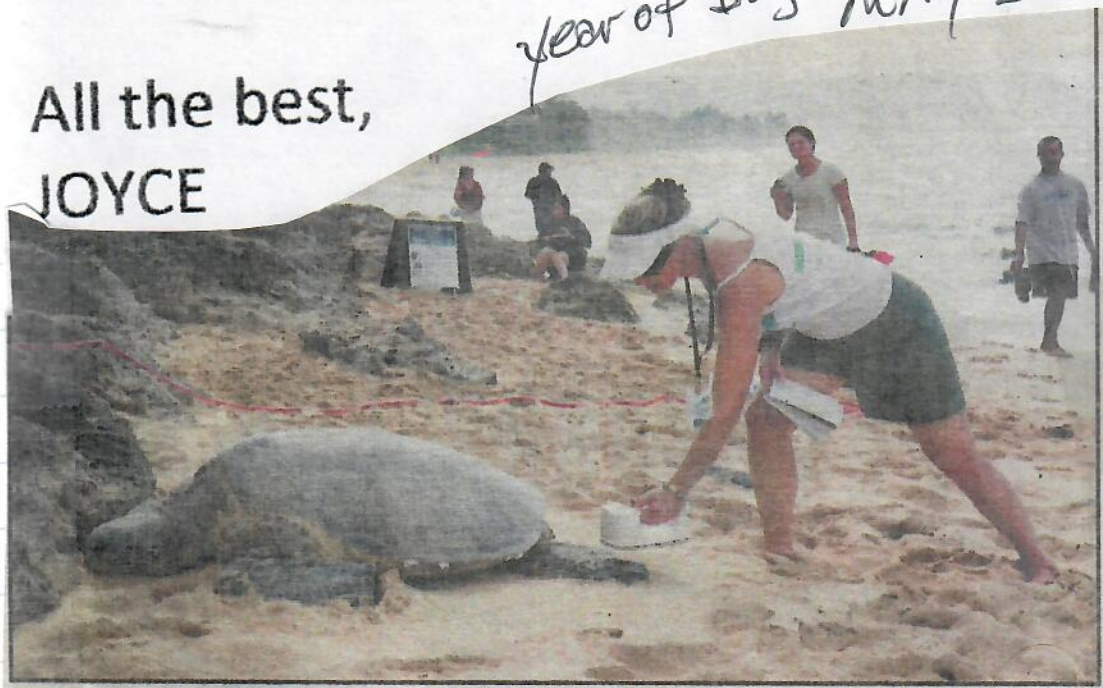
While the largely ceremonial legislature ultimately ratifies new laws, the government ministries themselves draft them and submit them to the deputies for approval, often after months or years of consideration. It remains to be seen which, if any, of the proposals the government will take up. Huang, for example, has raised her proposals before without success.

YES ,my chinese characters is 陳姿妤.
my family is CHEN,and last name is TZU-YU

YES ,my chinese characters is 陳姿妤.
my family is CHEN,and last name is TZU-YU

year of Dog MAY 28

All the best,
JOYCE



Under contract by NOAA's Marine Turtle Research Project, Malama Na Honu outreach coordinator Joanne Pettigrew IDs a green sea turtle by using a scanner to read a microchip in its flipper. Photo by Leah Ball, lball@midweek.com.

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Paddler, 74, injured in

The Big isle resident is given 14 stitches to his right calf

By Timothy Hurley
thurley@staradvertiser.com

3/26/2019

A 74-year-old Waikoloa Village man was injured Tuesday morning by what he described as an aggressive tiger shark after the animal bumped his single outrigger canoe and then took a bite from the hull before circling back to knock over the boat.

Mike Bernstone was treated at the North Hawaii Community Hospital emergency room and given 14 stitches to his bloodied right calf.

"It could have been a lot worse," said Bernstone, a



COURTESY RANDY RING

Damage is shown from an incident Tuesday when a shark latched onto a one-man canoe.



vet-
eran
paddler,
diving in-
structor and member of the
Waikoloa Canoe Club.
The Hawaii County Fire

Department conducted a helicopter flyover of the isolated area between Anae-hoomalu Bay and Keawaiki, but no sharks were spotted, officials said.

No warning signs were



GEORGE H. BALAZS
Hawaii Senior Sea Turtle Scientist
Marine Turtle Biology & Assessment Program
50% Retirement Status



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G.H. Balazs CV - http://akepa.hpa.edu/~mrice/GHB_CV_Dec2016.pdf

battle with shark

posted due to the remoteness of the area; reaching the area's rugged coastline requires a 2-mile hike. Another flyover was scheduled for this morning to ensure sharks have not moved into more heavily used areas, officials said.

Bernstone, a retired businessman and 22-year resident of Hawaii island, was paddling with a handful of canoe club mates, starting out at Anaehoomalu Bay and heading south about a half-mile offshore. Others in his group had paddled ahead, leaving him alone about 2.5 miles from the bay.

At about 9 a.m. Bernstone felt the wind picking up, so he turned around his canoe. That's when he felt the bump.

"I was out too far for it to be sand or rocks," he recalled. "When I turned around I saw a fin in the water, and it was coming back

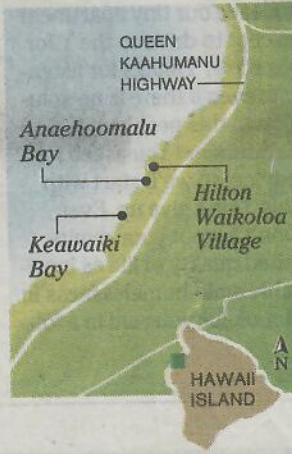
canoe, and it wasn't letting go — even after Bernstone took a whack at it with his paddle.

Finally, the shark did let go, but then it circled back, this time knocking over the 12-foot canoe and spilling Bernstone into the water.

Bernstone said he scrambled to get himself out of the water and on top of the hull. By that time the shark had left the area.

After a while he got back into the water and turned the boat right side up. He did not notice he was bleeding until after he got back into the canoe and saw the blood on the floor of the small craft.

Bernstone began paddling



STAR-ADVERTISER

Possible shark bite between Anaehoomalu Bay and Keawaiki in the Waikoloa area of northern Hawaii island.

around."

This time the shark took a bite from the back end of the

back to shore, but the shark's bite into the canoe had jammed the vessel's rudder.

A few minutes later one of Bernstone's canoe club mates, Randy Ring, approached Bernstone and observed him waving his paddle for help.

Ring said he was able to dislodge the jammed rudder, and together they maneuvered their canoes closer to shore while slowly making the half-hour paddle back to Anaehoomalu Bay.

"He was amazing," Ring said of Bernstone. "He was calm, cool and collected. He didn't panic at all. He was great."

Back on shore, Bernstone met a friend, a retired doctor, who helped him wrap the wound with a towel and then drove him to the hospital.

Bernstone said he's not sure whether he was actually bitten by the shark. He said the laceration had the appearance of a knife wound and may have come from the shark's rough skin.

Bernstone said he couldn't say how big the shark was, although it might have been as large as his 12-foot canoe.

"I'm just not sure," he said.

He said he's seen plenty of sharks on his dives and occasionally while paddling over the years.

"There was nothing to panic about," he said. "I just had to deal with the situation."

Bernstone vowed to get his canoe repaired and take enough time off from paddling to recover.

"I'll be back in the water as soon as it heals."

Back in the day: 1/7/75



STAR-ADVERTISER ARCHIVE

Stepping into the inner room of China Sea Tattoo Co. on Smith Street is like walking into a sterile medical office where proprietor Mike Malone believes in cleanliness. Tattoo needles are encased in germ-free bags, next to sterilizing alcohol and gauze pads. These are part of the tools Malone used to put a samurai tattoo on Gary Massey's back, which took over a 3-month period.

冥財歸寶真言 (賜慶賜壽賜福)

財寶 (台幣 美金 人民幣 日幣 歐元) 拜請 收用，一來到座受拜，二來受領金銀
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謹此恭請到臨鑒享，陰庇同佑。

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合家人等拜上申

中華民國 年 月 日 具請

191

From: Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation <CTURTLE@LISTS.UFL.EDU> on behalf of honu world <itsahonuworlindhawaii@HOTMAIL.COM>
Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2018 8:16 AM
To: CTURTLE@LISTS.UFL.EDU
Subject: [CTURTLE] The Legend of Nanri Island- as told by Lanlan Zhang, Xiamen University PRC

Dear Cturtler's, I've always been fascinated with stories about supernatural sea turtles and their encounters with people in all corners of the globe. Tales of such turtles can be found in Jack Rudloe's books "Search for the Great Turtle Mother" (1995) and "Time of the Turtle" (1979); also in various issues of Marine Turtle Newsletter. A mystical sea turtle that rewarded the young man Urashima Taro for his kindness was featured as the official logo of ISTS-38 in Kobe.

During a visit to Xiamen University, Fujian Province of the People's Republic of China (PRC) I had conversation with Lanlan Zhang, a student of Professor Min Liu. Lanlan was born and raised on Nanri Island located in the Taiwan Strait about 10 km off the Fujian coast and 150 km from Taiwan. I asked Lanlan if there were any interesting stories about sea turtles on her island. The following was then happily told to me- written first in Chinese by Lanlan and then translated by her into English. It is my pleasure to share the story with you, on behalf of Lanlan Zhang.

The Legend of Nanri Island

"According to the legend, there was a miss who was separated from her loved ones by the Taiwan Strait. She made a living by selling flowers in Nanri Island. As time goes by, the longer she lived the more she missed her family. But she didn't have enough money for traveling expenses, because nobody came to buy her flowers. One day she came to the seaside where she always looked for her family. And she felt tired. So she slept on the stone which looked like a turtle shell. Magically when she woke up she found she was in Taiwan amazedly. Finally, She knew it wasn't a stone. It was a turtle who was touched by the emotion." - as told by Lanlan Zhang, Xiamen University PRC January 2017

What you may and may not do on Oahu

MAY 2020

By Nina Wu
nww@staradvertiser.com

The following is a partial list of what one may or may not do on Oahu, as of Monday.

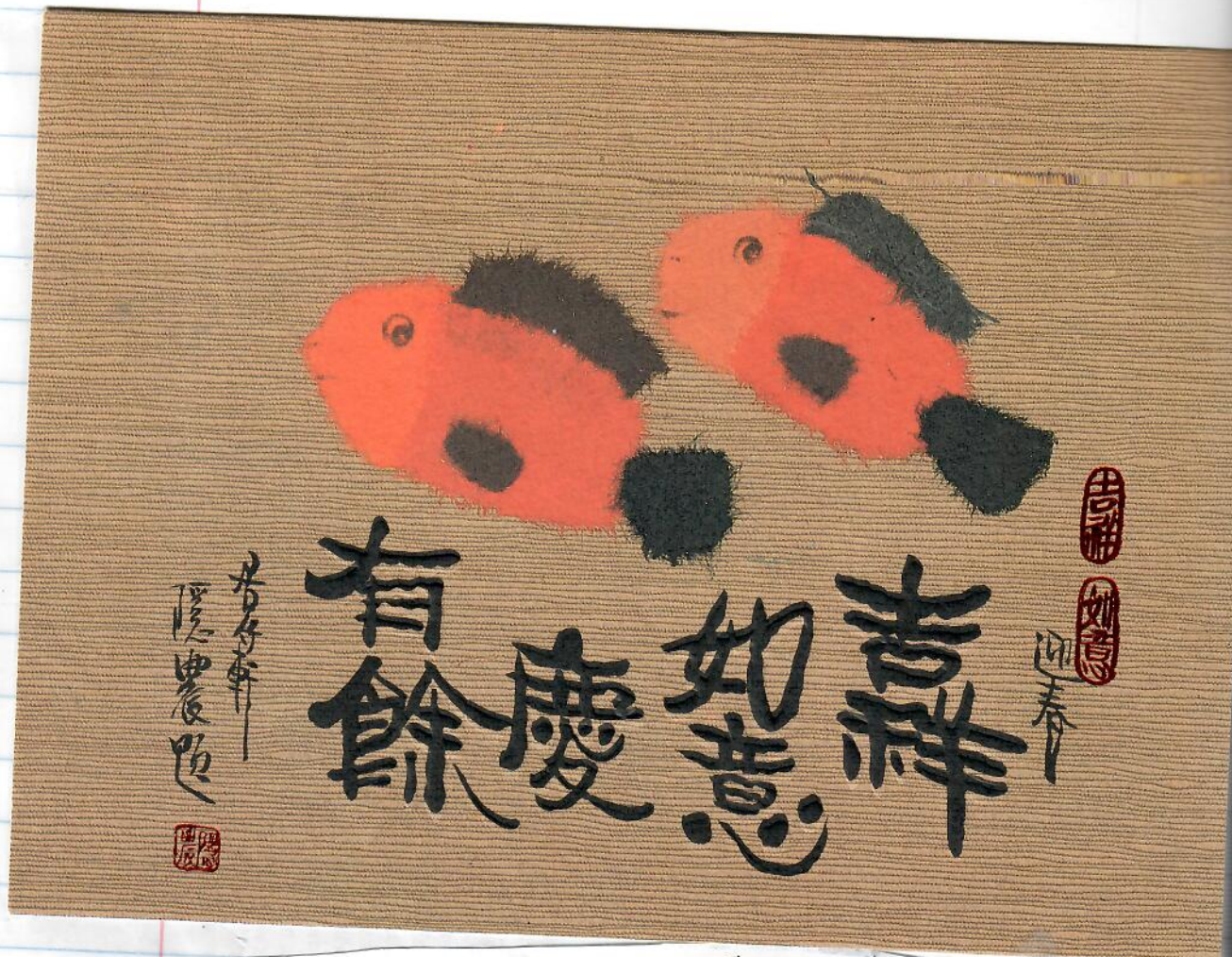
Beaches

MAY

- >> Go to city and state beaches to surf, swim and paddle and participate in other water activities.
- >> Sit on the beach.
- >> Groups from the same household can remain together, but no more than 10 people.

MAY NOT

- >> Gather in groups of 10 people who are not from the same household. Those who are not part of the same household must practice physical distancing.
- >> Gather in groups exceeding 10 persons.



HUANG FAMILY (VANESSA)

8F, No. 6, Ln. 4-5, Sec. 1

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TAIWAN R.O.C

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WorldReport

China says it won't rule out force to reunify with Taiwan

By Yanan Wang
Associated Press

1 BEIJING>> China said it will not renounce the use of force in efforts to reunify Taiwan with the mainland and vowed to take all necessary military measures to defeat "separatists."

In a defense white paper released Wednesday, China listed among its top priorities its resolve to contain "Taiwan independence" and combat what it considers separatist forces in Tibet and the far west region of Xinjiang.

The paper, published every few years, is an outline of China's national defense policy. Wednesday's report highlighted China's "defensive" approach but also pledged to "surely counterattack if attacked."

Defense Ministry spokesman Wu Qian said the threat of Taiwanese separatism is growing and warned that those who are seeking Taiwanese independence will meet a dead end.

"If anyone dares to separate Taiwan from China, the Chinese army will certainly fight, resolutely defending the

country's sovereign unity and territorial integrity," Wu said.

Taiwan, a democratically governed island, split from the Communist Party-ruled mainland China amid civil war in 1949. China maintains that Taiwan is part of its territory, and seeks "complete reunification."

The U.S. has repeatedly raised Beijing's ire by selling arms to Taiwan. While the U.S. does not have formal diplomatic ties with Taiwan, U.S. law requires that it provide Taiwan with sufficient defense equipment and services for self-defense.

Earlier this month the U.S. tentatively approved a sale of \$2.2 billion in arms to Taiwan — a proposal that had prompted China to threaten sanctions against the U.S. Taiwan's defense ministry said it made the request in light of a growing military threat from China.

The white paper also pointed to U.S., Japanese and Australian moves to beef up their military presence and alliances in the Asia-Pacific as bringing uncertainties to the region.

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11/2/19

Extradition protests may have sealed fate

Deng Yuwen says democracy fear will spur Beijing to hasten political and economic integration

6/19/2019 SCMP

Hongkongers have marched against the extradition bill by the million – highlighting the depth of their distrust in the mainland judicial system and the central government. This mistrust, accumulated over the years, will not only directly affect how the Beijing and Hong Kong governments handle this situation, but also shape the administrative arrangement that will eventually replace “one country, two systems”.

Chief Executive Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor has apologised to the public, and shelved the plan to allow extraditions to the mainland. But the protesters are still dissatisfied, demanding the withdrawal of the bill.

The central government holds the key to the problem. How Beijing – especially President Xi Jinping – considers the protests will largely determine the Hong Kong government’s follow-up, and, ultimately, the city’s fate.

On the surface, the protests were aimed at the Hong Kong government, but in reality they also targeted Beijing. Given Xi’s strongman politics and combativeness against political opponents, he would not like the idea of backing down after a couple of million-strong protests. This would not only undermine the authority of the central government, but also be taken as a personal affront. It’s possible that Xi will harden his attitude towards the protests after he meets US President Donald Trump at the G20 summit and China weathers the trade war.

Regardless of the outcome of the protests, they will worsen Beijing’s negative perception of Hong Kong, and accelerate the pace of the city’s political and economic integration with the mainland. In the overall development of

China, the marginalisation of Hong Kong is inevitable. At the end of Hong Kong’s 50-year transition period, “one country, two systems” will exist, if at all, in name but not in substance.

Assuming that the opposition prevails in the contest of wills over extradition, the first thing to come under threat will be democracy in Hong Kong. Beijing has a deeper fear of democracy, and of the opposition seizing the momentum to pursue again an open chief executive election. And so, it would just tighten its grip on the election.

With China’s economic rise, it is natural that Hong Kong’s status as a trade and finance hub has declined. Still, following the Occupy protests in 2014, Beijing has been more proactive about integrating Hong Kong economically. This is to alleviate the city’s economic development problems, and to relieve pressure on the middle and lower classes – especially young people who might have turned to politics because of low employment. Moreover, the Hong Kong economy will become increasingly dependent on the mainland, which is exactly what Beijing wants.

From this perspective, it is clear Beijing is effectively taking over Hong Kong. Two obvious examples are Hong Kong’s participation in the Belt and Road Initiative, and the plan for the Greater Bay Area. In Beijing’s vision, the plan will deepen integration and complete its unification.

Regardless of whether Beijing instigated the extradition bill, the proposed amendments, if passed, would shake the foundations of “one country, two systems”, and Beijing would be happy to see the bill passed.

One view is that Beijing has been interfering in Hong Kong’s affairs because it doesn’t know what Hongkongers want. Actually, it knows what they want, but can’t give them that. It also understands it has radicalised Hongkongers, especially young people. Beijing’s current strategy is to delay opening up the Legislative Council and chief executive elections for as long as possible. Actually, from Tung Chee-hwa to Carrie Lam, the city’s leaders have been more and more obedient to Beijing.



From Tung Chee-hwa to Carrie Lam, the city’s leaders have been more and more obedient to Beijing

At the same time, within the constitutional arrangement of “one country, two systems”, Beijing has influenced judicial and administrative proceedings in Hong Kong through the National People’s Congress’ interpretations of the Basic Law, and tipped the balance towards “one country”.

Beijing has also declared in a white paper that “one country” is the precondition for “one country, two systems”. There has been greater emphasis on “one country” since Xi took power. In his view, China is strong now; Hong Kong should come under central governance rather than go its own way under “two systems”.

Deborah Sisseck
KRISTA Sisseck AUPUNI LANI

TOMMY MARQUEZ
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of Hong Kong

At this rate, might Beijing prematurely terminate "one country, two systems"? This is a matter of much concern in the outside world. When Deng Xiaoping proposed that Hong Kong's way of life should remain unchanged for 50 years under the formula, his purpose, of course, was to recover Hong Kong.

But he also probably believed that a developing China would move closer to Hong Kong over 50 years, so Hong Kong wouldn't have to change. However, midway through the 50 years, there have been major changes on both sides. If Deng were alive, would he still feel the formula should remain unchanged? Obviously, Xi doesn't.

Yet, Beijing should be aware that radicalisation and the rise of localism in Hong Kong are not problems that can be solved with economic integration. Some hardliners are already demanding the implementation of "one country, one system" in Hong Kong after the transition period. However, barring major upheaval, Beijing is more likely to keep the formal framework of "one country, two systems", but gradually reduce the space for "two systems" such that it can legally intervene in Hong Kong's affairs.

By Beijing's logic, this will probably be Hong Kong's fate. But need the city always be under Beijing's thumb? There is a possible way out: if people on the mainland advance their own demands for democracy, Beijing's authority might decline. Therefore, if Hongkongers want to take charge of their own destinies, they must support the struggle for democracy on the mainland. In this regard, people on both sides of the border have the same interests.

Deng Yuwen is an independent scholar and a researcher at the China Strategic Analysis Center Inc. This article was translated from Chinese.

PAYMENTS AND OTHER CREDITS

10/03	Payment ThankYou Image	Check	-1,357.04
PURCHASE			
09/21	Taiwan High Speed Rail Co TAIPEI		22.62
	09/23 NEW TAIWAN DOLLAR	700.00 X 0.032314285 (EXCHG RATE)	
09/22	GOOGLE *Google Storage 855-836-3987 CA		2.08
09/22	MAOHUA MOTEL Taichung		127.84
	09/24 NEW TAIWAN DOLLAR	3,960.00 X 0.032282828 (EXCHG RATE)	
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09/24	Taipei Teacher's Hostel Taipei City		225.49
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10/17



COURTESY NOAA FISHERIES

6-18-2019 HSA
A Hawaiian green sea turtle nicknamed Motherload (OA48) was sighted basking on Trig Island, French Frigate Shoals in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, about two months after researchers attached a blue satellite transmitter to her shell on Oahu's North Shore.

NOAA researchers tracking mother turtle on journey

By Nina Wu
nwu@staradvertiser.com

Researchers are tracking a female sea turtle nicknamed Motherload during her journey from Oahu's North Shore to the French Frigate Shoals at Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument to lay her eggs.

Every spring, field researchers from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are deployed to the remote Northwestern Hawaiian Islands at Papahānaumokuākea to study the sea turtle and Hawaiian monk seal populations.

again on Wednesday.

Sea turtles lay multiple nests per season, according to NOAA, so researchers will be monitoring every clutch that Motherload lays for the next three months, as well as her movements around the atoll until she returns to Oahu. Researchers are counting the number of eggs per clutch, and using a tiny data logger to monitor the nest temperature during incubation. The data will allow scientists to predict the sex ratio of hatchlings.

This year turtle researchers Marylou Staman, Leah Kerschner and Christina Copenrath from NOAA's Marine Turtle Biology and Assessment Program placed a satellite tag on a female Hawaiian green sea turtle to see where she would lay her eggs.

Researchers used ultrasound to confirm that one of the turtles basking on Oahu's North Shore was fertile, then attached a satellite transmitter and etched her shell with "OA48." They nicknamed her Motherload because she was large, healthy and very fertile.

Motherload departed the North Shore and was on her way past Kauai about two weeks after she was tagged. She journeyed some 600 miles to the French Frigate Shoals in about mid-April.

NOAA's research team departed Oahu for Papahānaumokuākea in mid-May. On May 24 the turtle team was patrolling the waters around the atolls at French Frigate Shoals when Motherload approached as they were floating off Trig Island. Her satellite tag appeared to be in good shape, and a few days later they also saw her basking among a group of turtles on Trig Island.

Then Motherload was observed in late May digging a nest chamber and laying 85 eggs on the beach of Tern Island, and she has been keeping busy. She was seen laying eggs at Tern

This year turtle researchers placed a satellite tag on a female Hawaiian green sea turtle to see where she would lay her eggs. Researchers used ultrasound to confirm that one of the turtles basking on Oahu's North Shore was fertile, then attached a satellite transmitter and etched her shell with "OA48." They nicknamed her Motherload because she was large, healthy and very fertile.

NOAA researchers are tracking Motherload because they are particularly concerned about the loss of nesting habitat for turtles after Hurricane Walaka in October headed straight for the French Frigate Shoals, an atoll at Papahānaumokuākea made up of several tiny islets — including East, Tern, Trig, Gin and Little Gin.

Those isles were the nesting locations for the majority of green sea turtles. Hurricane Walaka washed away almost all 11 acres of East Island. This happened after Trig Island was also completely washed away earlier in 2018, according to NOAA, and now barely breaks the surface at low tide.

Researchers wanted to document how turtles respond to the loss of East Island as well as Trig Island. Their findings will be used to help predict how the sea turtles might adapt to ecosystems altered by climate change.

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National Report



SOUTH FLORIDA SUN-SENTINEL / ASSOCIATED PRESS / 2018

1 Officials OK iguana extermination

Non-native iguanas are multiplying so rapidly in South Florida that a state wildlife agency is now encouraging people to kill them. A Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission news release says people should exterminate the large green lizards on their properties as well as on 22 public land areas across South Florida. A group of iguanas hangs out in Hallandale Beach, Fla.

Merrill Lewis

Abstract

"Farewell, and May You Not Return":
Sea Turtles, Ancestors, and Shamanism among Women Divers in Jeju Island

Dae Hoon, Kang
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Sea turtle is considered a sacred creature among Haenyeos(women divers) in Seongsan area of Jeju island. When they encounter the animal underwater, they pray to it, rejoice at it, present conches as ritual offering, or avoid it from fear. They also provide a brief funeral ritual when the turtle comes ashore dead. This paper explores the ecological and cultural context involved in this age-long reverence of Jeju Haenyeos for sea turtles. In the light of Jeju shamanism, ecology of gathering economy, and ancestor worship practiced by Haenyeos, this study reveals that sea turtle is recognized by Haenyeos being within the category of their 'ancestor'. This perception on sea turtles is based on Jeju myth and shamanism, and is deeply intertwined with Haenyeos' "techniques of the body". The thesis implies that great Haenyeo is a great 'person', who has excellent technical skills and ecological information for collecting shells and sea weed underwater, as well as superb magico-religious techniques and sociality to interact with a wide range of real and symbolic "others" including their ancestors and colleagues. The findings of this research pose an intriguing question about the scope of 'ancestor' in Korean shamanism, sanctity of animal in Korean folklore, and the relation between ecology and religion in general.

keywords : Sea turtle, Haenyeo(women divers of jeju), Ancestor, Jeju Shamanism, Techniques of the body, ecology and religion.

Student Number : 2014-20225

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11-22-2020

Living 'lawnmowers' keep reefs healthy

By Mark Hixon

Coral reefs, the endangered rainforests of tropical seas, can be saved by local fishes — but only if we stop overfishing them.

A lawn that is not mowed is soon smothered by weeds. A similar thing happens on reefs. The lawnmowers of the sea — also known as “herbivores” — are animals that eat seaweeds or limu. Herbivores are extremely important to the health of the reef because they keep dead coral surfaces clean so new corals can grow. Once seaweeds smother a reef, corals can never return unless something removes the limu.

Coral reefs are extremely valuable to Hawaii, providing seafood, coastal protection, surfable waves, tourism, medicines, and spiritual connection. The U.S. Geological Service has reported that reduced coastal flooding provided by reefs saves over \$395 million per year on Oahu alone. And tourism centered on Hawaii's coral reefs generated more than \$1.2 billion per year before the pandemic.

There are five groups of herbivores on our reefs, all of which are important for saving corals because they eat different limu in different ways. It's like the various tools we need to keep our lawns well-manicured.

The heavy lifters are the “scrapers,” the parrotfishes or uhu that scratch dead coral surfaces with their beak-like teeth. This scraping causes uhu to poop sand. A single large parrotfish can produce up to a half a ton of sand per year! Think of that the

next time you wish there was more sand at your beach.

Leafy seaweeds are eaten by “browsers,” which include the chubs or nenu and a couple other species. The largest group of herbivores eat smaller turfy limu. These are the “grazers,” dominated by surgeonfishes, such as zebra-striped manini and bright yellow lau'ipala. Other surgeonfishes include the kole, “detritivores” that delicately brush sediment and tiny limu off larger seaweeds. Finally, spiny sea urchins also clean dead coral surfaces.

UNFORTUNATELY, many of our lawnmowers of the sea are severely overfished, especially on Oahu. The National Marine Fisheries Service found that parrotfishes and surgeonfishes are particularly overfished. And it's not enough that herbivores are technically not overfished — they must also be abundant to control seaweeds. Comparative studies with the unfished northwest Hawaiian Islands — the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument — have shown that Oahu has only 5% of its potential herbivore population.

Importantly, in addition to the local stresses of poor water quality, our reefs are increasingly threatened by ocean warming and acidification. Coral bleaching, where corals

ISLAND VOICES



Mark Hixon is the Hsiao Endowed Professor of Marine Biology at the University of Hawaii-Manoa School of Life Sciences.

stressed by ocean heat waves lose the single-celled plants that live within them, feed them, and give them color, is steadily becoming more severe, often killing corals. Scientists predict that Hawaii's coral will bleach every year by about 2040. Only if there are many herbivores of many different kinds will affected corals have a chance to endure.

How can we save the lawnmowers of the sea? Obey fishing regulations and take only what you need, no more. Call out

those who pillage our reefs. Avoid eating herbivores — especially uhu — there are plenty of other tasty fish. And support marine protected areas.

Gov. David Ige's “Holomua: Marine 30x30 Initiative” has the goal of effectively managing Hawaii's ocean by establishing at least 30% of nearshore waters as marine managed areas by 2030. Local communities working with ocean managers and scientists now have the opportunity to replenish populations of herbivores on our reefs so that corals can recover following whatever hazards they face in the future.

The Hawaiian creation chant, the Kumulipo, begins with the coral polyp. Let us work together to ensure that corals, the foundation of our reefs, our islands, and our way of life, thrive for present and future generations.

More than 82K pounds of trash hauled from marine monument

By Nina Wu
nwu@staradvertiser.com

As remote as they may be, the Northwestern Hawaiian isles at Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument end up with an estimated 115,000 pounds of marine debris litter on their shores, including derelict fishing gear, every year.

A team of 11 led by the nonprofit Papahānaumokuākea Marine Debris Project, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, recently removed more than 82,600 pounds of marine debris and trash during a 16-day cleanup project.

All of the debris came from Lalo, or the French

Frigate Shoals, a remote atoll within the monument that provides essential habitat for nesting seabirds, threatened green sea turtles and endangered Hawaiian monk seals.

Lalo is home to over 90% of the Hawaiian population of sea turtles that travel there for safe nesting, as well as 18 different seabird species and approximately 500,000 breeding seabirds. It is also an important pupping site for Hawaiian monk seals.

"Working together with the Papahānaumokuākea Marine Debris Project and Monument co-managers, we were able to reduce the amount of entrapment and entanglement hazards at Lalo," said USFWS Monu-



11-18-2020 HSA

PMDP PHOTO

A Hawaiian monk seal basks in the vicinity of entrapment hazards addressed by the cleanup team. This mass of steel cable was removed during the cleanup.

ment Superintendent Jared Underwood in a news release. "Though work to (clean up) debris takes place throughout the year, this trip was essential for removing some of the larger threats posed by aging infrastructure on the island."

In October 2018, when Hurricane Walaka passed over Lalo as a Category 3 storm, the winds and storm surge scattered debris

across Tern Island, the largest island.

The hurricane exacerbated the existing entrapment threats to wildlife, which were posed by infrastructure left behind from the island's days as a U.S. Navy airfield in World War II, U.S. Coast Guard Long Range Navigation radio station, and field research station.

Since then, debris cluttering Tern Island has posed an

increasing hazard to wildlife, entangling and entrapping turtles, monk seals and several species of seabirds.

The crew removed derelict fishing nets and plastics as well as infrastructure-related hurricane debris, including lumber, roofing, steel cable, scrap metal, boat hulls, tires and Fiberglass. They also broke up problematic sections of concrete slab and strategically removed some steel slats that made up the World War II-era sea wall to provide escape routes back to the open ocean for trapped monk seal pups and turtles.

"Papahānaumokuākea is the most amazing landscape on earth, both ecologically and culturally, and one that sustains our most vulnerable Hawaiian wildlife species," said project president and founder Kevin O'Brien in the release. "Picture tiny sandy islands where nearly every square foot of land is used by seabirds, turtles and seals for critical nesting, burrowing,

basking and pupping.

"So it's a good feeling when we come away from one of these cleanups with a massive pile of rubbish, because each pound of debris removed from this landscape directly translates into square footage of new, safe, available space for wildlife to use. This type of tangible positive action is what our organization works to provide for the wildlife of Papahānaumokuākea."

The debris will be sent to designated disposal locations, while plastics and metals will be repurposed and recycled.

Support for the cleanup was provided by the USFWS, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, USFWS Pacific Islands Coastal Program, NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, the state Division of Forestry and Wildlife, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs, as well as private donations.

HANAUMA G. BALAZS



Hanauma Bay, Oahu 1992-2014

Date	No. Captured	No. newly tagged	No. recaptured	No. tumored
12/5/2006	6	1	5	0
8/22/2006	3	3	0	0
7/18/2006	6	1	5	0
5/16/2006	9	4	5	1
2/28/2006	4	1	3	1
1/17/2006	11	4	7	0
12/20/2005	11	4	7	1
11/15/2005	8	6	2	1
10/25/2005	10	9	1	0
7/17/2001	2	0	2	1
8/8/2000	5	2	3	1
5/16/2000	11	10	1	1
4/25/2000	7	7	0	0
11/25/1992	2	1	1	1
5/20/1992	5	5	0	0
SUB Total	100	58	42	8

	CAPTURED	NEWLY TAGGED	RECAPTURES	TMR
1-15-08	5	1	4	1
4-22-08	2	0	2	0
11-25-08	6	1	5	2
12-16-08	4	1	3	1
6-30-09	11	3	8	3
8-18-09	4	1	3	1
11-3-09	5	0	5	1
3-23-10	9	0	9	2
1-18-11	4	0	4	0
1-14-14	11	4	7	0

1992-2014 CAPTURES INDIVIDUALS RECAPTURES
 TOTAL 161 61 92

Sea turtle ecology in relation to environmental stressors in the North Pacific region

Acronym: SEAturtle

Term: December 2018 - November 30, 2022

Project Science Team Co-Chairs:

Taewon Kim (Inha University)

George Balazs (Golden Honu Services of Oceania, Honolulu, USA)

Reports to/ Parent Committee: [BIO \(/members/committees/BIO\)](#)

Background

Most sea turtles are endangered species designated by IUCN. They are now receiving threats from multiple stressors induced by anthropogenic activities such as climate change, pollution and plastic garbage. Based on the PI group's research (Jang et al. 2018) on the movement of green sea turtles bycaught in the Sea of Jeju Island of Korea, they have different movement patterns (1. Staying around Jeju Island 2, Moving toward Japan, and 3. Moving toward China) depending on individuals. It is necessary to reveal the connectivity of populations in the North Pacific regions and to identify the major environmental stressors to them to conserve the sea turtles in the North Pacific areas.

Project organization and funding

The maximum project lifetime is 4 years: from the starting date of the project in 2018 to November 30, 2022. Funding for Year 1 (FY 2018), with ending November 30, 2019, is set at CAD 75,000. This amount includes a 15~20% overhead to be retained by PICES and Inha University to coordinate the project. Total funding for four years of this project is CAD \$300,000.

Project goal and key questions

The overall project goal is to research the sea turtle population found in the North Pacific regions centering on Jeju Island of Korea to enhance the understanding of their habitat use and ecology related to anthropogenic activities. The project key questions are: (a) How the sea turtles found in Jeju Island, Korea, Kyushu Island, Japan, and Hong Kong, China are connected to the other identified populations in the North Pacific areas and (b) What are the major environmental stressors to the sea turtles in the North Pacific regions.

Connection to PICES

The project is expected to interact with and support relevant activities of PICES Scientific Committees on Biological Oceanography ([BIO \(/members/committees/BIO/\)](/members/committees/BIO/)), Human Dimension ([HD \(/members/committees/HD/\)](/members/committees/HD/)), PICES Technical Committee on Monitoring ([MONITOR \(/members/committees/MONITOR/\)](/members/committees/MONITOR/)), and PICES [FUTURE \(/Members/Scientific-Programs/FUTURE-SSC/\)](/Members/Scientific-Programs/FUTURE-SSC/) (*Forecasting and Understanding Trends, Uncertainty and Responses of North Pacific Ecosystems*) Program (specifically, Research Theme 1 on "What determines an ecosystem's intrinsic resilience and vulnerability to natural and anthropogenic forcing?").

Major Initiatives

The project is proposed to focus on the following two major initiatives:

1. Identifying the ecological information of the sea turtle population through the use of advanced tagging technologies, DNA analysis, and stable isotope analysis (e.g., identify habitat use and movement and collect environmental factors through satellite tagging, and identify the sea turtle population through DNA analysis, identifying the tropic ecology using stable isotope analysis).
2. Identifying the ecological threats (collect environmental information on the habitat and bycatch/stranding monitoring in Jeju Island) and conducting behavioral experiments (e.g., testing the behavioral response to marine plastic debris) using individuals in the aquarium.

Products and Publications

- A report to be published in the PICES Scientific Report Series that presents the project, its findings and lessons learned;
- A summary of the report to be published as a brochure, possibly in PICES member languages;
- Several newsletter (PICES Press) articles will be contributed during the project period.
- A workshop will be held at the PICES Annual Meeting, or at the International Sea Turtle Symposium for the project collaborators and party who are interested in the project.

PICES Press

Winter 2020, Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 43-47 (</publications/pices-press/volume28/PPJan2020.pdf#page=43>), [50 \(/publications/pices-press/volume28/PPJan2020.pdf#page=50\)](/publications/pices-press/volume28/PPJan2020.pdf#page=50)

PICES Special Project: Sea turtle ecology in relation to environmental stressors in North Pacific regions

Outreach

- Outreach/promotional Material: create brochures (both physical and online) that emphasize project purpose and research results in PICES member languages and distribute it both locally and globally.
- Public education on sea turtle ecology and marine ecosystem towards local fishermen, all levels of students and the general public.
- Domestic and international seminar and workshops to promote and share the research results.
- Building capacity for coastal sea turtle monitoring by local small-scale fishermen and local NGOs.

Reference

Jang, S., Balazs, G. H., Parker, D., Kim, B.-Y., Kim, M.Y., Ka Yan NG, C., Kim, T. W. (2018) Movements of green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) rescued from pound nets near Jeju Island, the Republic of Korea. *Chelonian Conservation and Biology*. In Press.

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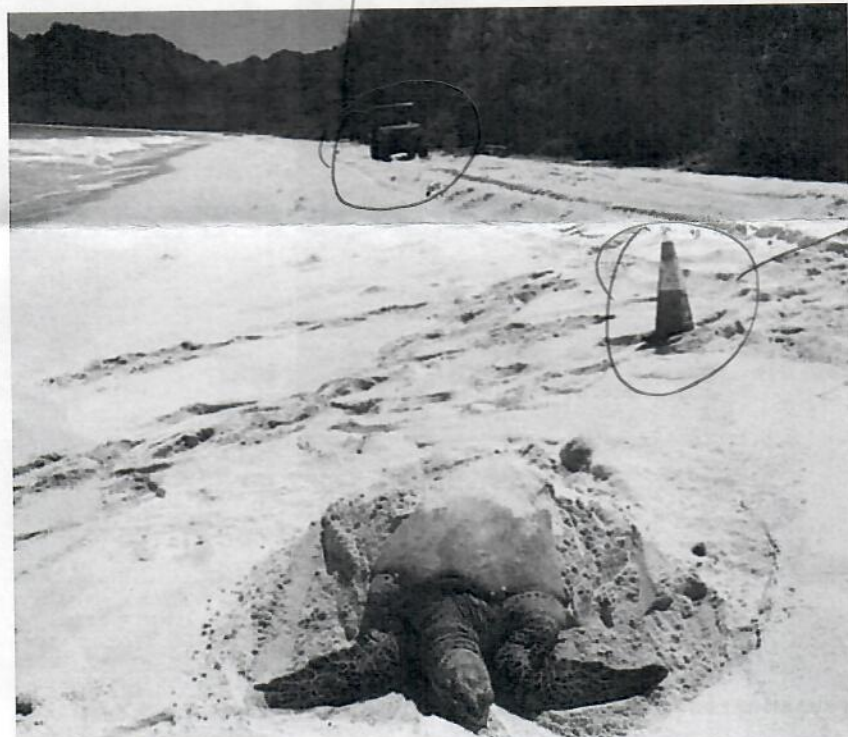



禾木 女 朋友



TOP LOCAL STORIES

Dozens of honu are nesting at Bellows Beach. That's a first.



 The Marine Corps said 13 endangered Hawaiian Sea Turtles have laid their eggs at Bellows Beach. They say it's the first time they've documented honu nests at Bellows. (Source: HNN)

By Rick Daysog | June 10, 2020 at 9:57 PM HST - Updated June 11 at 10:48 AM

HONOLULU, Hawaii (HawaiiNewsNow) - For the first time, Hawaiian green sea turtles have begun nesting at Bellows Beach.

Marine Corps officials said that 13 honu nests have been found in recent weeks. The military has since roped off the nests and have placed signs warning beach goers about the turtle nests.

Meanwhile, the city, which had initially planned to reopen the Bellows Beach campgrounds on June 26, said it will keep the campgrounds closed until Sept. 4, or Labor Day weekend, to restrict activity during the nesting

season.

“This is the first time (Marine Corps Base Hawaii) has documented nesting at Bellows Beach. As this was unprecedented, our environmental department was quick to ensure further observation and protection measures for the identified nesting sites,” said Maj. Roberto Martins.

Hawaiian green sea turtles conduct about 90 percent of their nesting activity at the French Frigate Shoals in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. But they do occasionally lay their eggs here on Maui and Kahuku.

The Marine Corp’s natural resources experts think the turtles likely migrated to Bellows because parts of their original nesting grounds at French Frigate Shoals were damaged by a hurricane two years ago, Martins said.

He added that the recent shutdown of Hawaii’s beaches in response to the coronavirus pandemic may have contributed.



Marine Corps officials have roped off nest sites and have put up signs warning beach goers not to enter nesting grounds. (Source: none)

To be sure, there are some hazards at Bellows Beach, including the use of recreation vehicles near the nest sites.

“Illegal off-roading observed on this beach has the potential to damage nesting sites,” said Nathan Serota, spokesman for the city Department of Parks and Recreation.

Since it takes about 60 days for the turtle eggs to incubate, many of the first hatchlings will start leaving their nests soon.

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6/11/2020 10/21/2020
 31 VISITS - 2 hours each + 1 hour RT DRIVE
 NUMBER OF FENCED/FLAGGED AREAS = 93 TIMES
 93 HOURS

2020 Honu Season @ MCTAB TAI

Nest	Date Found	Est. Date Emerg (+60)	Possible Exc. Date (+70)
1	1-Apr-20	31-May-20	10-Jun-20
2	22-May-20	21-Jul-20	31-Jul-20
3	22-May-20	21-Jul-20	31-Jul-20
4	23-May-20	22-Jul-20	1-Aug-20
5	23-May-20	22-Jul-20	1-Aug-20
6	23-May-20	22-Jul-20	1-Aug-20
7	23-May-20	22-Jul-20	1-Aug-20
8	2-Jun-20	1-Aug-20	11-Aug-20
9	4-Jun-20	3-Aug-20	13-Aug-20
10	4-Jun-20	3-Aug-20	13-Aug-20
11	4-Jun-20	3-Aug-20	13-Aug-20
12	9-Jun-20	9-Aug-20	19-Aug-20

N → 1 - 4 - 4 - 1 - S
 10 fenced
 7/29/2020



2020 MCTAB Presumed Turtle Sites
 Map Publish Date: 6/12/2020

Environmental Consultants & Scientists Division
 Alaska Coastal Laboratory
 Jon Chan, GIS Manager, MCB Marine Environmental
 Division
 Data provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game
 and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources



George Balazs <honumazu@gmail.com>

Fw: MCTAB

honu world <itsahonuworldinhawaii@hotmail.com>
To: George Balazs <honumazu@gmail.com>

Wed, Oct 28, 2020 at 9:18 AM

[Get Outlook for Android](#)

From: honu world <itsahonuworldinhawaii@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 27, 2020 7:38:35 PM
To: Christensen CIV Dain L <dain.christensen@usmc.mil>; Bookless CIV Lance S <lance.bookless1@usmc.mil>; Roberts CIV Keith A <keith.roberts1@usmc.mil>
Subject: Re: MCTAB

Hello Leaders, My apologies for being a few days late in sending this message. I visited MCTAB for 1.5 hours of beach inspection last Wednesday 10/21. I saw nothing noteworthy except for very wide deep-tread tire tracks along the mid-point to southern section of the beach. As Lance mentioned, abuse of the area is back to 'normal'.

The results of excavations are in-line with what I had anticipated early in the season when first becoming your volunteer. I think it unlikely that you missed any nests in your digging. Instead my professional guess is that there were numerous 'false crawls & digs' that are difficult to identify as being false (having no eggs). Sea turtle nesting can be, and often is, frustrating and deceptive at times- to us as humans trying to understand what's happening, where and when.

I'm wondering if you will be convening any post-season meeting- video or otherwise- to go over what was done what was learned, concluded? Just as a wrap-up session for 2020. I'd be happy to listen and learn, and even contribute, if that would be useful. Respectfully, and With Appreciation, George

From: Christensen CIV Dain L <dain.christensen@usmc.mil>
Sent: Saturday, September 26, 2020 12:08 AM
To: honu world <itsahonuworldinhawaii@hotmail.com>; Bookless CIV Lance S <lance.bookless1@usmc.mil>; Roberts CIV Keith A <keith.roberts1@usmc.mil>
Subject: RE: MCTAB

Ha George. We did not use a bobcat but my back wishes we had! Below is an update

Summary of 15Sep2020 Excavations

- PLACES SUSPECTED*
- 13 nests excavated in total (12 @ MCTAB, 1 @ NB) *NORTH BEACH*
 - 4 nests with confirmed eggs & chambers @ MCTAB + *BELLOWS*
 - MCTAB 4: 84 empty egg shells; 1 unhatched unfertilized egg
 - MCTAB 8: 67 empty egg shells; 0 unhatched eggs
 - MCTAB 9: 66 empty egg shells; 1 unhatched unfertilized egg
 - Bellows 23: 65 empty egg shells; 1 unhatched unfertilized egg
 - NB 1 excavated
 - 1 Hatchling rescued after blood and tissue sample
 - 73 empty egg shells
 - 1 Embryo unhatched

- o 2 Unhatched unfertilized egg

Very respectfully,

Dain L. Christensen

Bioscience Tech (Wildlife)
Environmental Division (Bldg 1359)
Marine Corps Base Hawai'i, 96863
Phone: 808.257.7129
Email: dain.christensen@usmc.mil

From: honu world <itsahonuworldinhawaii@hotmail.com>

Sent: Friday, September 25, 2020 12:58 PM

To: Christensen CIV Dain L <dain.christensen@usmc.mil>; Bookless CIV Lance S <lance.bookless1@usmc.mil>; Roberts CIV Keith A <keith.roberts1@usmc.mil>

Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Re: MCTAB

Thanks-- yes I regret but during these dangerous times better safe than sorry. Note- "How many egg shell nest remains found at MCTAB?" Eager to know. Based on my own summer of experiences at MCTAB (realizing I wasn't there to see the tracks/digs) I only know of 3 emergences. How many found? Did you use my recommendation of a small BobCat USMC light machinery to do the looking? Aloha, George

From: Christensen CIV Dain L <dain.christensen@usmc.mil>

Sent: Friday, September 25, 2020 10:30 PM

To: honu world <itsahonuworldinhawaii@hotmail.com>; Bookless CIV Lance S <lance.bookless1@usmc.mil>; Roberts CIV Keith A <keith.roberts1@usmc.mil>

Subject: RE: MCTAB

George,

All presumed nests at MCTAB have excavated. Sorry you couldn't join us and I hope you are doing well.

Very respectfully,

Dain L. Christensen

Bioscience Tech (Wildlife)
Environmental Division (Bldg 1359)
Marine Corps Base Hawai'i, 96863
Phone: 808.257.7129
Email: dain.christensen@usmc.mil

From: honu world <itsahonuworldinhawaii@hotmail.com>

Sent: Friday, September 25, 2020 11:30 AM

To: Christensen CIV Dain L <dain.christensen@usmc.mil>; Bookless CIV Lance S <lance.bookless1@usmc.mil>; Roberts CIV Keith A <keith.roberts1@usmc.mil>

Subject: [Non-DoD Source] MCTAB

31 TRIPS
10 miles each way
620 miles
1.5 hours Average
x 31 =

31
1.5
46 hours

Dain L. Christensen
Assistant Tech (Widfield)
Environmental Division (Bldg 1359)
Naval Weapons Base Hawaii
Phone: 908 257 7139
Email: dain.christensen@hawaii.mil

From: honu.world [mailto:honu.world@hawaii.mil]
Sent: Friday, September 25, 2020 1:10 PM
To: Christensen CIV Dain L <dain.christensen@hawaii.mil>; Roberts CIV Keith A <keith.roberts@hawaii.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] MCTAB

445



85 292 156876

CONVERSION TABLE

METERS

1.00
0.304

CENTIMETERS

1.00
2.54
30.48

GRAMS

28.35
45.36
1,000

KILOGRAMS

1.00
0.45
0.91

LITERS

1.00
0.28
0.91
1.19

LENGTH

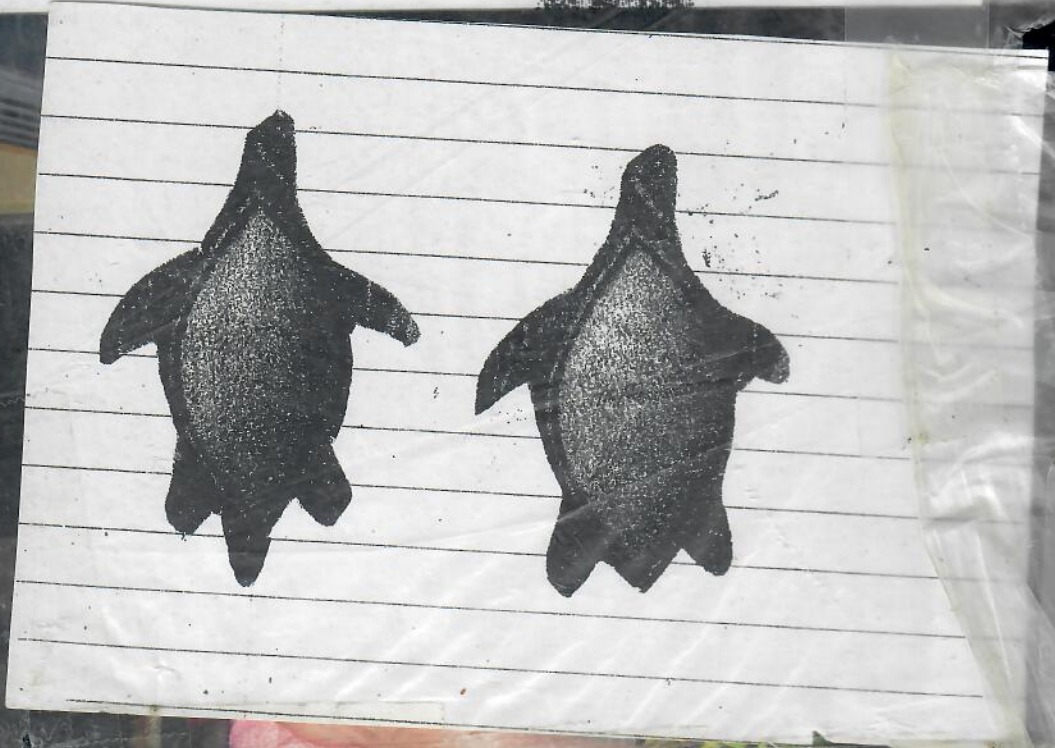
11
11
11

WEIGHT

1g
1m
1c

1 milligram (mg) = 0.001 g
1 decigram (dg) = 0.1 g
1 hectogram (hg) = 100 g
1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 g

11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	120	
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

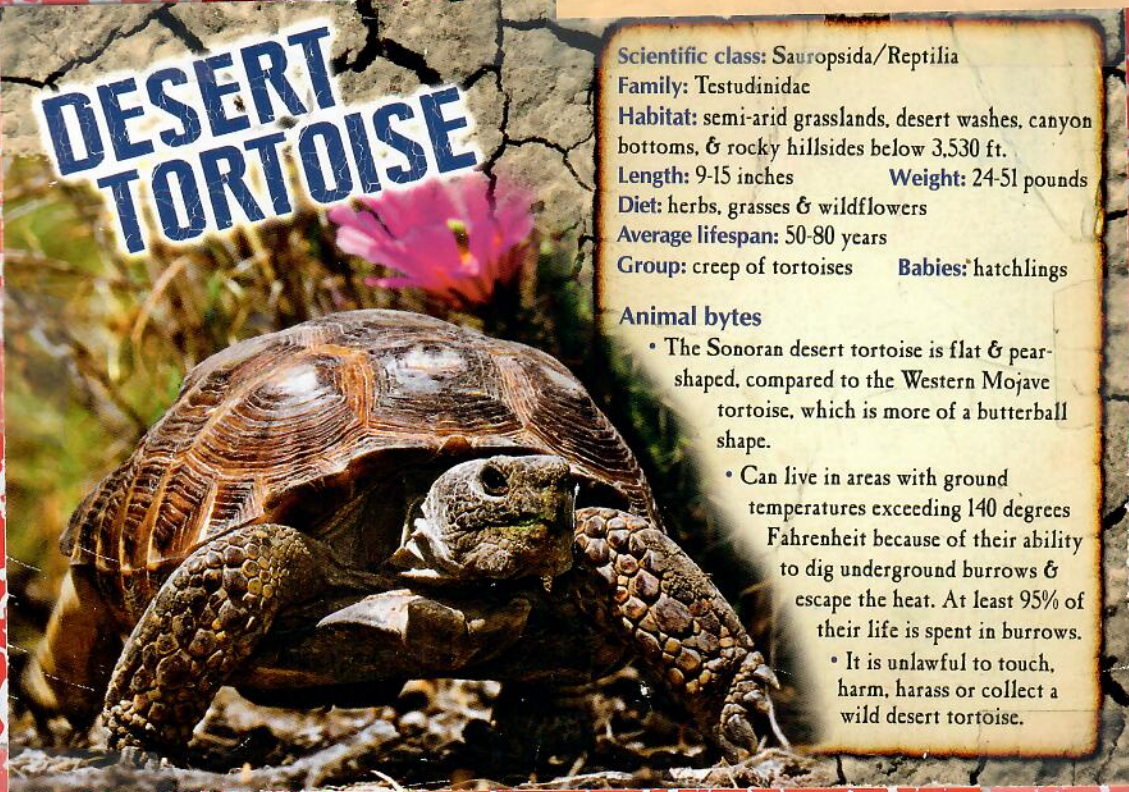


RETURN TO SENDER

Your package has been returned due to service impacts at the destination country

1. Go to: www.usps.com/help/claims.htm
2. Click on: "International Shipments" tab for instructions

DESERT TORTOISE



Scientific class: Sauropsida/Reptilia

Family: Testudinidae

Habitat: semi-arid grasslands, desert washes, canyon bottoms, & rocky hillsides below 3,530 ft.

Length: 9-15 inches Weight: 24-51 pounds

Diet: herbs, grasses & wildflowers

Average lifespan: 50-80 years

Group: creep of tortoises Babies: hatchlings

Animal bytes

- The Sonoran desert tortoise is flat & pear-shaped, compared to the Western Mojave tortoise, which is more of a butterball shape.
- Can live in areas with ground temperatures exceeding 140 degrees Fahrenheit because of their ability to dig underground burrows & escape the heat. At least 95% of their life is spent in burrows.
- It is unlawful to touch, harm, harass or collect a wild desert tortoise.

