

MOLOKAI

FILE

1980S DEDICATED TO
BILL POLELOA BY GEORGE BALAZS
PART I of 2

VISITOR INFORMATION PROGRAM

The Visitor Information Program, a function of the Hawaii State Department of Transportation, was introduced in 1962 to help make travel throughout the Hawaiian Islands as pleasant and problem-free as possible for all visitors.

To this end, information booths at airports and harbors were staffed with persons intimately familiar with the history and culture of Hawaii and the geography and particular attractions of their respective islands. These Hosts and Hostesses welcome arriving passengers and offer help in securing hotel accommodations and ground transportation, paging and locating well wishers and handling complaints. When funded, they provide complimentary fruit juice, flowers and entertainment.

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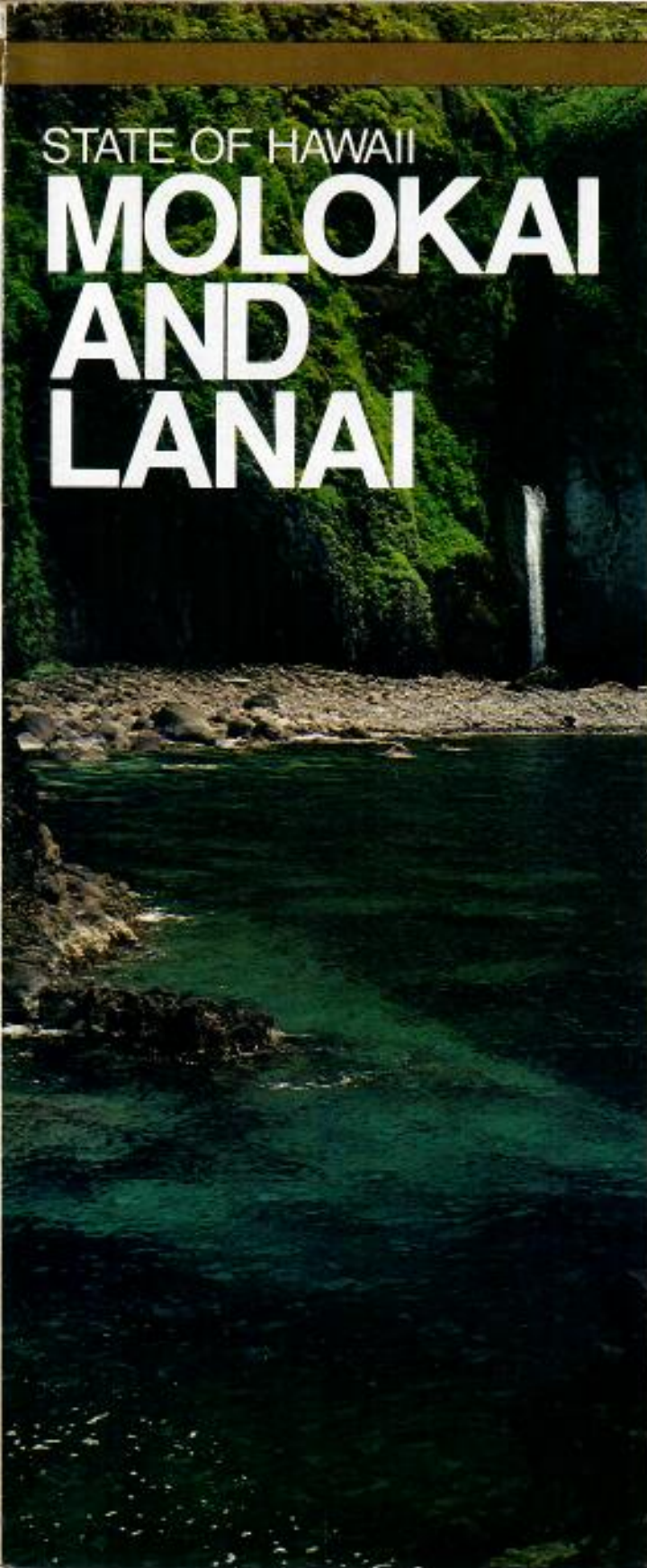


STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

VISITOR INFORMATION PROGRAM
KAHULUI AIRPORT (MAUI)
877-6431

4/82 14,250

STATE OF HAWAII MOLOKAI AND LANAI

A vertical photograph of a lush, green coastline. In the foreground, there is a rocky beach with dark, wet stones. The water is a deep, clear blue-green. In the background, a waterfall cascades down a steep, mossy cliff into the sea. The sky is not visible, as the cliff and foliage fill the upper portion of the frame.

The Archipelago

The islands are actually peaks of volcanic mountains built up from the floor of the sea over millions of years by eruptions of lava which ultimately eroded and acquired vegetation: the volcanic origin of the islands formed the great craters, like Diamond Head and Haleakala, which have become famous tourist attractions. Two of the volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Kilauea on the Big Island, are still active. In fact, Kilauea is the most active volcano in the world, an extremely polite one, performing its fiery spectacles in a natural amphitheater where visitors may stand on the rim and observe.

KAUAI



NIHAU



OAHU



MOLOKAI



MAUI



LANAI



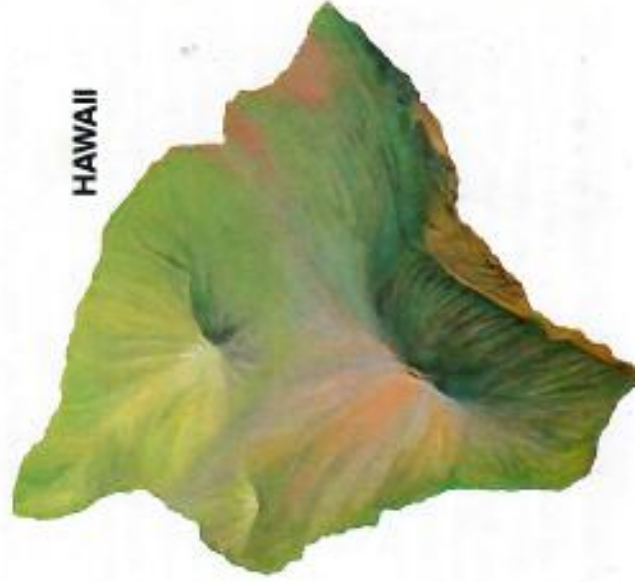
KAHOOLAWE

STATE OF HAWAII

Located 20 degrees from the equator, the Hawaiian Islands are the most isolated of any major group of islands in the world, more than 2,000 miles from the nearest continental point, which is San Francisco, or their nearest island neighbors, the Marquesas. Technically Hawaii encompasses more than 100 islands, reefs and shoals but only eight are considered major islands, seven of which are inhabited. They are, in order of size, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Ni'ihau (which is privately owned and inhabited by a small Hawaiian-speaking population) and Kahoolawe (which is uninhabited and used by the military as a target for bombing practice.)

When Hawaii became a state in 1959, it adopted the nickname "The Aloha State." The state motto, translated from Hawaiian, is "The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness;" the state bird is the Nene or Hawaiian goose; the state tree is the Kukai or candlenut tree; and the state flower is the Hibiscus. The state song, "Hawaii Pono," was composed by King Kalakaua and Henri Berger, bandmaster of the Royal Hawaiian band. It became Hawaii's national anthem in 1876 and after statehood was adopted as the state anthem.

HAWAII



MOLOKAI

THE FRIENDLY ISLAND

Moccasin-shaped Molokai has been touched only lightly by tourism and not at all by high-rise development. It remains a quiet, ruggedly beautiful island, rich in the relics of ancient Hawaiian civilization—stone heiaus (temples), pagan altars, petroglyphs and artifacts.

Its principal town is Kaunakakai, popularized in the song about the "Cockeyed Mayor," essentially a one-street town lined with wooden buildings housing stores and restaurants. Almost directly across the narrow island is the peninsula of Kalaupapa, at the base of high cliffs, site of the Hansen's Disease settlement. Here a Belgian priest, Father Damien, devoted his life to serving those afflicted with Hansen's disease, eventually dying of the disease himself.

The east end of Molokai is ranch land and, on the north shore, forbidding mountains. Halawa Valley here was once well-populated but the homesites have been abandoned. A fascinating hike into its deep reaches brings hikers to a crashing waterfall spilling into jungle pools.

Visitors to Molokai will take a step back in time and discover that the island truly deserves its title of "friendly."

LANAI

THE PINEAPPLE ISLAND

Little Lanai is almost entirely owned by the Dole Company and virtually all its residents work for the pineapple plantation. The island's only city, Lanai City, sits on a cool plateau fringed with stately Norfolk pines. Lanai's only hotel is here, along with a bank, movie theater and a handful of stores.

Though there's little organized activity on Lanai, there is a pristine beach for swimming, a small boat harbor, horseback riding, hunting—even a free golf course. Lanai is

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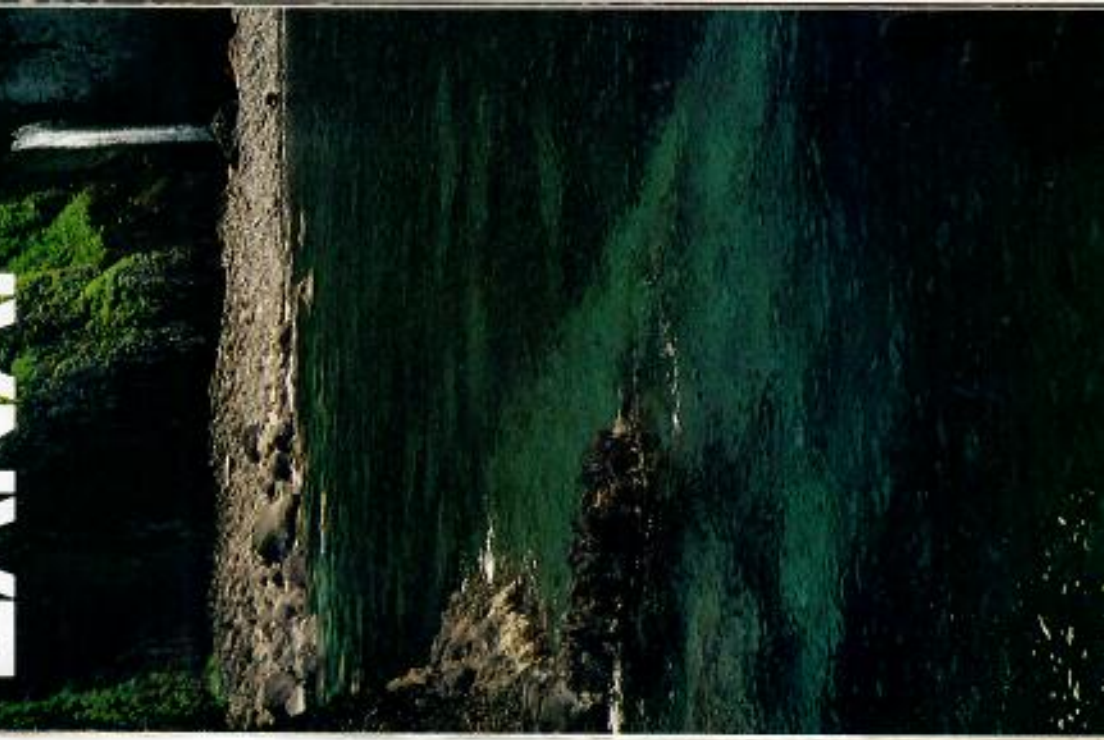
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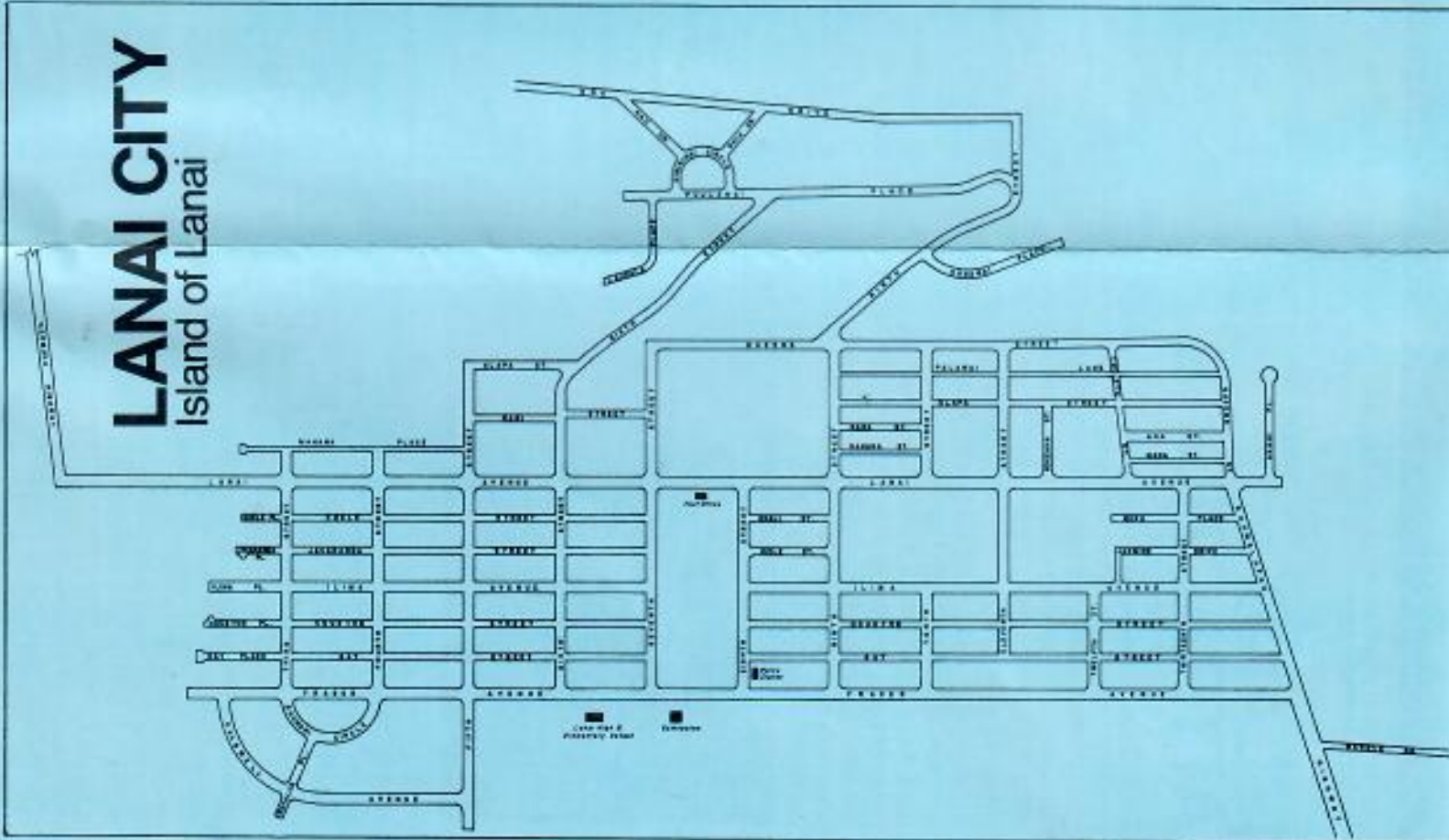
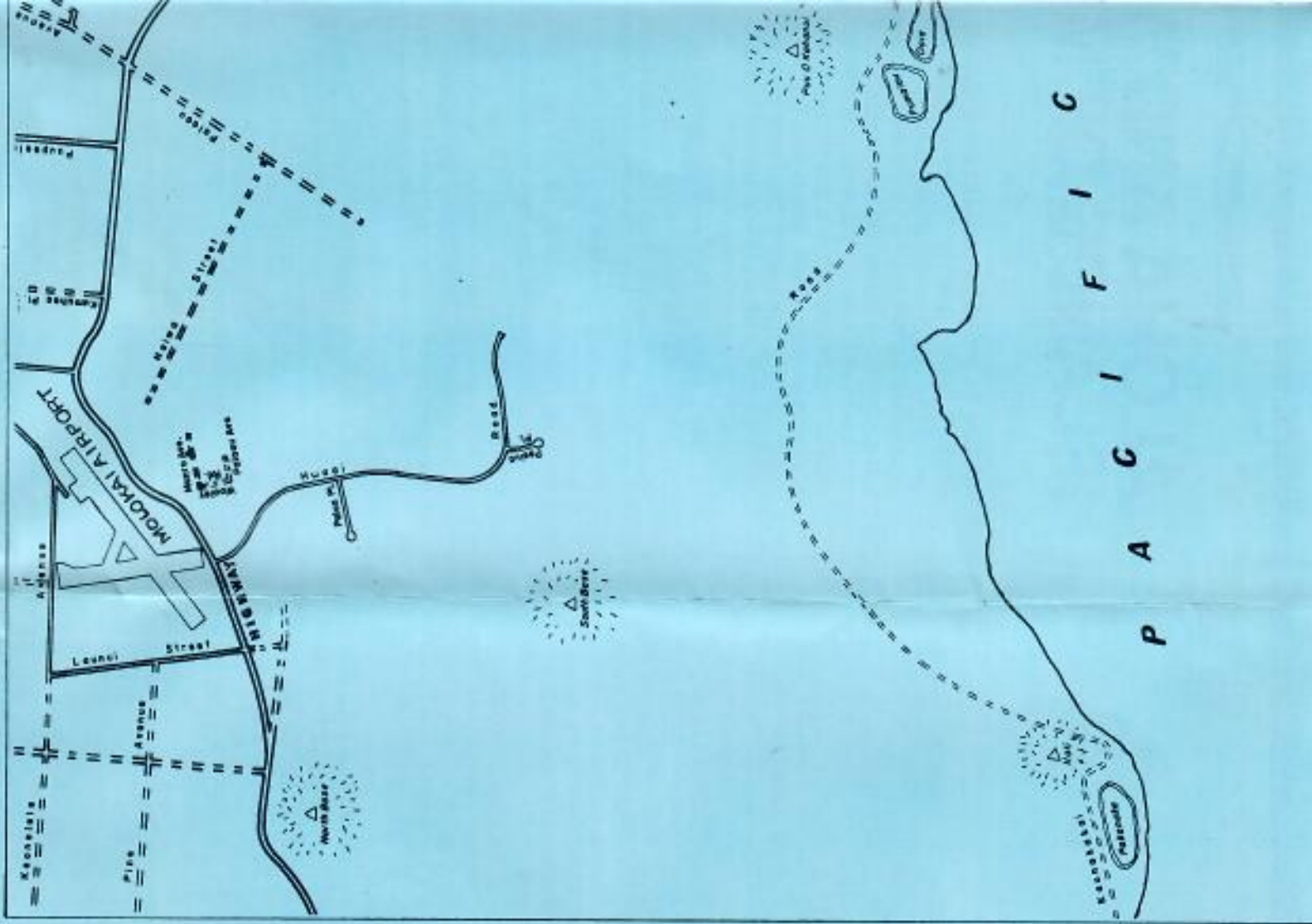
STATE OF HAWAII

MOLOKAI

AND

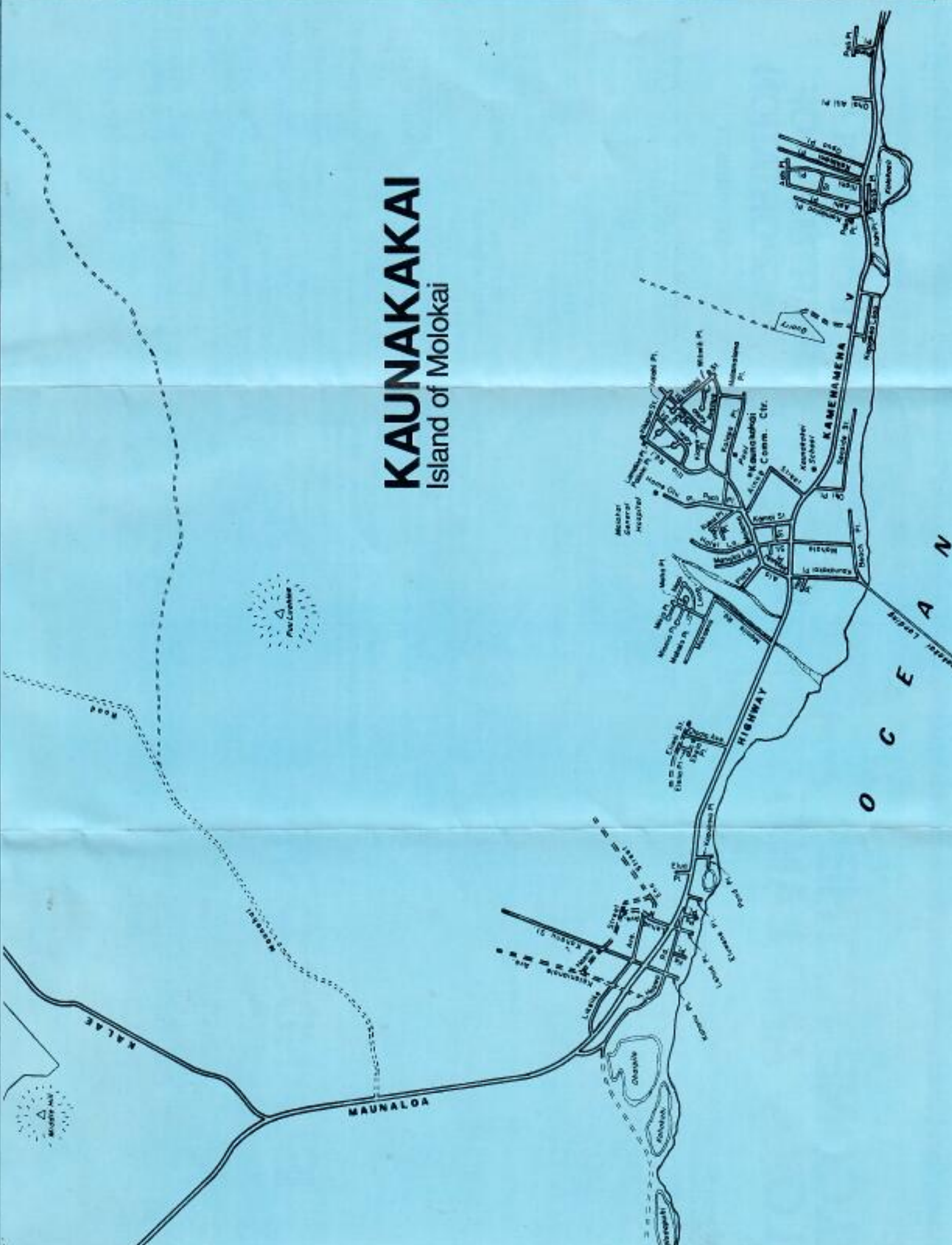
LANAI





KAUNAKAKAI

Island of Molokai



by Father Damien, taro patches and ancient ruins to the rolling hills of Puu O Hoku Ranch and finally to a zigzag road leading down the ridge to a sand rimmed bay where there is a pavilion and good swimming. The hike into the valley to Moaula Falls is not too strenuous, though the trail crosses the stream several times and can be hazardous if there has been a lot of rain. You're best advised to go with a guide. At the foot of the falls is a pool which legend says is only safe for swimming if a ti leaf floats when thrown into the water. But swim if you can in cold, clear water bubbling like champagne from the force of the falls which feed it.



Kapuwa Grove Traveling from Kaunakakai in the opposite direction, you reach a grove of more than 1,000 coconut trees covering 10 acres of land planted in the 1860s by King Kamehameha V.

Kepuhi Beach Continuing west, the road passes the town of Hoolehua and the airport through hunting country that becomes drier with scraggly, brush-like vegetation. At the western tip are idyllic Papohaku and Kepuhi beaches and the Sheraton Molokai, built in low-rise Polynesian style. A fine 18-hole championship golf course winds around the sprawling buildings and the hotel affords every amenity for luxurious resort living.

Wildlife Park On Molokai Ranch land near the hotel is a park enclosing such exotic animals as sable antelope, ostrich, onyx, aoudad, giraffe and ibex, on terrain that reminds you of the African veldt. Guided safari tours are available in this area which seem totally inconsistent with the concept of a Hawaiian island.



Shipwreck Beach Another spoke radiating from central Lanai City leads north to Shipwreck Beach where hulks of old ships can be seen rusting on the reef and beachcombers can collect floating glass balls and seashells.

Garden of the Gods A dirt road heading west through the pineapple fields leads to a varicolored canyon of windswept sand where fantastic lava rock formation stand, survivors of the forces of wind, rain and sun.

Luahiwa Petroglyphs A short distance from Lanai City en route to Palawai Basin, site of an old Mormon colony, may be found some of the best preserved petroglyphs in the islands. The picture-writings carved in rock depict animals, people and symbols which may have had religious significance or described events in the lives of the ancient Hawaiians.



Laau Pt.

Lighthouse

Hale o Lono



Kuku Blossom
Flower of
Molokai

LEGEND

— MAIN HIGHWAY

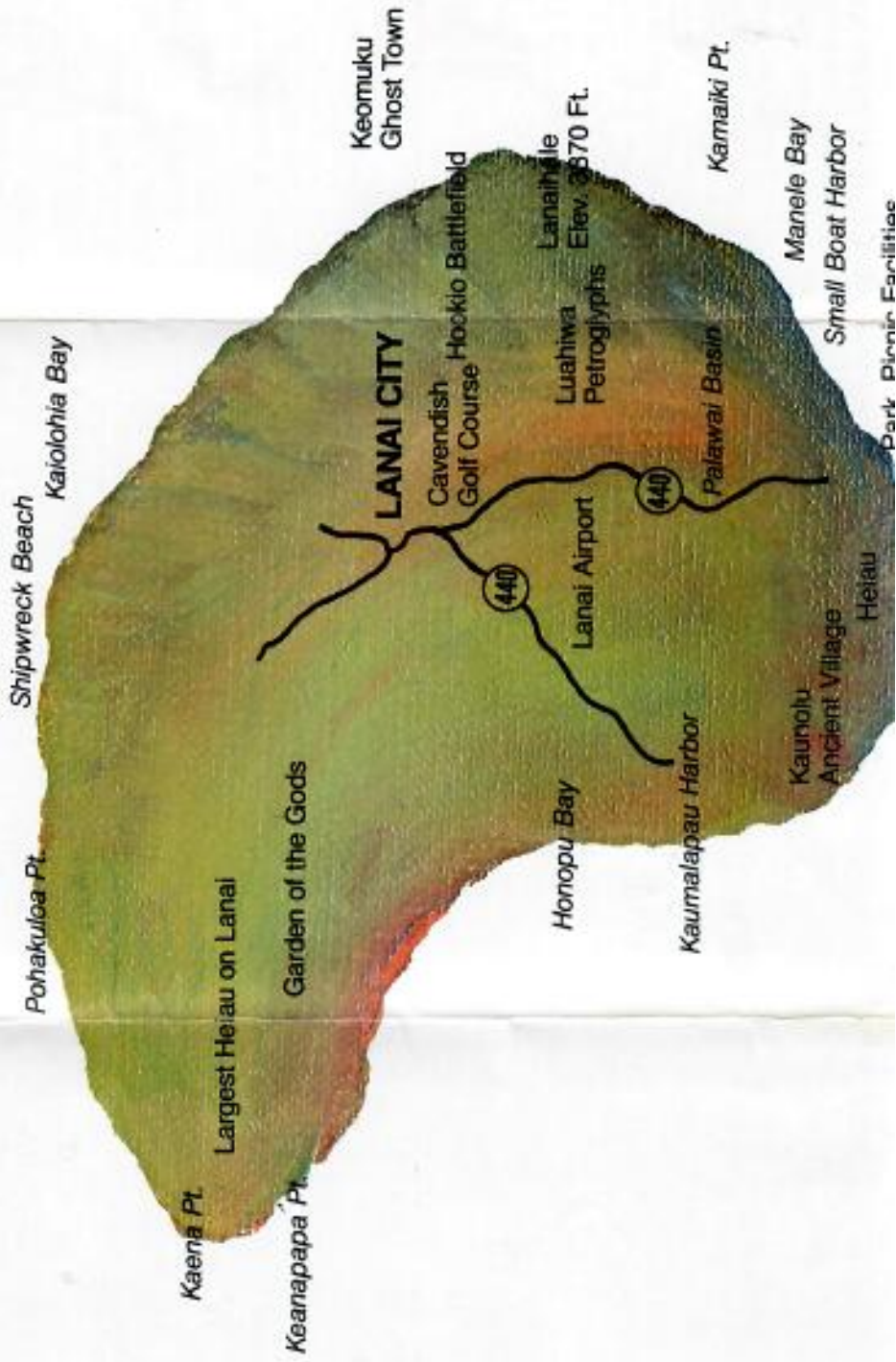
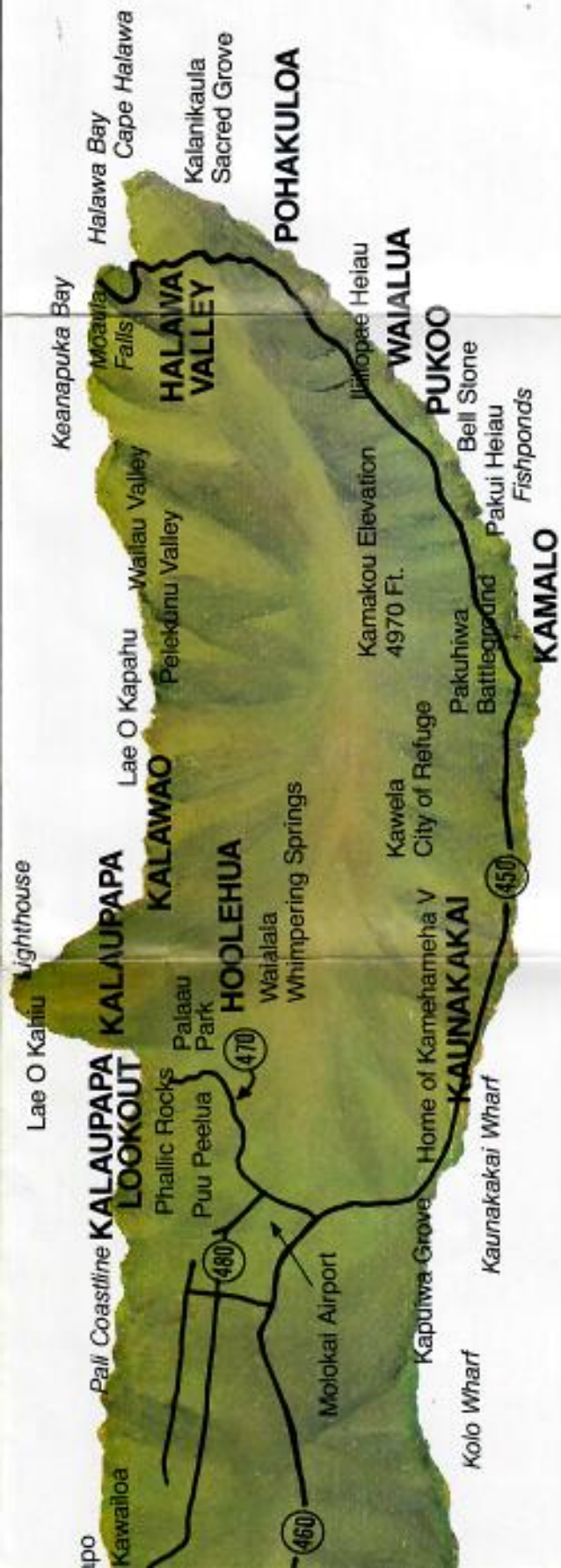
— SECONDARY ROAD

(45) HIGHWAY NUMBER



5

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ISLAND ATTRACTIONS

MOLOKAI *Kaunakakai* The sleepy plantation town comes to life when the cowboys come to town to relax in the bars and inns and pineapple barges busily load their cargo at the wharf. It's a delightful place to stroll and browse.

Palaau Park The road rises from Kaunakakai to the crest of the mountain leading to Palaau Park with well-equipped picnic grounds and winding trails. A lookout offers a superb view of Kaiaupapa peninsula and the precipitous cliffs stretching to the east. A trail leads to the phallic rocks where early Hawaiian women made offerings to insure fertility.



Kalaupapa A mule train takes adventurous visitors along a twisting trail down the face of the pali to the flatland below or small planes fly into a short paved landing strip. The colony is now inhabited by only a fraction of the population once incarcerated there with Hansen's disease, now consisting largely of cases that have been arrested. The scenery is enchanting, as are the little churches and monuments.

Smith & Bronte Kiawe Grove Following the shoreline east from Kaunakakai takes you past fishponds and historic markers to this site where a plaque commemorates the two pioneer aviators who made an emergency landing here on the first

LANAI *Lanai City* Situated at an elevation of 1,600 feet, Lanai City's cool climate and thick stands of towering Norfolk pines appear more like a California mountain village than a Hawaiian plantation town. But all around the town, silvery fields of pineapple reaffirm the fact that nearly all of the island is devoted to growing the luscious yellow fruit.

Cavendish Golf Course Within walking distance of Lanai City, this nine-hole golf course is free. You simply walk onto the course and start playing.

Hulopoe Bay and Manele Bay A road south from Lanai City takes you to these adjacent bays: Hulopoe, one of Hawaii's most beautiful beaches, with shady picnic grounds, good swimming and body surfing and Manele, a small boat harbor with a glass bottom cruise boat from Lahaina, Maui.

Kaunaloa Harbor To the southwest a road descends through pineapple fields to the harbor where cranes transfer thousands of pounds of the fruit from trucks to barges.

Kaunolu Village Mid-way between Kaunaloa Harbor and Manele beach, this was once a thriving fishing community and favorite vacation spot of Kamehameha I. Now a National Historic Landmark, you can see the remains of heiaus (temples), platforms and walls.

Lanaihale From this 3,370 foot vantage point on the east shore, all of the Hawaiian islands except Kauai and Niihau can be seen on a clear day.

Keomuku Ghost Town Just north of Lanaihale, this town became a ghost town in 1901 when growing sugar became impossible because the sweet water turned brackish and salty.



ALOHA AND W ISLANDS OF MO

As each island has its own flower and color, Molokai's color is green and its flower, actually a tree, is the kukui or candlenut tree (*Aleurites moluccana*). Lanai's color is yellow and its flower is the kaunaoa, a native dodder (*Cuscuta sandwichiana*). In festivals and pageants, the princess representing Molokai wears a gown of green and a lei of the silver green leaves and tiny white flowers of the kukui while the Lanai princess wears a yellow gown and a lei of twisted strands of the stringy, orange-colored dodder.

Hunting is among the most popular sports on both islands. On Molokai goats and wild pig may be hunted year-round and birds during the season that generally lasts from November 1 to mid-January. Bird season on Lanai is about the same time and there are special annual seasons for deer and mouflon sheep and a year-round goat season with bag limit. Licenses are required on both islands.

Fishing is another favorite pastime. Spearfishing, shore casting and spin fishing are excellent on both islands. Charter boats for big game fishing are available on Molokai but on Lanai arrangements must be made with private owners. Picnicking and camping are commonplace on both islands, though on Lanai, Manele Beach is the only improved campsite. Hiking trails abound on Molokai and Lanai, as do good beaches for swimming, skin diving, scuba diving and surfing.

Golf courses and tennis courts are not plentiful on the two islands, though Molokai has the Sheraton Molokai's 18-hole Kaiuakoi course plus two nine-hole courses at Maunaloa and Kualapuu and Lanai has its free Cavendish course. There are a few tennis courts in Kaunakakai, Hoohehua and at the Sheraton Molokai on Molokai and in Lanai City

WELCOME TO THE MOLOKAI AND LANAI

Mileage and Driving Time

Molokai Airport		
Kaunakakai	8 miles	10 minutes
Palaau Park	9 miles	15 minutes
Kamalo	14 miles	30 minutes
Halawa Valley	36 miles	2 hours
Kepuhi Beach	15 miles	25 minutes
Lanai Airport		
Lanai City	3 miles	5 minutes
Hulopoe & Manele Bays ..	11 miles	25 minutes
Shipwreck Beach	17 miles	35 minutes



IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

If you are involved in a traffic accident, report to Police Headquarters, and follow these simple rules:

- 1 STOP** off the traveled portion of the road as far to the right as possible.
- 2 ASSIST** any injured persons. Call police, doctor or ambulance. Do not move an injured person unless it is necessary to get them away from danger. If person must be moved, be sure broken bones are immobilized. Try to stop bleeding by pressing on the wound through a clean pad. For shock, lay patient on back, head and shoulders low, face to one side; loosen clothing; keep warm but don't overheat. When handling an unconscious patient, make sure the air passages are kept clear and fluids allowed to drain from mouth and nose.
- 3 WARN** oncoming traffic by adequate signals or flares.
- 4 RECORD** details of accident. Make written notes, getting license numbers of all cars involved; names and addresses of drivers, passengers and witnesses; exact location and description of accident.



ISLANDS OF MOLOKAI AND LANAI

STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Fire	
Hooilehua, Molokai	567-6555
Kaunakakai, Molokai	553-5401
Lanai	565-6766
Ambulance	
Hooilehua, Molokai	553-5911
Kaunakakai, Molokai	553-5911
Lanai	565-6411
Police	
Molokai	553-5355
Lanai	565-6525
American Red Cross	(Maui)* 244-0051
Child Protective Service	
Molokai	553-5349
Lanai	565-6409
Civil Defense	(Maui) 244-7721
Coast Guard	(Maui) 244-5256
Directory Assistance (Local)	411
Directory Assistance	
(Interisland)	1 + 555-1212
Directory Assistance	
(Mainland)	1 + area code + 555-1212
Hawaii Poison	
Center	1 + 800 + 362-3585 (tollfree)
Help Line (Suicide &	
Crisis Center)	(Maui) 244-7407
Interisland Radiograms	1 + 546-3890
Mailgrams	1 + 521-1818 (tollfree)
Time of Day	
Molokai	553-9211
Lanai	565-9211

*For Maui numbers, dial 1 plus number listed

Use these numbers to report emergencies or dial "0" in any emergency

dear GEORGE ooooo

Excuse me for taking so long to write. Sorry we didn't have a chance to meet when you came over. I've been working as a paramedic with Molokai ambulance This last year and my schedual has been such that I've had limited time for diving. My schedual is changing This month so I'll be fully back in to it come may.

I've spotted 3 green backs at Komikaloa area, by + by Thanks for the book your sent me. As far as the charter, your welcome to come dive with me if space and time permit. However there are ⁽²⁾ ~~two~~ brothers about 40 years old who dive these waters all the time. They have much information and a couple of open sea boats. They are two of the most knowledgable men as

to where different species of fish and turtles are. They spend a lot of time on the north shore and mokuau Niki. I would suggest you contact them. Tell them I suggested it.

August Rawlins JR +
Larry Rawlins - Kaunaka Kai, HI 96718.
They can be reached at above address.
or phone no - August 5535071
Larry 553 3214.

Soooo Thanks for writing and here is my home # 5533495, work 5533424. good luck and your doing such fine work.

Sincerely,
Purdee

Linlee Bould.

Box 462

Kama Ke Kai

Hi 96798



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

6 January 1980

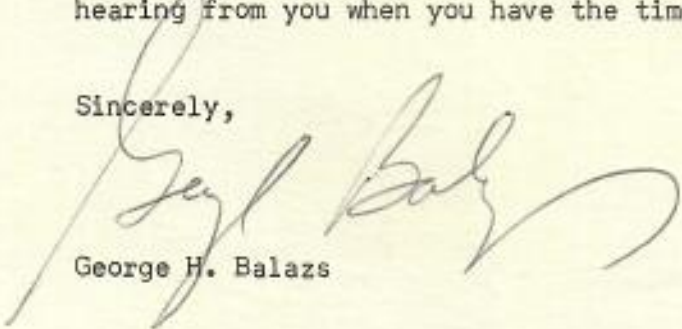
Dear Linlee Boulet:

Several weeks ago I had the opportunity to visit Molokai for a few days. Unfortunately after I arrived I discovered that I had no way to contact you. Nevertheless, I had an interesting and informative time surveying some of the coastlines. Also, I found some evidence of hawksbill turtles nesting in the vicinity of Halawa valley.

Are you continuing to see many turtles during the course of your diving activities? If so, what sort of arrangements might I make with you for a chartered boat or dive trip to the "turtle grounds"? I currently have a small budget that can be used for such purposes.

Best wishes for the New Year. I look forward to hearing from you when you have the time.

Sincerely,



George H. Balazs

C

Names and Faces C2
Classified ads C5-12

Focus



Photos by Tom Coffman

Turning away from the beauty of Keonelele Beach (right) to climb the ridge leading to Ilio Point (above) proved a let-down to Krauss; the 15 miles felt like 1,500 to Morse.



The soft sculpted

By Bob Krauss
Advertiser Columnist

KAWAKIU BEACH — The wind has buffeted us, dogged us, nagged us like a pestiferous child since we arrived on Molokai to hike around the island. It hasn't stopped for a moment.

At Moomomi Beach, our first camp, the wind was so strong Thurston Twigg-Smith's air mattress threatened to take off like a hang glider.

But it wasn't until we set out Sunday morning for Kawakiu along a wilderness beach called Keonelele (The Flying Sands) that I discovered how creative an eternal wind can be.

It has shaped this whole coastline; sculpted it, carved it, built it.

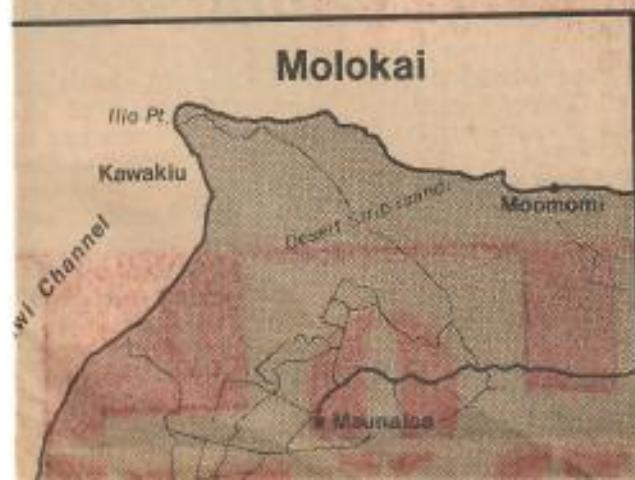
We walked past a new sand dune, tawny in

molokai style

Molokai Style is the latest Honolulu Advertiser-sponsored trek around an island. Groups previously have hiked around Hawaii, Lanai, Tahiti, Moorea and Maui. This time, Hawaiian activists and Molokai residents join landowners, business fig-



sands of Keonelele



behind boulders.

I had achieved a spiritual high before we turned away from the beach into the kiawe to follow a Molokai red dirt road.

Oh my! What a change. We slogged for almost a dozen miles before we plodded at last across the beach here at Kawakiu at 3 p.m. after 15 miles and seven hours of walking.

But it couldn't have been much more discouraging than the trip to Kawakiu taken in the early 1950s by Aunty Harriet Ne with Rose Wai-nui in a Model A Ford pickup truck.

She told us the story by lamp light Saturday night at our Moomomi camp.

The first Molokai Canoe Race was on, and the aunts had kaluaed a pig for the Molokai paddlers who would leave from the beach the next morning.

the early-morning sun, softly pounded as a baby's bottom, deposited within the past few weeks by the tireless wind.

This has been going on since before Capt. James Cook sighted the Islands, since before the Hawaiians arrived, almost since the time Molokai appeared above the ocean surface.

The dunes back of the beach have been building since that time. They're huge piles of sand 500 to 600 feet high.

Trapped within those piles are treasures of prehistoric times, skeletons of extinct animals. The archaeologist on this expedition, Glenn Nanod, said one find was a flightless goose.

This coastline of sand and wind is called the Molokai Desert Strip. Its climate is so unusual that plants which have adapted to it are considered rare species.

The scenery is as unique as the botany and geology. Sandstone cliffs, contorted into fantastic shapes, guard the beach. The shapes are constantly being formed and reformed.

"You see, rain water contains carbonic acid," explained Nanod. "It dissolves the sand, which

ures and Advertiser inkers for a 10-day trip around the island. Reports from two perspectives are being presented — one by Advertiser columnist Bob Krauss and the other by Stephen Morse, a part-Hawaiian and writer-in-residence for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. These stories were written Sunday night at Kawakui.

solidifies into sandstone, which is broken down and rebuilt."

The cliffs are full of surprises.

"See those strange-looking shapes in the cliff," said Nanod. "Those are root casts, formed while plants were growing into the sand as it was solidifying.

"The plants have rotted away but the sandstone casts remained."

Down on the beach we found a litter of tiny sea shells below a sandstone boulder. "How did

Thoughts of Ho'olehua

By Stephen K. Morse

Special to The Advertiser

KAWAKUI — Saturday night we made our first overnight stop in our continuing story of Moloka'i Style, at the Hawaiian Home Lands pavilion on Mo'omomi Beach, a relatively isolated spot on the way to Ilio Point.

That evening, we were joined again by Mrs. Harriet Ne, who provided our opening blessing that morning, and by Barbara Hanchett, commissioner for Moloka'i on the Hawaiian Homes Commission. Barbara, along with Mac Poepoe, Jimmy Kama, and other friends from the Ho'olehua Homestead, who provided fresh fish and lobster from the waters off Mo'omomi for our dinner, were our hosts that night.

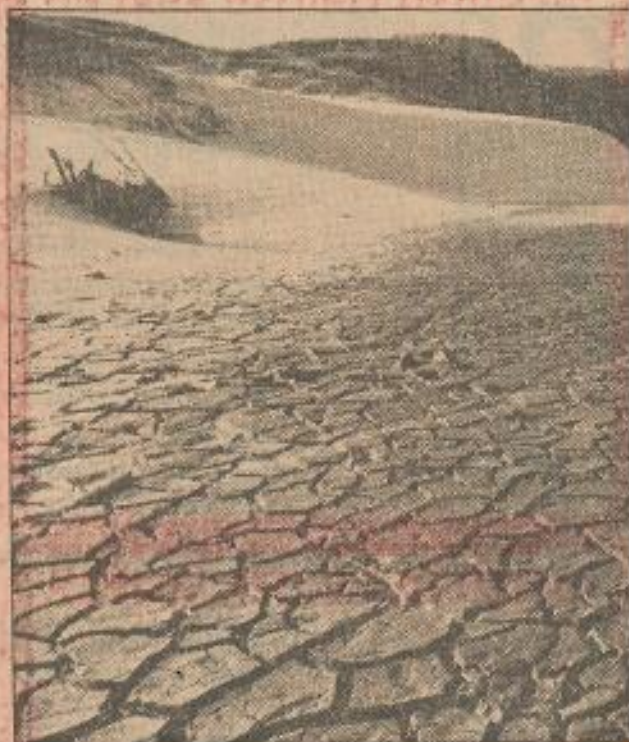
While Mrs. Ne educated and entertained most of the others with her stories of the places we had seen and would be seeing, I gathered around the barbecue with Barbara and the men from Ho'olehua for a little brew, conversation, and to feed my face with more fish and lobster.

What they had to say was most interesting and encouraging. Mo'omomi Beach, for example, they consider to be their "refrigerator." It is a place they frequent in order to provide their families with subsistence, in the form of fish, opihi, and other high-protein products of the sea.

They also made it quite clear that they were concerned about changes in the area that could affect their customary rights and prevent them from using their "refrigerator" as freely and productively as they have.

They also spoke of their interest in making their Ho'olehua homestead lands productive again. Several, like Mac Poepoe, are developing farms and working with their commissioner to obtain agricultural loans from the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to finance the purchase of equipment, fertilizer, and other farm necessities.

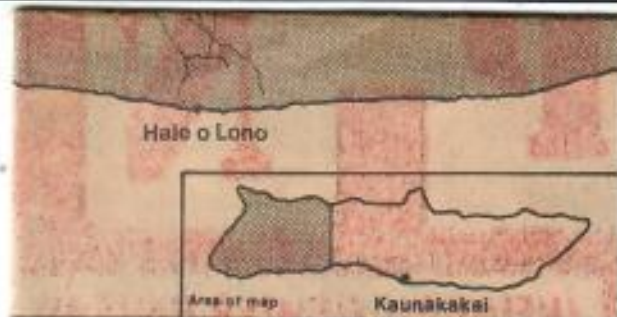
As they spoke, I couldn't help thinking about



Along Molokai's Desert Strip: dry, cracked earth.

the formidable problems they faced, such as the poor condition of the Homestead farmland formerly subleased to pineapple growers, the inability of homesteaders to use their land as equity in obtaining private financing, and the lack of adequate technical training for potential homestead farmers.

Yet, what they were saying was the start and solution to the problem. With the drive and determination to work their land and to work with the commission and other agencies to obtain the necessary support, they can make the

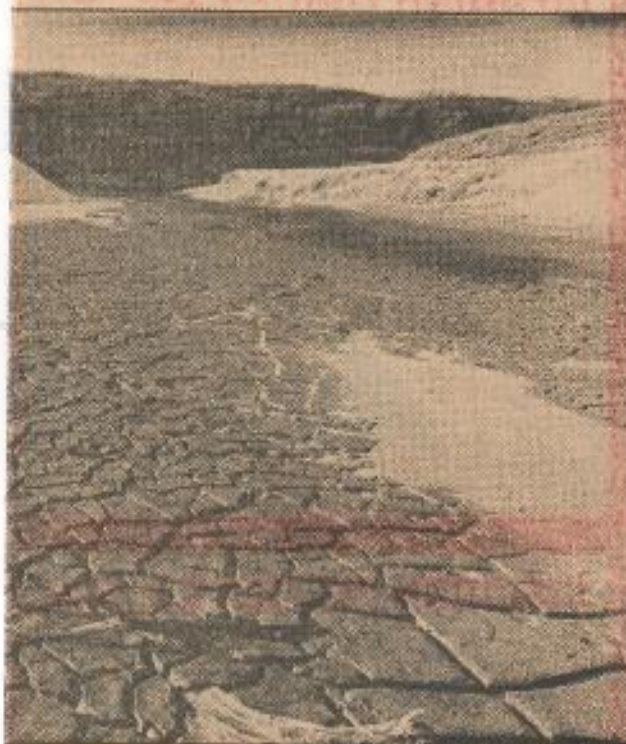


those shells wash up this far?" I asked.
 "They didn't wash up," he answered. "Look at the boulder."

Embedded in the sandstone were thousands of the tiny shells, deposited in the sandstone thousands, millions of years ago, only now being released onto the beach.

The wind makes a special magic here because it keeps sweeping the sand clean, forming it into graceful ripples, hollowing it delicately from under boulders, building it into artistic shapes

ehua's plight linger



Advertiser photo by Gregory Yamamoto

calabash of Ho'olehua overflow again.

From Hawaiian Home Lands at Mo'omomi, our walk Sunday took us into the heart of Moloka'i's largest landowner, the west-end domain of Moloka'i Ranch.

On the first stretch of the day, we made like beachcombers, scouring the long beaches and sand dunes west of Mo'omomi for washed-ashore souvenirs. Our prizes were two large glass floaters that had broken loose from some Japanese fisherman's nets.

The sand dunes, with their ever-changing,

Too late Auntie Harriet remembered that one must not drive at night with pork in the car. Sure enough, the car stalled on a dark road.

"Throw out the pig," said Auntie Rose.

"No," said Auntie Harriet, "let's just throw out the head. Nobody likes the head."

They threw out the head and the Model A started right up only to get stuck in a low area where there's a water trough for the cattle.

"Throw out the tail this time," said Auntie Rose.

Auntie Harriet pulled and pulled until she pulled off the tail and threw it out. The Model A started off again while Auntie Harriet threw grass under the wheels.

They arrived at Kawakui all muddy but with most of the pig for the Molokai paddlers who won the race.

And here we are also, camped out under the klawe, with only the ocean to bathe in, fresh fish for supper and the wind whipping the paper in my typewriter.

Tomorrow: A long, hot hike to Hale o Lono.

wind-shaped patterns, are truly one of nature's gifts and were covered in many places with the rare hinahina vine with its distinctive silver hue.

"Ameron wanted to do some sand mining here," said our resident archaeologist, Glenn Nanod, "but they were stopped because of the many archaeological sites here." He went on to say that paleontologists from the Smithsonian Institution have expressed an interest in studying the site.

From the dunes, we went overland, a steady climb that took us past footstep petroglyphs chiseled into the stone long ago, over and through the hot and dusty pastures of Moloka'i Ranch, where the ranch's Santa Gertrudis cattle share the rough terrain with axis deer, wild turkey and pheasant, and finally down to Ilio Point, where we washed off the heat and dust in a sparkling cove.

Ilio Point is the site of a former Coast Guard station. It is state land now, under the management of the Department of Land and Natural Resources. "Danger — Keep Out" signs warn of unexploded ordnance in the area.

"The ordnance should be cleared away and they should make a state park here," said OHA Trustee Walter Ritte. "Moloka'i has no state park near the ocean, and Ilio Point would make an excellent fishing and recreational area," he added.

After spending some time basking near the water, with the a'ama crabs our only company, we made our way down the coast one more mile to Kawakui, our Sunday night stop. We had walked 15 miles. It felt like 1,500.

Kawakui was purchased from Moloka'i Ranch some years ago by the Louisiana Land and Exploration Co. Louisiana Land now wants to develop a multimillion-dollar resort-condominium project here. Many Moloka'i residents don't want it.

More tomorrow.

Sunday

The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser

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moloka

Northern coast mariner style a journey to beauty, history

By Stephen K. Morse

Special to The Advertiser

PELEKUNU VALLEY — The people of Waimea on the Big Island often refer to their home as "God's Country." If it is, the backside of Moloka'i, its northern coast, is "Heaven on Earth," especially when the weather is just right.

Today, on the seventh day of Moloka'i Style, it is perfect — clear skies and a relatively calm sea.

We are fortunate. When the weather is bad, as it was only two days ago, it can be hellish.

Our flotilla of three canoes, three boats and a rubber Zodiac, sailed from Halawa for an overnight stop in Pelekunu at about 8 a.m., loaded with equipment, men, women and children.

The paddlers of Mana'e Canoe Club led the way out of the rough Halawa Harbor in their racing canoes. From the shore we could hear shouts of exhilaration as they paddled up and over the oncoming swells. It was their first time paddling the backside.

Once outside, we began alternating paddlers, diving off the boats into the dark, blue water and swimming a short distance to meet the canoe for the change.

I took my turn in the num-

Molokai Style is the latest Honolulu Advertiser-sponsored trek around an island. Groups previously have hiked around Hawaii, Lanai, Tahiti, Moorea and Maui. This time, Hawaiian activists and Molokai residents join Advertiser hikers for a 10-day trip around the island. Reports from two perspectives are presented — one by Advertiser columnist Bob Krauss and the other by Stephen Morse, a part-Hawaiian and writer-in-residence for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Some paddle, some swim ashore to Wailau Valley after the first leg of the excursion-by-canoe. Says Columnist Krauss: "The ocean is such a busy, churning, refreshing place when you are part of it."

Photo for the Advertiser
by Tom Coffman



See Molokai on Page A-7

Hawaii Report

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Prepared by the staff of The Honolulu Advertiser September 5, 1982 A-3

style

Migrants to Wailau Valley brave waves to enter Eden

By Bob Krauss
Advertiser Columnist

PELEKUNU VALLEY — Our voyage by outrigger canoe up the cliff-bound backside of Molokai began this morning in the gut.

It's a tense, nervous feeling

that kills the appetite.

It started to build last night before dusk when we all stood in a huge circle around the graceful canoes while the kupuna (elders) prayed for our safety.

For the ocean can be savage as well as serene.

Two days ago, the swells were running 12 feet on the North Coast and the surf was so high no canoes could leave Halawa Valley, the jumping off place.

Another thing: Nobody on Molokai can remember when this happened last; three outriggers, four escort boats and 48 people, including two naked children, migrating to Pelekunu Valley.

That's the word, migration. We formed a human chain from the beach to a 24-foot fishing boat in the bay to load our possessions packed in brown and green plastic rubbish bags.

The canoes launched through the surf at 8 a.m.

Then we waded out to the escorts and pounded into the ocean. The cliffs of Molokai stood on guard down the coast, all in a row, like tall, majestic sentinels.

I immediately began counting waterfalls, ribbons of lace cascading down the raw, rust cliffs.

After 20 minutes, a canoe came along side. Mervin Dudoit, coach of the Mana'e Canoe Club, shouted across the water, "Bob, get in and paddle."

I hadn't had the courage to try, not on that heaving, open



See Old on Page A-7

stems, and

Old ways, new voyagers

from page A-3

ocean. But Mervin took it out of my hands. So I plunged overboard and scrambled into the empty number two seat.

"Hey, I thought you was a old man," said number three paddler, a Molokai teenager.

Bless him. There is no better way to spur on a 58-year-old boy. I caught the stroke, put my head down and held it.

Lord, what a marvelous machine is an outrigger canoe

when every paddle hits the water and pulls in perfect rhythm and the power surges up into the seat of your pants.

The ocean is such a busy, churning, refreshing place when you are part of it.

We arrived at Wailau Valley in one hour for a visit. The canoes ran up on the beach while the other people swam ashore.

Forty-six arms lifted the lean hulls and placed them tenderly on driftwood blocks

above the high water line.

Exaltation had replaced apprehension. Shouting, laughing, our 48 migrants scattered over the valley like a covey of excited quail.

It's so big it swallowed them in a few minutes. Now I believe that several thousand Hawaiians could have survived in the four-mile deep valley with its 30-foot-wide, fresh-water stream.

Since the big tidal wave of 1946, the old families like Naki have moved out.

But we found seven plastic and bamboo shelters above a rocky beach under spiny hala clinging to a cliff soaring to the ridge top.

You want to believe this.

Thurston Twigg-Smith walked up a stone-lined path to one of the shelters in this isolated Eden to be greeted by a muscular brown-skinned man dressed only in shorts.

"May I serve you coffee or tea?" he asked with aplomb that belongs in the court of St. James. His name is Kauai Nao and he is the unofficial mayor of Wailau.

"I'll have tea, please," said the astounded publisher of The Advertiser.

"Would you like sugar and cream?"

"Cream, please."

Kauai offered me a choice of three kinds of coffee. It turns out he's been spending his

Molokai coastal style

from page A-3

ber two seat on one of the canoes for the last stretch to Wailau Valley, our first stop.

The canoes, fitted with their brand new canvases, were working perfectly. In the distance, we could see the Kalaupapa peninsula and the lighthouse at its tip.

In what seemed like no time at all, we were gliding into the bay at Wailau. The valley's beauty and history brought back the haunting melody and lyrics of a Brothers Cazimero song.

It goes, "These hidden valleys have a story to tell us

Throw back your arms and fly through the air."

It took us approximately one hour to reach Wailau by sea. If we had gone by foot, we would have had to start last night.

sion," he replied.

Fred, being the fisherman that he is, recalled the huge ulua that swam into the bay and up the river in search of the tasty o'opu (a fresh water fish related to the goby species).

"I remember one o'opu so big I could almost put my fist in its mouth," he said as he enjoyed some liquid refreshment.

As we left Wailau, a small twister sent sand flying along the beach. The wind was picking up.

For a while, the sheer cliffs along the coast to Pelekunu kept us hypnotized until a wave slapped the side of our boat and jolted us back to reality, as if the ocean were saying, "I'm still here."

valleys like Wailau, Halawa and Pelekunu once had sizable populations which primarily cultivated taro and fished the bays and beyond.

Fred DeMello of Halawa, who skippered one of our escort boats, and Raymond Naki, a member of the canoe club whose grandfather lived in Wailau, told of how the people used jackasses to carry bags of kalo from the mauka terraces to the shoreline. There the bags were loaded on sampans for shipment to Kalaupapa.

Raymond's family once had much land in the valley. "We still have some land in Wailau and Pelekunu," he told us as we sat on the beach in front of the bamboo and canvas shelter of Kau'i Na'o'o, a school bus driver on Moloka'i who has spent every summer in Wailau since he was a boy of five years old.

Much of the valley is now owned by the Brown Estate. Raymond at first had difficulty explaining how his family had come to lose its land holdings in the valley. He struggled with the words, but with a little help from his friends, he remembered them.

"That's it, adverse posses-

"The place has changed since we left," said Zennie Sawyer after we had beached our canoes and unloaded all our gear at Pelekunu, our overnight stop.

When I asked how, she told me that with the heavy rain earlier in the week, the river had changed the shape of the land.

Zennie, her husband Richard, and their five children, the youngest, a boy less than a year old, live in Pelekunu. For the past four years, they have cut logs and hauled in plywood and tin roofing to build a house on the slopes of the east ridge of the valley, out near the middle of the bay.

Just below on the rocky shoreline, Richard has strung a kaka line to catch ulua. Near the house, he and the family have opened up small taro patches and gardens.

Richard, an old acquaintance, was once a flight steward for United Airlines and ran his own carpet-cleaning business on Oahu.

He had also been jailed for six months at the Halawa correctional center for trespassing on Kaho'olawe.

The Sawyer family is returning to Pelekunu after an absence of five days. I have not seen them in four years.

Join in Wailau Valley

"Summer homes" on the beach in Wailau Valley; Columnist Krauss expresses "fascination by the variety of adaptation exhibited by these Hawaiian beachcombers in constructing their lean-tos."

Photo by
Tom Goffman



summers in Wailau Valley since he was six and is noted for his hospitality.

I was fascinated by the variety of adaptation exhibited by these Hawaiian beachcombers in constructing their lean-tos.

Lawrence Joao, a grandfather, has a snug, small nest with a low roof built on rock walls. Gas lanterns, spotless, faded clothes and fishing gear hang from the bamboo rafters.

The floor is tight-packed sand and pebbles. There's a spray of yellow ginger stuck in a wine bottle. (Kauai has a spray of white ginger in a Coffee-mate jar sitting on his

kitchen counter made of two hatch covers which washed ashore.

Higher up lives Joao's daughter, Vanessa, and her husband Mike McVay. Their place is done in Robinson Crusoe Deluxe, a split level shack behind a flourishing taro patch.

I noticed a Betty Crocker cookbook and asked if it contains any recipes useful for Wailau.

"Actually, it does," said Vanessa. "It tells how to do things from scratch like canning fruits and vegetables and how to make white sauce."

You have to remember that the new crop of young subsistence-economy converts are city kids who must relearn the old ways.

While I was talking to the new population of Wailau Valley, a Kenai helicopter brought in the Molokai kupuna to tell about old days at Wailau.

Then we loaded up again and headed for Pelekunu Valley which is 16 waterfalls from Halawa.

(Tomorrow in The Advertiser: Pelekunu and Kalaupapa.)

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FOCUS



molokai style

Molokai Style is the latest Honolulu Advertiser-sponsored trek around an island. Groups previously have hiked around Hawaii, Lanai, Tahiti, Moorea and Maui. This time, Hawaiian activists and Molokai residents join landowners, business figures and Advertiser hikers for a 10-day trip around the island. Reports from two perspectives are presented — one by Advertiser columnist Bob Krauss and the other by Stephen Morse, a part-Hawaiian and writer-in-residence for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. These stories were written Monday night at Halena Beach.

Moonlight and a b —politics, Molokai

By Stephen K. Morse
Special to The Advertiser

HALENA BEACH — Moloka'i Ranch, the island's largest landowner, is no longer just a cattle operation. It has diversified its interests now. Among its interests is the real estate business.

Over 10 years ago, it sold approximately 6,000 acres of land on the west end of the island to the Louisiana Land and Exploration Co., which formed a subsidiary called the Kaluakoi Corp. The Sheraton Moloka'i Hotel and the adjacent condominiums on Papohaku Beach represent Kaluakoi's first increment in its long-range development plans.

Kaluakoi and its joint venture partner, Kam & Associates, a contracting firm, have now applied for a special management area (SMA) permit from Maui County to construct a second resort-condominium complex at Kawakiu Beach, just north of the Sheraton Moloka'i and the site of our second overnight stop on Moloka'i Style.

Some of the residents of Moloka'i oppose the development at Kawakiu. One of the

ing party, and afterwards we gathered on the beach for a moonlight session on land politics, Moloka'i style.

"The site needs to be tested," said our walking archaeologist, Glenn Nanod, in reference to the archaeological significance of Kawakiu. "The developer hired an archaeological consultant from Kaua'i to do a survey, but they missed many sites." He pointed to a location mauka of the beach where he knew of a burial cave. He went on to chastise the consulting firm for what he politely called "non-standard archaeological behavior."

Emmett Aluli, a practicing physician on Moloka'i in addition to his work with the Ohana, added that their contested case hearing against Kaluakoi's application for an SMA was the first time the Society of Hawaiian Archaeologists had publicly criticized an independent archaeological survey.

"Economics," said Colette Machado, the Alu Like organization's representative on Moloka'i, when asked by a member of the group how Kaluakoi's application had been approved by the Maui County Planning

our walk to end of the the 13th fa golf course sault on th ties behind. luas in the lieving" site

Back do Glenn Nanc (hill) right c a large heia military lev form for an was conduct

Papohaku longest of Hawaiian c mining at th was ruled ill suit filed by tion in the n

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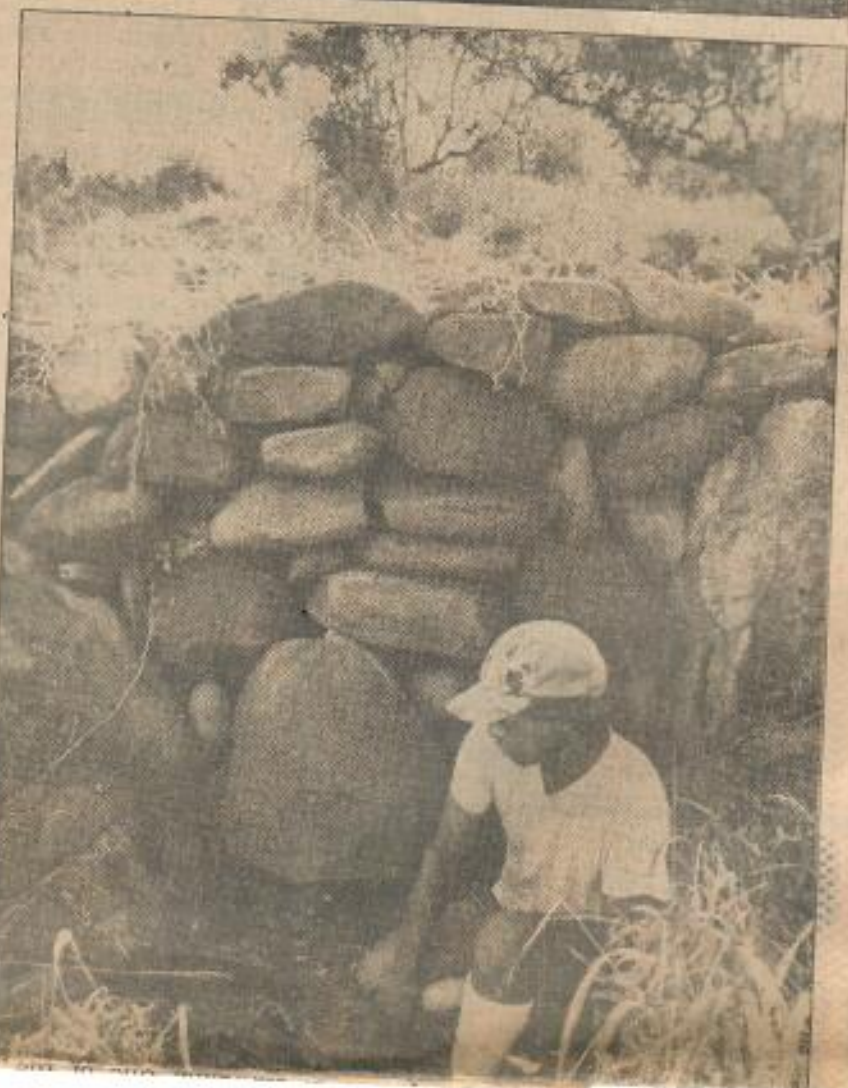
beach ai style

our walk to Hale o Lono on the southwest end of the island. Our course took us onto the 13th fairway of the Sheraton Moloka'i golf course, where we made a frontal assault on the green and the restroom facilities behind. After three days of digging our luas in the bushes, the restroom was a "relieving" site for some.

Back down towards Papohaku Beach, Glenn Nanod pointed out a distinctive pu'u (hill) right on the beach. "It was the site of a large heiau. Sometime during the '60s, the military leveled it and built a viewing platform for amphibious and air maneuvers it was conducting at Papohaku," he said.

Papohaku Beach is, perhaps, one of the longest of white sand beaches in the Hawaiian chain. HC&D conducted sand mining at the beach for some time until it was ruled illegal in a classic environmental suit filed by the Life of the Land organization in the mid-'70s.

During the sand-mining, trucks hauled the sand from Papohaku to Hale o Lono, our destination for the day, where it was shipped to Oahu. To get there, our guide



Must show valid Hawaii driver's license or equivalent identification for proof of eligibility.

Maui Marriott
RESORT

resort destination while you save money at Hawaii's newest

F

Names and Faces F2
Comics F4
Classified ads F5-12

FOCUS/exploring

Molokai



now applied for a special management area (SMA) permit from Maui County to construct a second resort-condominium complex at Kawakui Beach, just north of the Sheraton Molokai and the site of our second overnight stop on Molokai Style.

Some of the residents of Molokai oppose the development at Kawakui. One of the most vocal and active groups against the project is Hui Alaloe, a loose-knit organization of residents whose founders included OHA Trustee Walter Ritte, Protect Kahoolawe Ohana leader Eminent Atuli, and Judy Napoleon, a community worker on the island.

Through the efforts of Hui Alaloe, which means group of trails, and with the guidance of its kupuna advisers, public access to Kawakui Beach was reopened in 1976 after years of being closed by Molokai Ranch. Their efforts included a protest march on the main road near Maunaloa to the beach, and negotiations with county and Molokai Ranch officials.

Last night at Kawakui, Hui Alaloe hosted a pa'ina (small dinner party) for our travel-

molokai style

Molokai Style is the latest Honolulu

Hawaiian Archaeologists had publicly criticized an independent archaeological survey.

"Economics," said Colette Machado, the Alii Like organization's representative on Molokai, when asked by a member of the group how Kahua's application had been approved by the Maui County Planning Commission. "Del Monte was phasing out its pine-apple operations in Maunaloa, and environmental data we presented at the public hearings against the application, the commission felt the resort-condominium project was needed to boost Molokai's economy."

The consensus of the Molokai residents present was that their legal battle to stop the development will continue and if anything, Kawakui should become part of a wilderness park.

We slept on the beach during the night. We decided to leave the shelter of the kiawe trees to the centipedes, which made frequent appearances in and around our sleeping bags.

This morning, despite knees, ankles, and feet that needed overhauling, we started



arriving at the beach for some time until it was ruled illegal in a classic environmental suit filed by the Life of the Land organization in the mid-'70s.

During the sand-mining, trucks hauled the sand from Papohaku to Hale o Lono, our destination for the day, where it was shipped to Cahu. To get there, we walked Molokai Ranch's jeep roads to Kaupooa, where we made a rest stop at the ranch's guest quarters for members of its private hunting and fishing club, and then to La'au Point. There the jeep roads ended, so, for the next several hours, we had to make, like a'ama crabs, hugging the coastline, scrambling over the large boulders along the rocky coast looking for where the road would start again.

When we finally found the road and reached Hale o Lono, we were told we would be staying overnight at Halena Beach, another mile or so to the east.

At that point, members of the group suggested that I retract a statement I had made in an earlier article about this hike not being a test of physical endurance. My body couldn't agree with them more.

Archaeologist Glenn Nanod
Above, some of the hikers of
the Sheraton Molokai's golf

resort destination while you
save money at Hawaii's newest

Maui Marriott
RESORT

FOCUS/exploring

The Honolulu Advertiser
Wednesday, September 1, 1982



molokai style

Molokai Style is the latest Honolulu

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Photos by Tom Coffman

Archaeologist Glenn Nanod inspects an old home site at Kawakui. Above, some of the hikers find easy going on the 13th fairway of the Sheraton Molokai's golf course.

Respect grows when

By Bob Krauss
Advertiser Columnist

HALENA — It's beginning to work, the concept that people who walk together learn about one another and build up understanding, respect and even admiration.

But it isn't easy. Understanding and respect are built on sunburn and blisters. It doesn't happen in a day. That's probably why Molokai Style, this hike around the Friendly Island, is only now beginning to accomplish that purpose.

It began Sunday night in the lamplight under a kiawe tree on Kawakui Beach.

Nearly two dozen people sat on the sand in a circle. Most of them are young and part-Hawaiian. About the only haoles there were Thurston Twigg-Smith, publisher of The Advertiser, and myself.

That's the major limitation of Molokai Style so far. The establishment haoles of this island have not raised any blisters with us or gotten any sunburn.

These young Hawaiians have. Monday night they told us what Kawakui Beach means to them. It's a Molokai "Wounded Knee," the local Waiahole-Waikane controversy, the rallying point.

The beach was shut off from access until a group of Hawaiians marched there from Moomomi several years ago. They were organized by an activist group called Hui Alalao.

Under that kiawe tree, Twigg and I got both barrels from Hui Alalao's most articulate spokesperson, Colette Machado. Then we got it from their intellectual leader, Dr. Emmett Alull.

The message is that Hui Alalao wants Kawakui Beach to remain as it is, not to be the anchor of a condominium development that is making its way through the Maui County bu-



A budding ohana, Molokai Style: morning prayer at Kawakui.

reaucracy.

We talked for a long time. Twigg said the best way to preserve a historic place like Kawakui is to convince a developer it is in his economic interest to do so.

The Kawakui issue did not get solved. But something happened. Several layers of suspicion were removed. We all understood a little better how the

others felt.

The next day I learned more about Molokai than I ever knew before.

Take Walter Ritte, one of Molokai's leading activists, trustee of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, a leader of Hui Alalao. He's a descendant of Kipikane, the daughter of Kamehameha I who married rancher John Parker.

Kipikane means "The Rebel." One

of the Parker girls married a Hawaiian and was disowned by her father. She doesn't even have a tombstone.

"The Purdys came from that line," said Walter as we strode along the Molokai red dirt trail through the kiawe toward Laau Point. "They were cowboys, hunters.

"I've hunted since I was 12." Hunting on Molokai means deer

suspicion fades

And most of the deer are on Molokai Ranch land. Hunting Molokai Ranch deer is poaching unless you have permission, and Walter seldom bothered to get permission in the days he hunted for a living.

"How did you avoid the Molokai Ranch enforcers?" asked one of the hikers.

"That's half the fun," said Walter. "I've hunted right under their noses. I love it. I go where the deer go." He also goes where the action is in the Hawaiian movement.

He's a mover, a driver who understands how to get things done, how to make things work, someone who has little patience with bureaucracy and a lot of understanding about people.

Emmett Aluli is another sort. He's a young medical doctor who wore a bathing suit and bare feet (except for go-aheads over cliffs) during 19 miles of hiking from Kawakiu past Hale o Lono to Halena.

He told me his story while we were walking under a blazing sun, dodging rocks in the road and kicking up dust.

"I was doing work in New Mexico, outreach," he explained. "It was natural for me to come back and work among the Hawaiians.

"I decided to pick either Ka'u on Hawaii, Hana on Maui or Molokai in which to practice (all rural areas). Molokai really struck me because of its clarity. People were developing a life-style of subsistence off the land which is very Hawaiian.

"I think Waihole Waikane was a social reason for protest. Molokai is the cultural reason. There was so much to learn from the kupunas and the brothers.

"I came for three or four years and I've stayed for seven or eight."

Tomorrow: 25 miles to One All Park.

Ancient Molokai Graves Desecrated, Aluli Says

Molokai police are investigating a complaint that a bulldozer desecrated and disinterred an ancient Hawaiian gravesite Monday on state Sen. Wadsworth Yee's Kawela Plantation housing development.

A complaint was filed by Dr. Emmett Aluli of Kako'o Kawela (Support Kawela) with the Molokai police after the remains of from three to eight skeletons were unearthed Monday in the Kawela area, about three miles east of Kaunakakai.

A spokesman for the construction company working on the site declined comment on the complaint yesterday, but did say the bones had not been moved from the area.

The Hawaii Revised Statutes prohibit the desecration and disinterment of human remains, the former considered a misdemeanor and the latter a violation.

MARSHALL WEISLER, an archaeologist with the Bishop Museum who is conducting an archeological investigation of portions of the 6,000-acre site, said earlier this week the bones appear to be prehistoric.

Weisler said he and his staff had

walked over the area at least 20 times since undertaking an investigation of the site last year. The survey was arranged for by Yee, R-6th Dist. (Manoa-Waikiki), after residents voiced concern about damage to historic landmarks. Some residents have banded together to fight the project altogether.

"The burials were in sand and there were absolutely no surface indications of sub-surface burials," Weisler said. "It is impossible to tell what's underground if there's no surface indication—and there was none in this case."

The archaeological investigation has identified 180 historical sites on 1,200 of the 6,000 acres studied so far, Weisler said. Weisler said house sites, what appears to be a heiau and other remnants of the ancient Hawaiians have been recorded.

Yee is proposing to develop 210 agricultural subdivision lots, each a minimum of two acres, with the rest of the property to remain in open space and agriculture use. The lots, many of which reportedly have been sold already, sell for \$100,000 or more.

Molokai

By Bob Krauss
Advertiser Columnist

A journey on foot and by outrigger canoe around Molokai will start Aug. 28 from an ancient makahiki ground above the Kalaupapa leprosy settlement.

It will be the first expedition of its kind around Molokai in modern times.

Participants in this unique adventure will include activist and political and establishment Hawaiians, officials of the Molokai Ranch and some of The Advertiser group who have already hiked around Hawaii, Lanai, Tahiti, Moorea and Maui.

This expedition will be called "Molokai Style" and will be hosted by residents of the Friendly Isle and sponsored by Advertiser publisher Thurston Twigg-Smith.

We met recently on Molokai and agreed that our purpose will be to tell the story of the island, to bring its diverse people together and to have fun.

One unusual feature of the trip is

trying to bring Hawaiians and haoles together.

Also on the list are Dr. Charles Judd, active in community work and a veteran hiker, and James Morgan, another "missionary."

Molokai Ranch will be represented at least part of the way by Phil Spalding, president; Sam Cooke, executive vice president; and Aka Hodgins, manager.

There already have been some interesting exchanges. At our Molokai meeting, Spalding asked outspoken Colette Machado, employment and training coordinator for Alu Lake on Molokai, what she thinks of him.

She said she thinks of him as a big landowner who does not have enough concern for Molokai. Spalding disputed this and gave examples of what he's done for Molokai. The exchange ended in smiles, if not

agreement, and Colette complimented him for his courage in coming to the meeting.

Aluli was concerned that I might write a book about the trip, apparently under the assumption that books make a lot of money. I said I had no plans to do a book about the expedition.

There was concern about how Morse's stories would be edited. Twigg-Smith said they would be edited the same as mine.

I told everybody that the report will be difficult for both Morse and myself — that it was impossible to get down but a fraction of the complicated interaction taking place right now at the meeting.

The hardest trail for all of us to find will be the one that leads Molokai into the future. But think of the fun we'll have along the way.

— from the land and sea

molokai style

ing three outriggers to carry us along Molokai's rugged windward coast where we will visit Halawa and Pelekunu valleys as well as Kalaupapa.

Dr. Emmett Aluli, a leader of Hui Alaloa and Save Kahoolawe Ohana, said he will hike at least part of the way. We don't know how many Hawaiians will go besides Emmett and Walter. That's up to them and their groups.

Twigg-Smith has invited Kenneth Brown, part-Hawaiian developer and former legislator, because he has a foot in both camps and is

A story is waiting to be told

agreed that our purpose will be to tell the story of the island, to bring its diverse people together and to have fun.

One unusual feature of the trip is that it will be reported by haoles and Hawaiians side by side.

I'll write about what happens as I have the other Advertiser-sponsored hikes. Beside my stories will appear those of Steve Morse, part-Hawaiian consultant and writer under contract to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Our purpose is not to compete with each other but to offer readers two views of what promises to be a fascinating experience in informal hooponopono.

Nobody has attempted this kind of journalism since the Pacific Commercial Advertiser began publication in both English and Hawaiian in 1856.

It will be a real challenge because the Molokai Ranch people and activist Hawaiians frequently have found themselves at opposite ends of controversies. The fact that both sides are willing to walk together is a credit to both.

Everyone acted the same way when asked to come along. First: "I can see a lot of problems." Next: "You know, that's really an exciting idea."

One of the first to accept was Walter Ritte, longtime leader of Hawaiian causes and now Office of Hawaiian Affairs trustee for Molokai.

But he insisted that the hike not be catered by Gordon Morse as other Advertiser-sponsored hikes have been. "We want the people of Molokai to be involved in this," he said.

So the camping places will be arranged by Molokai residents including people from Molokai Ranch. Walter has been the sparkplug.

The Maneae Canoe Club is ready-

A story is waiting to be told

By Stephen K. Morse

Special to *The Advertiser*

What you might have here is a plot for a great disaster story.

The plot includes a couple of major landowners and developers from Molokai. Add several residents who have actively opposed projects developed or being developed by them. Throw in two writers (one haole, the other part-Hawaiian), a photographer and the publisher of *The Honolulu Advertiser*; mix and send them on an excursion around the Friendly Island on foot and canoe.

Just the logistics alone for creating such a story would drive any sane person to the brink of a flying leap off the Kaiapapa lookout.

Instead, you just might have a story about Molokai's past, present and future as seen and told by those who live, love and make the critical decisions on Molokai.

"Molokai Style" defies definition. Ask any of Molokai's approximately 7,000 residents what it means and you're likely to get as many different answers. For our purposes, it's a loose, laid back, anything-goes-way of life which only works because of mutual respect, sharing and cooperation among the people who live there.

"Molokai Style" is also the name of this story, which begins Aug. 26 when 15 to 20 people from different backgrounds and points of view will leave the ancient makahiki grounds located on the north-central side of Molokai for a 10-day sojourn around the island.

The story will be written from two perspectives, this writer's and that of Bob Krauss, who developed the idea. Underwriting the project is Bob's boss, Thurston Twigg-Smith, who is a participant on this first-ever journey and may also become a central character in the story.

Other characters include Phil Spalding and Aka

Hodgins of Molokai Ranch, one of the largest landowners on the island; Water Ritte, Molokai resident and OHA trustee; Emmett Aluli, a practicing physician on Molokai and leader of the Protect Kaho'olawe Oahana; and Kenny Brown, former state senator, whose family owns land in the remote northern valley of Pelekunu where Ritte and his family are attempting to recreate an alternative lifestyle based on traditional Hawaiian values and customs.

How the story develops and ends remains to be seen.

But the tone was set at a meeting held in the Molokai Ranch board room in Kaunakakai on May 23. The meeting was arranged to inform community residents and participants about the purposes of the project and to talk about logistical support, all of which will be provided by Molokai residents and organizations, such as canoe clubs and Molokai Ranch. Instead, it mostly turned out to be a battle of mental wits between some of the participants who occupy different places among the social-economic-political spectrum.

Several community residents expressed concern about the kind of publicity and impact that would be generated and spent some time grilling Krauss and Twigg-Smith about their motives for initiating such an idea.

Then they turned their attention to Spalding and Hodgins and particularly Molokai Ranch involvement in the recent controversial decision by the Maui Planning Commission to allow resort-condominium development at Kawakii Beach on Molokai's west side.

What ensued was a lively exchange, especially between Spalding and Colette Machado, a representative of Alu Like organization on Molokai. It was a duel of sharp tongues, a thrust there, parry here, and in the end, an appropriate touche, with Machado telling Spalding, in very earthy terms, that he showed a lot of courage.

If discussion at the meeting is any indication of what will take place on the trail, Molokai Style will be a unique and exciting story about the people and land of Molokai.



Morse

Another Leaflet Warns Tourists

By Kathy Titchen

Star-Bulletin Writer

Unsigned leaflets warning tourists to stay away from Hawaii have appeared again in Waikiki — and on the West Coast.

Outlining the failures of state and federal governments to return lands to Hawaiian natives, the leaflets urge tourists to understand and support the Hawaiians' cause.

A Kailua woman, Mary Ann Knerr, said leaflets were being passed out on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, where her daughter is a student.

ANOTHER OAHU RESIDENT, Mary White, wrote to the Star-Bulletin enclosing a copy of the same leaflet, saying it had been handed to a friend from Vancouver, Canada, while the friend was visiting in Waikiki.

John Simpson, president of the Hawaii Visitors' Bureau, said the leaflets were called to the HVB's attention last month.

"They first started to show up in Los Angeles Airport," Simpson said. "They've been distributed on the beach here (at Waikiki) too, but not in large numbers."

In March 1980, leaflets signed only with the name "Ohana Makaala Kupuna and the Aboriginal Hawaiians" were distributed in Waikiki, upsetting government and tourist officials because of the tone and the fact that nobody could identify the Ohana as a known Hawaiian group.

THOSE LEAFLETS SEEMED to be the work of John Kainoa, a Molokai fisherman. Aside from Kainoa, who calls himself president of the Ohana, the members, if there are any, aren't known.

His name and address are on this year's version of the leaflets.

Kainoa couldn't be reached for comment. According to newspaper stories that appeared when the leaflets first were distributed, he lives in Halawa Valley without electricity or telephone.

The newest leaflet, printed on long white paper, contains an outline of Hawaiians' grievances against the state and federal government and the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

IT INCLUDES THE sentence that was most upsetting last year to the tourist industry, and which brought forth an investigation by police: "After May we can not guarantee any tourist's safety."

This year's leaflet follows the same format, but the date of the ultimatum has been changed to May 1981. This time John Kainoa is identified as president of the Ohana, and lists his post office box in Kaunakakai as a contact address.

"After May, 1981. We want all tourists to bypass Hawaii," the leaflet reads further. It goes on to acknowledge, "Yet as American citizens you have the full rights to come to Hawaii after May, but after May we cannot guarantee any tourist's safety. Our younger Hawaiian generation is very, very restless."

The last line reads, "Please Reprint in Your Local Newspaper."

Kalaupapa residents tell own story on TV

By Peter Rosegg
Advertiser Editorial Writer

Some of the most moving moments you are likely to spend before your television set this year could come on May 8 if you watch "Kalaupapa: The Refuge," a one-hour documentary produced by San Francisco's public television station, KQED.

The program premiered there April 13 to record-high ratings and enthusiastic reviews. It will likely soon be shown nationwide.

Most striking to people in Hawaii familiar with the story of Kalaupapa, may be the amazing courage of the leprosy victims who agreed to be interviewed and photographed for the documentary.

KALAUPAPA, after all, is synonymous with seclusion. As the program's title suggests, the nature of the settlement changed with the advent of sulfone drugs in the 1940s from a prison where hapless sufferers were left to die into a refuge for those whose banishment and disfigurement made them reluctant, even fearful, of returning to their old homes and haunts.

If they wish to, of course, patients now travel outside Kalaupapa and a few have even become public figures. Two of the best known appear in the program.

Richard Marks, the honorary sheriff, unofficial historian and leading guide for settlement visitors, is not badly disfigured, as he says himself in the interviews.

The other familiar face is that of Bernard Punikaia, chairman of the Kalaupapa Patients Advisory Council and spokesman for the Hale Mohalu Ohana. For Punikaia, who entered the settlement at age six before drugs could arrest disfigurement, the experience of being seen on television by thousands, and

eventually millions, of people is at least not new.

In his own way he appears to have overcome whatever shyness or embarrassment his first ventures into the public limelight must have brought.

BUT THE OTHER half dozen or so people who are interviewed at length

*"It is an event
that must be lived,
even if it is on TV"*

or seen going about their lives at Kalaupapa (including at the annual Lions Club Christmas party) are strangers to most people in Hawaii and certainly to viewers across the country.

For most of them, the decision to be interviewed — to come out of seclusion before millions of people — must have been a difficult one. It showed courage, determination and perhaps even a little pride to counter 100 years of shame and sadness.

A sensitive interviewer and camera crew may have made it easier, but it is impossible to diminish the bravery of the act.

Each of those who agreed to be interviewed may have had different reasons or motives. But for a general motivation, the Rev. David Kaupu, chairman of the former Kalaupapa National Historical Park Advisory Commission, may have put it best.

As he said at the first local screening of the documentary several weeks ago, "They did it because they wanted to show the world they are human beings."

LEPROSY IN HAWAII is never without political aspects. The political issues of Hale Mohalu and the future of Kalaupapa are not avoided in the program. But the theme is one of wounded humanity.

Even for those familiar and sympathetic with the story it is hard to imagine being harshly separated, often as a young child, from home and family. These victims were sent to a strange and horrid place which was, if anything, worse than the whispers one heard about it.

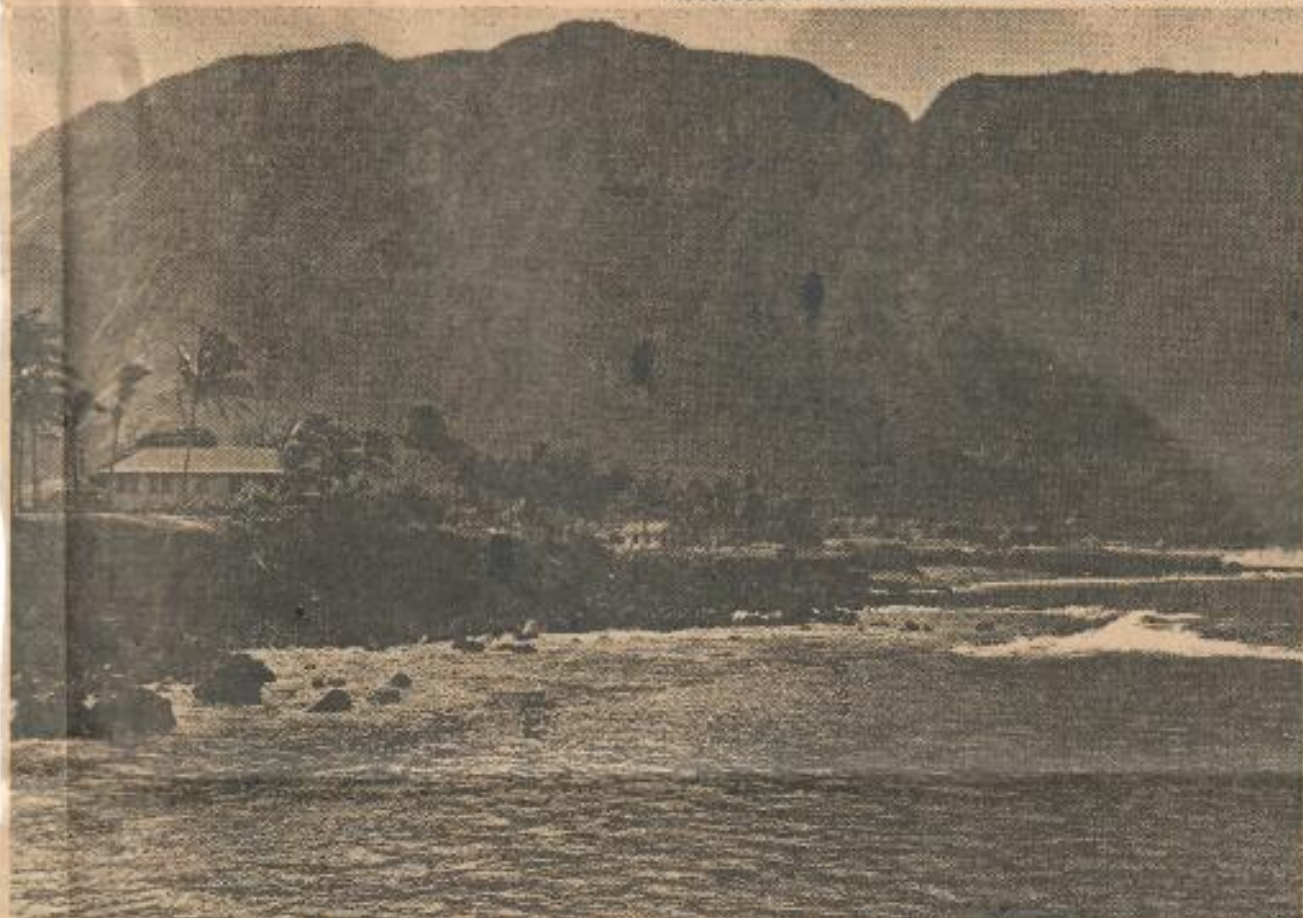
Most of the patients remaining at Kalaupapa were sent there before sulfone drugs were available. On arrival they faced the prospect of a short life of increasing disability and disfigurement, followed by a painful death far from loved ones. For those now living the drugs stopped, but could never repair, the devastation of the disease.

But with little melodrama and less self-pity the patients talk simply but movingly about their early years and their lives today. These are stories of lost youth, immediate separation from new-born children and the philosophical and religious acceptance of an unexplainably heavy burden to bear in life.

In some cases the patients themselves fight back tears as they talk about the early years. In other cases a self-mocking humor that is so typical of the island style gives great dignity to circumstances that most would consider exasperating beyond endurance.

THE KALAUPAPA settlement is more open to visitors now. Gawking strangers are not so rare there.

Many people who have gone there or who meet people like Punikaia here in Honolulu say they have the experience as they talk to leprosy victims of forgetting the disease and disfigurement and focusing on the person. But television does not allow



Kalaupapa sits on Molokai's Makenalua Peninsula

Advertiser photo by Ronn Jeff

that to happen.

Face to face with another person it would be bad manners, and quite embarrassing, to stare openly at the other person's disfigurement. The television eye, however, is not embarrassed to look at fallen faces, fingerless fists, sinking skin, and the bulky orthopedic sandals patients must wear.

This unique aspect of television gives watching "Kalaupapa: The Refuge," the impact it has. It emphasizes again the courage of those who were willing to speak and be seen so that millions of people across the country would get some insight into one of the most amazing human stories ever experienced.

THE DOCUMENTARY was inspired by "Ma'i Ho'oka'awale: The Separating Sickness." This book is a collection of excerpted interviews with Kalaupapa patients done by

Ted Gugelyk from a questionnaire developed by Gugelyk and Milton Bloombaum, professor of sociology, for a study on the social aspects of leprosy. Gugelyk served as a consultant in the production of the documentary.

Most of the credit for the powerful effect of "Kalaupapa" goes to Pamela Young Vergara, who produced it with Lou DeCosta. She is also the sympathetic interviewer and the narrator of the program.

A proverbial "local-girl made good" (Kalani High School and a year at UH), Vergara got her degrees from San Francisco State University. She was a cultural affairs reporter for KPIX there and as a reporter/anchor for KQED she won an Emmy and other prestigious awards for documentary work. With the completion of "Kalaupapa," she has returned to Honolulu to live.

The program's production as

funded by the Gerbode Foundation, C&H Sugar and members of KQED.

MUCH MORE WILL be said and written about the documentary in the next few weeks. Some will wonder why it was not produced by the local public television station for national distribution. Others will lament that there is not more about the Hale Mohalu controversy . . . or less.

Some will feel that the creation of a national park at Kalaupapa has taken the edge off the worry about the future of the patients there. Others may not be so sure.

Suffice it to say here that the documentary allows an entree into Kalaupapa that very few, including those who have visited for a day, have ever had. It is an event that must be lived, even if it is on television. At last the people of Hawaii will be able to experience it on Friday, May 8 at 9 p.m. on Channel 11.

Military Will Not Remove Its Duds

An offer by the Marine Corps to clear dud ammunition from the state's 261-acre Ilio Point area on Molokai has fallen through, the state Board of Land and Natural Resources learned Friday.

"Higher headquarters vetoed the de-dudding project," said Land Management Administrator James J. Detor.

"It was too good to be true," commented Moses Kealoha, Oahu board member.

The board was delighted with the Marine Corps' offer — presented at a meeting May 9 — because the ordnance has blocked development of Ilio Point for a public recreational area.

Permission was given to the marines to enter the area for the project, which they planned to do as part of a training exercise, and the work began May 14.

But Detor said Friday, "We're back to where we started."

Inouye, Matsunaga Push Kalaupapa Preserve Bill

By David Shapiro
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Hawaii Sens. Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga have thrown their support behind a proposal to turn the Kalaupapa leprosy settlement on Molokai into a national historical preserve.

Inouye and Matsunaga introduced a bill yesterday that would adopt, virtually in full, the recommendations of the Kalaupapa National Historical Park Advisory Commission, a citizens group created by Congress in 1976.

An identical bill passed the House with overwhelming support last week.

Under the plan, nearly 11,000 acres of land and offshore area on the Kalaupapa peninsula would be managed by the National Park Service. Health care for the remaining leprosy patients would remain the responsibility of the State Health Department.

Most of the land included in the historical preserve is owned by the state and would remain in state hands unless exchanges for other federal property could be arranged.

The bill would authorize \$8.8 million to finance restoration and maintenance of historic sites in the park area.

TO PROTECT RESIDENTS, the measure would also:

—Guarantee the 125 leprosy patients still living at Kalaupapa the right to remain for the rest of their lives, with full health care services from the state and full access to fish and wildlife resources on the peninsula.

—Limit the number of visitors to Kalaupapa to 100 a day in order to protect the privacy of residents.

—Create an 11-member advisory commission, including seven leprosy patients to be elected by residents, to make recommendations to the National Park Service on management of the preserve.

"It is important that we take steps to preserve and upgrade the many historic sites on Kalaupapa peninsula, which are seriously deteriorating," Inouye said.

"The measure assures that park operations will not interfere with (residents') lifestyles by giving residents a direct vote in park management."

Matsunaga said the legislation will give "formal recognition to the history of the Kalaupapa settlement."

Kalaupapa Park Gets Preliminary OK

A proposal to establish a Kalaupapa National Historic Park Preserve has received the preliminary approval of the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The bill, introduced by Sen. Spark Matsunaga, would set aside 8,903 acres of land on Molokai, plus 2,000 acres offshore, for protection as a national historic park. It also calls for protecting the lifestyle of the current residents as long as they wish to live in the leprosy settlement, as well as preserving the historic structures and sites on the Kalaupapa Peninsula.

Under the measure, the state Department of Health would continue to provide all necessary medical services to the patients. An 11-member advisory commission would be established to oversee the development and operation of the historic preserve.

MATSUNAGA NOTED that Kalaupapa is one of two major federally supported centers for the treatment of Hansen's disease, commonly known as leprosy.

During its meeting yesterday, the committee also approved an amendment to a bill which would authorize the federal government to participate in the operation and maintenance of the historic sailing vessel, The Falls of Clyde.

The amendment, introduced by Matsunaga, would give the federal government legal authority to fund the ship's operation and maintenance only if the vessel remains in Hawaii.

Bishop Museum, which owns the ship, announced earlier that it would have to sell The Falls of Clyde because of high operating and mainte-

nance costs. Since, then, Hawaii's congressional delegation and others have been trying to find ways of keeping the vessel in Hawaii.

"My amendment will solve the immediate problem of how to take care of the ship during the next year or two, while the museum or new owner develops plans for financing future maintenance and operation of the vessel," Matsunaga said.

MEANWHILE, HE said he is planning to propose a floor amendment to the same parks bill providing for a study of the claims of native Hawaiians.

The proposal is to delete some of the features which were most objectionable to House members, who killed the measure during the 98th Congress.

Among the deletions is the pre-amble, which said that a wrong had

been committed by the federal government against native Hawaiians in 1893, Matsunaga said.

The proposed amendment provides for a nine-member federal study commission with a broad mandate to study the culture and needs of native Hawaiians, he said.

"The pending measure is believed to be more 'objective' and is expected to have a better chance in the House," he said.

State Gets Tough with

By Bruce Dunford

Associated Press Writer

Native Hawaiians who no longer farm their Hawaiian homestead land will be encouraged to either resume farming or to get off the land and let other Hawaiians have a chance to farm it, according to state Department of Hawaiian Home Lands officials.

"It used to be that we'd just give them (Hawaiian homesteaders) the 40 acres to farm and that was it," Merwyn S. Jones, deputy director of the department, said Thursday.

Then they started asking for loans, so we provided them, and now we also

provide technical assistance. So now we offer them the land, the loans and technical assistance and hopefully they have what they need to farm," he said after a state House committee hearing Thursday.

"But if they still won't farm the land, we're encouraging them to get off the land and give someone else a chance," Jones said.

In the case of homesteaders who have occupied the land for 20 or 30 years, Jones said arrangements would be made to allow them to retain their home and a small parcel.

The problem is most noticeable on Molokai where the homesteaders for-

merly grew pineapples. But now that the Molokai pineapple industry has folded, many of the Hawaiian homesteads are no longer in cultivation, he said.

THE MOVE TO enforce farming requirements on homestead lands is part of a series of new rules adopted by the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

Another change is to give farming homesteads of only 10 acres instead of the usual 40-acre parcels.

"We're looking at how much acreage can be handled. In the old days, you needed a lot of acres because there was no water. But now, with irrigation, 40 acres often is too much to handle," Jones said.

If the homesteader does well with his

Non-Farming Homesteaders

Saturday, February 6, 1982 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-3

10 acres, Jones said, he can then apply for additional acreage, up to 40 acres.

Jones and Georgiana K. Padeken, Hawaiian Homes Commission chairman, appeared before the state House Committee on Water, Land Use Development and Hawaiian Affairs to go over the department's supplemental budget requests.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS took the opportunity to question Padeken and Jones about various homestead programs, including problems with houses built on homestead lots in Waimea on the Big Island.

Rep. Virginia Isbell, R-4th Dist. (South Kohala-South Kona), said the pressboard

walls of the homes turn spongelike in the rain, the roofs leak and several stoves have exploded.

"When you build something for \$40,000 and end up with something like what we have in Waimea, I feel something should be done to insure it doesn't happen again," she said.

Padeken said her department awards the house-building contract to the low-bidder and agreed there were problems at Waimea and at Anahola on Kauai. She said the department will do its best to monitor future projects in hopes of avoiding similar problems.

When Isbell said she would "like to be assured it won't happen again," Padeken

said she could give no assurance there would never again be a problem with the housing projects.

Isbell also pressed for commission action against subleases of Hawaiian Homes Lands to unqualified tenants, telling Padeken, "I know of them. You know of them."

The Hawaiian Home Lands Department is asking the Legislature for \$4 million in general obligation bond funds for the construction of 100 new homes, \$1 million to build phase two of the Molokai water system improvements, \$1 million for loans to replace dilapidated homestead houses and \$200,000 to update the Hawaiian Home Lands general plan.

Residents of Molokai Fight Condo Project

By Ellen Dyer
Maui Correspondent

WAILUKU, Maui — Molokai residents have formed an organization, called Hui Alaloa, to protest a proposal to build a 150-unit condominium, beach park and access road at Kakaako, Molokai.

A spokesman said the group also is upset that the Maui County Planning Commission will meet at 9:30 a.m. Feb. 23 in the Maui County building in Wailuku rather than on Molokai to take action on the condominium project.

Judy Napoleon, secretary-treasurer of the activist group, said that they plan to distribute leaflets about the project throughout the state on Feb. 13 and 14 "to let people know our feelings on the recommendation," she said.

IN ADDITION, the hui is planning a concert-rally on Molokai.

At the Feb. 23 commission meeting, county hearing officer Stanley Okamoto is expected to recommend that CAM Molokai Associates be awarded a special management area permit to construct 12 3-story condominium buildings, known as Kawa Kiu Villas, at the 15.3 acre site, located south of Kawakuni Bay.

Okamoto, who is a commission member, also is expected to recommend that a special management area permit be granted Kalua Koi Corp. to develop an

adjacent 5-acre beach park and an access road to the condominium project. The road is to extend from Kakaako Road near the Sheraton Molokai Hotel to the beach park.

Napoleon said that in 1975, following a protest, the hui persuaded Molokai Ranch to open its gates and allow beach access at Kawa Kiu beach.

"So now they want to build condos and a beach park...we would like to see the shoreline preserved," she said.

The hui opposes the project partly out of concern that archaeological sites in the area will be destroyed. Napoleon said the condominiums are to be located at Kawa Kiu beach, very close in Hale Mua, "one of the richest sites that archaeologists know of in Hawaii."

SHE SAID Hale Mua is a "significant place for us as Hawaiians."

Okamoto has recommended conditions for the development, including that CAM retain an archaeologist to conduct further surveys and prepare a plan on the archaeological sites.

Napoleon said that hui members are "very disappointed" in this recommendation and "we are also disappointed that there is no reference to Hui Alaloa in Okamoto's decision and recommendation."

Kalaupapa National Park

4/18/82 Hano SB & Ad

By A.A. Smyser
Editor, Editorial Page

CONSIDERING its birth at a time of federal budget austerity, Kalaupapa National Historical Park is doing surprisingly well.

Interior Secretary James Watt has appointed the Advisory Commission called for by the 1980 legislation creating the park.

Its chairman is the Rev. David K. Kaupu, a full-blooded native Hawaiian who is chaplain of the Kamehameha Schools. Kaupu also chaired the commission that recommended terms of the 1980 legislation.

Other members include Ralston Nagata, chief of the state historic preservation program; Clifford K. Anderson, retired Honolulu police officer and husband of Honolulu Mayor Eileen Anderson; and Robert L. Barrel, retired Pacific area director of the National Park Service who was active also in proposing the 1980 legislation.

The commission also includes, as required by the federal law, seven of the Hansen's Disease patients or former patients who are living out their lives at Kalaupapa, the onetime isolation colony for Hansen's Disease (leprosy) patients.

They are Mrs. Kuulei Bell, James Brede, Shoichi Hamai, Paul Harada, Isaac Keao, Richard Marks and Bernard Punikaia. Two of the patients, Harada and Punikaia, also served on the earlier commission with Kaupu.

THE ROLE of the new commission is to provide advice with respect to park development, operations, public visitation and employee training. It is intended that there will be only strictly controlled public access to the picturesque, historic, isolated former leprosy colony so long as the approximately 115 surviving former patients still live there.

The Park Service, however, is beginning to take steps to preserve the site for its future park role.

Brian Harry, Pacific area director,

Progress is being made on Kalaupapa National Historical Park.

who is headquartered at the Honolulu Prince Kuhio Federal Building, said the following steps are now planned:

- 1 — The commission will hold an organizing meeting at Kalaupapa May 13.
- 2 — Holes will be drilled to seek a long-term new water source for the settlement.
- 3 — Some 30 buildings are being fumigated to prevent termite infestation and some are being re-roofed.

No funds at all have been appropriated to the Kalaupapa Park.

The Park Service, however, has made funds available from its other reserves — \$30,000 for the water exploration and \$400,000 from preservation funds for the fumigation and re-roofing.

This is quite remarkable, Harry said, considering the tight Park Service budget.

"Somebody," he said, referring to Washington, D.C., "has some aloha back there."

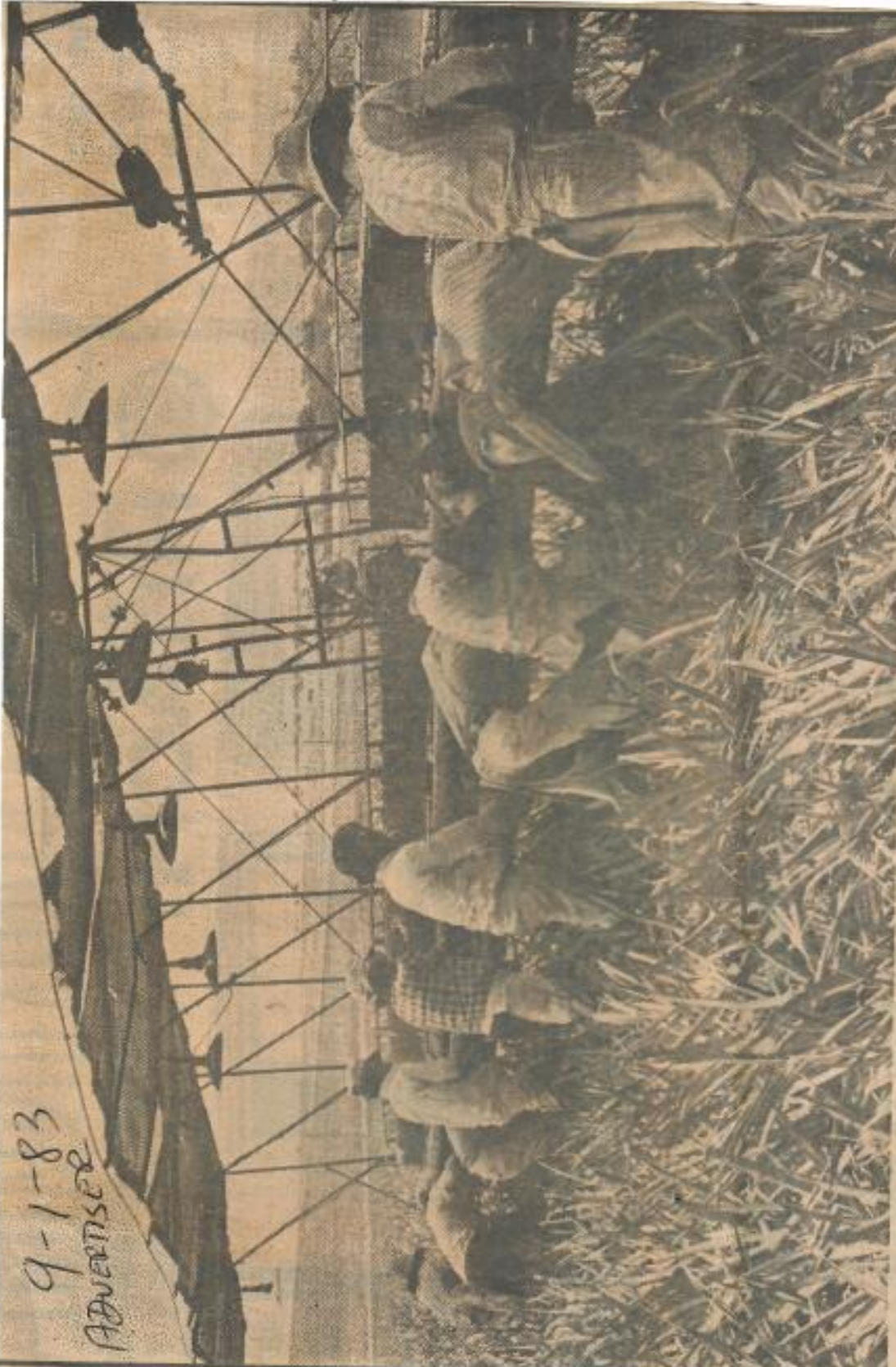
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Citizens for Preservation of Kalaupapa, an unofficial group that worked for the 1980 legislation, still survives with Emmett Cahill as chairman.

At a recent meeting it voted to give most of its remaining funds, about \$500, to a project to collect and preserve artifacts on Kalaupapa under oversight of the Park Service.

It deferred a decision on whether to disband. Former Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink, a principal sponsor of early drafts of the federal law, said she thinks there is a continuing role to play by a committee that can support the Kalaupapa Park and perhaps raise funds for it.

This writer is a member of the Citizens.



9-1-83
ADVERTISER

Pineapple pickers place fruit on a conveyor belt in a Molokai field.

Advertiser photo by David Yamada

loose apples in time for H 2

Del Monte putting lid on canning operations

By George Garties and Edwin Tanji
Advertiser Staff Writers

KUALAPUU, Molokai — Del Monte Corp. is ending an era.

On Saturday the company will stop canning pineapple from Hawaii after more than 50 years. That means the eventual loss of about 3,000 acres of pineapple land on Molokai and the end of the island's plantation tradition.

And it means that about 150 people — 100 at the plantation at Kualapuu and some 50 at the cannery in Honolulu — will lose their jobs.

Del Monte intends to concentrate on its 6,000 acres of Oahu fields, where it grows fruit for sale fresh to grocery stores on the Mainland, employee relations manager Ken Kawakami said yesterday.

Del Monte and competitor Dole have been hurting in Hawaii for several years because of a worldwide glut of canned

After five decades, they won't be growing pineapple on Molokai any more. With this story, The Advertiser begins a two-day look at the impact on that small island. Other parts of the Molokai picture:

- If you want to see how local sweet potatoes are supposed to look, go over to Heine Mokuau's farm in Hooloehua. George Garties describes farming efforts on what used to be pineapple land. Page A-4.

- This is the last day for Remedios "Reiny" Patacsil to pick pine in Del Monte's Molokai fields. Beverly Creamer tells how the shutdown affects one family in Kualapuu village. Page E-1.

- What about Molokai's future? The community debate over development, tourism and the Molokai "lifestyle," by Advertiser Maui County Bureau Chief Edwin Tanji. In tomorrow's Advertiser.



pineapple caused by big production in several Third World countries.

The companies grow pineapple overseas themselves, but have denied that hurts the local industry. Profits from those areas, they say, have actually supported their Hawaii operations.

About 50 cannery workers will be laid off immediately, the Honolulu-based Kawakami said, and the 20 others will stay on until sometime in January to help dismantle the plant. On Molokai, about 100 workers will lose their jobs in the next two or three weeks.

Del Monte intends to retain about 60 workers at the Kualapuu plantation until at least the end of the year, he said. They'll be called in when needed to pick fruit to supplement the Oahu production for the fresh market.

Most of the workers losing their jobs are "intermittents" who are called in when needed, Kawakami said. But the intermittents have been working almost full time this year, he added.

The layoffs will have the biggest effect on Molokai, where unemployment in July already was 19.6 percent, compared to a statewide average of 7.1 percent. In the short run, the blow to the economy and the workers themselves will be softened somewhat by unemployment compensation and severance pay, which union officials say could amount to over \$20,000 for long-time workers.

But government officials worry that there will be no jobs for the workers in any case. County and state governments —



Advertiser photo by David Yamada

Workers return from the fields at the end of their shift.

See Del Monte on Page A-4

Farms cropping up everywhere on former Molokai pineapple land

By George Garies
Advertiser Staff Writer

HOOLEHUA, Molokai — Heine Mokuau's land grew pineapples for a lot of years.

First his parents and then he and his wife leased most of the 40-acre Hawaiian Homes lot to Del Monte Corp.

But about 15 years ago Mokuau started growing a few sweet potatoes on a corner of that land. He did it so well that now he has 20 acres in crop, plus machines to plow and plant, and two part-time hired hands.

When somebody wants to see how local sweet potatoes are supposed to look, says county extension agent Alton Arakaki, you take them over to Mokuau's.

Several of the Mokuau's relatives and neighbors are growing potatoes, too, now. Together, they produce a million pounds, which accounts for most of the local sweet potatoes marketed in the state, Arakaki says.

Molokai farmers also marketed a thumping 850,000 pounds of watermelons this summer and big loads of bell peppers and beans are starting to make their way to Oahu markets.

Despite a tradition of dependence on the plantations, and many other problems, small private farms are beginning to sprout up all over the former pineapple land in central Molokai. Statistics on diversified agriculture shipments to Oahu show a steady three-year rise, said Arakaki.



Advertiser photo by David Yamada

Heine Mokuau surveys his sweet potato farm.

or markets," says Glen Teves, a UH extension worker contracted to help farmers on Hawaiian Homes land. He says there are about 15 "real solid" homestead farmers and at least 15 more getting started.

Outside the homestead land is the county agriculture park, which is full and about to expand, and land available for lease from Molokai Ranch and from Hawaiian Homes.

There are problems, some unique to Molokai. For one, the wind blows so strongly and consistently that windbreaks of sugar cane or trees must be planted around most fields.

Then there are the tilapia. Somehow the fish got into the reservoir that supplies irrigation water and now they get jammed in the pipes.

Teves said some farmers have to scrape the tilapia off their filters daily to get any water. The state's experts, he says, haven't been able to figure out how to get rid of them.

Some caution against too much optimism. With Hawaii's small markets, overproduc-

tion of one crop could make the price collapse and disappoint everybody, warns Lloyd Garrett of the Hawaii Agricultural Reporting Service.

Teves said the extension people are trying to guard against that, and to help with the business side of farming.

There are bigger operations, too.

Larry Jeffs harvested 100 acres of peppers, potatoes and watermelons last year and is expanding. He has leased land in several areas and has five full-time employees.

A former Indiana farmer, Jeffs says he has more trouble with politics than with growing techniques. For example, he said, the state government has talked up diversified agriculture for years, but doesn't even have a form for farmers to use in filing their income tax returns.

Dick Hanchett has hitched his wagon to a cow — or a lot of cows, to be more exact. He and his partners in Na Hua Ai Farms grow alfalfa for cattle feed on 150 acres of leased Hawaiian Homes land.

They didn't make any money last year because too much rain hurt production, he said, but this year looks better and there's plenty of room for competition.

Molokai Ranch is in the hay business, too, at Maunaloa, where Dole's plantation was. Water is scarce there because pumping costs are high, so the ranch harvests dryland grasses whose protein content isn't as high as alfalfa.

The ranch has been examining alternatives for years, says vice president and ranch manager Aka Hodgins. Long-term plans now hinge on the Del Monte land, which has water.

The pineapple company hasn't said what it intends to do when its lease is up in 1985, he said.

Molokai Ranch eventually wants to build up an "integrated" cattle operation, he said. That means growing the feed, fattening and slaughtering the cattle, and packing and freezing the meat.

"You can't beat Molokai," says 26-year-old Grant Schult, who came from Oahu's North Shore to a 28-acre parcel in the county agriculture park not far from the airport. "You've got cheap land, cheap water and you're 20 miles from the Honolulu market."

Schult plans to grow green peppers and onions, and eventually plant fruit trees. Others in the ag park, where long-term leases run about \$60 per acre per year, grow beans, ginger, nursery plants.

Their land is leased from the government or the big landowner, Molokai Ranch Ltd., at reasonable rates, or obtained from the state Department of Hawaiian Home Lands through programs designed to put people of Hawaiian blood back on the land.

Water costs 8 cents per thousand gallons, a tenth of the price on Maui. Vegetables ride to Honolulu in a refrigerated container on the barge for 3 cents a pound.

"Molokai has the potential to flood a lot

Kualapuu housing agreement near

KUALAPUU, Molokai — Molokai Ranch and Maui County are near agreement on a proposal for subdivision of Kualapuu as a demonstration housing project, ranch attorney Paul Mancini said yesterday.

Del Monte has leased the Kualapuu site for years for pineapple plantation housing. But when Del Monte announced it would close operations on the island, the county began negotiating with landowner Molokai Ranch to allow the workers to remain in their homes.

Prices for the 159 houselots to be created will range from \$14,000 to \$47,000, based on requirements for improvements from the county, Mancini said. But some issues still are being negotiated including resurfacing of some roads, water and sewers.

The ranch is trying to move as quickly as possible to subdivide and sell lots to the plantation workers still living in the homes, Mancini said. Mayor Hannibal Tavares said the ranch also had agreed to help with financing if the potential buyers were unable to arrange other sources.

The ranch will set up an escrow fund with a percentage of the proceeds of the sales to help maintain the village.

Del Monte pine tradition coming to end

from page one

have been looking at economic alternatives for the island's 7,000 residents, but so far few solutions have appeared.

The island economy has been withering since the demise of the Dole plantation in the 1970s. Other job sources are the state and county governments, Molokai Ranch Ltd.'s cattle and hay operations, small-scale agriculture and tourism.

Business at the only big hotel, the Sheraton Molokai, is characterized by a company spokeswoman as "soft to moderate."

Nevertheless, some on Molokai are less than alarmed at the island's prospects.

"If we're so bad off, then why the hell is everybody still living here?" asks state Rep. Clayton Hee, the freshman Democrat who lives on Molokai. "These people choose to live here."

"This is an island that is still surviving, made up of people who can take adversity."

There is in fact evidence that people are attracted to Molokai. Despite the closing of the Dole pineapple plantation, the population increased by 15 percent from 1970 to 1980.

There was a change in the make-up of the population though. Many of the immigrant Filipino workers who once toiled for Dole left the island after retiring or finding jobs elsewhere. The increase came from those who retired to Molokai, or from youngsters who grew up on Molokai and returned even though they would be without jobs.

"It's quiet, the people are friendly, it's a place you can relax and walk around without being bothered," says county Councilwoman Linda Lingle. "The evidence is the number of people who are moving to Molokai after coming here just for a vacation."

Del Monte first broached the idea of phasing out its operations on Molokai in 1973. The company, a subsidiary of R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., announced it would close the 50-year old Molokai planta-

tion after the 1975 harvest, Kawakami said.

But the economics of the business improved and talk of closing stopped until November 1982, when the current plan was announced. The company originally planned to end Molokai operations on Jan. 14, and terminated 225 workers.

But Del Monte relented when Maui Mayor Hannibal Tavares and Gov. George Ariyoshi asked for time to prepare the community for the impact. About 160 of the Molokai workers were rehired, Kawakami said.

The company, he said, has given the state labor department \$50,000 to use for retraining the workers or for incentives to employers to hire them.

Plans call for picking Molokai fruit when needed at least through the end of this year. Del Monte leases its 3,000 acres there from Molokai Ranch Ltd., and the lease runs through 1985.

But the company has not announced what it intends to do beyond the end of the year, Kawakami said.

The Misfortunes of Moloka'i

IN THIS CAPSULE history of the Island of Moloka'i, remember that the population shift from the east to the west end of the island came in the 1930s.

Moloka'i changed from old to new in economy and demography when the population center switched to central Moloka'i after centuries of being along the southeastern coast.

From the first settlement of the island by the early Hawaiians through 1936, most of the people lived along the south coast from Kamiloloa to the eastern end.

Behind this coastal strip the mountains separated coastal Hawaiians from those who lived in the steep-sided valleys along the north coast.

Up until the 1920s, you can forget the western part of Moloka'i. It was arid and windy. Few if any people lived there. After cattle were introduced, Moloka'i's west end became a cattle ranch. It was poor pasture.

MOLOKA'I'S LIMITED fresh water—most of it on the mountainous east end—held agriculture to subsistence levels.

Perhaps the best agricultural land on the island was Halawa Valley. Half a mile wide at the ocean and 2½ miles long, this steep sided valley is watered by a stream that starts inland as a 500-foot waterfall.

Hawaiians in prehistoric and historic times found this isolated valley, with its abundant fresh water, a good land for growing taro.

Before the time of Kamehameha the Great, the northsiders in the valleys and the coastal southsiders fought over control of Halawa Valley. By the time of Kamehameha, the more numerous southsiders had won.

TARO FROM HALAWA supplied the people of Moloka'i's southeast coast with poi. The heavy corms were carried on men's backs up the steep mountain trails for delivery.

By the mid-1800s, Halawa was growing taro commercially. Pack mules and horses replaced men on the trails. Still later, during the five summer months when seas calmed down enough to permit boats to land on Halawa Beach, taro corms were exported by schooner and steamer to the

Tales of Old Hawai'i

By Russ Apple



tables of Lahaina and Honolulu.

Poi made from taro grown on Moloka'i was considered to be especially tasty and nutritious.

In the 1850s, off-island investors tried to make some of the gulches and coastal strip of the southeast coast produce agricultural products for export and profit.

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, commercial agricultural failures on Moloka'i included butter, candle-nut oil, cattle, coffee, copra, corn (field and sweet), cotton, frogs, goats, honey, mushrooms, oranges, potatoes (Irish), rice, sisal, sugar, taro and wheat.

Moloka'i was once the world's largest producer of honey. That

Agricultural crops that failed.

lasted until America's foul brood disease infected the bees.

An Aleutian earthquake in 1957 sent a tsunami directly into Halawa Valley to flood and wreck the irrigated taro terraces. Production has never resumed.

Now for the cause of the population shift.

In the 1920s it was found that pineapples, with help from irrigation, could grow on central and west Moloka'i. What was considered wasteland except for some limited cattle grazing, was irrigated and planted in 1922 to pineapple.

A **SECOND** company started its plantation on the central plain in 1927. Workers were imported from overseas. The company towns of Maunaloa and Kualapu'u were built.

Water for irrigation was piped

to the fields from sources in the mountainous eastern end.

A wharf was built to ship the pineapples. A town, Kaunakakai, grew inland of the wharf. Some people moved to town from the southeastern coast, but more came to Moloka'i to live and work from off-island.

Soon, Kaunakakai held the government buildings and became Moloka'i's business center as well as port.

Pineapples supported many of Moloka'i's people for 50 years.

Now add pineapple to the items on the alphabetical list.

EVEN THOUGH the pineapples are gone, the people they brought to West Moloka'i remain. There are still a few people who live along the southeast coast in a rural community. Many of them still practice subsistence agriculture and secure fish from the reefs and venison from the mountains.

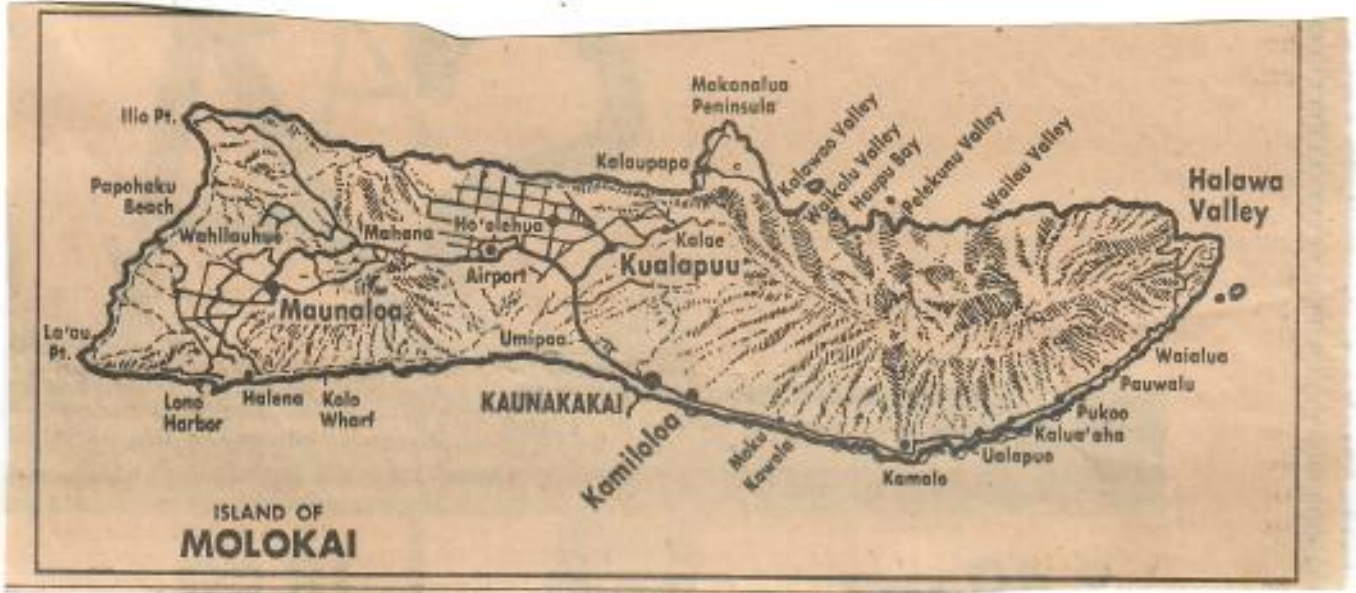
A major resort has opened on Moloka'i's extreme west end. Guests bound for it drive by the abandoned pineapple fields.

Guests in the hotel; workers from overseas who stayed and descendants of these workers; a few folks originally from southeast Moloka'i; and a few off-islanders now populate a part of the island that 60 years ago was considered non-residential, arid, windy wasteland.

Current Quotes

"Do you think they (the Reagan administration) would do this to a man? . . . The only thing they have to fall back on—because they have found out that I have everything documented—is this trivia." — Barbara Honegger, who resigned from the Justice Department in protest over the administration's women's rights record, on a Reagan spokesman's remark that he had last seen her in a bunny suit at a Easter egg roll on the White House lawn.

"People who are sex experts don't know how to write about sex. They talk to you like a moron or talk to you like you're a Ph.D." — Sex adviser James Petersen, *Playboy* magazine's answer to Ann Landers for the sexually troubled.



MAY 16, 1977. 5-B MONDAY



Mangroves at Bellows Field

The Mangrove in Hawaii

THE LOCAL PEOPLE know it as "Stinky Bridge."

This inelegant name refers to the long bridge that crosses Heeia Stream and a section of Heeia Swamp along the shores of Kaneohe Bay, up the coast from Kaneohe.

The bridge is surrounded by mangrove trees that thrive in the swamp that occupies 35 acres of what used to be taro land and then rice paddies.

The mangrove with its tangled roots is a major factor in forming new islands along the Florida coast and in other tropical or subtropical areas. It has also been changing parts of Hawaii's ecosystem since its introduction early in this century.

Some of these changes are described in a paper, "The Impact of Mangroves on the Hawaiian Littoral Zone"; by Lyndon L. Wester of the University of Hawaii's geography department.

Wester notes two major results of the spread of mangrove here, neither of them good.

By growing in shallow water and on mudflats, mangrove ruins important feeding grounds for water birds, including the Hawaiian stilt, an endangered species.

The mangrove has been changing parts of Hawaii's ecosystem since its introduction early in this century.

Mangrove is also helping destroy important Hawaiian cultural sites, particularly the fishponds that dot the leeward coast of Molokai.

MOST OF THE fishponds have been abandoned. Without maintenance they are slowly filling with sediment, allowing mangroves to take root in walls and shallow ponds. The tangle of roots and stems reduces water circulation, increases the rate of silt deposition, and so speeds up filling of the ponds.

A photograph used with Wester's paper shows how mangroves are filling more and more of Kipapa Fishpond, Molokai.

In their survey of fishponds, Russ Apple and W. J. Kikuchi said 58 ponds were worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

"Unfortunately, many hundreds of others are likely to pass from view as a result of sedimentation and wall dismemberment which has been greatly speeded by the invasion of mangroves," Wester writes.

Mangroves have also formed a



swamp, 70 acres in extent, in the delta where Waialeale Stream flows into West Loch, Pearl Harbor. The delta was formed by sediment from Oahu Sugar Co.'s mill being discharged into the stream and thus being taken to West Loch.

Seven mangrove species have been introduced into the Hawaiian Islands but only two have become established. These are *Rhizophora mangle*, commonly known as American or red mangrove, introduced from Florida in 1902, and *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, also known as Oriental mangrove, introduced from the Philippines in 1922.

THE AMERICAN mangrove was brought to Molokai by the American Sugar Co., no longer in existence, to hold the sediment washing into the sea along the southern coast.

It now stretches for miles along the Molokai coastline. This mangrove, the most common in Hawaii, was purposefully taken to Oahu but has volunteered to many sites, spreading to Kauai, Lanai, and the Big Island. As far as is known, it is not on Maui.

Four mangrove species were brought from the Philippines and planted in mudflats around Oahu in hopes of reclaiming them. *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* is well established in Heeia Swamp, but has also spread to a few other places. The swamp also has the American or red mangrove.

The American mangrove has also spread to channels dug to drain marshes or surface runoff, such as along the Ala Wai, at Ala Moana Park, at the airport and several other areas.

Wester says the mangroves sometimes protect banks from erosion, but in shallow channels can impede drainage and thus need to be removed.

THE MANGROVES have spread far in tropical areas because their seeds can be dispersed over oceans. The Pacific Ocean is so big, how-

ever, that mangroves could not reach Hawaii before being brought here by man.

Marie Neal, in her book "In Gardens of Hawaii," says mangroves in some areas have many uses, such as building land, furnishing tannin, dyes and wood for fuel, charcoal or building.

Wester says that the only use found for mangrove in Hawaii is for making leis out of the blossoms of *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*. He thinks promotion of the wood for marine construction and charcoal might aid in controlling mangrove.

He also comments: "The effect of the mangrove on marine food chains and the value of the swamp as a nursery for fish and crustaceans might warrant further investigation."

Nature Walk

AN EXCELLENT LITTLE booklet, "A Nature Walk to Ka'ena, O'ahu", has recently been published under a project jointly funded by the Office of Sea Grant and the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities.

Ed Arrigoni, a Kaiser High School teacher with wide experience leading field trips, is the principal author, although he points out he was helped by a number of others. Ray Tabata is the editor.

The chief fault with the booklet is that the supply is limited, but Arrigoni has had discussions with a publisher concerning a reissue, with some revisions and change in format.

The field guide has four basic themes, ecology, Hawaiiana, safety and conservation. It outlines the Ka'ena Point walks, from either the Waianae or the Mokuleia directions and takes up the geology, history, botany and zoology of the area.

It describes the native plants, some of them endangered, that can be found on the walks, the birds, the marine algae, and the fish. It relates the Hawaiian legends.

The "Nature Walk" is an important addition to the literature of Hawaiian natural history; it is to be hoped that the field guide can be published in sufficient quantities for general distribution.

Rare Plant

OTTO AND ISA Degener, veteran Island botanists, are authors of an article in the April issue of *Phytologia*, a botanical journal, on *Hibiscadelphus*, a Hawaiian plant that is almost extinct.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin 16 MAY 1977 Monday

Report cites economic goals for Molokai

By Jerry Burris

Advertiser Politics Editor

Despite recent economic setbacks, there are "many reasons to be optimistic" about Molokai's future, a recent state report on the Friendly Isle has concluded.

The report, prepared by the state Department of Planning and Economic Development, was in response to two events: the closing of the Del Monte pineapple plantation and the reactivation of the Molokai Task Force.

It outlines Molokai's history in agriculture, tourism and development and then examines ways in which the state can help the Task Force and island residents redirect their economic future.

The report recognizes strong feelings of Molokai residents against overdevelopment. But even within the context of limited development, the report says, there are good possibilities in diversified agriculture and specialized forms of the visitor industry.

The report recognizes problems such as the closing of Del Monte and the accompanying layoff of some 220 agricultural workers and the political division within the community. "There is no clear consensus about the proper path to follow into the future and the small size of the island's economy limits the number of feasible options for the development of job opportunities."

Maui, with its concentration of tourist activities at Kaanapali and Wailea, agriculture in central Maui, commerce in Wailuku and Kahului and rural lifestyles upcountry and in Hana, provides a good model, the report says.

The report urges a number of options for Molokai's residents to consider. They include:

- Provision of special two-acre "starter" lots for new farmers growing new crops.

- Loosen "infrastructure" requirements such as sewers and roads so that new farming operations can get a start.

- Tighten land-use controls so that agricultural lands will not be converted into large-lot residential use.

- Improve and expand Kaunakakai Harbor so that it can be used during bad weather.

- Seek twice-weekly barge service.

- Support Office of Hawaiian Affairs efforts to establish a traditional Hawaiian lifestyle settlement in the Keawanui Ahupua'a.

- Encourage hydroelectric power development in Halawa and Pelekunu valleys and in Kualapu'u Stream.

- Support further tourism development at Kalua Koi so long as it is limited to the Kalua Koi area and so long as it fits into the Molokai Community Plan.

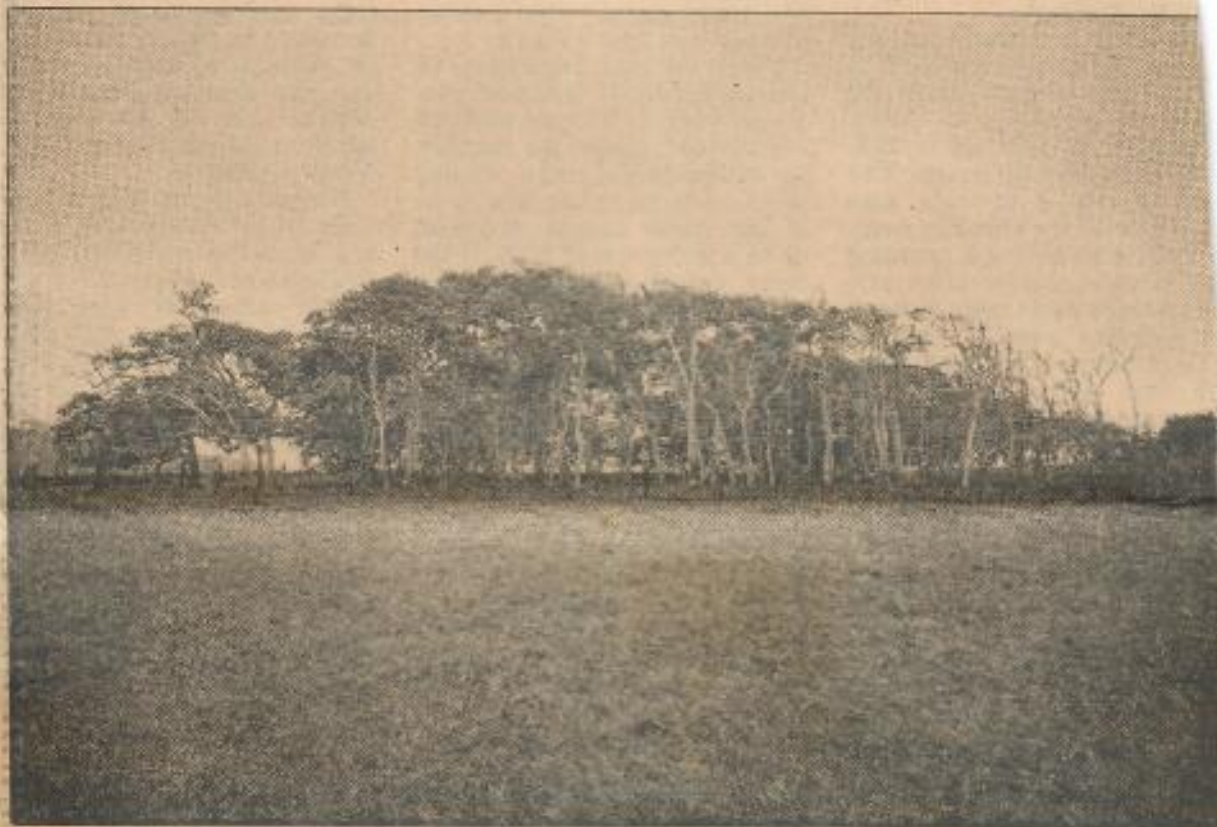
- Look into a Japanese style "home-stay" inn or bed-and-breakfast form of tourism in other portions of Molokai.

In releasing the report, Gov. George Ariyoshi said:

"This new volume brings together in an easy-to-read form much economic information which Molokai and Maui County can use in seeking solutions to the island's admittedly difficult problems."

Copies of the report are available through the DPED information office in Honolulu.

A photographer's pers



Ka Ulu Kukui o Lanikaula (The Kukui Grove of Lanikaula). Somewhere in this grove of trees is hidden the body of a famous Molokai kahuna.

During ancient times, according to Philip Spalding III, the island of Molokai was celebrated for the learning and power of its kahunas. Because of its reputation as a religious center, it was spared from the frequent fighting that raged elsewhere in Hawaii.

In the latter half of the 16th century, there lived on Molokai a famous prophet named Lanikaula. And, although he lived in virtual seclusion, travelers from all over the Islands visited him for advice.

Lanikaula, however, made a fatal mistake. He became friends with Kawelo, a rival kahuna on Lanai, and gave away some of his secrets.

Kawelo used this new knowledge and a formidable talent for sorcery to kill Lanikaula. When the old prophet was on his deathbed, he told his son to hide his bones so Kawelo's followers could not find them.



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travel editor

The son buried them without a gravestone. Instead, the entire area was planted with kukui trees.

Years passed, the trees grew and the grove became known as Ka Ulu Kukui o Lanikaula. It became the most venerated place on Molokai.

"This legendary grove can still be seen on the west end of Molokai," Spalding says. "It's there, but the trees that remain are slowly dying."

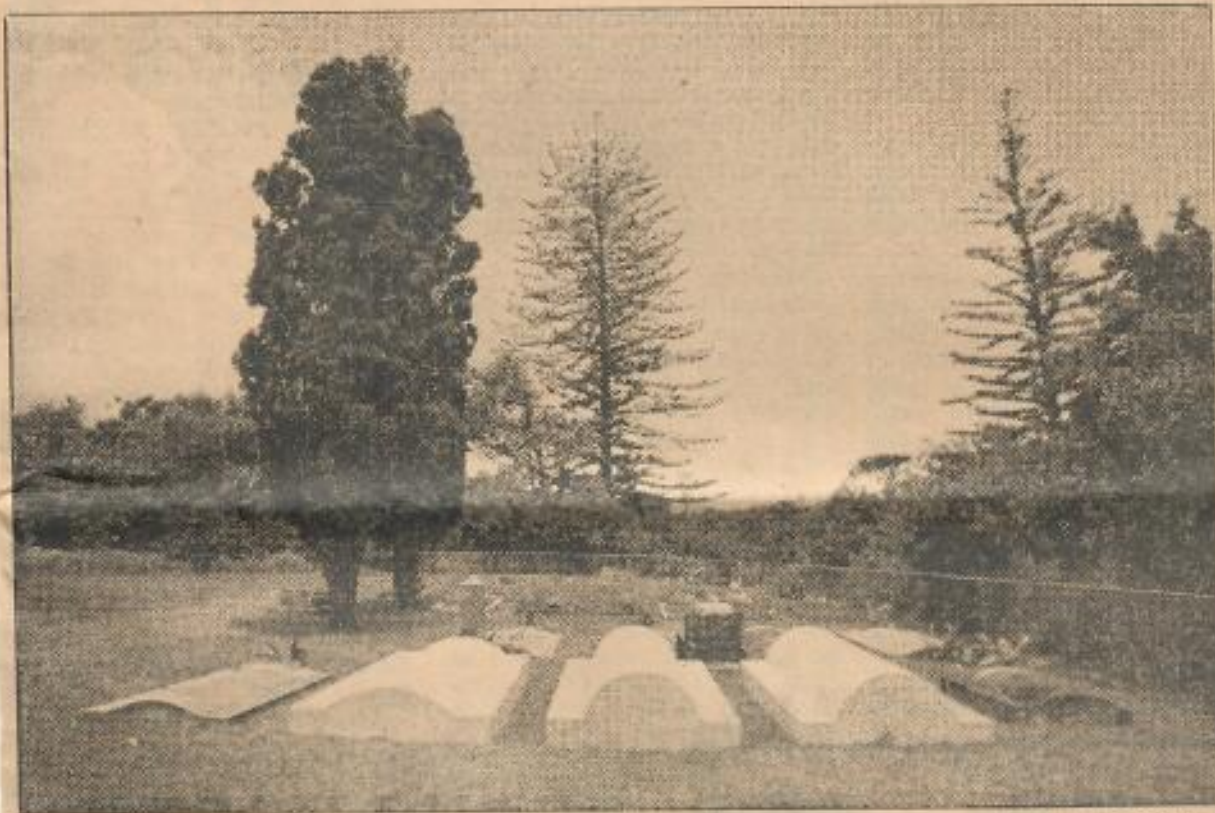
Spalding is a photographer who sees the island landscape as the launching pad of Hawaiian culture. He has spent several years capturing his own vision of Molokai with a camera lens.

He also has just produced a new paperback book, "Molokai," a guide to some of his favorite spots on the island.

"Molokai," published by Westwind Press and now in Hawaii bookstores, contains a chronology of events that shaped the island's social and economic history, a four-page historical introduction and a map keyed into the 38 sites discussed in the book.

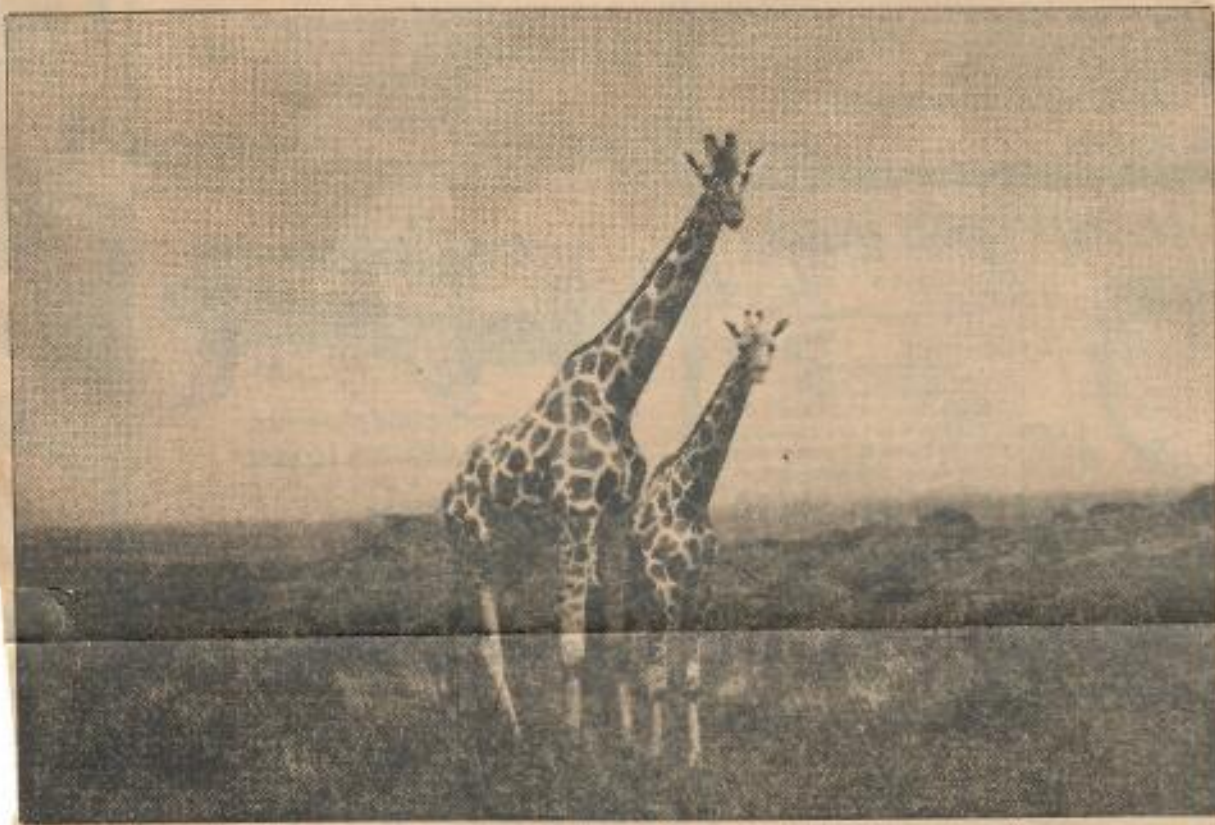
Spalding's splendid photographs of each site, however, are the book's main course. They invite the visitor to taste the wonders of Hawaii's fifth largest island, a place usually overlooked by today's steady stream of tourists into the state.

onal portrait of Molokai



Photos by Philip Spalding II

R.K. Meyer Cemetery. Meyer, a German immigrant, came to Molokai in 1850 and became one of the island's leading citizens.



Molokai Ranch Wildlife Park. This park, the environment of which has been compared to the east African plains, is home to 400 African and Asian animals.



Advertiser photo by Y. Ishi

Philip Spalding III: "In a sense the Molokai of my experience is a blend of the Hawaiian and European cultures. The two come together in my mind and I have tried to show this through my photographs."

"Molokai is becoming a more popular travel destination each year," Spalding says, "but I'm not really out to publicize it any further. What I hope this book does is treat the island with respect and dignity and influence other outsiders to treat it the same way."

Spalding, whose family has long-standing ties to Molokai, says he is not Hawaiian ("I don't even have a Hawaiian name," he says with a laugh) and thus his book is not a Hawaiian portrait of the island.

"It is only my view," he explains. "I'm not speaking for anybody on Molokai. What a reader will find in this book are places on the island that are of particular interest to me."

Spalding says he sees things as a Westerner confronting Molokai. He is fascinated by the island's history, both from the Hawaiian and the haole standpoint.

"I am coming to realize," he continues, "that my grasp on the island — the contribution I have to offer to those who open my book — is a good understanding of the more Western aspects of its social and economic development."

For example, one of Spalding's favorite pictures in the book is not a broad scenic shot but rather a picture of the R.W. Meyer Cemetery in the



The Kaluakoi Resort. This community, which includes the Sheraton Molokai, extends along eight miles of coastline on the island's west end.

north-central section of the island.

Meyer was a native of Germany who first came to Molokai in 1850 to assist the government in settling native claims. He married a high chiefess and they raised 11 children.

He was probably the first Westerner to make himself self-sufficient on the island. He raised his own cattle, operated a dairy and owned a sugar mill.

"For a long time," says Spalding, "Meyer was Molokai to the outside world. He held at least 18 public offices on the island and was the official representative of the king. He managed the Molokai ranch for Kamehameha V, for Bernice Pauahi Bishop and Charles Reed Bishop and then for Bishop Estate."

Meyer, who brought cattle and agriculture to Molokai, died in 1897 and was buried in

a family plot that is seldom seen by tourists.

Other photos in the book range from a shot of Kepuhi Beach — near where the French naturalist and traveler Jules Remy camped in 1854 — to Ku Lua Na Moku 'Iliahi, The Pit of the Sandalwood Ships. This refers back to the days when Western ships were sent to Hawaii to collect sandalwood from Molokai's forests. The Hawaiians dug pits to the exact depth and size of a ship's hold and filled it with sandalwood logs. When full, they knew they had enough logs collected to fill a real ship.

One photo presents a unique aerial view of the Kalaupapa Peninsula. Another captures the beautiful setting of the Kaluakoi Resort, a community of hotels, ranch lands and residences on Molokai's west end.

"In a sense," says Spalding, "the Molokai of my experience is a blend of the Hawaiian and

European cultures. The two come together in my mind and I have tried to show this through my photographs."

Although Spalding is a romantic in heart and mind, his pictures tend to be dispassionate. It's almost as if he carefully composes a photo and then turns his back on the camera as he trips the shutter.

Spalding describes himself as a landscape photographer, a fact clearly evident by the abundance of rocks and lack of people in his photos.

"I'm not a photojournalist who deals with people in their everyday activities," he says, "but I do enjoy looking at those kinds of pictures."

"What I like to do best is hike around a forgotten part of the countryside until I find a piece of land that starts talking to me. I listen and when the time is right I take out my camera. Some of these conversations you'll find in my book."



Kalaupapa. This unique aerial view shows the town of Kalaupapa and the rocky cliffline that gates the peninsula from the rest of the island.

— a nice gift from
the mangrove swamp

HONOLULU ADVERTISER 6/12/94

Mangrove swamps are not a native forest type found naturally in Hawaii.

The mangrove, like most of the plants we see around our islands on a daily basis, was introduced to Hawaii by its residents.

Like many other of our introduced plants, mangrove — or to lei-makers, *kukuna o ka la* (the rays of the sun) — is treasured by some people.

The fast-spreading mangrove is taking over the walls of old Hawaiian fishponds and *multiwai* (areas near the mouths of river), turning them into the type of mangrove swamps found in Florida and elsewhere.

This particular mangrove is native to an area ranging from Malaysia to India to southern China. It and some other mangroves were introduced into Hawaii in 1922. It is known in Latin as *Bruquiera conjugata* and is in the *Rhizophoraceae* family.

Lei-makers treasure this "weed" for its gorgeous and durable flower-like bracts.

I recently got to help at the 67th annual City and County Lei Day contest and show. One of the rarest lei that I saw was offered by a young lei-crafter named Moki Andres.

His lei were finely and tightly crafted in the *poepoe* (round) style. Fragile, yet richly colored blossoms of the *kolomona*, too delicate and crushable for most lei-makers to handle, were cradled in the center of the *kukuna o ka la*.

He had created a "new flower" through his lei. Lei-makers who go to collect this flower must be bold adventurers, unafraid of getting wet feet.

They must venture deep into the murky depths of the mangrove swamp and collect their prizes, hidden and then revealed by the rising and falling tides and waves, at the water level. This neat lei-maker at Lei Day had hoped to enter it as a theme lei.

The theme this year was *mauka* (inland), so the plants had to be reminiscent of the



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HAWAII GARDENS

By Heidi Bornhorst

uplands.

Andres said he was taking a chance with his theme lei, but reasoned: "It looks like it washes down from up *mauka* and grows at the water's edge."

For his sake I wished it were true, and it does seem logical, but actually mangrove seeds spread via the ocean.

They drop off from — and sometimes even sprout on — the mother plants at the ocean's edge. The long seeds drift along on the ocean currents, then wash up on a promising site.

Like our native Hawaiian *naupaka kahakai*, the seeds can float in the ocean water for a very long time, and still sprout once they reach a good spot, like a Hawaiian wetland, or a stream mouth.

You can see them trying to get started in lots of places: along the reef runway, at Keehi Lagoon, all along the Windward side, and especially around Heeia Kea.

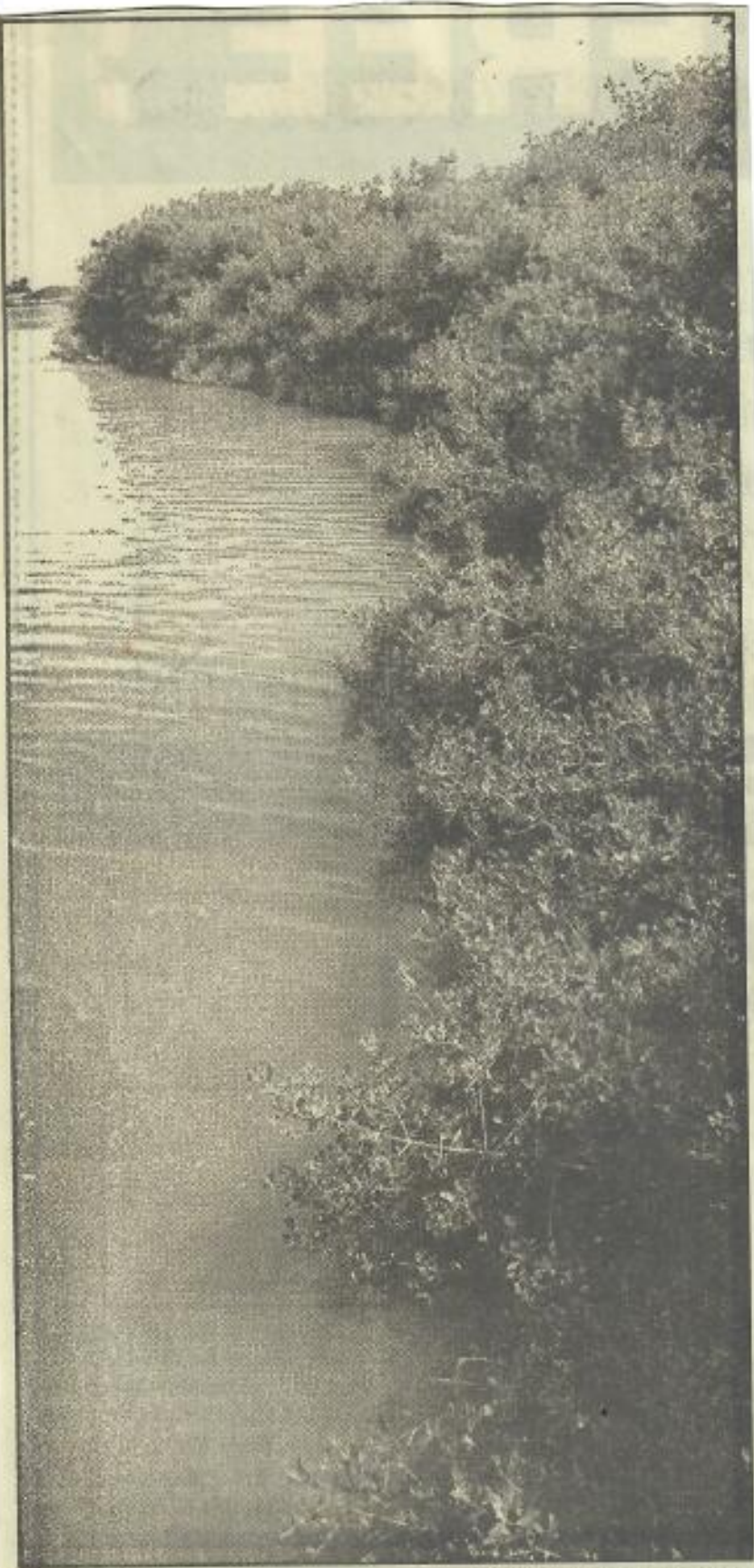
While it is a great lei-making plant, it changes the habitat for many native Hawaiian plants and animals like the *'o'opu*, *hihiwae* and *opae*. They need our clear-running, open-to-the-ocean Hawaiian streams to live and breed in.

The mangrove turns these areas into silt-catching swamps that are good habitats for creatures where mangroves are natural.

So making a lei out of mangrove seeds is an environmentally correct thing to do, since it keeps the seeds from spreading.

□

Heidi Bornhorst is a local horticulturist with broad experience in the "green industry." You can write to her c/o The Home Section, The Honolulu Advertiser, P.O. Box 3110, Honolulu, HI 96802.



Advertiser photo by Richard Ambo

The mangrove pictured here at Keehi Lagoon is native from Malaysia to India to southern China. It and some other mangroves were introduced into Hawaii in 1922.

The Mangrove in Hawaii

THE LOCAL PEOPLE know it as "Stinky Bridge."

This inelegant name refers to the long bridge that crosses Heeia Stream and a section of Heeia Swamp along the shores of Kaneohe Bay, up the coast from Kaneohe.

The bridge is surrounded by mangrove trees that thrive in the swamp that occupies 35 acres of what used to be taro land and then rice paddies.

The mangrove with its tangled roots is a major factor in forming new islands along the Florida coast and in other tropical or subtropical areas. It has also been changing parts of Hawaii's ecosystem since its introduction early in this century.

Some of these changes are described in a paper, "The Impact of Mangroves on the Hawaiian Littoral Zone", by Lyndon L. Wester of the University of Hawaii's geography department.

Wester notes two major results of the spread of mangrove here, neither of them good.

By growing in shallow water and on mudflats, mangrove ruins important feeding grounds for water birds, including the Hawaiian stilt, an endangered species.

The mangrove has been changing parts of Hawaii's ecosystem since its introduction early in this century.

Mangrove is also helping destroy important Hawaiian cultural sites, particularly the fishponds that dot the leeward coast of Molokai.

MOST OF THE fishponds have been abandoned. Without maintenance they are slowly filling with sediment, allowing mangroves to take root in walls and shallow ponds. The tangle of roots and stems reduces water circulation, increases the rate of silt deposition, and so speeds up filling of the ponds.

A photograph used with Wester's paper shows how mangroves are filling more and more of Kipapa Fishpond, Molokai.

In their survey of fishponds, Russ Apple and W. J. Kikuchi said 56 ponds were worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

"Unfortunately, many hundreds of others are likely to pass from view as a result of sedimentation and wall dismemberment which has been greatly speeded by the invasion of mangroves," Wester writes.

Mangroves have also formed a



Harry Whitten

swamp, 70 acres in extent, in the delta where Waikole Stream flows into West Loch, Pearl Harbor. The delta was formed by sediment from Oahu Sugar Co.'s mill being discharged into the stream and thus being taken to West Loch.

Seven mangrove species have been introduced into the Hawaiian Islands but only two have become established. These are *Rhizophora mangle*, commonly known as American or red mangrove, introduced from Florida in 1902, and *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, also known as Oriental mangrove, introduced from the Philippines in 1922.

THE AMERICAN mangrove was brought to Molokai by the American Sugar Co., no longer in existence, to hold the sediment washing into the sea along the southern coast.

It now stretches for miles along the Molokai coastline. This mangrove, the most common in Hawaii, was purposefully taken to Oahu but has volunteered to many sites, spreading to Kauai, Lanai, and the Big Island. As far as is known, it is not on Maui.

Four mangrove species were brought from the Philippines and planted in mudflats around Oahu in hopes of reclaiming them. *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* is well established in Heeia Swamp, but has also spread to a few other places. The swamp also has the American or red mangrove.

The American mangrove has also spread to channels dug to drain marshes or surface runoff, such as along the Ala Wai, at Ala Moana Park, at the airport and several other areas.

Wester says the mangroves sometimes protect banks from erosion, but in shallow channels can impede drainage and thus need to be removed.

THE MANGROVES have spread far in tropical areas because their seeds can be dispersed over oceans. The Pacific Ocean is so big, how-

ever, that mangroves could not reach Hawaii before being brought here by man.

Marie Neal, in her book "In Gardens of Hawaii," says mangroves in some areas have many uses, such as building land, furnishing tannin, dyes and wood for fuel, charcoal or building.

Wester says that the only use found for mangrove in Hawaii is for making leis out of the blossoms of *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*. He thinks promotion of the wood for marine construction and charcoal might aid in controlling mangrove.

He also comments: "The effect of the mangrove on marine food chains and the value of the swamp as a nursery for fish and crustaceans might warrant further investigation."

Nature Walk

AN EXCELLENT LITTLE booklet, "A Nature Walk to Ka'ena, O'ahu," has recently been published under a project jointly funded by the Office of Sea Grant and the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities.

Ed Arrigoni, a Kaiser High School teacher with wide experience leading field trips, is the principal author, although he points out he was helped by a number of others. Ray Tabata is the editor.

The chief fault with the booklet is that the supply is limited, but Arrigoni has had discussions with a publisher concerning a reissue, with some revisions and change in format.

The field guide has four basic themes, ecology, Hawaiiana, safety and conservation. It outlines the Ka'ena Point walks, from either the Waianae or the Mokuia directions and takes up the geology, history, botany and zoology of the area.

It describes the native plants, some of them endangered, that can be found on the walks, the birds, the marine algae, and the fish. It relates the Hawaiian legends.

The "Nature Walk" is an important addition to the literature of Hawaiian natural history; it is to be hoped that the field guide can be published in sufficient quantities for general distribution.

Rare Plant

OTTO AND ISA Degener, veteran Island botanists, are authors of an article in the April issue of *Phytologia*, a botanical journal, on *Hibiscadelphus*, a Hawaiian plant that is almost extinct.

Molokai mangrove stands may

By Jan TenBruggencate

Advertiser Staff Writer

Centuries of human use of the lands of west Molokai are believed to have caused erosion of silt that chokes the inner reefs of the island's south side.

That silt has developed into beds that host dense stands of mangrove, an introduced tree that is treasured as a shoreline protector in some parts of the world, but has been seen as a pest in Hawaii.

The mangrove may, however, be less of a pest than has been believed, said Sherwood Maynard, director of the University of Hawaii's Marine Option Program.

"The thick root systems may actually keep sediment from traveling as far out onto the reef as it otherwise might, and those roots also make a good nursery area for small fish," Maynard said.

A team of eight undergraduate students from four University of Hawaii Marine Option Program campuses will fly to Molokai tomorrow for two weeks of coastal surveys that will include gathering data on the mangrove.

They will be under the direction of Keith Bigelow, of the University of Hawaii Department of Oceanography, Walter Ritte, the Department of Business and Economic Development representative for Molokai, and Bill Puleloa, state aquatic biologist as-



signed to Molokai.

Maynard said the mangroves are being viewed as a potential forest resource. The hard wood of the trees has been used in fenceposts, and in some parts of the world is used as a termite-resistant construction material. The student group will map the mangrove thickets west of Kaunakakai. They will also try to determine their value in enhancing fishery resources.

The mangroves have nearly completely engulfed many of the Molokai

fishponds, most of which have long been abandoned. But others of those fishponds have also accumulated eroded silt without mangroves.

The siltation over the years has also filled many of the more than 100 fishponds along Molokai's southern coast to the point that they are little more than mud flats. Yet the fishpond walls, which once enclosed very productive fish farms, remain, and there has been interest in restoring some of them.

The Marine Option Program stu-

be valuable

dents will make specific surveys in the Ualapue pond as the beginning of a pilot project to see if the pond can be rehabilitated without undue difficulty as a potential economic resource for the job-starved island.

"They will measure the water quality, try to assess sediment accumulation and see what fish are there. The water is probably too murky for standard diving surveys, so they will probably do netting," Maynard said. There is also some mangrove intrusion into Ualapue, which links the mangrove with the fishpond work.

Hawaiian fishponds were labor-intensive ventures, Maynard said. If they can produce enough fish and limu to provide jobs and cover costs, they could be a boon to the island, whose pineapple industry has collapsed and many of whose residents commute to Maui for work.

The Marine Option students also will conduct a survey of the marine life in the popular, small east Molokai bay, Moanui. Maynard said there are concerns of overfishing. The students will count fish, corals and other resources as the baseline data to be used if a management program for Moanui is developed by the state.

The Marine Option students and staff will camp at the Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center outside Kaunakakai.

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME
1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

SUSUMU ONO, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

EDGAR A. HAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

DIVISIONS:
CONSERVATION AND
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

August 6, 1982

George,

In regards to your proposed trip to Molokai 8/23/28, please be advised that I will be in Honolulu during these dates for "back-to-school" shopping with the kids and wife. Can you reschedule for early September? Also, let me know a few days in advance so I can make sure that Mederios will be netting during your visit.

Very interesting to hear about second olive ridley.

Unitl I hear from you again.

Edgar A. Hamasu
Edgar A. Hamasu

Bill Puleloa
P.O. Box 175, Kualapuu, Molokai, Hi. 96757
DIVISION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES
DEPT. OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
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FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

July 9, 1982

George,

I just returned from a staff meeting in Honolulu and found your letter dated the 2nd.

While there I inquired about your request for Heacock and I to accompany you during your upcoming trips and the draft letter reply I saw was not encouraging. Later, we managed to secure a close meeting with Henry Sakuda and the turtle subject was again broached. Henry's verbal reply was much more optimistic and permission was granted to me to continue with assisting with the sighting report at least. Kawamoto, however, was adamantly against my tagging of any more turtles...something about me not having a "turtle research" permit from the Feds. Furthermore, Kawamoto also mentioned something about the State of Hawaii requiring a "Scientific Collecting Permit" before the handling of turtles become legitimate. I got the impression that if these permits could be secured, my involvement with tagging would be permitted.

Sakuda expressed a desire for a "cooperative turtle management agreement" between the State and the FEDS and if this could be pulled off, I would imagine that most of the State's opposition with our involvement would be eliminated. My impression of Sakuda is that he can be approached and would be amiable towards some kind of cooperative management of turtles. Can you do it???

George, since I was given explicit directives not to tag/handle any more turtles until I am covered under some kind of permit, I will have to abide with such instructions. As such, I think it would be prudent on our part to proceed with the payment of \$40.00 to Ed Medeiros who was instrumental in the tagging of the four turtles on Molokai in May. I have been in touch with him and the subject of payment has been bought up before with me telling him it will be forthcoming with additional tagging. Since at this time everything seems to be held in abeyance, I feel we should go ahead with the payment to keep in his good graces and also not to lose his confidence in "government officials". We undoubtedly will want to use him again in the future after all this bureaucratic mess is straightened out. Should you concur, the check should be made out to:

Ed Medeiros
P.O. Box 1216
Kaunakakai, Molokai, Hi. 96748

If you wish, you can send the check to me and I will personally deliver it to Ed...perhaps this would be a better way of doing it.

P.S. I saw you on TV. You don't really tag turtles that fast do you?

☞ easily Bill

May 5, 1982

Mr. Bill Puleloa
P. O. Box 175
Kualapuu, Molokai, HI 96757

Dear Bill:

The 13 turtle sighting forms that you recently sent me really did contain some interesting information and comments. I appreciate the effort you are putting into this small project.

Within the next week I will definitely be mailing you 10 turtle tags, special applicators, and illustrated directions on how to apply the tags. It will be good for you to have these on hand in the event that a live turtle becomes available (stranding, incidental capture in net, etc.).

So we can have a tentative schedule, how about if we plan for 5 days of turtle work during the latter part of July or early August? Pick 5 days out that are convenient for you and our research associate, and let me know the dates.

If you can use them, I'll send over several more of the sea turtle ID posters just as soon as a resupply arrives from Florida.

Best regards,

GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec

FISHERIES RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Progress Report - Month of February, 1982

Submitted by: Henry M. Sakuda, Director
Division of Aquatic Resources

4/2/82

WPPO	
DEG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ETN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PAM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HEW	<input type="checkbox"/>
WCS	<input type="checkbox"/>
SLA	<input type="checkbox"/>
MCS	<input type="checkbox"/>
GKH	<input type="checkbox"/>

I. DINGELL-JOHNSON FEDERAL AID ACTIVITIES

A. F-14-R-6: Freshwater Fisheries Research and Surveys

Notes Section
on turtles p. 12

1. Study I. Fish Population Dynamics and Habitat Relationships in the Wahiawa Reservoir

a. Job No. 1. Tucunare and Bass

Despite high turbidity in the Wahiawa Reservoir, largemouth bass were seen in several areas, particularly the upper South Fork, where their displays of territorial behavior indicated that spawning was underway. Efforts to locate spawn sites were, however, unproductive. On one occasion a report of bass activity that sounded most assuredly like active spawning was investigated the next day but the fish involved were gone. Many bass were reported to have been caught and released during the month by the more experienced fishermen, again despite the turbid waters but near the deeply submerged grass that is utilized for spawning.

Young tucunare from the 1981 year class were readily visible near the shoreline in both forks. The high water and considerable shoreline cover should continue to enhance their survival.

b. Job No. 2. Artificial Aeration

A constant flow over the Wahiawa Reservoir spillway throughout the month prevented initiation of work on the air compressor shelter. A severe windstorm markedly shifted the position of the aeration line suspension frame and required some anchor line adjustment, but no damage resulted.

The reservoir remained turbid through the month with some clearing during the latter part. The clearing was associated with a reduction in the inflow rates and a return to a stratified thermal condition that limited vertical mixing. The resumption of water withdrawal by the Waialua Sugar Company helped to re-establish stratification by promotion of deep water flow through the reservoir.

2. Study III. Experimental Artificial Feeding in and Evaluation of the Ku Tree Reservoir as a Potential Fish Culture Area.

7. Kauai staff activities

Assisted the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension office on Kauai in response to a request for algae identification.

A talk was presented describing job activities and career opportunities in the State's Division of Aquatic Resources to the Kauai Community College Marine Option Program.

8. Molokai staff activities

Met with the Molokai representative to the Maui County Aquatic Life and Wildlife Advisory Committee to relay input solicited from Molokai fishermen regarding fishery problem areas. Discussions included the possible measures for regulating conflicting fishery activities (e.g. net versus pole-and-line fishing) at Kaunakakai Harbor, Molokai (as per preliminary draft regulation for fishing at Kaunakakai Pier).

Assisted local Molokai fishers with response to the National Marine Fisheries Service' (NMFS) Hawaii Fishing Vessel Classification project.

Assisted the NMFS Sea Turtle Sightings project by assisting Molokai fishers in filling the turtle sighting report forms. The study is being done by Mr. George Balaz, and the form requests for general information such as size, sex, species, and so forth on marine turtle sightings by the public.

9. Maui staff activities

Presented a slide-and-lecture presentation of aquatic resource programs and activities to Seabury Hall College Preparatory School, Makawao, Maui.

10. Hawaii staff activities

Attended a meeting of Hawaii-Island fishers with representatives of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to discuss again potential sites for a new small boat harbor in the Hilo area.

Took part in a meeting on the status and development of Hawaii-island fisheries with representatives of the University of Hawaii Sea Grant College Program and the County of Hawaii research and development agency. Mr. Stu Kearns of the County of Hawaii was informed of fishery development needs such as harbor improvements, fish transportation facilities, ahi-burn study to assist the ika-shibi fishery, and so forth. The County will then consider and prioritize funding possibilities to alleviate these problems.

FISHERIES RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Progress Report - Month of March, 1982

Submitted by: Henry M. Sakuda, Director
Division of Aquatic Resources

4/27/82

WPPO	
DEG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ETN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FAM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HEW	<input type="checkbox"/>
WCS	<input type="checkbox"/>
SLA	<input type="checkbox"/>
MCS	<input type="checkbox"/>
GKH	<input type="checkbox"/>

note p. 13
re turtles etc.

I. DINGELL-JOHNSON FEDERAL AID ACTIVITIES

A. F-14-R-6: Freshwater Fisheries Research and Surveys

1. Study I. Fish Population Dynamics and Habitat Relationships
in the Wahiawa Reservoir

a. Job No. 1. Tucunare and Bass

Rain every day of the month and continuous inflows of storm waters into the Wahiawa Reservoir created highly turbid conditions that prevented detection of any tucunare or bass spawning that may have been underway. Tucunare spawning ordinarily begins about mid-March, but the cool water temperatures, well below the 80°F minimum for successful tucunare spawning, probably interfered.

b. Job No. 2. Artificial Aeration

Heavy rains throughout the month maintained a continual flow of water over the Wahiawa Reservoir spillway. The weather forced cancellation of the replacement of some of the floats on the aeration suspension system, which was planned to be done with the aid of volunteer personnel. The site for the compressor structure on the spillway remained flooded by the high water, and work could not be initiated.

2. Study IV. Freshwater Fishing Surveys and Checking Station Operation.

a. Job No. 1. Creel Census and Checking Station Operation

Wahiawa Public Fishing Area (PFA), Oahu - Fair fishing results were recorded during the monthly creel census conducted on Saturday, March 6, 1982. The 75 anglers interviewed caught a total of 45 fishes, including 26 tilapia, 2 bluegill, 3 carp, 3 goldfish, 10 tucunare and one oscar. Six of the tucunare were 15-16 inches in size.

B. F-15-T-6 - Statewide Freshwater Fisheries Technical Guidance

Appropriate actions were taken on the following matters:

1. Environmental Assessment for Eucalyptus Biomass Farm Development at Puueo, South Hilo, Hawaii (Bio Energy Development Corporation).

lobsters and for precious corals. Resolution will probably require amendments to provisions of both State and FMP regulations.

4. Discussions were held with staff members of the Hawaii Cooperative Fisheries Research Unit regarding the latter's potential participation in State projects such as the Fish Aggregating System.
5. Staff members attended a meeting called by the NMFS Honolulu Laboratory to discuss current efforts and progress in research into the problem of ciguatera fish poisoning in Hawaii. This agency will continue to cooperate with other researchers by providing sample materials from the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.
6. Molokai staff activities: the staff member assigned to Molokai spent considerable time assisting Federal (NMFS) projects for a fishing vessel inventory and for collection of sighting reports on green sea turtles. He also assisted other State and local agencies in disposing of the decomposing remains of a Pacific bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops gilli) which had stranded or washed up at Kamiloloa, Molokai.
7. Kauai staff activities: the staff member stationed on Kauai accompanied staff of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers who were conducting a faunal survey of Waialua River, for purposes of evaluating plans for future hydroelectric project proposals. He interviewed local sportfishers and fishing tackle dealers to gather information on sportfishing use of a site proposed for residential and resort development (project A82-530 described above), identified a leech (a non-parasitic piscicolid) from a horse-trough for a local veterinarian, did a faunal survey and provided information to commercial nursery and golf-course operators, provided information on carp polyculture to the Maui agent of the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Advisory Service, and investigated a sighting report of a grounded, injured, green sea turtle.
8. Maui staff activities: the Maui staff member participated in the surveys of Maui County Marine Life Conservation Districts described earlier. He also led a group of University of Hawaii Marine Option Program students on a field trip to the State's Ahihi-Kinohi (shoreline) Natural Area Reserve.
9. Hawaii staff activities: the Hawaii staff member participated in the surveys of Hawaii County Marine Life Conservation Districts described earlier. He has also been conducting literature search on herbicides for possible use in the Waiakea Public Fishing Area.
10. A staff member presented two talks on freshwater fish ecology and reservoir management at the University of Hawaii.
11. Two staff members met with representatives of the Water and Land Division, Fish and Wildlife Service and Wilson Okamoto and Associates to discuss an approach to assessing the relationship between stream flow and fish habitat structure.



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1348 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

May 27, 1980

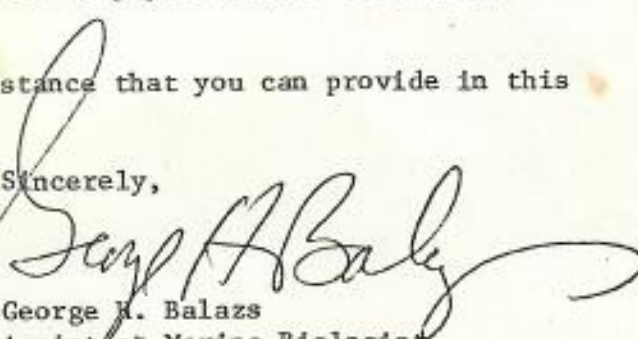
Mr. Robert Barrel
Hawaii State Director
National Park Service
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Box 50165
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Mr. Barrel:

I am writing this letter to obtain clarification on information presented in a Honolulu Star-Bulletin article of 21 May 1980 concerning the establishment of a U. S. preserve at Kalaupapa. A copy of this article has been enclosed for reference purposes. The article indicates that a bill currently before congress would allow "Kalaupapa patients" to "continue to have full rights to fish and use other resources in the preserve, even when federal fish and game laws would prohibit such rights." I would be interested to learn if these rights would encompass the taking of species currently protected under U. S. Endangered Species Act, such as hawksbill turtles, green turtles, and even monk seals. In addition, if I understand the rules correctly, residents of Kalapana and their guests were given exclusive fishing rights in the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Would the guests of patients at Kalaupapa also be exempt from existing laws under provisions of the proposed reserve? At the present time I have no opinion on this proposed exemption due to my scarcity of information on marine resources along the Kalaupapa coastline. For instance, I do not know to what extent sea turtles occur in this area and what, if any, fishing pressures are currently exerted. I do know that turtles, probably hawksbills, have been recorded nesting at Moomomi and Halawa on Molokai, and that concentrations of green turtles of various sizes forage in the shallow reef flats along the island's southern coast. At the suggestion of Reverend David Kaupu, I have written to Kalaupapa resident Paul Harada for information on turtles, but thus far no response has been received. Perhaps your agency has obtained some information on turtles at Kalaupapa that you could pass on to me.

Thank you in advance for any assistance that you can provide in this matter.

Sincerely,


George K. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md

cc: Ernest Kosaka, AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
FWS

Star Route #25

Kaunakakai, HI 96748

March 17, 1981

Dear George,

You are not forgotten & I have not made off with your photographs, etc. I just haven't gotten around to letter writing after the big Christmas push. Will answer your correspondence one by one. All was greatly appreciated.

First: - I asked around about Kaunakakai. Old timers, language teachers, etc. It didn't ring any bells. They were hard put even to translate it. As you noted Place Names of Hawaii defines it as "turtle releasing" lit. But as you also know you can hardly ever literally translate Hawaiian. Also the place names for Molokai spots are not well translated in the opinion of the local people regardless of the esteem in which they hold Pukui & Elbert. If you look up "ku'ura" in Pukui & Elbert's Hawaiian Dictionary you find: "Slope of a hill; let down, descended. 2 Place where a net is set in the sea; to let down a fish net." This last definition seems to me the probable one. I expect it was a convenient cove in which to stretch a net. This indicates the presence of turtles but not necessarily that they nested there. On the contrary, I should not think that Hawaiians would net turtles where they are coming in to lay, but might rather gather the males in spots where they fed or slept.

Well, so much for that. All guesses. Did I tell you that a favorite turtle sleeping area is Palaau. You probably asked around & knew that.

Second: - I was very interested & entertained by Eugene Resser's treatise on "The Turtle Rock and the Lotus Stone". I don't believe a word of it but I sure thank you for sending me a copy. No, I have never heard this interpretation from any old timers. I have heard other people refer to petroglyphs of boats or larai as Phoenician galleons, however. Everyone's got his pet theory. I remain skeptical.

Third: - I thank you for your confidence in me inviting me to serve as Audubon Society area representative for Molokai. As you can see by my procrastination in letter writing, this would be position in which I would not be very helpful. I've been invited & turned down the invitation before. I presume that Wayne Gagne took this message back to you. He seemed very anxious to find someone from Molokai to take on the duties. I don't know who it would be. I don't know beans about anything yet I'm the local authority on everything natural history wise because none else that I'm aware of knows even that much. It was great when Noah Pebeles was here. I used to go to him for help. Now there's none & the library doesn't have as much information as I have here at home. Anyway, I'm an apolitical creature & would rather not be on everyone's hate list but when I want permission to go on private lands. I have stuck my neck out a few times & am not completely cowardly — but almost.

Four: - When I saw Robert Pyle some weeks back I reported a couple of bird observations but I will put them in writing just for the record.

Cattle egret: - A flight of 30 birds flying NW over Kalamauka, Molokai, Dec. 16, 1980. Until 1980 it was unusual to see more than two or three egrets on Molokai at one time. Usually one or two were observable somewhere on the island each winter. Since 1980 the numbers have been steadily increasing so that one can scarcely drive from Kaeokakai to the airport without seeing two or more in flight. In the cow pastures at Kamalo and Kaeokai one can see from one to a dozen cattle egrets now, winter + summer. I have not run across any nesting areas yet.

Bristle-thighed Curlew: - One observed on the dunes at Moomomi January 10, 1981. This is only the second one that I have seen on Molokai in the 11 years that I have been hiking the Moomomi dunes. Of course, I'm not out there daily or anything like that but for many years I averaged a weekly 1 1/2 mile walk along Moomomi sands.

Red-crested Cardinal: - I note in the Dec. 1980 "Elepaio" that Robert Pyle says of the red-crested cardinal, "these striking cardinals are very rarely reported from other islands." If they're rarely reported from Molokai, it's my fault. They're relatively plentiful here. It is at least as common to see a red-crested cardinal on an electric wire along the road as it is to see a mockingbird. We have red-crested cardinals in our yard at Kamiloa regularly. I have definitely seen them often as far east as Kumimi & as far west as Moomomi & they probably extend from Halewa to Kaluakoi but I can't recall specific instances of seeing them at those places. They're not quite as plentiful as Cardinalis cardinalis but I have the impression that they're almost as common here.

(over)

Many thanks for all your interest & attention. Sorry
for the long delay in answering.

As ever,

Joan Aidsen

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



DIVISIONS:
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME
1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

February 9, 1981

Mr. George H. Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Coconut Island, Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

This responds to your letter of January 27, 1981 requesting information on sea turtle nesting on Molokai.

Please be informed that we have no new knowledge to relate on sea turtle nesting at Molokai or any other areas. However, please be assured that if any information on this matter becomes available, we will notify you immediately.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY SAKUDA, Chief
Fisheries Branch

PK:mn

cc: Leroy Mollena

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island • P. O. Box 1346 • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

January 12, 1981

Mr. Leroy Mollens
Division of Conservation & Resources
Enforcement
Kaunakakai, Molokai 96748

Dear Mr. Mollens:

I am writing to ask if you can provide me with any information on the occurrence of sea turtles nesting on the sand beaches of Molokai. As you will undoubtedly recall, in 1969 hatchling hawksbill turtles were found at Halawa Beach and subsequently given to your office (see attached page from "Turtles of the United States"). Do you know of additional nestings that have taken place on Molokai, either at Halawa or any other beach?

It is my understanding that green sea turtles occurred in large numbers at certain sites along Molokai's south shore, at least during former times. Are there still areas where turtles are abundant

Any assistance that you give to this request for information will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md

Attachment

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
P. O. Box 342

Kaunakakai, Hawaii 96748

January 20, 1981

DIVISIONS:
CONSERVATION AND
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. George H. Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Coconut Island, Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

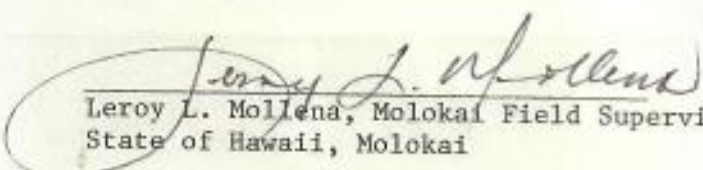
Dear Mr. Balazs:

I received your letter in regards to your request for information on sea turtles. Currently, I am not aware of any occurrence of nesting here on Molokai. However, I would like to refer you to another individual who may be able to help you in this area.

Mr. Henry Sakuda
Chief, Division of Fishery
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Phone: 548-5920

Please let me know what the outcome is and if I can help you in any other way.

Sincerely Yours,


Leroy L. Mollena, Molokai Field Supervisor
State of Hawaii, Molokai

LLM:kab

Dec 1980

Dear George,

Many thanks for the Dillingham Tide Calendar. Sorry I didn't see you on your trip to Molokai. Next time you get over, call if you have time & we'll make a trip to Moonomani.

I'm really not "in" with many fishermen these days. I expect turtle killing goes on just as it always has. My next door neighbor had one on its back on the lawn one weekend. I called Leroy Mollera, asking him not to get George Fukuoka in trouble. Apparently he phoned George, read him the law & told George to get rid of it. Instead of pushing the turtle into the fish pond, a truck came & took it away (George's friends). Later the same fellows came back with a large pan of what looked like turtle meat. I heard of a party at the wharf, too, where they were eating turtle. And my smoking friend down the way takes turtle when he comes across them. He wasn't even aware of the law. That's all I know about turtles.

As far as I could ascertain there are no passable jeep roads to the coast at Cape Halawa. The fellows I talked to who live on the Puna Hahaione Ranch said that coastline is so rugged even hunters don't use it. Opikū pickers scramble down there tho. In our conversation I don't recall your discussing Fagins Beach. I'm sure you must have checked it are found there. J.

Aiden
Star Bld #25
Kauakakoi, HI 96748

may your holiday season
overflow with
joy and happiness

Love & Joan A.

Dec 1980

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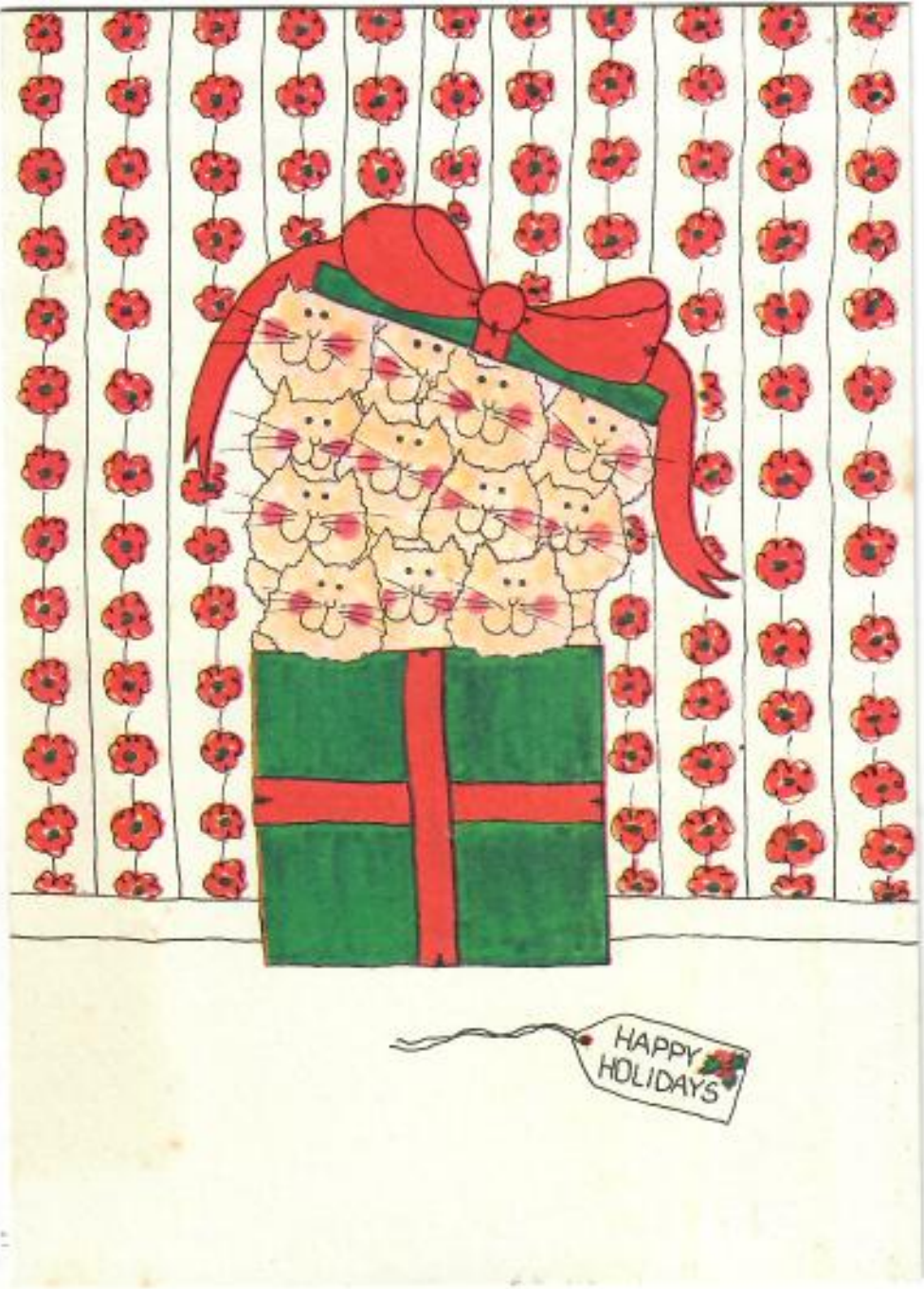
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Love & Joan Aiden



HAPPY
HOLIDAYS

Molokai

Na Mea Hou O

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 13

Bill Provides For

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has approved his proposal for the establishment of a Kalaupapa National Historic Park Preserve, according to Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), a member of the Committee.

The Bill, introduced earlier this year by Matsunaga, would set aside 8,902 acres of land and 2,000 acres of offshore area for protection as a National Historic Park. It further provides for the protection of the lifestyle of current residents of Kalaupapa for as long as they wish to live in the settlement and for preservation of the historic structures and sites on the Kalaupapa Peninsula.

All but 173 acres of the land involved is owned by the State of Hawaii and would continue in state ownership, said Matsunaga. The Hawaii State Department of Health would continue to provide all necessary medical services to patients at Kalaupapa Settlement. An 11-member advisory commission would be established to oversee the development and operation of the historic preserve.

The Kalaupapa Settlement is one of two major federally supported centers for the treatment of Hansen's Disease, said Matsunaga.

"My bill provides for appropriate recognition, interpretation and preservation of the tragic 114-year history of the Kalaupapa Settlement."

In its meeting last week, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee also approved a Matsunaga amendment to the

bill which would authorize the federal government to enter into a cooperative agreement with the owner of the historic sailing vessel Falls of Clyde to operate and maintain the ship.

The Falls of Clyde, now located in Honolulu Harbor near the Prince Kohio Federal Building, is owned by the Bishop Museum. Because of the cost of main-

Free Press

Molokai

MOLOKAI'S ONLY NEWSPAPER

DECEMBER 4, 1980

Kalaupapa National Park

taining the ship during restoration, the Museum earlier announced plans to sell the ship. The Matsunaga amendment provides legal authority for the federal government to fund the ship's operation and maintenance, provided that it remains in Hawaii. Additional funds already provided by the federal government provide for restoration of the historic ship.

"My amendment will solve the immediate problem of how to take care of the ship during the next year or two," said Matsunaga, "while the Museum or new owner develops plans for financing future maintenance and operation of the historic vessel."

During the Committee meeting, Matsunaga attempted to attach to the same bill a measure providing for a study of the claims of Native Hawaiians. A stronger version of the measure failed to pass the House during the 95th Congress.

"However," said the Hawaii lawmaker, "Sen. James McClure (R-Idaho), the ranking minority member of the Committee, objected because he feared the amendment would delay passage of the parks bill.

"He subsequently agreed to support my floor amendment to the parks bill providing for a study of native claims. I assured him that my strategy is to offer an amendment which has already received the approval of his Republican colleagues in the House and key House Democrats."

The proposed amendment provides for a nine-member federal study commission with a broad mandate to study the culture and needs of Native Hawaiians. The commission would hold public hearings and solicit comments on a draft report during its first year. Nine months later, a final report incorporating the public comments received by the Commission would be submitted to the President and Congress.

All nine members of the commission would be appointed by the President, and three of the commissioners could be residents of the State of Hawaii.

"We have deleted some of the features which were most objectional to House members," said Matsunaga. "For example, we agreed to delete the preamble which stated that a wrong had been committed by the federal government against Native Hawaiians in 1893."

"The pending measure is believed to be more 'objective' and is expected to have a better chance in the House," he concluded.

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



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1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

SUSUMU ONO, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

EDGAR A. HAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

DIVISIONS:
CONSERVATION AND
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
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FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
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WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

Jan. 27, 1982

George,

Thanks for the news clipping. I'm glad to see that the critter is doing fine.

I've been back and forth to Honolulu several times since we last talked. I made an attempt on one of the visits to go to the aquarium but gave up after not finding a parking space. Maybe next trip.

It happens that the chief Enforcement Officer here was born and raised in Halawa valley so I asked him about his experiences with hawksbill and other turtles there. He says he definitely recalls catching little turtles in Halawa bay as a small boy and keeping them in pails as pets (a common practice among other island groups in the Pacific which I visited). From his description of their size and numbers, I'd say they were very recent hatchings. Furthermore, he tells me that his grandfather told him that the old timers would line the beaches with coconut fronds at certain times of the year to better locate and find the actual nests of turtles coming up to shore to lay eggs. From the above, I would say that sea turtles did indeed come ashore at one time here on Molokai. He told me he couldn't say if they were hawksbill or not.

I myself remember seeing scores of huge green turtles swimming off the beaches of Kaluakoi (west Molokai where the Sheraton hotel is now) as a boy. In those days there were no public access to the beaches and the only way to get there was by boat. We'd park the boat a little ways offshore and swim in to throw nets for moi and invariably encounter turtles on the way in. I distinctly remember sitting on boulders on the beach and watching them swim through the off shore breakers. From what I've seen of the nesting grounds in the Marshalls, I'd say that the beaches on west Molokai were prime nursery beds for turtles at one time. It's sad to think that man through his activities are slowly restricting and eliminating the nesting grounds of turtles throughout the world. It seems that these creatures are doomed for extinction... a sad thought indeed.

In the short amount of time I've been back on Molokai, I have on several occasions seen a couple of turtles...unfortunately some of them already butchered. While walking along Kaunakakai stream about 3 months ago, I noticed the remnants of several turtles, approximately 2' to 2½', laying on the bank. They were obviously recent kills as they were still crawling with maggots. I reported the incident to DOCARE and they made a report on it. Also, they told me it probably was the gill netters who did it as their fishing shacks were close by. DOCARE promised to keep an eye out on the area but I'm not too optimistic as they've got only a 3 man crew (one just recently added last week) and they've got the whole island to patrol...to include hunting in the mountains, night poaching, and state parks.

Let me know if I can do anything for you here on Molokai and feel free to offer suggestions as to how to handle the illegal taking of turtles if you have any. Also, keep me in mind should the occasion arise where you'd be doing or want to be doing some tagging, collection, etc. of turtles in the Marshalls. I just recently had a talk with the Minister of Resources & Development who was instructed to introduce legislation to safeguard their endangered animals and I told him sea turtles should definitely be included on the list. I'm sure he'd accommodate us in any sort of investigation we would propose.

Aloha, Bill

GEORGE R. AMIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



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Aloha,

Bill

Dec. 10, 1982

George,

I just got back from going out with Ed Mederios. I went out with them for three days, the 7th, 8th & 9th, and was not able to tag any turtles. On the 8th there was a small one in the bag which I was able to take back to the boat. After measuring him, I turned my back to write the data down on my book and as I was doing this one of Ed's helpers tossed him over before I got a chance to tag him. He thought I was all done with the animal. The 7th and the 9th did not have any turtles in the net which is very unusual. I notice there was not much of a high tide at nights during those days...maybe that had something with them not coming inshore to feed. The water was very cold too. We'll be going out again on the 13th. Maybe more luck then.

Ed asked me about have the purchase order works...I told him I'll check with you. Is is 30 turtles or 3 months, whichever comes first?

In regards to Calvin Char, he related his sighting of the turtles to me while he was here holding a public meeting re whale sactuary.

I managed to measure Rawlin's legend...106 cm length and 106.5 width. It was very deep! He caught it about 10 years ago off K'kai Harbor while skin diving. They had it weighed at Molokai Ranch and it tipped the scale at 410 lbs. Female.

Read your article in the Hawaii Fishing News. Very interesting.

Aloha,

Bui

P.S. . 7th, 8th, and 9th were off Ualapue (Wavecrest).



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

P.O. Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Cable Address: UNIHAW

JANUARY 22, 1981

MR. & MRS. DUPRE DUDOIT
AND FAMILY

P.O. Box 310

KAUNA KAKAI, MOLOKAI 96748

DEAR DUPRE, LEILANI, HONEY GIRL, LUANA, MIKILANI, MARIELLE,
AND GRANDMA PAULINE:

I WANT TO SINCERELY THANK ALL OF YOU
FOR YOUR LETTER OF JANUARY 14TH TELLING ME
ABOUT THE EGGS HATCHING. THIS WAS REALLY GOOD NEWS
TO HEAR, AND I APPRECIATE THE DETAILS THAT YOU
PROVIDED. I HOPE THAT THE REMAINING 9 TURTLES
ARE NOW STRONG ENOUGH SO THAT THEY CAN BE SET
FREE.

I WOULD LIKE TO VISIT MOLOKAI AGAIN IN A FEW MONTHS
(POSSIBLY APRIL) AND I LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU AT
THAT TIME.

BEST WISHES - ALOHA,

George Balay

Finally, in regards to Mr. Cooper...it was true that he was asked not to catch turtles in [redacted] waters by a group of local fishermen which he complied to amicably. It was a certain [redacted] from [redacted] that was physically detained from capturing turtles with his power head gun in the early 70's and forcibly shipped out of [redacted] by competing local fishermen during that period when turtle steaks were a popular fare in Lahaina restaurants.

Reading over Cooper's papers rings a certain note of discord within my own heart. While it was certainly true that aboriginal Hawaiians captured and utilized turtles, nowhere is it recorded nor never have I heard old timers described anything more than an opportunistic harvesting of the animals. If by chance a turtle was seen and could easily be caught, the ancient Hawaiians no doubt took advantage of the situation and probably considered it as no more than a normal part of the day's take. In many other Pacific islands however, the harvesting of sea turtles was a concerted effort and the distribution of the catch followed a time honored ritual accompanied by prescribe ceremonies. In the Marshall Islands for instance, certain atolls such as Erikup, Bikar, Jemo, etc. were recognized and set aside as natural sanctuaries for turtles (and also other animals) and permission to utilize the resources on these atolls had to be obtained from the paramount chiefs. Moreover, the preparation for these trips involved most of the villagers as well as the men actually going on the trip...food and other other provisions were prepared by the women and children, other men made sure the canoes were seaworthy, the priests made sure the signs were appropriate for a successful trip, etc. Upon return the turtles were divided and distributed according to custom...the neck portion was always given to the high chief, other certain innards were awarded to the elderly and sickly for medicinal purposes, those women knowledgeable and adept in preparing turtles were assembled from afar and supervised the cooking of the catch, etc. Thus unlike the situation in Hawaii, in certain W.P. islands there evolved traditional customs and rituals in conjunction with the utilization of sea turtles and these ceremonies figured prominently in the lifestyle of the natives. This can be further illustrated by the common occurrence of the turtle as a motif in their art, woodcarving, handicrafts, building and clothing designs, legends, and also in their self imposed conservation practices. The U.S. Government exercised sound judgement in permitting these people to continue harvesting sea turtles because to do otherwise would clearly jeopardize their traditional way of life. In present day Hawaii this point is not a conveniently apparent. We have never evolved a tradition centered around the

utilization of sea turtles to the same extent as other Pacific islanders and even if they did it certainly no longer exist today. To claim now as Cooper has done that restricting the contemporary harvesting of sea turtles would infringe upon Hawaiian traditional rights is a moot question at best...and in my personal estimation certainly not justifiable in light of how little the utilization of sea turtles actually figured in Hawaiian culture as compared to other Pacific islanders. To answer Cooper's allegations then, the question we must address is if the turtle population in Hawaiian waters is stable enough to allow the taking of the animals for home consumption. Are there enough turtles within the waters of the Hawaiian archipelago to permit occasional taking by local fishermen or will this sort of activity further threaten the very existence of the animals? Cooper's references to traditional Hawaiian rights, the lack of appropriate substitute for turtle meat, and the controlling of limu in fishponds with turtles all become hollow if the answer to the above question is negative. Over and beyond any one individual's right is the right of the entire community as a whole. Our children, and their children, and their children's children have the right to see, touch, and to co-exist with other creatures in the world and I feel it is our responsibility to ensure this occurrence. To put it another way, I want my son to have a chance to sit on that same boulder and watch huge turtles swim and feed as I did 20 years ago! What a shame it would be for me to have the distinction of being the last to have that chance. The hell with Cooper and his fishponds and the hell with traditional Hawaiian rights if it means the extermination of our children's right to see a real live turtle swimming free in its natural environment.

What I want to say now [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is only my personal suggestions and thoughts: (1) those fishermen who actually are able to take turtles for home consumption are a very small minority (Cooper represents even a smaller minority as a "Hawaiian with traditional rights" and even that's debatable as some of my informants consider him nothing more than a "local hoale"). We may as well face it...these guys are going to continue their opportunistic harvesting of sea turtles whether we like it or not and there's not very much we can do about it without being expansive. I know them, I grew up with some of them and I understand their mentality. Law or no law they're going to continue to catch and to eat turtle whenever the opportunity arises and whenever they feel they can get away with it. Why then should we legitimize this ongoing activity and thus invite more to partake in it? Assuming that sea turtles are not in imminent danger of being eliminated from the face of the earth, would it not be wiser for us to retain the status quo and to close our eyes to this incidental catch by certain hard core fishermen whose numbers will surely diminish with each passing generation? If Cooper wasn't such a windbag, he too could discretely fulfill his "taste" for turtle meat without trying to take on the whole world. I'm not sure I could condone him using turtles to keep his ponds free of limu. All the old and long time pond caretakers here on Molokai told me turtles were never deliberately placed in fishponds as they were not beyond preying on the pond fish themselves. Too much limu was never a problem the old pond caretakers encountered. In other words, I doubt very much if placing turtles in Hawaiian fishponds was a traditional practice as claimed by Cooper. Moreover, it would be a highly visible and blatant disregard of the law if we were to allow him to stock his ponds with turtles. Hard core fishermen discretely catching and eating turtles is one thing but keeping outlawed turtles alive in ponds for all to see is quite another; (2) assuming that the turtle population in Hawaiian waters can sustain subsistence harvesting, to allow "traditional" utilization of sea turtles by native Hawaiians would be asking for problems in my opinion. Hawaiians were not the only race to capture and eat turtles in Hawaii. The Chinese, Japanese, and even the hoales would all raise heck if we permitted only Hawaiians to take turtle for home consumption. And how would you define "Hawaiian" anyway... and what's so traditional about using scuba tanks, powered vessels, synthetic nets, etc. in capturing turtles? No, there's no merit in allowing the restoration of the "traditional" harvesting of sea turtles by Hawaiians because in my opinion there was no tradition to begin with.

In sum, continue the present ban on the taking of sea turtles in Hawaii and do not permit any subsistence harvesting. Those hard core turtle eaters are going to get their share anyway. Continue and step up the research to determine the viability of the turtle stock and if it proves appropriate, then and only then allow a control taking of animals preferably under a limited permit system. Put the permits up for high bid and let those who feel that they must have turtle meat pay for that privilege. For your added info, all the big time commercial turtle hunters here on [REDACTED] confided in me that the State's banning of turtle for commercial use was a wise move. They themselves felt the turtle population was suffering too much of a loss and could not continue to sustain the pressure placed on it by commercial hunters.

S-31-83

George,

Enclosed are tags for your journal.
They don't have to be returned.

So it was a Olive Ridley after all!!
(I didn't think it was a hawksbill).
Thanks for checking it out and letting
me know.

No thanks. I don't want to go to
FFS by myself.... no TV, no mama,
no kids, no air conditioning, etc. We
Hawaiians have ~~to~~ evolved past that
stage. Have a good time!

Aloha,
Pie

P.S.

To keep you up to date;
I've got 31 tags left.

August 4, 1983

George,

Glad to see you're back in one piece from Costa Rica. Must have been fun. I understand that Costa Rica is very conservation minded and have accomplished a lot in that respect.

I finally got a reply from my sources in the Marshalls re turtles, seals, etc. Earlier you had sent me an article/written comments concerning the alleged appearance of a seal at Maloelap Atoll and I wrote to someone in the Marshalls to confirm it. Well, from very reliable sources I learned that a seal did indeed come up on a beach at Maloelap. Furthermore, two addition sightings were reported. In 1963 another seal showed up at Wotje Atoll but was not harmed. It apparently stayed around for a while and then swam away. 15 years later in 1978 another seal appeared again at Wotje but this time the natives killed it but did not eat it. In my travels throughout the Marshalls I did not see any seals, nor do I remember hearing any stories about them being there. However, the guy I got the Wotje story from is very reliable and furthermore is from Wotje so I have no reason to doubt him. On the other hand, I've been to the far reaches of the Marshalls archipelago and did not see any seals first hand. At the remote atolls of Bikar and Bokar which humans very seldom visit, one would expect to them if they are around. Maybe they are there but don't bask on the beaches like they do here in Hawaii with the turtles. What do you think?

Some other info you might like to know...hawksbill (called jabake in Marshallese) have been known to nest in the Marshalls. Eight atolls have been identified as nesting grounds for jabake and they are: (1) Bikar; (2) Bokar; (3) Wotje; (4) Jemo; (5) Erikup; (6) Wotto; (7) Alinginae; and (8) Rongdrik. They apparently don't come up on beaches in hords during certain choice nesting periods as do the green sea turtles. Another kind of turtle described to me was wunatol which from the description appears to be the leatherback turtle. They apparently have been seen by Marshallese but it is not known if they nest anywhere in the archipelago.

Some time ago you asked if any turtles were sampled by the DOE in the Marshalls relative to radiation aftermath. I wrote but have yet to receive a reply. But I do have someone chasing it down. I'll let you know as soon as I get word.

In regards to "Vikai" islet in Enewetak, it cannot be confirmed. My informant met with several people from Enewetak but could not come up with anything. I wrote back and told him to go see Johannes himself. The people from Enewetak mentioned that no turtles were seen there since 1970. I'm not sure if this is because there is a scarcity of turtles or if it is because they haven't been on the island long enough to notice them.

I did get the additional tags you sent. Ed and Diane have been fishing at Palaau and had bagged many turtles but simply let them go. It is very tempting to go with them one day...but I don't know considering the apparent no-no of the bullpen technique.

All for now. I'll get back to you as things develop.

Bill

P.S. Did I tell you that Mickey (our son) is spending the summer in



Listen carefully and you will hear...

Seawords

News of the Marine Option Program

University of Hawaii at Manoa

ISSUE 13

AUGUST 30, 1983

Memoirs of Molokai

Part one of a two part series

By Allison Chun, UHM MOP student

After weeks of hectic preparation and two postponements, the fishing vessel Kahuna Kai left Kewalo Basin at 0605 on Saturday, July 9, bound for Kaunakakai, Molokai! On board were four aspiring marine biologists, MOP members of the Molokai Coastal Resource Inventory project, Allison Chun, Dave Clements, Dave Gulko, Randy Hafr, and also a volunteer assistant-geography graduate student, Paul Holthus. After a 7 1/2 hour channel crossing which consisted of 18' seas and 30 kt. winds, the Kahuna Kai pulled into Kaunakakai Pineapple Barge Wharf. There, we met Bob Moncrief, a marine biologist from the Army Corps of Engineers.

We did our first site that afternoon, just east of the wharf. We broke up into an inshore snorkeling team and an offshore SCUBA team. The survey dives were all qualitative. Each team usually consisted of three people. One person noted the types of algae (especially the edible limus) and the invertebrates, and the third person looked at the corals and geomorphology. Everyone was responsible for recording water conditions and possible uses for the resources at each site.

Strong easterly winds and choppy water conditions made things a little interesting for us. After being dropped off inshore, the snorkelers were immediately lost from sight of the Avon due to the swells and chop and were almost not recovered. To prevent the divers from also getting lost, Dave G. tied the buoy attached to their drift line to the Avon. Unfortunately, the divers didn't know about it and kept wondering why the buoy was pulling them backwards when they were swimming forwards!

For the next few days, water conditions were not much better. On Sunday, July 10, we did five sites east of the wharf along the Kamalo area. The snorkeling team got their own Avon (borrowed from the Kahuna Kai) so they wouldn't get lost anymore. The winds were still so strong that we were able to do snorkel towing by just letting the wind blow the Avons along!

On Monday, we surveyed the area about midway along the south shore. The entire inshore area was covered by a silt plume. Weather conditions were so bad that we did only two sites and then moved around to the west shore. La'au Point, the southwest most point of the island, was our next site. Offshore there was a current ripping along so strongly that the divers holding onto their drift line attached to the Avon ended up pulling the boat instead of the boat pulling them! Inshore, it was calmer and very beautiful. There were a lot of fish as well as lobster, opihi, and limu.

After a calm but windy night spent off Papohaku Beach, we surveyed the rest of the west shore working down south from Ilio Point, the northwest most point of the island. The inshore areas were fantastic! We found one small bay whose bottom was just covered with colonies of a beautiful purple octocoral, Anthelia edmondsoni. Offshore diving wasn't so great, so a lot of snorkel towing was done. Some of us wanted to see how good Paul was at taking a joke, so we towed him across a bunch of rocks sitting on 6' of water!

Later that day, we moved back to the south shore and tried to do some sites just east of La'au Point. Inshore was really murky. We were right in the midst of SHARK Country. The only reason we didn't see any was because visibility was too poor. Offshore was better. The SCUBA team ran across a very large school of manini that was in the process of mating. Randy, however, didn't know this and kept interrupting them by trying to spear them. We spent that night at Hale O Lono harbor. It was the first quiet night we had since we got to Molokai... the air compressor broke and we couldn't run it. No one was too heartbroken over that!

On Wednesday, we worked eastwards and did four sites somewhat similar to the day before. We spent the afternoon back at Kaunakakai re-provisioning and trying to get the compressor fixed. Jim Saragos from the ACU met us that night. He had news of the islandwide black-out on Oahu. Lucky we were on Molokai, on a boat with its own generator! We entertained ourselves that night by counting the number of cars that kept driving up to check us out. That's the big thing for the locals at Kaunakakai to do. We got up to 50 cars in a little over two hours before losing count.

The next day was Bob's last with us. After an uneventful day's work, we went out for drinks and dinner at the Pau Hana Inn in Kaunakakai. Although the food was good, there were so many mosquitoes that we didn't know if we were there to eat dinner or to be eaten for dinner! Anyway, we were all sorry to see Bob go. His last words to us before he left was to remind us how to cure the bends... drink a Primo and jump up and down on the deck!

Part two of this series will be the next Seawords

Attention Leeward MOP Students: Manoa Wants You!

By Sherwood Maynard, Director

After discussions with Dean of Instruction John Morton, we have decided to suspend MOP at Leeward for 1983-'84. This decision was prompted by several factors. In its initial two years on campus, student response to the program has been minimal. Attendance at MOP activities has usually been poor, enrollment has been low, few students have initiated skill projects and only one has completed the certificate. The Marine Tech Program is being phased out and the college is in the process of redefining its goals for marine-related studies. In the coming year two key marine faculty (Russo and Klim) will be away from campus. Since these people are considered key to the shaping of future marine programs at LCC the question of MOP's reestablishment will be deferred until their return. We hope to see a healthy MOP at LCC in 1985.

The good news is that you can still be enrolled in MOP and earn a certificate! Administratively you will be included in the Manoa-MOP program. Dr. Bowers has offered to provide counsel and guidance on skill projects in addition to the access you would have to the director and Manoa Coordinator. If you wish to continue in the program, please phone or stop by UH Manoa-MOP at 948-8433, 208 Marine Science Building. The '83-'84 year at Manoa promises to be an active one including our annual underwater surveying workshop on Maui during spring break. Hope you will join us.

Speaking of Skills -

Congratulations Jeremy Uejio! He has finished his skill project report, "Laboratory experience in physics and oceanography with the DUMAND project."

And for those of you who are still undecided about a skill project to pursue, there are several new skill projects available which you may wish to consider. They are:

Job
Anuenue Fisheries Research Center, Maintenance

Duties: tank cleaning and grass cutting.
Hours: 19 3/4 hr./wk; at least 3 days a week preferably including Sunday.
Duration: 3 months, with possible continuation starting apx. September 20.
Pay: \$4/hr
Contact: Betsey MacMichael 847-6015

Job/skill project possible
Aquaculture Pond Research Aide
\$4/hr., no benefits; 10-20 hrs./wk, starting apx. Sept. 20/Oct. 1.

Location: Kahuku and Amorient Ponds on North Shore. Occasionally at Anuenue on Sand Island
Duties: pond sampling, seining, carpentry.
Requirements: must be dependable, hard worker; prefer resident of North Shore or Windward side. Employer can furnish transportation to Sand Island when necessary. Contact Betsey MacMichael 847-6051.

Students and staff and MDP and BML mourn the recent loss of Dr. Dennis Devaney, Bishop Museum zoologist who disappeared during a research dive off the Big Island. Dr. Devaney worked with several MDP students on his NSF project to catalog Honolulu-NMFS' invertebrate collection. His daughter, Denise, is in BML's Ke Kula Kai program. We miss him as a colleague and as a friend; our sympathy goes out to his family.

For the past few issues we have been using our new mailing labels from the computer. We have increased our circulation from about 900 to over 1300, so we hope everyone will now receive their Seawords. However, if you know of someone who is not getting their copy, please pass the form below on to them. Or, if there are any address changes or mistakes that we should be aware of, please fill out the form below and mail it to us at:

Seawords
c/o University of Hawaii
Marine Option Program
1000 Pope Road
Room 208
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Name/Address Input Form

/ / ADD / / DELETE / / CHANGE

OLD ADDRESS

Name: _____

Address: _____

ZIP _____

NEW ADDRESS

Name: _____

Address: _____

ZIP _____

MAHALO!

Moor Lore for the Merry Mariner

FROM THE STATE HARBORS DIVISION

INFORMATION FOR BOAT OWNERS IN HAWAII

Hurricane season in the Pacific generally runs from June through December, although storms may occur at any time. Here are some suggestions for boat owners in the event a hurricane should threaten Hawaii. Remember, the earlier you take action, the better off you are.

AT THE START OF HURRICANE SEASON:

- Formulate a plan on what to do and how to safeguard your boat.

-If you will be off-island or otherwise indisposed, make arrangements for someone else to be responsible for your boat. Make sure this person knows how to operate your boat, has access to the keys, and knows how you want the boat secured.

-Update your name, address and telephone number with harbor attendant where your boat is moored. Be sure to leave the name and phone number of the boat sitter if you are unavailable.

-Check your insurance to make sure your coverage is adequate to cover damages from a hurricane.

-Make sure your boat has sufficient new or good condition anchor line, chain and anchors, mooring lines and fenders to protect the boat from the dock as well as boats which might pile alongside.

DURING A HURRICANE WATCH:

-Listen to weather information over NOAA Weather Radio (KBA-99).

-Know the basic direction of the winds and waves and plan where a safe harbor might be.

-Top off the boat's fuel tank.

-Make sure the boat's batteries are fully charged to ensure starting of engines and operating bilge pumps.

-Remove small boats from the water and store in enclosed shelters.

-If boats on trailers are to be left in the open, lash securely to the trailer. Remove accessories. Let air out of trailer tires and tie down to prevent the wind from blowing the trailer around.

-Boats in harbors should be double or triple tied in moorings.

-Don't block the channel with mooring lines across the waterways. Use fore and aft spring lines in addition to bow and stern lines. Sufficient slack should be left in these lines to allow for a rise if the water in the harbor.

-All loose gear should be secured, sails and awnings removed and stored.

-Make sure that cockpit drains are clear and that ventilators are closed.

DURING A HURRICANE WARNING:

-Complete all Hurricane Watch preparations listed above.

-Turn on automatic bilge to pump out accumulated water.

-Disconnect shore current circuits.

-When your boat is moored, leave it and don't return once the wind and waves are up.

-Remember the old sailor's advice: "Never leave port in a gale."

-When winds cease, don't assume the hurricane is over. Wait for an all-clear from Civil Defense before returning to your boat.

REMEMBER, A FINAL DETERMINATION OF ACTION TO TAKE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOAT OWNER AS "CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP."

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY, THE STATE HARBORS DIVISION, OR THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

AQUARIUM: Wanted: Coral heads (preferably clean) to be used in our new 100 gallon saltwater aquarium set-up on the 2nd floor lobby of the UHM Marine Science Building.

A warm and wet mahalo is extended to those who thoughtfully contributed to the Fish Food Fund for the MOP lounge aquariums. Over a period of 5 months (March-August), we were able to raise only \$2.34. Sigh... Do you know that 2.8 oz of Tetra Min costs \$7?? Expensive stuff! We hope future fund raising attempts will be more successful. Please support our aquaria friends by contributing today to the fish food jar located on the MOP lounge table in room 203.

Once again it's time to start thinking about the 1984 Maui Transecting Workshop scheduled March 25-April 1, 1984 at Camp Pecusa on Maui. If you would like to participate in any facet of the workshop... diver, instructor, organizer, publicity... please contact any one of the following people for details: Paul Wolcott, Lori Kishimoto, Craig Rowland, or Leslee Yasukochi through Annie Orcutt # 948-8433.

Thanks to the anonymous borrower who returned "Aquatic Pollution" to the MOP library.

Now featured in a catalog near you—A write up on MOP (by yours truly) is in the new UHM graduate or general catalog! We were the only organization to have a ocean photo—a MOP SCUBA diver (Kahoolawe DAP). Go check it out if you're around one of the hot new items!

Anyone who has dive gear that they can no longer use can give them to MOP. We are in need of masks, fins, snorkels or any other dive gear.

Attention all MOPers! Dave Gulko is having an information crisis! Please help him out by dropping by the UHM office and update your file!

Many mahalos to Bob Harmon who donated some coral rock, algae and live Tubastrea concinna for the MOP aquaria.

More mahalos—Thanks go to UHM MOP'er Allison Chun for designing and printing up all the Transect Workshop T-shirts.

Calling All Papers

The Brigham Young University (Hawaii Campus) has slated it's 2nd International Conference on Warm Water Aquaculture, featuring finfish, for February 5, 6, 7 & 8, 1985.

All those interested in participating are encouraged to submit papers. Important dates to remember are: June 1, 1984: Submission of abstracts

September 1, 1984: Notice of paper acceptance/rejection

January 1, 1985: Submission of complete papers

For more information and applications contact:

Warm Water Aquaculture Conference

Box 1770

Brigham Young University-Hawaii Campus

Lale, Hawaii 96762

Attention: Prof. T. Aaron Lim

Telephone: 293-3804

The immediate cessation of sea-floor spreading, cooling of orogenic magmas, quiescence of large volcanoes, damping of seismic greater than 4.0 on the Richter scale and the ending of subduction and other crustal discriminations.

--Goal of the International Stop Continental Drift Society.

Courses to Consider...


The following Fall '83 course information for UHM became available after press time for the last issue.

DEPARTMENT	NUMBER	COURSE TITLE	SEM HRS	CRSE NO	COURSE DESCRIPTION	DAYS	TIME FROM	TO	BLDG CODE	ROOM NO
Botany	683	Seminar in Phycology-- Chlorophyta								
History	284	Hawaiian Islands	03	201	Ocean Technology	TTh	09:00	10:15	Holmes	247
	481	Pacific Islands I	03	403	Fund of OE	MF	08:30	09:20	Holmes	241
Zoology	620	Marine Ecology								
HPER	103	Swimming Beginning	03	411	Buoyancy & Stab	MF	01:30	02:20	Holmes	241
	104	Swimming Intermediate								
	105	Swimming Advanced								
	197	SCUBA	03	411	Laboratory	W	02:30	05:00		
	331	Advanced Lifesaving/WSI	03	603	Ocean for OE	TTh	12:00	01:15	Holmes	241
	336	Coaching swimming								
PSHN	411	Food Engineering	03	607	Deter Wave Theory	MF	10:30	11:20	Holmes	241
OCEAN ENGINEERING--SEE CHART										
CANCELLED** ZOOLOGY 310**			03	612	Dyn Ocn Struct	MF	09:30	10:20	Holmes	241
			03	621	Intro Ocn Acous	TTh	01:30	02:45	Holmes	241
			03	631	Str Dsgn Ocn Sys	TTh	07:30	08:45	Holmes	241
			03	661	Intro Coast & Har	FTTh	10:30	11:45	Holmes	241
			03	664	Sed Transport	MF	02:30	03:30	Holmes	241
			V	699	Directed Top/Res	A	Arr		Arr	
			03	791	Special Topics	MF	03:30	04:20	Holmes	241
			01	203						

"It's a Girl!"

UH-Hilo MOP is now the proud owner of a 20 foot fishing vessel named the Patti-Jo. The boat was donated after they placed an ad in a Hilo paper for a research vessel. Miracles do happen and Mr. Clarence E. Andrade responded with the Patti-Jo. Andrade is a former teacher and administrator at Hawaii Community College. Along with the boat UHM MOP received a trailer, full electronic and fishing gear.

We would like to say a heartfelt MAHALO to Mr. Andrade. And congratulations to UHM MOP-- hope there's smooth sailing from here on in....



SEAWORDS

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Sherwood Maynard Director 948-8433
 Patty Bibby Editor 948-6000

1000 Pope Road, Room 203,
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96822



SPECIAL UHM-MOP EVENTS

Friday, Sept. 16, at 4 p.m. is the date for the first MOP-in of the semester! Randy Harr, Dave Gulko and Allison Chun, three of the four MOP members of the Molokai Resource Inventory Project, will be present to show slides and tell of their adventures: diving, sightseeing, visiting with the natives on beautiful Molokai. Come see slides of the awesome beauty of Molokai's north shore, underwater scenes of dive sites around the entire island, Dave's traditional foot injury, and much more! Be there early for potluck pupus and be sure to bring the Primo so we can show you how to cure the bends (actually Lowenbrau or Heine's are better!) at the Marine Science Building, room 203.

SEPT. 20 - TUES.

MOP-In: Special on SCUBA diving, 4 p.m. MSB room 203.

SEPT. 29 - THURS.

MOP-In: Skill Project Workshop Part I, 4 p.m., MSB 203. To be discussed "Topic Selection".

OCT. 6 - THURS.

MOP-IN: Skill Project Workshop, Part II, 4 p.m., MSB room 203. To be discussed, "Proposal, field experience, final report."

NOV. 12 - SAT.

Seafood contest/dinner(?) Committee being recruited as of 8/22/83.

NOV. 19 - SAT.

Hanauma Bay Symposium

DEC. 17 - SAT.

UHM-MOP Graduation

SEPTEMBER

- 1 Thursday: UHM Skill Project proposal deadline for funding Sept./Oct.
- 5 Monday: Labor day (HOLIDAY!) & 14th Annual Waikiki Roughwater Swim, phone 523-4631 for more details.
- 10 Saturday: Ke Kula Kai graduation. Call Ingrid or Dewani at 948-8444 for more details.
- 5-11 Tues.-Sunday: Million Dollar marlin fishing tournament, The Golden Marlin, at Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.
- 6-25 Tues.-Thurs.: Open water SCUBA class, meets Tuesdays and Thursdays (class) and weekend outings. PADI and NAUI certification. \$55 for MOPers, \$70 for non-MOP. Taught by Jay Buckley. Call 948-8433 for more information.
- 9 Friday: Late registration ends at UHM.
- 15 Thursday: Deadline for registration for Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) for October 15th test.
- 16 Friday: MOP-In --Molokai Slide Show by Allison Chun, Dave Gulko, Randy Harr, 4 p.m. MSB 203 (See box).
- 16 Friday: Last day to withdraw from courses without "W" on record at UHM.
- 16-20 Friday-Tues: Deadline for late registration for Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) for Oct. 15 test.
- 18 Sunday: Marine Technology Society picnic. Call Cheryl @ 261-7955 for reservations and more details.
- 20 Tues: MOP-In Ellis Cross, Author, Skin Diver Magazine, 4 p.m. MSB-UHM.
- 29 Thurs.: MOP-In--Skill Project Workshop Part I, 4 p.m., MSB 203. To be discussed, "Topic Selection."

OCTOBER

- 6 Thurs.: MOP-In-- Skill Project Workshop, Part II, 4 p.m. MSB 203. To be discussed, "Proposal, Field Experience, Final Report."
- 10 Monday: Discoverer's Day--HOLIDAY!!
- 15 Saturday: Graduate Record Examinations to be held today.
- 20 Tuesday: Marine Technology Society will tour the Kewalo Basin Marine Mammal Laboratory and then have lunch.

NOVEMBER

- 1 Tues.: Last day for removal of "I" grade for preceding semester at UHM.
- 4 Friday: Deadline for registration for Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) for Dec. 10th test.
- 5-15 Sat.-Tues.: Deadline for late registration for Graduate Record Examinations for Dec. 10th test.
- 12 Sat.: Seafood contest/dinner? Committee being recruited as of 8/22/83.
- 19 Sat.: Hanauma Bay Symposium.

DECEMBER

- 17 Sat.: UHM-MOP Graduation

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Marine Option Program
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Sept. 22, 1983

George,

Thanks for the Seawords. Am returning as requested.

In regards to the Mederios', DOCARE did have a conference with Ed and tried to arrive at a mutual, legally satisfying arrangement re design of nets in the water. Either Mollena did not make it clear enough, or Ed misunderstood him and the nets were set out again (legally as interpreted by Diane) with some kind of modification. Two days ago, 20th Mollena got a complaint from locals in East End re Mederios' nets and went out, swam to nets and determined that set up was no good. Asked Ed to pull them up (which he did). Big confrontation! Locals on boats around nets, guys standing on the beach with their arms crossed, cars stoppin on the side, etc. Just this morning, Ed and wife and gang, Legislature Clayton Hee, etc. met in this office trying to resolve things. Nothing definite. Hee is trying to get a "grace period" declared for Ed. Everything is still up in the air. I keep you inform as things clear up. It doesn't look too good for Ed. May be end of our goldmine.

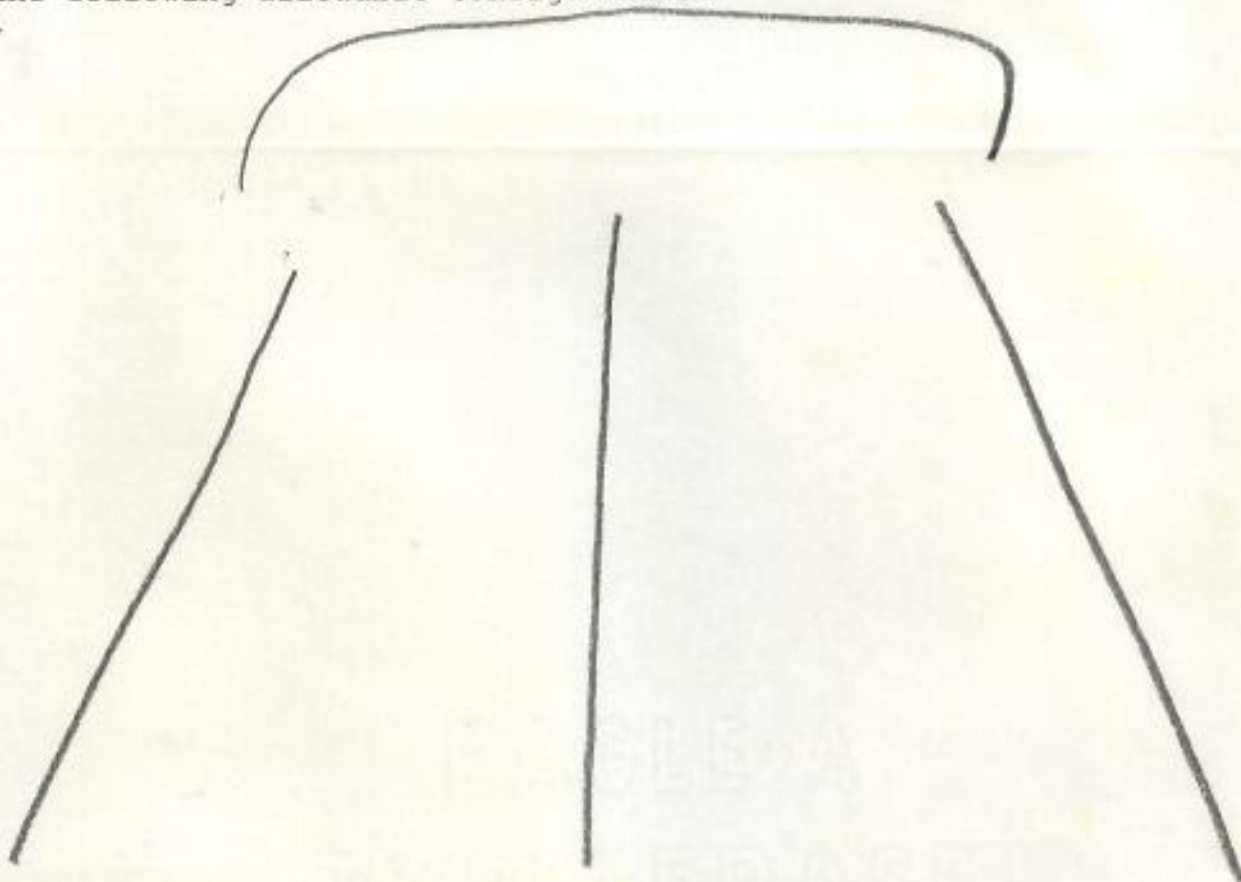
Bill

Bill

Sept. 26, 1983

George,

Mederios and Mollena had a meeting of the minds and came up with the following allowable configuration:



Don't know if this design will prove productive or if Ed will adhere to it. I'd be very interested to see if it works. Also very interested to see if turtles can be ~~corra~~ with this set up. I hope to get in a few trips with Ed soon. ~~corra~~

I don't see any "receptacles", do you?

Bill

Bill

10/17

Thanks for Part II. Please
note discrepancy. Article
sophomoric but
provides some interest.
Ed's nets still capable
of catching turtles
set-up not exactly as
illustrated earlier. (BN)

BALAZS



Listen carefully and you will hear...

Seawords

News of the Marine Option Program

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Issue 14

September 19, 1983

Ke Kula Kai Casts Off

By Ingrid Puckett, Ke Kula Kai Coordinator

Ke Kula Kai is a School of the Sea. The school is comprised of 27 students ranging from grades 9-12 who are interested in the ocean and spreading this knowledge to others.

They began with a three week summer training which qualifies them to become Coastal Field Instructors (CFI's). The training consisted of certification in Lifesaving, First Aid, and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, and various aspects in marine sciences--- ranging from oceanography to marine conservation. The third week was spent at chosen coastal field sites familiarizing the CFI's with their social and geological history, physical and biological make-up and developmental plan's impact.

Certain university professors, City and County water safety officers, corporation representatives, Marine Option Program students and Waikiki Aquarium personnel provided their knowledge in instructing the CFI's.

Once trained, the CFI's will instruct public and private school groups of all age levels during the school year about the coastal environment at various sites on Oahu and the outer islands.

The CFI's will earn one science credit for their successful completion of the summer training and an additional credit for their participation through the school year.

The summer training program was a smashing success and we are looking forward to a very exciting year.

Bucks for Brains

Too few Manoa students apply for the prestigious big scholarships, even when we're practically guaranteed a winner. The Honors Program has prepared these very brief accounts of some of the major ones for 1984, with their usual deadlines and local representatives. Don't wait till the last minute however; (in fact, some of you should start planning for the 1985 awards).

Marshall. Thirty scholarships nationally for college grads under 26; pay transportation, tuition, some living expenses for two years at any British university. Usual deadline: October. Dr. Stephen O'Harrow, Web. 315 or Dr. Lynn Goodman, Sak. C307, 948-7287.

Continued on page 5

Memoirs of Molokai

Part Two by Allison Chun, UHM-MOP student (Ed. note: This is part two of the report on the Molokai Coastal Resource Inventory project. In part one, the four "aspiring marine biologists"--MOPers Allison Chun, Dave Clements, Dave Gulko, Randy Harr and a volunteer assistant- geography graduate student, Paul Holthus met Bob Moncrief, a marine biologist from the Army Corps of Engineers, on Molokai. Also on Molokai was Jim Maragos from ACE.

Part two begins after six days of surveying sites around Molokai on the Kahuna Kai.)

Friday, July 15, marked the halfway point of our trip. We were determined to brave the weather and head up to the east end of the island. We went up past Pukoo and worked back west. Here the water was clear and diving was much more enjoyable. We did five stations then anchored at Pukoo for the night. Dave C., our official baker, baked yummy chocolate cake with butter pecan frosting.

On Saturday, we headed further east and did two sites. Our third site that day was at Mokuho'oniki Island where Dave C., Paul, and Jim ran into a ripping 2 kt current. After it took them 5-10 minutes just to swim from one end of Kahuna Kai to the other, it was decided to abort the dive.

After that we crossed the small channel between Molokai and Maui. The wind was really screaming through there and the swells were almost as bad as the Molokai Channel! We unanimously decided to scrap a site which was tentatively planned for a spot just on the outskirts of this channel.

After rounding Cape Halawa, we did a site at Halawa Bay and one on the actual North coast of the island. Diving here was very different from the south shore... no coral reefs were present, only huge fuzzy basalt boulders. After our work for the day was done, we moved west along the north shore and headed for Keowahani for the night. What an incredible afternoon! We saw sea cliffs thousands of feet high (the tallest in the world) with waterfalls that cascaded down their lengths, lush green valleys, huge rock islets, and mystic sea

Continued on page 5

wrong place! Probably Pelekune from the description of "natives" on the shore. Keowahani is on the South shore.

Security Problems

By Dr. Stroup

We've had another theft within the MSB; two students had backpacks taken out of their 4th floor office. Money was taken and the packs left in the Johns. Once again: it's a drag, but because of the nature of this building theft can only be prevented by never leaving any spaces unlocked and empty. Never. It can happen to you.

ALOHA! MAHALO! THANKS, EHI!

UHM CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations Thomas Correa! His Skill Project Proposal has been accepted. The project is entitled, "The Effects of SeO₂, Se O₄, and B₂ on Mercury Toxicity in *Pilapia*." Good luck Tom! Tom will be working with the Liberal Studies program and they will be his advisers.

★
Isaac Jensen got a job at Sea Life Park as an Education Associate. Congratulations

★
Congratulations to '82-'83 Cruise Instructor Leslyn Hanakahi who was awarded the Sea Life Park's "Ho'aloa Award" for her volunteer service.

★
The Hawaiian Backyard Aquaculture Program is on the map! Thanks to it's coordinator, Jeff Hunt, it is on the "Sea Grant Today" map. "Sea Grant Today" is a bimonthly magazine published in Virginia and circulated nationwide. If you don't have access to the magazine a copy of it will be displayed in the Sea Grant Library on the second floor of the Manoa Marine Science Building.

It's the middle of the night and you are in hot pursuit of that cold fried chicken leg stashed away in the refrigerator. In your hungry stupor you have a collision with that old couch in the living room. You kick it, curse it and note yet another bruised knee from the darn thing.

Well, MOP would like to help you out. Why bother with that couch anyways? The MOP lounge would gladly take it off your hands and out of your life. We are in need of a couch for our lounge and are now seeking donations.

So why not streamline your path to the icebox, streamline your living room, ... streamline your life. If you have a couch that is giving you nothing but headaches and sore knees, call us at 948-8433 and ask for Dave (our resident expert of "easy icebox accessibility").

While we're on the subject of donations, we are also looking for various items. If you have anything on the list we would be very appreciative. Contact Amie Orcutt or Dave Gulko if you can help us out.

What we need: --air pumps (Silent Giant or Aqualogy preferred)
--hood lights for aquaria
--backing material for aquariums (e.g. blue nylon, plexiglass)
--concrete blocks
--clay flower pots
--cleaned coral
--help
--informational material concerning aquariums
--water bottles
--plastic trash barrels (20-25 gallons)
MAHALO*MAHALO*MAHALO*

ALOHA!

HOORAY! YAHOOO! WEDOPEE! The Seawords now has an assistant editor. Scott Levesque, a Junior in Geology from Vermont, has joined the Seaword's cast of crazies! We are really fortunate to have Scott working with us and we look forward to getting to know him in the future. ALOHA AND WELCOME!

BON VOYAGE!

UHM-MOP student help, Melanie Nagatori, is off to new horizons. She received a scholarship to study in Japan, to begin this October. Congratulations Melanie! Good luck Mel-san and arigato for all help and happiness you shared with us.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Seawords ombudsman would like to correct an "oops" (or "opps" as the case has been before). A few issues ago Allison Chun was listed as a MOP and UH graduate. Actually, Allison is a senior this semester and has not graduated. Six lashes with a wet diploma for the Seawords editor.

★
If MOP supplies all the materials, would someone be interested in building cabinets over the sink in the UHM MOP lounge? We would really appreciate it.

★
Marine Science Teacher Ed Arrigoni would like to find one or two MOP students to help him write a funding proposal, publish a guide to and develop a workshop for Queen's Beach. Ed authored the excellent guide to Kaena Point. If interested, call him at home: 536-4802.

UHM WELCOMES

We would like to extend a sincere ALOHA to the many new people who have joined MOP in the last month. It's good to have you all aboard and we wish you luck with this new endeavor.

The new MOPers are:

Carol Pulaski
Laurel Buck
Charles "Chuck" Ekinoto
Randall Ikeda
Bill Ballard
Peter Kreiger
Shelley Ahe
Scott Schultis
Derek Saunders
Mary Lackner
Geoffrey Saint

UHM MAHALOS

Thanks to Allison Chun for the identification of some of the aquarium fish.

Many mahalos also to Randall Kosaki for donating fish for the 85 gallon aquarium.

And finally thanks to Lori Kishimoto for the ton of help she supplied for the newts. We award you our prestigious "Newt-ton" award. Seriously, she donated plants for the newts, gravel for the 100 gallon aquarium and fodder fish (a.k.a. "guppies").

★
Abundant alohas to Jeff Preble for donating many fish to the 55 gallon tank in the UHM-MOP lounge.

The fish he donated are: 3 red tail wrasses

(*Acanypsa crysocephalus*)

1 cow fish

(*Laetoria formosini*)

1 hog fish

(*Bodianus bilineulatus*)

1 unidentified trigger fish

2 clown tangs

(*Naso literatus*)

1 yellow tang

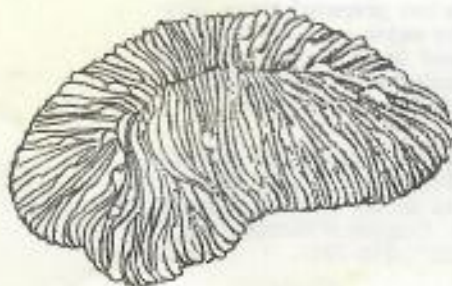
(*Zebrafans flavescens*)

1 goat fish

(*Parupeneus multifasciatus*)

1 yellowstripe coris

(*Coris flavovittatus*)



IF YOU'VE GOT THE TIME...

AT THE PARK

FALL PROGRAMS OFFERED BY THE DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The following activities may be of interest to those of you in MOP. Call the number listed for time, dates and cost of the activities. Classes are to begin September 12 and run to December 10.

- Aquarobics-537-5205
- Lap Swimming-488-4267 or 537-5205.
- Lap Swimming (50 meters)-845-3386
- Lap Swimming (25 yards)- 845-3386
- Learn to Swim-488-4267, 537-5205 or 833-6562
- Learn to Swim (Beg.)-845-3386
- Water Adapted Game (Volleyball)-845-3386
- Water Exercise-488-4267, 839-9611 or 537-5205
- Aquanastics-455-2936
- Swimming (Adult)-455-2936
- Swimming (Beg.)-696-4481, 677-4733
- Swimming (Adv. Beg.)-677-4733
- Swimming, Lap-677-4733
- Swim for Fitness-455-2936
- Water Exercise-455-2936
- Lifesaving (Adv.)-637-9721
- Ocean Lifesaving-637-5051
- Sunfish Sailing-637-5051
- Surfboard Construction-637-5051
- Surfboard Riding-637-5051
- Swimming: Beg., Adv., Inter., Lap, Businessmen all offered at 637-6061.
- Swimming Beg. also at 261-4830
- Swimming: Stroke Technique, Public, Long Lap and Short Lap all offered at 261-4830
- Water Exercises-259-7436



CRUISERS SOUGHT

Dr. Richard Young of the Dept. of Oceanography will be having 2 research cruises during the Fall semester to study deep-sea biology off the Leeward coast of Oahu. Potential exists for other research projects to be carried out during these cruises. Space is also available for people interested in getting some ocean going experience on board an oceanographic research vessel. Cruise dates are tentatively scheduled for October 25 to 29 (4 days) and November 2 to 16 (15 days). The cruise durations and dates will probably change dependent upon the availability of ship time. Interested parties should contact John Shears, Bob Harman or Dr. Richard Young at 948-7499, 948-8629 or 948-7024 respectively.

UHM NON-CREDIT COURSES

Registration forms can be picked up at Sakamaki Hall, C104. Deadlines for registration is at least five days prior to the start of the course. For further information, call 948-8400.

Biology and Culture of the Freshwater Prawn

This course is intended to provide a comprehensive review of freshwater prawn culture and is designed for the interested layman and professional who wants to acquire a knowledge of prawn biology and culture for planning and management. Topics include: biogeography, taxonomy, anatomy, growth pattern, reproductive biology, physiology, broodstock, management, genetics and breeding, nutrition, feeds and feeding, pathology, water quality, pond ecology, culture techniques and biology, pond yield trial analysis, computer data based management, production economics, product quality control and processing, and engineering. There are no prerequisites for this course, a knowledge of biological principles is preferred. The class will be in a lecture-discussion format. There will not be any hands-on laboratory training involved.

UHM Watanabe 114, Oct. 4- Dec. 8, Tues/ Thurs, 6:30-9 p.m. 20 mtgs. \$65.
Spencer Malecha, PhD, Professor of Animal Sciences

Nature Photography

Techniques of photography of plants and animals. Field trips to Foster Gardens, Honolulu Zoo, Waikiki Aquarium and Sea Life Park. Instruction in the use of close-up and telephoto lenses, extension tubes, electronic flash and tripod. Advice and guidance will be given as you compose and take your own photographs. Personal camera necessary. Some equipment will be supplied. Desirable equipment: 35mm SLR camera and tripod. First class meeting will be at Waikiki Aquarium classroom. Admission to Sea Life Park extra. Enrollment limited. Waikiki Aquarium, Sept. 24-Oct. 15, Sat., 12-3:30 p.m. 4 mtgs. \$40.

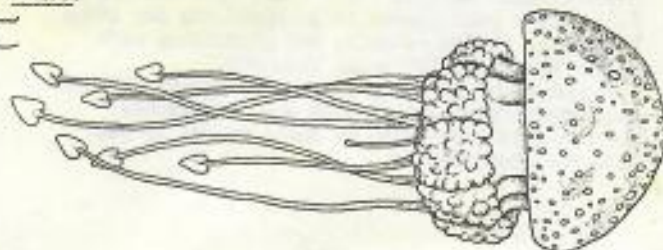
Art Reed, PhD, Professor

Paddling Hawaii

Lightweight, waterproof, self-propelled exploration of Hawaii's wilderness, rivers and sea coast. Course includes: slides, lectures, maps and demonstrations of equipment; and water practice. It includes selection of craft; equipment for shelter, sleeping, navigation, clothing, photography; preparation of compact, portable haute cuisine; safety; evaluation of coastal areas by season and difficulty. Guide book included in course-fee. A variety of craft will be provided for demonstration and practice. Waiver of liability must be signed by each student at first class session. Five Thursday classroom sessions and two Sunday field trips. Enrollment limited.

UHM Watanabe 114, Oct. 13-Nov. 13, Thurs, 7-9:30 p.m. (plus 2 field trips on Sun. Oct 23 & Nov. 13), 7 mtgs., \$50.

Taught by Audrey Sutherland, Author, Paddling My Own Canoe.



IF YOU'VE STILL GOT THE TIME...



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The Navigators, a sixty-minute documentary film recreating one of the greatest navigation feats in history, the exploration and settlement of the Pacific by the ancient Polynesians, will be shown locally on September 27, 7:30 p.m. on KHET (channel 11) and KMEB (channel 10). The film reveals life and travels as it must have existed during the time of the great voyages, 850-1200 A.D. and shows Mau Piailug from Satawal, the navigator for the Hokule'a on its' first trip to Tahiti, passing on his ancient knowledge embodied in mystical oral traditions.

Aukai. The Hokule'a is expected to begin its series of community visits with accompanying discussion sessions on Oahu in September. Hawaiian culture and history as well as Polynesian traditions, voyaging and noninstrument navigation will be discussed. Dates and locations depend upon sailing conditions. Watch for further press releases, or call 261-8534.

1983 Humanities Speakers' Bureau Grants Now Available-The Hawaii Committee for the Humanities is now providing grants of up to \$250 to underwrite the costs of inviting one of the Bureau's participants to address non-profit community groups and organizations. The topics, from a wide range of humanities concerns such as International and Cross-cultural Studies, Human Values, American Life, World and Local History and Culture, and Literature and the Arts, were selected to appeal to civic groups, churches, non-profit organizations, etc. Please call the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities office to request a listing of speakers and topics, as well as for application materials and information. 947-5891.

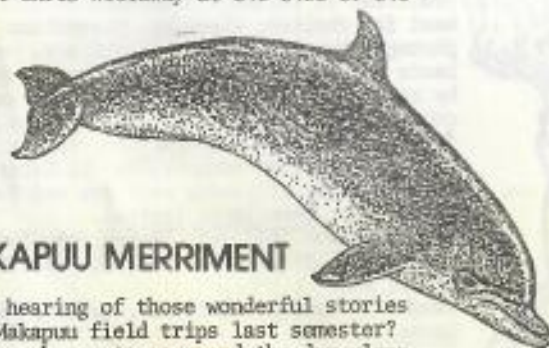
AT THE TOWER

The Aloha Tower Maritime Center has announced a workshop series that will be held on the Falls of Clyde. All of the workshops are free and open to the public. They will cover the following:

September 24, 1983 9:30 to 10:30
Sailor's Fancy Knot Work

October 1, 1983 9:30 to 10:30
Ship Work and Splicing

For more information about the content of each workshop contact Chris Woolaway at 548-5433 or 548-5713.



MAKAPUU MERRIMENT

Hey, remember hearing of those wonderful stories about "those" Makapuu field trips last semester? Well, now's your chance to go spend the day along the coast, hiking swimming and picnicking with those "off the wall" folks from MOP.

The excursion will start from the Marine Science Building parking lot at 8:00 a.m. on October the 1st. Call Dave Gulko or Annie Orcutt at 948-8433 for more details.

NIGHT LIFE

The following are courses that those interested in the marine sciences may want to take note of. They are non-credit courses to begin September 26th. Sponsored by the Department of Education.

Tuition Courses:

Seafood Dinners offered at Aiea, call 487-3657 for more information.

Boating and Seamanship, offered at McKinley (538-6250), Windward School for Adults (254-1537) and Waipahu (671-7176, 671-7322).

Deep Sea Fishing, offered at Wahiawa (622-1634).

Shoreline and general fishing, offered at Farrington (841-8855) or Aiea (487-3657).

Fishnet Sewing, offered at Farrington (841-8855), Wahiawa (622-1634) or Aiea (487-3657).

SCUBA Diving, offered at Farrington (841-8855) or Kaimuki (737-3382).

Swimming offered at Farrington (841-8855), Kaimuki (737-3382) or Kaiser (737-3949).

Tuition Free Courses:

Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) offered at McKinley (538-6250), Kaimuki (737-3282), Wahiawa (622-1634), Aiea (487-3657), Waipahu (671-7176), Campbell (689-8915), Moanalua (833-7656).

Standard First Aid offered at McKinley (538-6250), Farrington (841-8855), Kaimuki (737-3282), Aiea (487-3657), Waipahu (671-7176) or Moanalua (833-7656).

Multi-Media First Aid offered at Kaimuki (737-3282), Wahiawa (622-1634), Waipahu (671-7176) or Windward (254-1534).



SEAWORDS

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1000 Pope Road, Room 203,
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

FREE CPR

Attention: My investigative reporter has found a great deal that many people may not be aware of and therefore can not take advantage of. Here's the deal that Dewani told me of: any non-profit organization is eligible to have free Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation lessons. All you have to do is contact the fire department and arrange a time. You'll need to supply a room for your group but that's about all. Give the fire department a call and find out how to save a life.

"Scholarships" continued from page 1

Rhodes. Thirty-two nationally to unmarried men or women, ages 18-24, who will graduate before October of the award year. Pay tuition, some fees and a living allowance for 2-3 years at Oxford. Committees look for leadership abilities and interest in sports as well as academic achievement; "quality of both character and intellect is the most important requirement." Usual deadline: October. Dr. Laurence Miller, POB 512, 948-8590, -8496.

Truman. At least one Hawaii resident per year, who (FRESHMEN, SOPHOMORES, NOTE:) must have between 40-78 credits by Sept. '84. Pays up to \$5000 per year for up to four years (junior, senior and up to 2 years grad) at any U.S. school in any program that could lead to a career in government. UHM must nominate you by Dec. 1; but the rules are a bit complicated, so ask now. Dean Yamasaki, Bachman Annex 10; 948-8750.

Monbusho. Contributes toward round-trip, monthly expenses, tuition and field-study for 1-1/2 to 2 years at a Japanese university; language proficiency depends on field. You must be under 35, with baccalaureate (by date of award) in humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, education, business, applied sciences, etc.; study plan must be in major or related field. Deadline: Sept. 12.

Crown Prince Akihito. These pay about \$6000 toward a year's study in Japan for juniors and above at the time of the award. Humanities, social sciences "or any subject connected with a country in Asia, particularly Japan." You "serve as an effective bridge of friendship and understanding," hence must be friendly, sympathetic, and knowledgeable about U.S. culture. Usual deadline: early November. Information and applications: Ms. Cynthia Suzuki, Student Services Center 101, 948-7251.

Mellon: About 100-125 nationally to seniors or recent grads with outstanding promise as teachers and scholars in the humanities. Pay about \$7000 plus tuition and fees at any U.S. or Canadian grad school for two years; possible extra for dissertation. Humanities but not creative or performing arts; "large vision of both teaching and learning"; "future promise as attested by faculty members." UHM must nominate you by Nov. 4, so deadline here is Oct. 14. Dean Beatrice Yamasaki, Bachman Annex 10; 948-8750.

What else? Ms. Joan Snook, in the Office of Research Administration, 948-8706, compiles "Date-line," a 200-page catalog of fellowship and scholarship opportunities. And you may get some leads from Financial Aids, Student Services; or your department chairman. Good Luck.

MOP ALUMNI MAKE MERRY!

By Annie Orcutt, UHM MOP Coordinator

On Saturday, August 20, a MOP-Alumni Reunion was held at the exquisite and exotic Pauley Estate Beach House on Coconut Island. The reunion was a huge success with over sixty people attending.

The unique, tropical setting of the Pauley Beach House quickly generated a festive atmosphere of promoting camaraderie between students, friends and Alumni of MOP. The crystal clear swimming lagoon and surrounding beach areas were enjoyed by all, even those not in bathing suits.

For instance, Brian Atchison, Willy Orcutt, Rod Deunten, and Randy Harr decided to baptize Julia Atwood, Manoa's departing Coordinator, one more time in sea water. Julia is off to the corn fields of Ames, Iowa for veterinary school. Alan Hadama, Julia's other half, pleadingly yelled all the way to the water's edge... "My keys, my keys.... SPLASH!"

Inspired by this spontaneous event, all the staff members entered in suit: Lori Buckley, WCC MOP Coordinator, and Annie Orcutt, UHM MOP Coordinator (but not without a fight!). Our fearless leader, Sherwood Maynard, however, entered out of suit--- long pants and glasses.

After signing a MOP liability waiver, alumnus Leonard Torricer took the plunge. Thank goodness Tad Kobayashi had taken off his watch!



A lively group including Dave Eckert, Wayne Higashi, Phyllis Ha, Dwight Kondo, Mike and Sandy Mirayana and Annette Young cheered Leonard's courageous attempt to understand what it's like to be a live fish in the water (and not on the United Fishing Agency's auction block).

Other noteworthy people attending the reunion included--the Honorable Senator Tony Chang, his wife, Lisa, and darling daughter, Alaya. Also present were: Windward MOPers Paul Williams, Barry Stiles, and Carry Allen, Leeward MOPer Robert Erwin, Maui MOPer Vicky Guarriello, Hilo MOPer Willy Orcutt, Sea Grant's Nancy Preston, Sea Grant Economic Researcher, Mike Markrich (he's also the author of the Advertiser's column "From the Sea") and Sea Grant Extension Service writers Holly Padove and Susan Pirsch.

The jazz band, "Windows," was also on hand to serenade us from the beach house lanai.

An unexpected guest drifted in too, the Honorable *Physalia*, alias Portuguese Man-O-War. (Who invited him-her-it?)

As usual the food was plentiful and omo-delicious. Highlighting the pot luck feast were plates of sashimi, aku poki, char fun noodles, shoyu chicken, salad, musubi, salsa and chips... Randy's upside-down cake and beer. Oh, my stomach was sore....

Of course, if you were not present to participate in the festivities, you've suddenly realized, "I missed out on an incredibly fun day at the Pauley Beach House." But take heart, there will be other MOP events equally exciting... so stay tuned to *Seawords* for more details!

"Molokai memoirs" continued from page 1
caves.

At Keawanui we had some time to relax. Dave G. and Paul frolicked in the waterfall which spilled down a short cliff into an icy pool set right in the middle of a cobble beach directly next to the ocean. We explored the volcanic sea stack in the middle of the bay which hides the waterfall from unknowing vessels passing by. Here Jim picked opihi to his heart's content, while Dave G. went climbing to a dike in the sea stack which formed a gently sloping staircase at the top. Randy went snorkeling in a large deep tidepool which

he called his "jacuzzi." We also took some time to look through the sea caves, one of which was big enough to drive our Avon into. The water was crystal clear and smooth as glass. Reflections of sunbeams off the water formed shimmering patches of blue lights on the cave walls. The only sounds were the lapping of water against the Avon's hull and the occasional cries of seabirds passing through the cave. For many of us, this place was nature at its utmost, beauty beyond words.

Continued on page 6

MOLOKAI MEMOIRS

continued from page 5

After our tour of "paradise," Randy swam in to shore to visit the "natives"... a Hawaiian family living on a hillside in the valley and in harmony with the land and sea. He took them some offerings (three apples) and in return they fed him some of their "kau kau." After he returned we had "Thanksgiving in July"... a smoked turkey dinner with all the trimmings, including wine!

The next morning, as we left Kewamui and waved goodbye to our new friends, we were saddened and felt that nothing could surpass the beauty and serenity that we had experienced there.

As we were just barely out of sight of the bay, however, we ran into a school of aku. Dave C. tried his hand at deep sea fishing and brought up two iridescent beauties! (Randy says they look like "wind up toys" because they flap so fast and suddenly.) Then, as the third fish was being hauled aboard, we looked behind us at a breathtaking double rainbow that had been following us for awhile. Randy's excitement level rose about three degrees this morning!

After such an exhilarating morning, nothing was very quiet the rest of the day. We did 5 sites that day. During the first site, the boat's generator attracted the only shark we saw during the entire trip. It was a huge 3 foot monster which only Dave G. happened to see. Between the second and third dives Randy, Paul and Dave C. started a donut fight at the stern of the boat. As the fight grew to involve Geno, standing at the bow of the boat, donuts began to fly back and forth across the bridge. One finally hit Dick behind the head and he started throwing them back at us too!

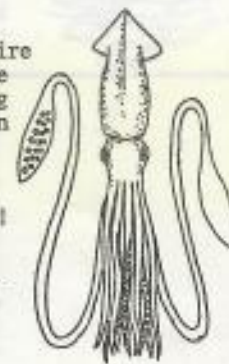
There's probably no other boat around where you can hit the captain on the head with a donut and not get keelhauled!

The third dive was really weird. Dave G. exited somewhat un-gracefully from the Avon (he fell out) while only half way geared up and also managed to drop his mask over the side in 40' of water. After an uneventful dive we surfaced and heard Randy underwater trying to get our attention. Dave C. had been busy at the bow of the boat changing the boat's name to the "R/V Kahuna Kai" with a roll of masking tape!

The fourth dive was at Okala Island just outside of Waikola Bay. Okala Island is a volcanic islet with sheer walls that kept dropping straight down underwater to 85' depth. Here the divers saw numerous heads of soft coral covering the walls of the islet. It later turned out to be a new species of soft coral, *Scleraria molokensis*, which had been described only a few months before!

After our last dive, just west of Kalaupapa peninsula, we anchored for the night. Randy, our PR man, again swam ashore to visit the "native" at Kalaupapa. He spoke to a few residents, as well as the sheriff of the town. Dick and Geno kept catching fish like crazy here... mostly small gurutsu, a few wrasses, and a huge uku that got away! We saw an incredible sunset that evening... a perfect ending for a full day!

On Monday, July 10, we finished surveying the entire north shore. Diving was a bit more tricky today. The water was more choppy than it had been and anchoring the Kahuna Kai became difficult. To make things even more interesting, Dave G., Randy and Jim Maragos swam into a little excitement in the form of a Portuguese Man-O-War, after surfacing from a dive. Everyone got stung, of course, but Jim worst of all! Although he had it's tentacles wrapped all around his face, he was still gallant (or crazy) enough to make Dave and Randy climb into the boat ahead of him!



After a full day (we did 6 sites in spite of the weather and resident nasties in the water), we moved back to the Sheraton Beach for the night. After a great dinner of ham, honey glazed carrots, and smashed (Dick's word) potatoes, we had a special treat. Everyone hopped in the Avon and went in to shore for a few hours at the Sheraton. There, Randy, as our official PR man and ambassador to the natives of Molokai, promptly introduced himself to the girl at Liberty House.

Tuesday was our last full day on Molokai. We decided to splurge on SCUBA air for a change and blow one whole tank in celebration of our last dive on the project. Our location was Kawaihau Cove, just east of Ilio Point. There were lots of huge kumu, papio and uhu there, as well as some intriguing rare corals, and for once we had time to explore some of the gullies, arches and drop offs. Although Dave G. had a whole hour to crawl on the bottom and look for seashells, it was Randy who found the prize-- a near perfect (but dead) tan shell about the size of a softball! Allison saw a humongousoid moana kea... "the largest one I had ever seen!" ... (does this line sound familiar?) Anyway, it was a really fun dive, and we had all earned it!!

After the dive, we all saddened to have to say goodbye to Paul, who had to hop a plane back to Honolulu. We dropped him off at the Sheraton with heavy hearts. Our team was breaking up already. Paul's a great guy... he sure could take a joke!

We spent our last afternoon on Molokai sightseeing from dry land this time! Jim rented a car and drove us up to Palaau State Park where we got a magnificent view of Kalaupapa Peninsula! We then hiked to Phallic Rock which Dave G. had been dying to see. Thanks to Jim's timed release camera, MOP now has a somewhat provocative copy of the whole gang (minus Paul) posed on Phallic Rock. We then drove along the South Shore line towards Halawa Bay and got as far as Honouliuli. Everything sure looks different from land! It felt strange after seeing Molokai from the sea for 11 days!

We returned to the Kahuna Kai just in time for a magnificent papio casserole dinner, ala Dick and Geno (Geno caught it, Dick cooked it). We all ate til' we couldn't move. It was our last shipboard dinner and we all knew the next night it'd be back to Amadillo's and Burger King on Oahu!

The next morning we all woke up early and headed into town for breakfast and as much Molokai bread as we could carry back to the boat. We then left promptly at 0700 after saying another sad goodbye to Jim, who was staying on Molokai one more day. It was a beautiful, sunny day with light winds which made for extremely calm sailing. We all couldn't believe how calm and glassy the water was. Now that the research was over, Dick and Geno busted out all the fishing poles and lures they could muster up! It certainly was an impressive sight.

We didn't even get one hit though and we were all sorely disappointed. We did get some excitement when three large dolphins came up to the boat and rode the bow wave for about 20 minutes. We were all quiet for the rest of the return trip. It was obvious to everyone that our adventure was drawing to an end at last. In some ways, we were glad it was over... After all coral cuts that wouldn't heal and diving six times a day can get pretty tiring after a while. Mostly, though, we were sorry to leave such a beautiful island with it's friendly, laid back lifestyle, to go back to the fast-paced, crowded, impersonal city life on Oahu. I am sure that each of us made a silent promise to ourselves that somehow, sometime, we'd find a way to get back there. I know that I did and I know somehow I will. (E)

SPECIAL UHM-MOP EVENTS

SEPT. 23 - FRIDAY

DIVE MAUI OVER SPRING BREAK! A general meeting will be held at 4:00 p.m. in the UHM-MSB 203. Learn about Hawaii's marine environment by participating in the 3rd Annual Underwater Workshop. Call 948-8433 for more information.

SEPT. 24 - SATURDAY

MOP field trip to Makapuu: hiking, swimming, picnicking and fun! Excursion starts at MSB parking lot at 8:00 a.m. Call Dave Gulko or Annie Orcutt at 948-8433 for more details.

SEPT. 29 - THURS.

MOP-In: Skill Project Workshop Part I, 4p.m., MSB 203. To be discussed "Topic Selection".

SEPT. 30 - FRIDAY

Special tee-shirt screening MOP-IN. To be held at 4:30 p.m. in the MOP lounge (MSB room 203). Potluck pupus to be served. Bring your own tee-shirt and leave with a new design and good memories.

OCT. 6 - THURS.

MOP-IN: Skill Project Workshop, Part II, 4 p.m., MSB room 203. To be discussed, "Proposal, field experience, final report."

NOV. 18 - FRIDAY

Seafood contest/dinner(?) Committee being recruited as of 8/22/83.

NOV. 19 - SAT.

Hanalei Bay Symposium

DEC. 17 - SAT.

UHM-MOP Graduation

SEPTEMBER

- 23 Friday: General meeting for those interested in the Maui Underwater Workshop to be held next Spring. Meeting begins at 4:00 p.m. at UHM-MSB 203. For more information, call 948-8433.
- 24 Saturday: Aloha Tower Maritime Center workshop on "Sailor's Fancy Knot Work" 9:30/10:30 a.m. See page 4.
- 24-Oct. 15: "Nature Photography" course to begin at UHM. See page 3 for more details.
- 24 Saturday: Workshop for all CFI's at MSB room 225. Call Ingrid or Dewani at 948-8433 for more details.
- 26 Monday: Night courses to begin. See page 4 for course and places.
- 27: "The Navigators" a sixty minute documentary will be shown at 7:30 p.m. on channel 11. See page 4 for details.
- 29 Thurs.: MOP-In--Skill Project Workshop Part I, 4 p.m., MSB 203. To be discussed, "Topic Selection."
- 30 Friday: Special tee-shirt screening MOP-In. To be held in MSB room 203 at 4:30 pm. Potluck pupus will be served. Bring your own tee-shirt and leave with a new design and good memories!
- 30 Friday: CFR class for Ke Kula Kai. To begin at 6:00 p.m. Call Ingrid or Dewani for more information at 948-8433. Class will be held in MSB room 225.

OCTOBER

- 1 Saturday: MOP Field trip to Makapuu; hiking, swimming, picnicking and lots of fun! See p.4 for details.
- 1 Saturday: Workshop for all CFI's at Queens Beach. Call Ingrid or Dewani for more details at 948-8433.
- 1 Saturday: Aloha Tower Maritime Center workshop on "Ship Work and Splicing" 9:30/10:30 a.m. See page 4.
- 4-Dec. 8: "Biology and Culture of the Freshwater Prawn" course to begin at UHM. See page 3 for more details.
- 6 Thurs.: MOP-In-- Skill Project Workshop, Part II, 4 p.m. MSB 203. To be discussed, "Proposal, Field Experience, Final Report."
- 8 Saturday: IS 281/Ocean 320 Field trip to Waihi Sewage treatment Plant. MOPers welcome call Sherwood at 948-8433 for more details.
- 10 Monday: Discoverer's Day--HOLIDAY!!
- 13-Nov. 13: "Paddling Hawaii" course to begin at UHM. See page 3 for more details.
- 15 Saturday: Graduate Record Examinations to be held today.
- 15 Saturday: IS 261/MOP field trip to Oahu Aquaculture Facilities with Richard Fassler. Call Sherwood at 948-8433 for more details.
- 20 Thursday: Marine Technology Society Tour of Kewalo Basin Marine Mammal Facility. MOPers welcome call Cheryl for reservations at 261-5213.
- 22 Saturday: Ke Kula Kai workshop at HMB.

NOVEMBER

- 1 Tuesday: Last day for removal of "I" grade for preceding semester at UHM.
- 4 Friday: Deadline for registration for Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) for December 10th test.
- 5-15 Sat.-Tues.: Deadline for late registration for Graduate Record Examinations for Dec. 10th test.
- 11 Friday: Veteran's Day--Holiday!
- 11,12 Friday, Saturday: Oahu College and Career Fair at the Blaisdell from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- 14 Monday: College and Career Fair at the Kauai Surf Hotel. From 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
- 15 Tuesday: College and Career Fair on Maui at the Memorial War Center. 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
- 17 Thursday: College and Career Fair at the Hoolulu Stadium in Hilo, from 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
- 17 Thursday: MTS meeting; Capt. Bill Coste of the USCG will give a slide show and talk on Antarctic Experiments; Campus Center, RM 203A at noon.
- 18 Friday: Seafood contest/dinner? Committee being recruited as of 8/22/83.
- 18 Friday: College and Career Fair at Kona at the King Kanehameha Hotel, from 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
- 19 Saturday: Hanalei Bay Symposium.
- 24 Thanksgiving.
- 25 Friday: No Classes.

Skill Projects in the Spotlight

(Ed. note: To help those of you who have not decided on a skill project, this will be a regular feature in the Seawords. I will be covering skill projects either from the past or those presently occurring. It is hoped that this will give those interested an exposure to what can be done for a skill project and maybe you'll be able to create a brand new skill project of your own. Good luck and let me know if there is an area or topic that you'd like to see covered.)

Peter Sedrick is a chemist, and a serious chemist at that. Last semester he graduated from UHM with honors, won an Arthur Lyman Dean Prize for his research in manganese nodules, as well as winning the Magisted award of the Hawaiian Section of the American Chemical Society.

For Peter a skill project in water chemistry analysis was a natural. When he came aboard in the fall of 1980, he chose an internship with Brewer Chemical Corporation to do water quality analysis.

"I wanted to get some hands-on experience in a laboratory in the real world of analytical chemistry," Peter said.

So he submitted a proposal and was taken on as a laboratory technician by Brewer. His adviser was MOP graduate Estelle Shirona (MOP graduate). He was

awarded a \$400 stipend for the semester and worked approximately 10/15 hours a week.

At Brewer he was taught by lab personnel the procedure for water quality analysis. They do mainly industrial analysis for private companies such as Hawaiian Tuna Packers, C & H Sugar, Hawaii Meat Co. and more.

"We were there to make sure private companies were passing standards, according to the E.P.A., on their waste before discharging it into the ocean," Peter said.

So he ran chlorine content tests, biological oxygen demand tests and other tests on the various substances.

He also did some marine chemistry. They sampled the trapped gases in some of the ships in Pearl Harbor, to make sure there were no flammable, explosive gases. He also checked diving gear for carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide or any oil fumes.

When Peter had finished his internship at Brewer, he wrote a paper and submitted it as his skill project final report.

In retrospect, how does Peter feel about his skill project internship? "They [Brewer] provided me with a chance to learn about being a chemical technician that I couldn't have had without MOP," Peter said.

Tidepool Tutors Needed

Any MOPers interested in conducting reef/tide-pool walks at Allen Davis Beach Park Oct. 5th, 6th or 7th for a group of 5th-8th graders (private school), please contact Annie Orcutt or Dave Gulko at 948-8433, by Oct. 1st. We need about 10-12 MOPers with some knowledge of local tidepools and its inhabitants.

And The Race is on!

The American Sail Training Association will be sponsoring international races in 1984 between the East Coast, the Caribbean, Europe and North Africa. For race information and entry forms please write to:
The American Sail Training Association
Eisenhower House, Fort Adams State Park
Newport, Rhode Island 02840
(401) 846-1775



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