

MOLOKAI

1

1980s ARTICLES, LETTERS
AND TAGGING DATA
G.H. BALAZS' FILE

The Diocese Lends an Ear to Molokai's Problems



By Kevin Kawamoto

The economy of Molokai remained relatively stable in the early and mid-1900s. That was before the island's major employers, members of the pineapple industry, began talking about an eventual phase-out of large-scale pineapple cultivation to avoid the onslaught of poor market conditions.

Of the three major pineapple industry employers — Libby, Dole and Del Monte — only Del Monte remains, presently operating with reduced acreage and labor. Today, many people believe Molokai is destined never again to attract major corporations interested in mass agricultural production. The reasons: high labor costs, foreign competition (with no government quotas on imported produce), high quality control standards, irrigation costs, stiff regulations on environmental protection (including restrictions on pesticide use) and a lack of government subsidies. The result: massive unemployment and welfare distribution.

This was only one of the issues discussed at a hearing May 29 attended by Bishop Joseph A. Ferrario, three members of the Economic Justice Task Force and about 40 members of the Molokai community.

"Give us some of the issues that we really should be paying attention to," encouraged Rolland Smith, executive director of the Office for Social Ministries and Catholic Charities, "and give us some suggestions — some of the ways that we might promote economic justice here."

Bishop Ferrario and the Economic Justice Task Force were on Molokai to examine the island's economic condition by listening to the people who live there. The hearing is part of a larger diocesan plan to promote economic justice in Hawaii.

For an island of only 6,000 people, Molokai has a remarkable amount of diverse viewpoints regarding economic development. This diversity has often caused animosity and division among special interest groups — even within families. At the start of the hearing, Rolland Smith stressed that the Task Force wanted to hear problems, not necessarily answers. These are some of the points the Task Force was confronted with.

Resort Development

Resort development has probably been the most controversial and fiercely-debated proposed solution to Molokai's economic woes. Supporters see resort development and the accompanying increase in visitors as a viable means of increasing jobs and the local cash flow. Opponents are wary of a heavy tourist industry, fearing the potential destruction

"Too often we allow ourselves to be on display at public hearings and become disgruntled with our disagreements. In spite of our personal differences, if the Church can bring us together, then the gathering of the leadership should be developed." — Colette Machado, advocate of native Hawaiian rights, at the Diocesan hearing.

of an "old Hawaii" lifestyle and environment.

Even supporters of controlled development are aware of the numerous problems which must be ironed out before Molokai could be an attractive tourist destination: inadequate roads, possible conflicts in water usage between resorts and farmers, a general lack of interest in Molokai by the Hawaii Visitors Bureau, scarcity of "night life" activities and an unstable labor market dependent on resort occupancy. (Although the hotels don't release official figures, occupancy rates are estimated by some residents to be as low as 40 percent for non-peak periods.)

Kalua Koi Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Louisiana Land & Exploration Co., presently operates over half the available resort units on Molokai and intends to build more in the future. Kalua Koi has not been well-received by many residents in the community, especially the Hawaii activist groups, because of its alleged insensitivity to the sentiments and concerns of the local population.

Molokai, maybe several years down the line, could very well be economically fruitful.

Small Business

Small businesses may have a future on Molokai: The problem is trying to get started. People who have seriously considered starting a small business in the past have often been turned off by the amount of time it takes to get a zoning code variance — not many people can afford to pay the lease rent on an unproductive piece of land while waiting for the zoning change process.

Political Alienation

Because Molokai is under the jurisdiction of Maui County, some residents feel politically "disassociated and alienated." One suggestion was to create a local, legally recognized advisory board with Molokai-related interests in mind. This advisory board would be in a politically stronger position to cut through the bureaucratic "red tape" and voice concerns specific to the island.

Agriculture, Aquaculture

Groups opposed to reliance on the visitor industry look toward diversified agriculture and aquaculture as alternative industries for the island's economic development. Small farms have successfully grown and marketed such crops as watermelon and sweet potatoes, and of the 50 fishponds on the island, about half are "renovatable." One fishpond is being used at present to raise shrimps and caged mullets, but that venture is just getting its feet wet.

Eventually, one person predicted, the farmers with larger farms would have an advantage over smaller farmers because of price fluctuations and competition with larger Mainland farms. Other problems with agriculture have to do with the high costs of irrigation and transportation. An example was given of a Mainland grower who was going to withhold produce like apples and oranges unless the merchants also bought onions from him. Consequently, the local onion growers suffered because of the oversupply. But an economist pointed out that farms on the Mainland have recently been experiencing their worst years ever, so farming on

High Cost of Living

Molokai has one of the highest costs of living in the State. This includes, but is not limited to, electricity, telephone, food and gas prices. Someone suggested more citizen involvement in Public Utilities Commission hearings when increases are proposed. In regards to tangible imports, Molokai presently has a shallow draft harbor — which means that everything imported and exported from the island is usually first taken to Honolulu by barge. There is talk about constructing a medium or deep draft harbor which would allow larger ships access to Molokai Harbor, possibly saving in transportation costs and opening up a wider opportunity to Molokai's future trade market.

Hunting and Fishing

With the high cost of living and lack of jobs, more residents have turned to hunting and fishing to supplement their food supply. Moreover, an increasing number of people are not only fishing for their own families but are also beginning to sell fish for the added income, which means they need to catch more fish than what they actually consume. This situation could cause foreseeable economic, social and resource

CONTINUED on page 5.

MOLOKAI: Diocese Listens

CONTINUED from page 3.

problems for career fishermen who would be in direct competition with "on-the-side" fisherman.

Social Problems

Other economy-related issues discussed at the hearing dealt with education, the outflux of Molokai's youth and an increase in spouse and child abuse. Surprisingly, housing wasn't mentioned as a primary concern in comparison to the situation on Oahu, although residents are aware that Mainland investment in Molokai property could precipitate unaffordable housing. Some people would also like to see more government funding in self-help housing programs. Recently Molokai Ranch, the largest single landowner on the island, agreed to sell house and lots to Kualapuu village residents far below market cost.

The hearing lasted for about three hours before the Task Force decided to conclude for the night, but Task Force member Nelson Foster commented, "We could go on for another two hours without exhausting the subject." And Rolland Smith mentioned that there should be further discussion in the future.

Because of what might be considered a certain desperation

regarding Molokai's economic situation, face-to-face confrontations of differing views on Molokai have previously been met with open resentment and anger. Noteworthy about the Economic Justice Task Force's meeting was its calmness. Community members, many of whom were leaders of their respective special interest groups, were attentive to each other's ideas for creating a stable and productive economic base on the island which they share.

Perhaps Colette Machado, a well-known advocate of native Hawaiian rights, said it best: "Too often we allow ourselves to be on display at public hearings

and become disgruntled with our disagreements. In spite of our personal differences, if the Church can bring us together, then the gathering of the leadership should be developed.

"This is the time to stick together. We need to come to some agreement ... We need to start looking at each other, eyeball to eyeball, and reconcile these differences. Even if we can agree to some model project that we can work collectively on together, that'll make sure that that's the kind of future we want."

"Above all, I am a native Hawaiian and a Hawaiian at heart who feels that Molokai is a very special place. And I'm sure that all of you who have made Molokai your home feel the same way."

Friendly Isle Reflections

CONTINUED from page 3.

reliance by identifying imports which can be locally produced. The goal would be to produce a value where it did not exist before."

Some areas which might be looked at in more detail include the local market growth, communication exchange, synergy, invention and discovery. "In terms of jobs, the residents might be interested in community-based economic activities — networking, for example, so that a cooperative of little farms can somehow work together to compete with big business."

Severson said that the Task Force will have a lot of preparation to do before the August 17 Diocesan Convocation on Economic Justice which will bring together the results of the economic hearings on the six Islands. He stressed that the intent of the Task Force is not to impose a program on any particular area but rather to help the community members develop a program which best utilizes their resources. "We can help to plant the seed; the people in the community will cultivate its growth."

Friendly Isle Reflections

The following are reflections by three people who attended the Task Force's hearing on Molokai:

Father Alfred Rebuldela, pastor of St. Sophia Church in Kaunakakai, saw the Task Force's hearing on Molokai as being an important bridge among the different special interest groups on the island.

"The Church could be a facilitator in bringing diverse people together," Father Alfred said. "The Church could help reconcile some of the people who have become separated because of their differences." Father Alfred feels that the presence of Bishop Ferrario and a Church-sponsored task force contributed to the meaningful exchange of ideas and helped to placate any feelings of hostility.

"When the people feel as if the people listening to them are genuinely concerned, they are going to react differently."

Father Alfred also suggested that the Church might play the role of advocate: putting its "clout" behind the community's ideas and proposals. "I think a lot of things could happen if the Church backs the people who might not have the visibility needed to have their ideas really listened to."

"The Church could also act as an educator. One example would be to use its resources like Chaminade University to sponsor a course on cooperatives so that the people who are interested can learn more about what is involved."

□

Bob Johnson, a Molokai resident and executive director of the Maui Community Services Council, felt the Task Force's hearing was productive and would be interested in seeing what evolves between the Church and the Molokai community.

His own personal description of what he envisions as Molokai's ideal economic structure brings together a combination of ideas raised at the hearing:

●Molokai has a growing season "that can't be matched." With this in mind, Molokai should have a fair share of the State's agricultural market and should not import any food item which can be grown locally.

●As far as the visitor industry is concerned, the first step is to fill existing facilities to capacity to avoid the unstable labor market fluctuating occupancy creates. Also, restrictions should be put on condo owner rentals because those tend to decrease the amount of service needs. The island should promote conventions, business gatherings and tournaments to help increase the occupancy rate in non-peak periods.

●The community might start thinking about food processing — developing ways to logically increase the shelf life of the product. Other areas to be looked into include small-scale manufacturing, component assembly industry and small business potential (arts and crafts cooperatives, for example).

●Fishponds should be resources. In line with this, a medium draft harbor might be useful to export processed fish produced.

Johnson stressed that a diversified economy would generate a "ripple effect": a greater variety and degree of production would require warehousing which in turn would require sea and ground transportation which would require business offices and so on.

□

James Severson, Jr., a member of the Economic Justice Task Force, sees the educational system as one important component of developing Molokai's economy.

"There's a realization that the educational system should be teaching the youths skills which they can use in the development of their community," Severson said. "The students shouldn't feel that they have to leave Molokai and work away from the island after getting an education."

Severson also emphasized that Molokai's economy should be organized and controlled by the residents who live there. "I think one of the keys is building a local self-

CONTINUED on page 5.

The Legend Of

Pala'au

by CONRAD KAAI

When Hina created Molokai, she created a section of the most beautiful beaches on the southern shore of the island. These golden sand beaches and their sparkling water were the envy of every island. Their beauty was beyond compare.

On these beaches the people of Molokai would come to have their hukilaus. It was a time of working together as they would drag in the large nets -- and feasting on the rewards of their efforts. Hina was honored at each hukilau, and each year the catch grew larger and larger.

Alaka'i brought his family to the beaches before the crowds. They prepared the nets on the beach -- and the children played in the water. Alaka'i had grown old and the pride of his life was his little girl, Iki. Her long flowing black hair and dimples captivated and could charm the old man. He began to live for his daughter.

Suddenly, a fin broke the surface of the water. The mother and other Aunties and Uncles were frozen with fear. Alaka'i charged into the shallow water, but the Mano was too swift. In one gulp it swallowed Iki.

Alaka'i was frantic -- he charged at the Mano -- but the great Mano simply slowly turned and swam away. The people came and dragged him back to the shore. When Alaka'i had rested, he ran to the Kahuna, Maopopo. Maopopo was rumored to be one with the Mano, and maybe he could bring little Iki back. Alaka'i begged Maopopo and also Maka (another Kahuna, but much younger) to come and hear his plight.

Maopopo went to the beach and called his brother the Mano -- with a special chant no one had ever heard before. In a few brief moments, the fin appeared. Maopopo motioned the people to stay back and not interfere. He fixed his eyes on the Mano -- and went into a trance. The people were amazed and fearful. Maka, seeing that the people were beginning to become angry, fixed his eyes on the Mano. No creature had ever been able to move out of Maka's "evil eye" -- but the great Mano simply swam away.

The people took Maopopo to Kalse -- in hopes that the Kahuna would be able to break the Mano's spell. Maka, however, decided that the Mano had to die -- since it did not respect his Mana (power). He sent for a small branch of Mangrove. He chanted the chant that he heard Maopopo use -- and when the Mano came -- he cast the branch into the water. The crystal clear waters immediately began to turn a muddy brown as the chant of the Kahuna continued. The waves themselves appeared to be retreating from the chant -- and taking all the sand from the beaches with them. The Mangrove began to multiply -- and imprisoned the great Mano in their roots. The Mano was caught and killed --- but the beaches were gone and so were the crystal waters. As Maka saw what his chant had done -- we looked out past the effects of his chant -- and saw two more fins.

He sent for the boats -- and with the rest of the fishermen set out to destroy the last of the great Mano's family. They went with clubs and spears and all manners of nets and would not rest till both the mother Mano and child Mano were dead. Victoriously they dragged the dead bodies to the shore.

Maopopo came running just as the boats neared the shore. He was crying and yelling at the men to stop -- for he had made contact with the great Mano -- and knew that there was nothing to fear. The Mano and his mate could not have children -- and Hina had given them permission to take Iki as their child -- and in return would give her back to her family in one month.

Alaka'i was the first to shore -- and as he dragged the baby Mano to the Kahuna -- he felt the Mano begin to transform. Instead of a Mano, he turned and saw his little Iki-- dead from the wounds of the fishermen, and his spear thru her heart.

Maopopo stood among the people -- he saw the dirty brown water (which had once been sparkling blue), the stony beach (which once had been golden sand), the Mangroves pushing all other life away, and the bodies of 2 great Mano and one dead child. He chanted his prayer to Hina -- not to correct the evil that had been done -- but to keep the beaches, water, and Mangrove as a reminder of the foolishness of rash action. To this day the beaches are gone -- the sparkling blue water of Pala'au are gone -- and the Mangrove still remain.

4-24-85

Molokai DISPATCH

V1 N7

The Legend Of

Moomomi

by TRACY TENGAN



Long before there were many people living on "topside" Molokai, the people lived in Pelekunu. They depended on fishing and farming for their life. They learned the ways of the fish -- and grew their taro in peace. War was not known to them.

They would regularly travel to the areas along the North Shore and fish as they had learned from their ancestors. The temporary shelters were made and camps were set all along the area -- and generation after generation would use the same sites.

Ho'ola and his wife Nalani, lived in Pelekunu -- but had never traveled outside the Valley. Ho'ola kept his Taro Patch -- but left the fishing to the others. Nalani took great care in training their only daughter, Momi, in the ways of her family -- and the teachings of Hina.

Momi was seven when a terrible illness came over her. Ho'ola loved her very much -- and set out to Kala'e to get a Kahuna to heal her. While Ho'ola was gone, Momi got close to death. Nalani decided that she could not wait for Ho'ola to return. She remembered the teachings of her Mother -- wrapped Momi in some Tapa -- and set out for "her ancient spot".

"Her ancient spot" was on the North Shore -- where many of her ancestors were buried in the sands by the Sea. Here it had been rumored that her Great-great-grandmother had seen Hina -- and here she hoped that Hina would hear her prayers.

As soon as Nalani reached her spot -- she began to chant. She pleaded with Hina to look on the broken heart of a Mother -- and grant her mercy. She recalled the legend of walking the beach from end to end -- and then burying a person in the sands -- could cleanse a body of all disease. She decided to try it -- she had nothing to lose. She carried Momi from one end to the other -- and then buried her in the sands. Then she sat and waited.

Hina saw the agony of Nalani's heart -- and sent her Mo'o to get Momi. As the Mo'o came out of the secret cave -- Nalani was afraid -- but knew that she could not interfere. The Mo'o came to Momi and forced some stony sponge into her mouth -- then returned into the secret cave of Hina.

Nalani still did not move -- but in a few moments, Momi shook the sand off of herself -- and ran to her mother.

Nalani was overjoyed -- and there she dedicated herself and her place to the Mo'o that Hina had sent to heal her Momi. Even to this day, the place is still called Mo'omomi, and is said to be a place of healing.

The Legend Of

Keawanui



by KALA'E FLOREA

Maka'i was the guardian of the Haulele Heiau at the Keawanui Fishpond. He guarded the Heiau and all the small fishing ko'a of the area. These were the places dedicated to Ku for the fishing and protection of the fishermen.

Kupono, the Kahuna, taught all the people the meaning of the places of worship -- and saw to it that no one broke the strong kapu of the area. He knew it would mean the destruction of the special blessing and the ruining of these special fishing grounds.

Maka'i trained an assistant, Huaka'i, to care for the places when he would go away to worship elsewhere. Huaka'i was not as faithful as Maka'i -- and didn't really care if the Heiau and Ko'a were abused -- or even if the people had broken the Kapu. He just wanted to sit by the fishpond and watch the fish. He thought of how he could make so much from selling the fish to the ali'i in Kaunakaka'i -- and drifted off into sleep.

Kupono could not tolerate such lack of concern. He saw that the people began to behave like Huaka'i -- and abandon the faithful ways of the past. He started toward the Heiau -- and the people watched with slight interest.

His chant began to fill the air... Haul ka Heiau, ka mauili au honua... again and again with greater intensity and meaning he repeated the chant (which means the temple is fallen and so is the whole kingdom). He stood in the center of the Heiau -- and looked over all the un-used Ko'a, and wept as the people began to gather around him -- but still he would not stop his chant.

The people turned to look at the shame of their neglect -- they joined hands and began to join in sorrowful chant of the Kahuna. The people united with the past -- and Huaka'i ran away. He knew that he had caused the shame -- and anger of Ku -- to who all this area was dedicated..

As the people chanted, Ku saw the pain that was in their minds. He came and eased their minds. His anger was not on them -- but on the one who caused them to abandon their way. Ku pledged himself to the people -- that as long as the Heiau by the Keawanui Fishpond stood -- he would cause the fish to be plentiful, and the area to know great prosperity. But the year of the Heiau's destruction, would also see the destruction of his blessing and help.

The people sent to Maka'i to return -- and again teach them the things to do.

V1
N7

MOLOKAI DISPATCH

4-24-85

P3

Molokai Task

20C

By Ellen Dyer

Maui Correspondent

WAILUKU — As the shockwaves of Del Monte's announced closure continued to be absorbed yesterday, the Molokai community, government officials and others were gearing up to find solutions to the problems unleashed on the beleaguered Friendly Isle.

The Molokai Task Force is being revived to full-strength to deal with the Island's economic survival and was scheduled to meet this morning in the conference room at Del Monte on Molokai, said Louis Hao, Task Force chairman.

The task force was created in 1972 to develop survival plans for Molokai after Dole and Del Monte

said they planned to pull out of the Island by 1975.

Mayor Hannibal Tavares and other county officials also were to meet today with Gov. George Ariyoshi.

Tavares said yesterday that the move by Del Monte, a major employer on Molokai, "will have a disastrous economic impact on the Island. It will leave a large number of people unemployed."

HAO, MAUI county services administrator on Molokai, said that when Dole did pull out of Molokai in 1974, leaving more than 250 jobless, the task force was able to "bring in a few projects" that created jobs on the Island. "We got about 45 new small businesses," he said.

Del Monte's announcement

Force Begins a Search for Survival

Monday was a "blow and a shock to us again," Hao said. "We are going to have to take a good attitude. We are hopeful that with the resources and experience we have, we can come up with a short- and long-range formula" to present to the state Legislature and Maui County government for action to aid the island, he said.

Hao said the task force must first determine who will be affected and their situations. Questions such as how many can retire and what type of benefits they can receive must be answered, he said. "We want to get the numbers straight and then we can deal with the problem," Hao said. Also, more information on the timetable for the phaseout is needed, he said.

At least two County Council members — Linda Lingle, who holds the Molokai seat, and Goro Hokama of Lanai, who is Council vice chairman — said there is a need to promote Molokai's tourism to boost the island's economy.

"THE IMMEDIATE solution available to us on Molokai is a program targeted to promote tourism. Every two rooms occupied usually creates another job,"

Lingle said. Hokama said that if the average 30 percent occupancy rate on the island could be increased to 80 percent or 85 percent, it would require an additional 80 to 100 workers in support services.

"I don't think there are any quick and great solutions" said Francis Blackwell, executive director of the Maui County Visitors Association/Hawaii Visitors Bureau.

"Molokai could increase its tourism activity considerably... it could be expanded, but that is up to them, whether they want more tourists or not," Blackwell said.

He said visitors to Molokai say they are "delighted" with the island. But Blackwell said the people on Molokai "have been forthright; they say they want tourism, but they don't want to be overwhelmed."

At-large Council members Rick Medina and Abe Aiona both said the Del Monte situation will require a re-examination of development on Molokai, which has been bitterly opposed on the island's East end.

MEDINA, CHAIRMAN of the Council's Planning Committee,

which now is reviewing development plans for Maui county, noted that the Molokai plan calls for "almost nothing" on the East end. "I think a re-examination of the plan there has got to take place" he said.

"This kind of news is devastating and could have a rippling effect elsewhere," Medina said.

"Now with the unemployment, it may be necessary for some more growth on the West end

and the East end as well," said Aiona, head of the Council's Land Use Committee.

Aiona said he would like to see Molokai become the state's "bread basket," its fishponds restored, and agriculture expanded.

However Medina, who has served on an ad hoc agricultural committee looking into viable agricultural alternatives to sugar and pineapple, said, "We've had difficulty finding replacement crops."

Ban on Sea Mullet Starts in December

Fishermen, market and restaurant owners are being reminded that possession or sale of sea mullet is prohibited by state law during December, January and February.

During the fish's spawning season, markets and restaurants may sell or serve sea mullet imported from outside Hawaiian waters by obtaining a license from the state Department of Land and Natural Resources. State law also provides that mullet raised in local ponds may be sold under a departmental license.

Violators can be punished by a fine of up to \$500 and/or 90 days in jail. Violators also may be charged up to \$25 for each illegal mullet taken.

For more information or to report violations, call 548-5918 on Oahu, 861-7291 on the Big Island, 245-4444, Kauai; 567-6618, Molokai; 244-4332, Maui, and 565-6888 on Lanai.

After hours, weekends, and holidays call the conservation hotline on Oahu, 548-5918 or on the Neighbor Islands call the toll-free enterprise operator, 5480.

Directors from 17 Nations Attended Forestry Workshop

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

Marcello Brel, chief of the Palau Forest Service, said he was looking forward to the workshop because it would give Palau contacts it had not had in the past with other forestry people.

Brel's letter was received last month at the East-West Center's Environment and Policy Institute before the opening of the recent Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop for Forest Research Directors, which the institute sponsored.

For Brel and other directors, the workshop offered their first chance to meet with colleagues in the region.

The workshop resulted in plans for more collaboration in forestry research and for a network for regular information exchange, according to Lawrence Hamilton, research associate in the institute. He and Napoleon Vergara, another research associate, were the workshop coordinators.

Seventeen nations were represented at the workshop, with 32 full-time participants.

As an example of forestry concerns, even on small islands, Hamilton pointed to a recent story in the Oregonian about a Leavenworth, Wash., lumberman who has obtained a 20-year contract to log virgin hardwood off San Cristobal, a small island in the Solomons in the South Pacific.

THE LUMBERMAN said he had

been promised the entire 70-by-20-mile island and planned to start logging with caterpillars right from the beach.

Hamilton shook his head as he contemplated the environmental consequences of such logging.

He outlined some of the issues discussed, problems raised, and plans made at the workshop.

Three areas for research were given priority — agroforestry, fuel wood and relation of forests to watersheds. Staff members at the East-West Center are working in all three areas.

Plans were discussed for a cooperative arrangement between the University of Hawaii and East-West Center whereby mid-career professionals from Asian and Pacific countries could come here for training to upgrade their skills. The center could help fund their study here through its grantee program.

Among those in attendance at the workshop were representatives of major donor agencies, including the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization, the U.N. Development Program, and Canada's International Development Research Center. The representatives found the workshop productive in analyzing the assistance they can give research programs, Hamilton said.

THE DISCUSSIONS on research collaboration took up develop-

ment of standardized proceedings so that information can be transferred and work doesn't need to be duplicated, he said.

A major problem concerns that of getting local people involved in forestry projects, he said, a matter that is becoming more important with the trends toward making forests useful for people. Educating people in regard to forests is a slow process, he said.

Research directors from several nations expressed interest in saving mangrove forests in coastal zones, since fisheries and wildlife depend largely on the mangroves, he said.

Forest research varied from low-technology forms found on small islands to more sophisticated research in such places as the Philippines and Australia. A high level of research takes place in Taiwan, and Taiwan's representatives expressed a willingness to make their expertise available in the Asia-Pacific region.

No representatives from the People's Republic of China were at the workshop but the Chinese are reported to be much interested in some of the topics discussed. In this connection, a delegation from the East-West Center and the university will leave next week for China to discuss agriculture and ecosystem problems with the Chinese, Hamilton said.

Workshop participants took field trips to observe leucaena (koa haole) plantings in Waimanalo and bio-energy projects on the Big Island.

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN 9/15/82 A3

Sunday

The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser

'Ili'iliopae:

By Cynthia Eyre

The wraps are off what some people consider the most magnificent and mysterious heiau in the Islands.

'Ili'iliopae translates as "the heiau of the shrimp". This ancient Hawaiian temple of worship and human sacrifice is located on the east end of Molokai on long-held private lands belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Petro. It is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Hawaii Register of Historic Places.

Previously, early historians recorded the area and its legends.

Contemporary archaeologists have long had access. Friends of the family were given keys to the locked gates.

Today, happily, the public is invited to come — with certain reservations, that is. The wonder of 'Ili'iliopae is its superb state of preservation. Everyone is anxious that it remain intact.

"All we ask," says Stephen Petro, who also is principal of Kiloohana Elementary School, "is that interested parties call us so that we can inform the occupants of the house near the entry when visitors are expected. We welcome the public."

— such as King Kamehameha's monument, Puukohala Heiau, at Kawaihae on the Big Island. The temple of the shrimp is almost untouched.

Nearby there are no directions except a crude, hand-lettered sign indicating the general entry. There are no paths, no large framed descriptions of the area.

One moment visitors are on a sunny country road bordered by wild pikake, heavenly scented lilikoi and brilliant African tulip trees. Then you find your way into another atmosphere by crossing the teetering stones of Mapulehu Steam (hopefully dry) and enter a cathedral of kukui trees with sunlight filtering through lofty branches.

You are now in a world of greenness. The mood is eerie. Around and beyond, the kukui roots are twisted amongst the lower stone terraces where freshets of the stream washed away the soil and there is moss — slippery moss — everywhere. The contorted roots and trunks cast an animistic spell in the dim light.

According to Dr. Kenneth P. Emory, anthropologist of the Bishop Museum, "Ii'iliopae is one of our most outstanding heiaus, as big as any in the Islands, give or take an inch. Luckily, its remoteness has made it inaccessible so that it's not been used to supply stones for roads or walls."

Pinpointing the original building date of a heiau is chancy business. This is because each succeeding chief, as his power grew, wished to make his site of worship larger and more impressive.

"The date is lost in history," says Emory, "but the first and smaller structure of Ii'iliopae was built sometime past the 12th century when the population was large enough to support a structure that size. If we were to dismantle the heiau, we would find remnants of earlier structures, as you would in other sites, but the job is enormous and not worth it."

So if you are not seeing the original temple, no matter. You will study a heiau rebuilt sometime over a few centuries from stones carried over the mountains from the northern shore of Molokai.

The mystique of Ii'iliopae is this: Many temple sites in Hawaii are heaps of lava baking in the sun or careful restorations — fine as they are

Since the heiau is situated at the foot of a ridge, its height varies from 11 feet on the west to 22 feet on the east. The entry is east.

There are three platforms to climb, some with tumbled boulders, so a warning is in order: Wear grip shoes and hang onto the roots after testing for firmness.

Going up is always easier than coming down. To the middle-aged and older, it is wise to bear this in mind.

The climb is worth the struggle as suddenly one lifts to the top and stands breathless before a sun-blazed platform 286 feet long and 87 feet wide like a football field. The clear light reveals relatively smooth beach stones.

Legend has it that the stones were brought by menhune from the seashore in Waiehu, Waialau Valley, on the western side of the island, and carried over the mountains and down the ridge. The work was supposedly done in one night and the menhune's reward was one shrimp apiece — thus the name — and vegetables.

When one asks Dr. Emory if menhune, the legendary race of tiny people given to making enormous fishponds and temples in one night, were not really a slave class working much longer than one night, he shrugs and leaves the door open.

"There are many stories attributed to it full of mystery and myth," he says. "Legends are given to us and are very important to accept. Believe what you want."

© 1982 by Honolulu Advertiser, Inc. All rights reserved.

Prepared by the staff of the Honolulu Advertiser September 5, 1982

Molokai's legendary heiau



The entry to the 'Ili'iloepae heiau, above, is a spooky green world of twisted roots and kukui trunks. In the immediate foreground is the Mapulehu streambed, which sometimes overflows after mountain storms. The three platforms at right total 22 feet in height.

Photos by Mrs. Spalding B.

The legends surrounding the heiau are spellbinders. One has to do with a man with 10 sons — nine of whom were sacrificed on the east platform, carried to the lower terrace (where you climb), offered to the gods and burned.

The father and remaining son went to the haunt of the shark god and asked for revenge. It came in the form of a flood that washed away the heiau, the king and the priests who had administered the sacrifices, into the Pukoo harbor, where they were promptly devoured by sharks.

If you are planning a family vacation on Molokai, go to the main library and check out Catherine C. Summers' remarkable book, "Molokai: a Site Survey," published by the Bishop Museum. It provided fascinating descriptions of historic sites as well as legends. Your children will love the tales. Sharks get the bad guys.



The occupants of the house will give you information and offer aid should it be necessary. The Petros undoubtedly will have alerted them by phone of your arrival.

Visiting 'Ili'iloepae is a rare experience in discovery. Enjoy.

Cynthia Eyre is a Honolulu-based travel writer whose work appears frequently in local and Mainland publications.

marked and dated 1874. It was built by Father Damien and worth a stop.

The next landmark is a large fishpond. Soon after is a concrete bridge with iron bars. Immediately on the left past is a narrow road with a locked chain. Park on the road, walk around the chain and proceed about 100 yards until you come to a white house on the right almost opposite the general entry to the temple site.

HOW TO DO IT

Before visiting 'Ili'iloepae, call the Petro family. Stephen Petro's business number is 558-8185. Mrs. Petro's business number is 553-5372. Their home phone is 558-8113.

Directions are simple.

About 15 miles past the town of Kaunakakai you will pass a picturesque church. Our Lady of Sorrows, well-



Advertiser photo by Ron Jen

This house among the gravestones of Kalaupapa has a television antenna to link itself with the outside world.

Kalaupapa is still a place apart

By Zeke Wigglesworth

Knight-Ridder Service

KALAUAPAPA, Molokai — Isaac Keao, better known as Ike, loves to rattle the tourists. He gets a grin on his crinkled face, takes his hands off the wheel, and turns completely around in the seat to face his riders, letting the battered blue tour van drive itself down the narrow asphalt road leading in from the tiny airport.

"Well, howdy, y'all," he says in this high-pitched imitation Georgia twang. "How y'all doin' today?"

The twang goes away, and in his real voice — still high-pitched, but with perfect grammar and a wide vocabulary — he joshes and jokes and finds out where everybody is from and how the group is liking Hawaii.

As the van rolls to a stop on its own, more or less on the road, he gives you the poop on his private paradise.

"Well, you know, people," he says, "this is the only place in Hawaii where you can drink and drive because there's not enough road to get in trouble. And we don't have to pay for license plates — we just use the ones that the cars came with. We get free room and board, we

don't have fights, and there is no crime. And in that bay out there are big — I mean big — spiny lobsters just for the taking. And smell that air. There is no pollution. Everybody here has three color TV sets and everybody has a car."

He drives past a clapboard building with a screened porch.

"That's our pub," he says. "Several thousand gallons of beer a year go through there. You have to know, people, that most of the people here are over 45 and the girl-to-boy ratio is excellent."

He points to a pile of 55-gallon barrels full of gasoline.

"There's our gas station," he says. "We get supplies twice a year by barge from Honolulu, what we need for six months."

He's good, laying one-liners on you left and right. It's about 15 minutes into his act and maybe a mile around the settlement when you notice his hands. Most of the ends of his fingers are gone. Ike Keao has leprosy.

This peninsula, once known as the Kalaupapa Leper Station, was a place of no return in the late 1800s when leprosy was a dreaded word and lepers were literally thrown off boats into the surf along this abandoned coast to

drown or to die slowly if they made it to land and the questionable safety of the primitive and brutal colony on this isolated peninsula.

All that is past now. The disease is under control in the United States, and the once-dreaded settlement is now one of America's newest national parks.

There are no park rangers here yet, and work has just begun on preserving about 300 historic buildings on the site. There is not a lot to see at the moment except the marvelous scenery and the rocky beach and a few buildings.

If you visit now, you get a tour from Ike Keao or other private guides. But that in itself is worth the trip.

"They try to make leprosy more palatable these days by calling it Hansen's disease," he says, "but let me tell you, it used to be a horrible place here. I came here when I was 14, in 1936. And it was bad, bad. But now we have new drugs, and this place has become a paradise."

"This is the time for my commercial," he says, rubbing his stumpy hands together. "People, you have to know that this disease, this thing that caused so much misery in this place, it's about gone. There are less

than 200 people living here now, and no new cases coming in. That's because now doctors can spot it and treat it and stop it, not like before. There's no reason now to ever have a place like this again."

He has done his job well. The van is silent. The small group of tourists had been merrily flying around the Hawaiian Islands, stopping here and there, on a daylong light-plane tour of the eight major islands. In the sun and the fun, nobody was expecting Ike Keao and his brutal reminder that even in paradise, there is tragedy.

The colony at Kalaupapa, if they knew of it at all, was something dimly associated with the past, a horror story out of the 19th century. But here they were, in a leprosy settlement, with a real live leprosy patient.

Keao's mission in life seems to be as a one-man fan club for the American medical profession. He waves an arm toward the settlement, a scattering of wooden houses, a hospital, guesthouses, a graveyard with crumbling tombstones.

"When this place is gone, there will be no more like it in the United States. Think

See Kalaupapa on Page 5

Kalaupapa destined to

from page one

of that people. Leprosy is rampant all over the world because of bad medical practices and bad hygiene. But the United States has stopped it. It used to be that people came here with no hope, just waiting to die, often horrible deaths. This will be a paradise now, not the terrible place it was when Father Damien came."

From the air, you can easily see why the colony was left alone — dense jungle and towering cliffs make it virtually impossible to escape by land. The only way in and out is by boat or air. The airstrip is small and treacherous in the wintertime, when towering waves roar up on the peninsula's exposed north beaches.

The bill proclaiming Kalaupapa a national park was signed into law by President Carter in 1980. At present, national park staff members are concentrating on preserving the more historic of Kalaupapa's buildings.

According to Bryan Harry, superintendent of U.S. na-

tional parks in the Pacific, how rapidly the park is developed depends on the economy. In all, the park — officially named the Kalaupapa National Historical Park — will comprise 10,800 acres of land and water.

He said the emphasis will be on the history of the Molokai Leprosy Station, but also on the natural beauty of the area.

The state of Hawaii will continue to own the land, and an advisory board, which has a number of patients on it, will work with the park service on operating the park.

"Those people don't want to live in a fishbowl," Harry said, "and it is not our intention to usurp their privacy. It is their home, after all."

He said that if and when money is forthcoming, a staff of about 20 to 25, including rangers, would be required. About \$400,000 has been spent on preservation work, and a staff architect is working at the settlement.

He said the best way to get to Kalaupapa is by air. Floods have washed out mule trails, and you have to be invited if you come by sea.

(An excellent way to get there is with Bob Justman's Hawaiian Sky Tour. Justman's eight-passenger, twin-engine Beechcraft makes a stop at Kalaupapa on a day-long flight around the islands. He charges \$150 per person for the flight, including lunch, and offers the added advantage of being well known at the settlement. He used to fly patients and supplies in and out of Kalaupapa. Trips can be arranged by calling 533-2757 or writing the service at 1536 Piikoi St., Suite 1105, Honolulu 96822.)

"State law forbids anyone going there without permission, so flying in on a tour is about the only way to do it. But I recommend it. The place is quiet and it is beautiful," Harry said.

become a national park

Jack Halstead, who administers the Kalaupapa facility for the state Department of Health, says there are now 116 registered patients. He says they present no danger.

"Leprosy is now treated throughout the United States as an outpatient disease," Halstead says. "There is no longer any need to isolate people."

Treatment and control of leprosy were made possible by the introduction of the so-called sulfone drugs — principally dapsons, which arrests the disease. Leprosy is often hard to diagnose in its beginning stages because it can have an incubation period of more than five years.

The patients at Kalaupapa are classed as "non-active." They are not contagious and

are free to leave the island whenever they want.

In 1967, as a matter of fact, the state told the residents of the colony that they had a choice of leaving or staying until they died. More than 100 chose to remain at the settlement.

Halstead said that under provisions of the bill making Kalaupapa a national park, the residents can remain until they die and they are guaranteed free medical treatment.

The residents set up rules that were accepted by the federal government and are part of the agreement setting up the park. Included are provisions that no more than 100 visitors a day can go to the settlement; nobody will be allowed to stay overnight without permission from a

resident; and all tours will be escorted.

Halstead, who has been at Kalaupapa since 1975, says he has noticed an increase in visitors to the facility in the past two years. He says that perhaps one pleasure boat a week hauls up for a day or two in the Kalaupapa bay.

Ike Keao and his tourists have left the settlement now, heading back toward the tiny airstrip. His parting words stay with them as they take off.

"You tell people, now," he says. "You tell them you came here and you saw with your own eyes that good American doctors have done miracles. Tell them that this place is good now, a good place to live. You remember. And I'll see y'all."

A rainy trip for supplies takes us back to where we've been

By Stephen K. Morse
Special to The Advertiser

UALAPU'E — "Sometimes the water comes as high as the road," said Jeffrey English, our dependable truck driver on Moloka'i Style, as he dumped the big pickup into four-wheel drive and we inched our way across a flooded ford in Kamehameha V Highway.

Just behind us, on the ridges above Kamalo, the Seven Sisters, the name given to seven waterfalls that drop into a ravine at least 2,000 feet below the 4,500-foot level of Papaala Pali, are sending torrents of water cascading into this natural cistern.

If you haven't heard, it's been raining on Moloka'i, a flooding type rain — heavy and in the relatively short period of an hour.

About an hour earlier, the hardy hikers of Moloka'i Style had walked this very same spot on the fifth day of our journey, from One Ali'i Beach Park to what was planned to be an overnight stop at the Manae Canoe Club near Puko'o. The ford had been bone dry and the Seven Sisters had not shed a tear to speak of.

Jeffrey and I were driving back from Kaunakakai to meet the main group, which had expanded to 20 hikers, including newcomers Francis Kauhane and Berne Parker from Oahu and Darlene Naki and Mrs. Clara Sabas from Moloka'i.

We had left them just before noon at the Wavecrest Hotel in Ualapu'e, where the rain overcame our sense of valor, to run errands and pick up the key to the East Moloka'i Community Center in Ualapu'e, approximately 5 miles from Puko'o. The community center would be our lodging for the rest of the day and night. Plans had changed.

As we drove I recalled the places of interest where we had stopped to spend

some time during the morning hike. When we started, the sky was overcast.

Kawela was our first stop. The subject matter of our discussion was Kawela Plantation Development Associates' 6,000-acre development project mauka and makai of Kamehameha V Highway. Kawela Plantation purchased the land from Moloka'i Ranch and a Hawaiian family estate. Its chief representative is state Sen. Wadsworth Yee.

On the mauka side of the road, 210 two-acre, fee-simple farm lots are being sold, made possible by the controversial Ag-2 zoning approved by Maui County Council.

"We met with Wadsworth Yee to introduce to him the idea of developing the site after the ahupua'a concept," said Walter Ritte, "and preserving the integrity of the archaeological sites."

"After a while the talking stopped," he added.

According to archaeological study of the area that lasted over a year, the sites are numerous and include "extensive agricultural sites," burials, a holua slide, significant religious sites, and a pu'u honua (place of refuge).

"The problem is we were called in after the plan was finalized and work had already begun," he said in a frustrated tone.

He concluded by saying that because of the number of sites found, he would prefer to see the entire district nominated on the State Register of Historic Sites.

I also gathered from what they had to say that there is an implied fear the development will bring more outsiders to the island — "gentlemen farmers" who can afford to pay the exorbitant land prices and build fancy homes, and who in the long run may bring conflicting values and attitudes to Moloka'i.

Based on what has happened in similar agricultural subdivisions on Oahu, their

fears are well-founded.

From Kamalo, we entered the ahupua'a of Keawanui. Bishop Estate, the state's largest landowner, owns most of this mountain-to-sea parcel, including the large Keawanui Fishpond.

Located on land mauka of the pond is the Moloka'i Hawaiian Academy of Knowledge. Last night at One Ali'i we had heard Glenn Davis, a Moloka'i resident and one of the original founders of the academy, explain the joy and frustration of working with the bureaucracy of Bishop Estate/Kamehameha Schools, the state Department of Education, and other private and public agencies to establish a land-and-ocean-based educational project for Hawaiian youth.

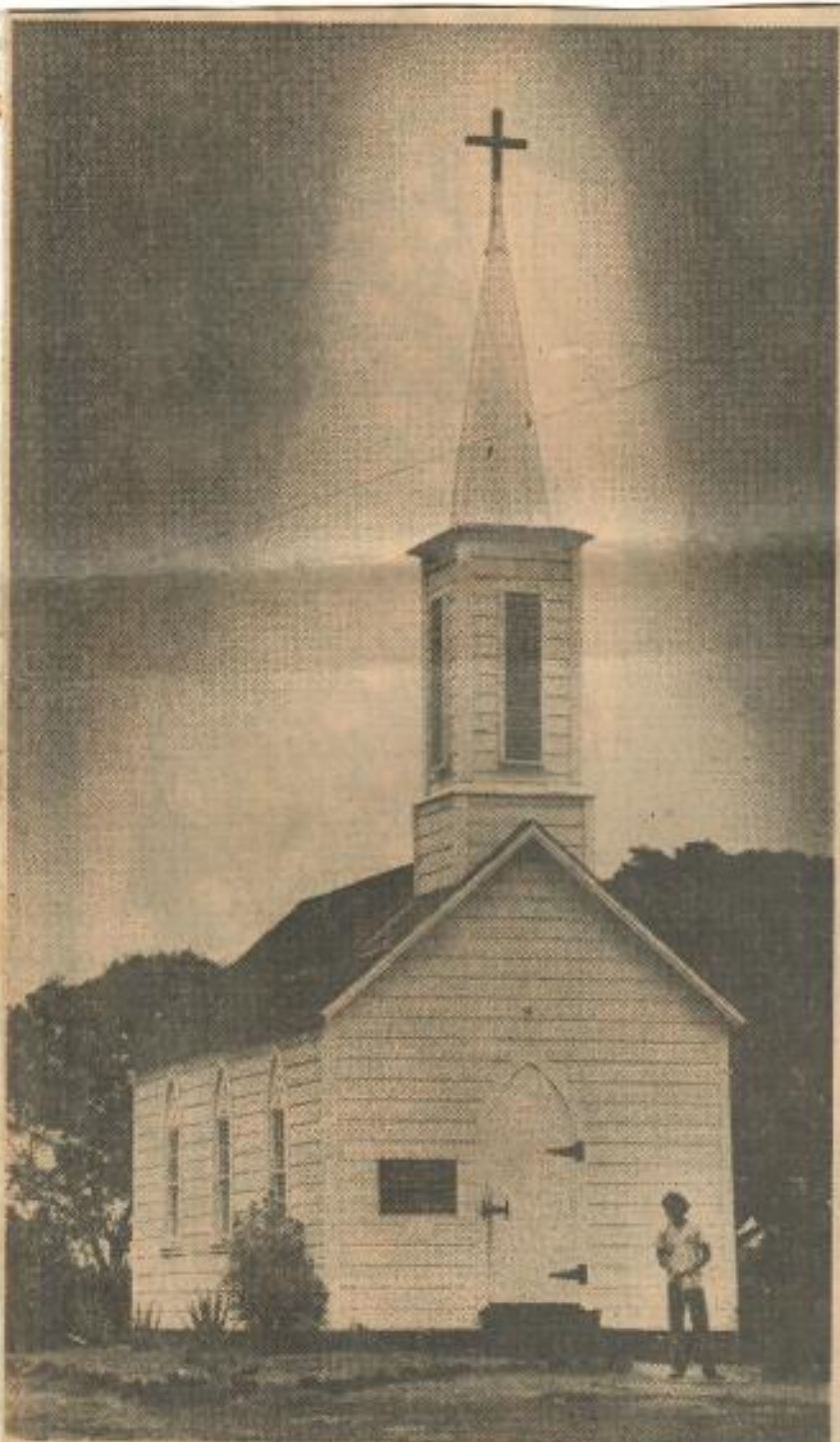
The academy's facilities are several old wood-frame beach houses.

Glenn is no longer with the academy, a classic case of being "burned out by bureaucracy," and the academy appears to be struggling along toward its goals of providing farming and fishing skills to Hawaiian youth and restoring the productivity of the area. Several acres of land are now planted in banana and papaya.

"Some of us from OHA bounced around the idea of developing the ahupua'a concept at Keawanui with the Bishop Estate trustees," said Ritte. "We asked them to consider establishing a second campus of Kamehameha Schools here, but the idea didn't seem to agree with them economically."

The rain started falling heavier as we left the academy. I looked back at the fertile land, fishpond, and the natural deep draft harbor of Keawanui and saw a tremendous potential educational and economic development resource for Hawaiians, if we want to make it happen.

The rain has stopped now but it has provided us with a much needed day of rest for our aches and pains.



Advertiser photo by Gregory Yamamoto

St. Joseph's Church at Kamalo, built by Father Damien in 1876.

F

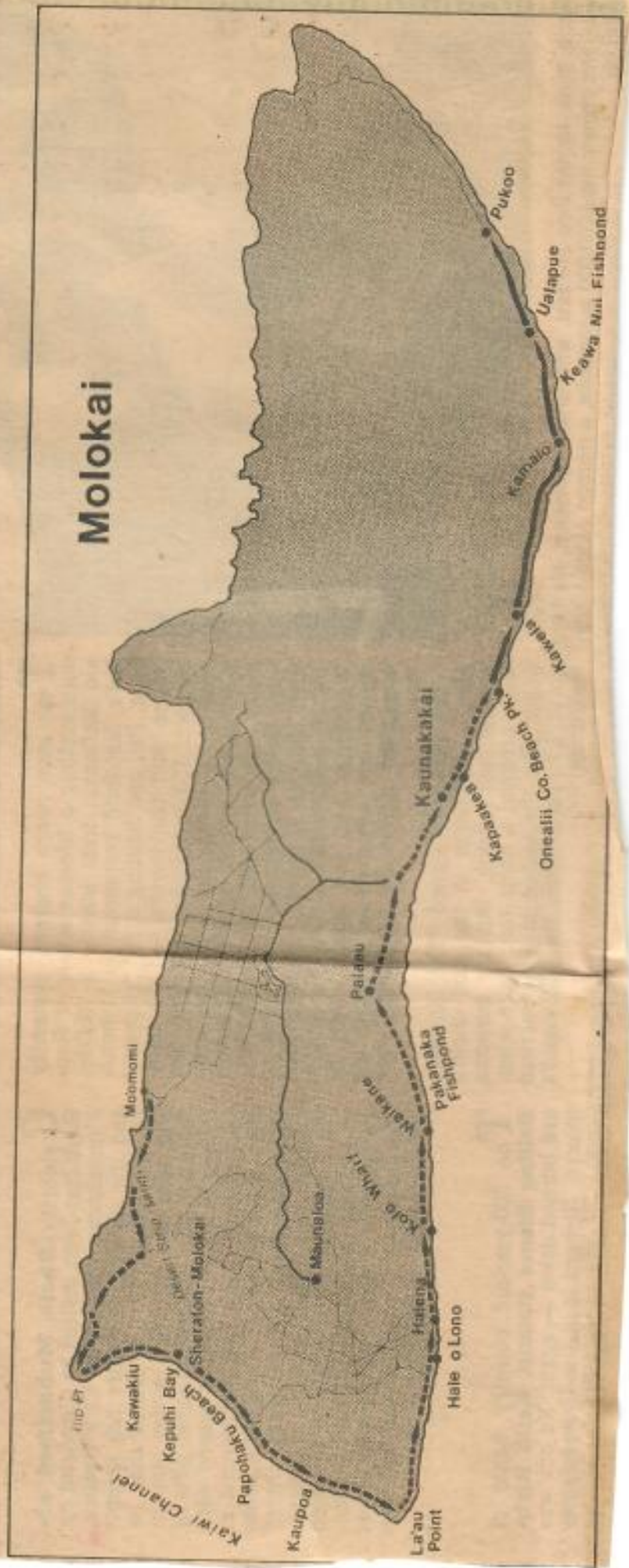
Names and Faces	F2
Comics	F8
Money	F9-12

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 Wednesday night at Uatapu'e.

FOCUS/exploring

The Honolulu Advertiser
Friday, September 3, 1982



The confrontation

By Bob Krauss

Advertiser Columnist

KILOHANA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL — During the past five days, we have been blasted by wind, baked by the sun and, Wednesday, soaked by a cold, driving rain.

Now we are holed up on the lush, South Sea end of Molokai in the recreation center of Kilohana Elementary School at Ualapue, the only place on this end of the island big enough to accommodate 19 hikers crazy enough to try this expedition Molokai Style.

The husband of one of our new recruits did his best to warn his middle-age wife that she might get caught in a flash flood if she insisted on coming along.

He may be right. Few of this gang have survived without a badge of courage.

Mili Hanapi has a sore knee. Al Yomes' right foot was swollen so badly this morning he couldn't hike. Anne Ritte's feet are so blistered she's dropping out.

Advertiser photographer Greg Yamamoto's toes are so patched with tape they look like the inner tube of a 1927 Model-T Ford (those were Greg's feet pictured in yesterday's newspaper).

Not that I want to brag, but two of us who have come through without a single blister are Thurston Twigg-Smith and myself, the oldest members of the group.

Each night we arrive at the camp, dog tired, joints creaking, muscles sore, only to be sat down and lectured after pot luck dinner by Hawaiian activists.

It is a ritual I haven't seen on any of the other islands.

The leaders of this Molokai Missionary Society are Collette Machado and Emmett Aluli. They start off by asking one of the kupunas (elders) to give us some of the history of the ahupuaas

comes into focus

tive if I asked for permission to look for these sites, the property owners would not give it. I surveyed Kawakū by the right of beach access.

"The county won't look for the sites. They say, 'How can we act if we don't know any sites are there?' But people know about them because the culture is so strong here.

"The trouble is, most of these sites aren't on a map or an archaeological survey." That's because Molokai is so undeveloped. I get the feeling it's like Manoa Valley must have been before development in the early 1900s. But a modern developer on Molokai is faced with modern techniques of archaeology teamed up with well preserved cultural knowledge and tough-minded young Hawaiian activists.

No wonder the Hawaiians and developers are head to head. It's cultural war and I'm not sure developers understand it.

Sen Wadsworth Yee's site at Kawela is a good example. After much of the development's infrastructure was put in place, a brush fire in the area uncovered an embarrassing number of grade-A, first-class, authentic Hawaiian archaeological features — about 500 in fact.

The battle was immediately joined. The developer paid for a survey that should have been done in the first place. In a trade-off between cultural preservationists and the developer, 33 sites were preserved.

Also, the Kawela development produced Hawaii's first cultural research management plan after Kahoolawe which is federal land.

Nanod has other problems besides being called a radical by the establishment. He's considered a traitor by hard-line Hawaiians on Molokai because he tampers with ancient sites. They keep telling him, "You'll be stricken down."

Tomorrow: To the end of the road in Halawa Valley.



Photo by Tom Collins

Glenn Nanod, Walter Flitte and Bob Krauss at Kawela Plantation.

(land divisions) we will walk through the next day.

Then Collette and Emmett lecture us on what developers are doing to destroy these Hawaiian places. It's all structured; half college seminar, half religious ceremony.

Gradually, along with sunburn and sore muscles, I began to realize I was

witnessing a unique confrontation of cultures that goes deeper than development.

It came into focus for me before the downpour when archaeologist Glenn Nanod said, "I'm hoping some day there will be a development on Molokai that doesn't involve Hawaiian sites."

"But there never has been one. It makes me look like a radical, which I'm not. Each time the bulldozers start moving I get calls from people who tell me about Hawaiian sites in the area. What do I do then?"

"That's a tough spot for me because of the laws of access. I'm almost posi-

Molokai



C

Names and Faces	C2
Comics	C4
Classified ads	C8-13
More news	C14

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 joined 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.

Trail's end: The

By Bob Krauss

Advertiser Columnist

THE END OF THE TRAIL
— The trail out of Kalaupapa zigzags across the face of a cliff 1,666 feet high. It's about a mile and a half of rock-paved, lung-busting exertion.

At first, you are smothered by jungle. It's hot and humid. Higher up, the breeze penetrates. Then glimpses begin of Kalaupapa far below. And memories of that unforgettable place.

There's Richard Marx, the sheriff and tour operator. He spends most of his nighttime duty hours with his feet on the desk napping because there is so little crime at Kalaupapa.

The last shooting occurred up against the cliff where a few of the patients allegedly are growing a little marijuana for home consumption, a common practice on Molokai. They were beset by poachers.

But not of the human variety. You see, the deer on Kalaupapa

have developed a taste for marijuana. They eat the plants. This infuriates the growers, who shoot at the deer, a SERIOUS offense.

It became Richard's duty to put a stop to this. However, the only weapon in the police department is locked in his sheriff's office and he probably doesn't know how to shoot it.

The whole affair became confused. Like the fire truck. It sits so long between fires that the battery runs down. So it won't start unless it is pushed by the garbage truck.

By that time, the building which caught fire has burned to the ground. It's a standing joke at Kalaupapa.

This hilarity takes place amid what should be despair and hopelessness. But Kalaupapa is a place of love and bubbling humor as well as dispute. It is a triumph of the human will to survive.

Can this fragile lifestyle be preserved? People here are hopeful but concerned about the legislation in 1980 designating Kalaupapa a national park. Will this unique place remain the same?

There has never been a national park dedicated to preserving a lifestyle, to depicting dignity and shame as well as history, the beauty of a smile in a mutilated face.

So much of Molokai is like that. At the top of the cliff, our expedition gathered for the last time. The uniqueness of this island struck me again when I asked Auntie Harriet Ne when was the last time outrigger canoes paddled up the North Coast.

"It was in 1917," she said as if she were recalling a grandchild's birthday. "There was a christening in Pelekunu. The baby's name was Luka (Ruth) Peleuli. A Protestant group came from Kalaupapa. Canoes



Bra Parker
A smile forever

Old ways and young dreams



Photo for The Adventurer by Tom Cochran

Columnist Krauss gets a fitting Molokai Style tribute — a head lei from Anne Ritte, who picked the flowers on the hike up the cliff trail from Kalaupapa.

paddled in from Mo'omomi and Halawa, seven canoes in all with 58 people."

As always during the journey, this gathering ended in a prayer circle, our hands joined. We had begun with a small circle. This time there were 65.

Most of them are young. That's what struck me most forcibly through the trip. These young Hawaiians are supposed to be belligerent. I had found them intelligent, concerned, warm, full of laughter.

And interesting. Take Bobby Alcain, a skinny fellow with a long braid down his back. At first glance, you'd take him for

a beach bum. The pose is deliberate. Bobby has seen the world. He worked on the Alaska pipeline. Now, at age 33, he's back on Molokai to fulfill his dream.

He has built his own house on a family kuleana where he lives without electricity. The plywood he used cost about \$5,000. He salvaged windows from an old fire station and did the labor himself.

Bobby is a person who can do anything: catch a fish, put in plumbing, grow vegetables, scale a cliff, build a house, swim like a seal, handle a boat, repair a motor.

Now he's clearing land, planting taro, hunting pigs for meat, fishing. He is living life on his own terms.

His dream is a common one among the young people of Molokai, to live off the land, to return to his Hawaiian roots, to resist development. But he also needs a job to survive. He works in construction. Construction means development.

So his job and his dream are in direct conflict. Such conflicts really didn't surface on this trip because people on Molokai who understand development participated only briefly. It might have been use-

ful for both sides to come to grips with this in the relaxed atmosphere of the hike.

We ended in a warm glow of accomplishment, of a very special, shared experience. Already, the young people are talking about organizing an annual canoe trip up the backside of Molokai.

Bra Parker, who works for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, described how he felt about the hike as he waited at Molokai Airport for a flight back to Honolulu.

"I've got a smile on my face I can't wipe off," he said. "I want to just sit here and remember this."

Ritte charged on Molokai with hunting violations

KAUNAKAKAI, Molokai — Walter Ritte Jr., an Office of Hawaiian Affairs trustee, and a Hoolehua man have been charged with hunting violations after state enforcement officers said they were found Friday night on Molokai Ranch property with a rifle.

State enforcement officer Randy Manaba was reported to be injured during the arrest, but no details on how the injury occurred were available last night. Manaba

and a second enforcement officer. A rifle and the truck were confiscated, although no game was reported to be found in the truck.

Both men were charged with unlawful night hunting and hunting on private land. Both posted \$200 bail on the charges, but officials said an investigation is continuing.

Ritte said last night that he could not comment on the incident. He insisted that he was not in possession of a rifle at the time.

neighbor island news

reportedly suffered a broken right leg and was taken Saturday morning to Honolulu for treatment.

According to reports, Ritte and Anthony Buchanan, Ritte's brother-in-law, were found in Buchanan's truck on ranch property by Manaba



Walter Ritte

Exploring the Pelekunu kapu, the Pali

By Stephen K. Morse
Special to The Advertiser

PALAAU STATE PARK, Molokai — From the Kalaupapa lighthouse, I watched the sunrise this morning, the ninth and last day of Molokai Style.

Today we will be going topside, some of us by foot up the steep, 2½-mile Pali Trail that leads to the Kalaupapa Lookout located in the Palaaau State Park. The others, mostly members of the Mana'e Canoe Club (our traveling companions along the northern coast of Molokai), will paddle to Mo'omomi Beach in their outrigger canoes.

Someday soon, Mo'omomi may well be the finish line for a long-distance canoe race from Halawa Valley, sponsored by the Mana'e Canoe Club.

But as the sun continued its steady climb above the horizon and illuminated the cliffs and valleys of the island's north coast, I thought about Zennie Sawyer and her children in Pelekunu Valley.

Last night I spoke with Zennie's husband Richard for more than an hour in the comfortable living room of the Richard and Grace Marks home adjacent to the lighthouse. Next door, the rest of our group was celebrating our last night on Molokai.

Richard spoke freely and candidly about the experiences he and his family have had living in the isolation of Pelekunu. Three other families, including

Walter Fitté's, live there but, at least for now, the Sawyers are the only ones who have established permanent residence.

In order to preserve the natural state of Pelekunu, ensure the safety of its families, and make certain that the valley will always provide them with subsistence, Richard said, he and the valley's other residents have made Pelekunu off-limits to hunters, commercial fishermen, and transients, who he says "are only interested in growing pakalolo and don't give a damn about the valley and those of us who live here."

He realizes the bans are not popular with some people, and he talked at length about the problems caused by unwelcome visitors, including some near-violent confrontations.

"The problem," he said in his mild-mannered way, "is that they go crazy in there — shooting up the place and leaving their garbage," the latter of which attracts flies that spread disease.

In one highly publicized incident not too long ago, Richard was charged with terrorist threatening and attempted murder for firing shots at a group of visitors who were entering the valley by boat to do some hunting. One of the visitors was Honolulu businessman Lex Brodie.

"The shots were way over their heads and were meant to



let the others in the valley know that we had visitors," said Richard. He added that everyone in the valley backs each other up in letting uninformed visitors know that there are certain rules they need to abide by while in the valley.

"If they come in to enjoy the beach, explore the valley and catch some fish to eat, I have no problem with that — as long as they take all their opala (trash) with them."

Land security is a long-range concern of Richard. While the others, like Walter, have legal tenure to the parcels of land they occupy, the Sawyers have only an "understanding" with the major landowners in Pelekunu — Molokai Ranch and the Brown Estate — to use the land.

According to Richard, one major concern about Pelekunu at this point is water, which the ranch plans to divert to dry

Trail (whew!)

thinks the future holds for Pelekunu, he said the valley can support about 20 families "that have the right attitude and respect for the land."

As for himself, he added: "Zennie and the children are happy. We plan to stay here forever."

* * *

From the lighthouse, we were driven to the Kalaupapa Wharf to send off the paddlers and say farewell to some of the most generous and hospitable people on the face of this earth. Then we headed up the Pali Trail.

What can I say about the Pali Trail? The view was great but, halfway up, most of us wished we had gone to Mo'omomi with the canoes.

I have heard that some Moloka'i men regularly run down and up the trail for lunch. But that sort of thing wasn't a motivating factor for us as we continued our ascent. We made it nonetheless — the first in just 45 minutes, the last in two hours and 15 minutes.

We had our last pa'ina (party) a short time later in Palaau State Park. The paddlers were waiting for us when we arrived.

We closed Moloka'i Style as we had begun it — with a circle of prayer and words of mahalo and aloha.

To the people of Moloka'i and The Honolulu Advertiser for making it possible, "mahalo, aloha and ahui hou" from this writer.

Members of the Mana'e Canoe Club dive into the waters off Kalaupapa for the paddle to Mo'omomi Beach in their outrigger canoes.

Advertiser photo
by Tom Coffman

west-end lands through a tunnel in the mountain. But financial difficulties have forced the ranch to close down construction of the tunnel.

Richard believes, however, that title to land in Pelekunu is unclear because property in the valley was once all kuleana land. He thinks that someday a descendant of some old Hawaiian family from Pelekunu will make a claim on that land.

When I asked him what he

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

Jan. 14, 1985

George,

I just got a call from Paul K. in Honolulu re the hawksbill I'm nursing. Seems like he's not too enthused about me handling the animal since it is on the endangered list. He mentioned all kinds of reasons but the impression I culled out from his remarks was that since the FEDS grabbed jurisdiction over the animal, he doesn't (definitely Henry's feeling also) think we should have anything to do with them anymore. He wanted me to immediately release it but I managed to convince him otherwise because I still feel it's too weak. However, I did promise him that I would contact both you and Gene Nitta as to when it would be appropriate to do so. I did get a hold of Gene's office and got them to let me hold on to it for the time being. In your opinion, how large should the turtle be before it can be tagged, released, and still have a reasonable chance of surviving? It's no trouble keeping it. It feeds well and is becoming more active. I'm taking measurements once a week and starting with this note I'll be sending you the data each month. For your added info, Paul informed me Henry is unaware of the situation and he (Paul) will not mention it to him. Here's the data I've already collected:

Date	curved length	curved width	weight
11/28	3.8 cm	-	13.0 g
12/5	-	-	13.5 g
12/11	-	-	14.7 g
12/17	4.5 cm	-	15.5 g
12/23	4.8 cm	-	17.5 g
12/30	5.0 cm	-	19.5 g
1/6	5.2 cm	-	23.1 g
1/13	5.6 cm	5.0 cm	26.0 g

Relating to the subject of turtles, over the New Years Charles Domnick (a former college classmate, my best man, the godfather of our son, a Minister in the Government of the Marshall Islands, etc.) came over and spent the holidays with us on Molokai. We talked about the possible tagging of turtles on Bikar and he was very receptive to the idea and will support any such activity. He said he was going back and mentioned the idea to several of the higher ups and said he didn't think there would be much problem. Just this past Saturday (by coincidence) another friend Jerry Kramer who also resides in Majuro called and asked about when we were coming down to tagged turtles. Jerry purchased one of the San Diego trollers which were confiscated by GovMar and had it completely overhaul and refurnished recently. He intended to use it in fishing endeavor but bombed out and now the boat is idle. He wants us to use the boat to go to Bikar (for a price) and I think it is a good idea to take advantage of the situation now. Good, seaworthy boats in the Marshalls are at a premium and if we do something like this

we should try to get a boat like this. Chance in a lifetime George, and I really think we should seriously consider it. We got the backing of the local government and we got a seaworthy vessel. Jerry's also a very good friend and very straight. In fact, he took our son Mickey back with him a couple of summers ago for the a few months...that's how much we trust him. If we ever do any work in the Marshalls, these are the kinds of people we need to help us. Anyone else would be useless and only lead to chaos. Believe me, I know! We have to give this some serious thought and commit ourselves fairly soon. You'd love it there George. It's like stepping back in time and visiting another world. And...we'd be the first ones to do it.

Charlie also related another story you might find interesting (I'm also going to relay this to Gene N.). In 1954 when he was eleven, he sailed on a 50' vessel called the Karla from Likiep where he was born to Aur Atoll. While anchored offshore from an islet named Enob he and all aboard saw 4 seals swimming around the boat just under the surface of the water! The seals swam around for a long period of time so there was no mistaking the identification of the animals. As a matter of fact, some of the old timers on the boat mentioned that they had seen seals in the past elsewhere in the Marshalls and that the Marshallese name for them was kiru in lojet which translated in English meant "dog of the sea". Two of the seals were in the eight feet range while the other two were around six feet each.

Another seal story: just after WWII, several seals were seen in Maloelap Atoll. While the seals were present, several turtles beached themselves on Kaven Islet (where most of the people lived) which was very unusual. These turtles were killed and divided up among the people for food. The natives thought that the seals were sent by God to chase the turtles ashore for them and were very thankful. Shortly thereafter, one of the seals came ashore and fell asleep. A native became frightened and climbed up a nearby tree and stoned it to death. When the incident was related to Lanjmos who was the iroi (high chief) he was very angry and admonished the man who killed the seal. The seal was not eaten and the other seals soon after disappeared from Maloelap Atoll. The teller of this story was Lanjmos' son Hemi who worked with me at Resources & Development in Majuro. If we ever get to Majuro, we can look up Hemi and get the story 1st hand.

That's all for now. Here's wishing you a belated happy new years!

Aloha,

Bue

5/27/83

George,

Data re turtles on Molokai
looks good. Can't say much
about CPUE data as Ed has
not been providing me with anything.
Don't know what he's sending you
but I would imagine that your
catch per set is high. I don't think
Ed is reporting all his "no show" days.

Did you see Hawksbill caught off Hana
on TV? I noticed it had spines on
back quite similar to Olive Ridley measured
on Molokai. Have you seen Hawksbill
with these spines before? I haven't &
he seen a few of them in the Marshalls.

AKULIKULI = "PICKLEWEED" = *Batis maritima*
introduced into Hawaii

Bui

Sept. 21, 1982

George,

Two more turtles today. Both tagged on reef flats outside of Kaluaapuhi fishponds in Mederios' nets. Location just west of Kaunakakai Harbor.

curved length = 72 cm
curved width = 62 cm
tag right flipper = 6529
tag left flipper = 6528

curved length = 43 cm
curved width = 38.5 cm
tag right flipper = 6531
2nd tag right flipper = 6532
tag left flipper = 6530

I decided to attached a second tag on the right flipper of the second turtle because I wasn't satisfied that the first one was secured as well as it could be. Also, on the right side of the smaller turtle there was a gap between side scales #9 & #10. It apparently it was damaged/hurt earlier but now it's completely healed.

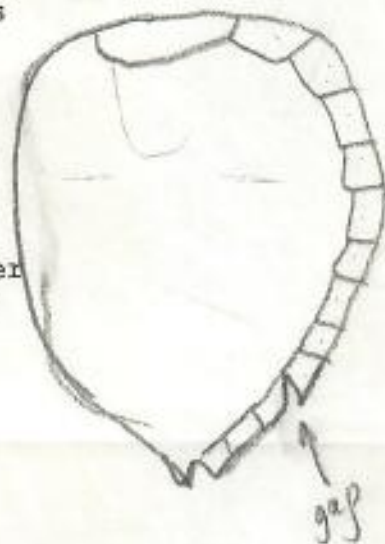
I did not find the time appropriate to talk to Mederios about the cost and source of his nets. He was not exactly talkative as it was another scratch day for his operation. Not enough fish to even pay for the gas consumed. I'll be seeing him sometime again this week and if the timing is right, I'll ask him.

Yes, I do know Ben Sablan! He's married to the daughter of Oscar de Brum, the Chief Secretary of the Marshalls (formally called the District Administrator). Ben was sent away to finish his college education by the government of Ponape while employed there as a fishery technician. I understood from his supervisor, Dick Croft, that he was somehow still on the payroll for the 3-4 years he was away for school and that Dick expected Ben to return to Ponape to work with the Division of Marine Resources. From the looks of your letter, it appears that Ben finally finished his schooling and now is back on his home island, Saipan, working as a replacement for Joaquin Villagomez. (I wonder what happened to Villagomez?) Dick also must be disappointed to lose Ben after sponsering him all these years.

All for now.

Bill

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



PS. For your info, the larger turtle today was also vomiting a reddish juice similar if not identical to those in the Palaau area.

11-3-82

George,

Enclosed two more tagging data sheets. As you probably noticed, my "fabulous" sheets contain an error in heading. On "Turtles Tagged On Molokai" the third column should read CURVED WIDTH and not Curved Length.

You will note that the sheet dated Oct. 28th referred to a turtle tagged on Lanai!!! (first one?) I went over there again to retrieve a stranded fishing buoy which drifted over from the Big Island and while swimming around saw this guy sleeping under a rocky ledge in about 20-25 feet of water. I dove down, grabbed him and took him to the boat and tagged him and released him there. Couldn't resist the opportunity. While snorkling around, we saw many, many turtles swimming all around us...from the inside breakers to about 45 feet of water. I would estimate we must have seen about two dozen this day. We started around the larger shipwreck (the ferro-cement vessel) and worked our way westward for about 1 to 2 miles.

Talked to Ed re your proposed limit of 10 turtles per month maximum and he consented. By all means, proceed with the "paperwork".

Don't know when he'll have his nets back in the water again but if he does and if it is set in the Palaau area, are you interested in coming over for a day to help grabbed and tag? You could fly in the night before and fly out the next day. We can time it so that it will be the first setting of the nets...usually more turtles then. Fifteen to twenty turtles in the nets are a sight to see!!!

Check around and as far as we can make out, there's no such animal as "Hale O Lono" Church on Molokai. Makes no difference...I still think Cooper's full of s---!

Aloha,

Zue

P.S. Also enclosed is a copy of "Record of Sea Turtle Captured On Molokai" you asked Mederios to keep. Didn't I mentioned in one of my earlier letters that he had been keeping it up?

Also, I received the additional 50 tags you sent.

February 1, 1983

Mr. Bruce J. Doneux
Kalaupapa Historical Collection Project
Box 69
Kalaupapa, Hawaii 96742

Dear Mr. Doneux:

I enjoyed reading the article about your interesting historical preservation project that appeared in last Thursday's Star-Bulletin. This sort of work is certainly needed for many aspects of our rapidly changing island society. I certainly wish you success with your efforts.

My own research here in Hawaii deals with the biological and cultural facets of sea turtles. In this regard, I have very little information of any sort relating to Kalaupapa. If you should come across anything of a historical or current nature, I would greatly appreciate hearing from you. In particular, it would be interesting to learn to what extent sea turtles may have nested at Kalaupapa in years past, and how frequently they were used for food.

If there is any help I can give you in the field of marine biology, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec

Adding to Lore of Kalaupapa

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

Molokai's Kalaupapa Settlement, where Father Damien cared for the souls and bodies of leprosy patients, has a history that has intrigued much of the world.

Details are being added to this history by a man who came to work as a volunteer in the Kalaupapa hospital and recognized the need to preserve historical materials.

The Kalaupapa Historical Collection Project, which Bruce J. Doneux directs, is gathering material that will be used by the National Park Service in its plans for the newly established Kalaupapa National Historical Park.

The project got under way as a result of a \$9,458 grant from the Lani Booth Estate Fund and a \$597 grant from the Citizens for the Preservation of Kalaupapa. The current six-month project is scheduled to end next month but Doneux has applied for an additional \$5,625 grant to extend it for three months, to May.

With this extension, he hopes to visit several places on the Mainland that have material on Father Damien, Brother Dutton, Mother Marianne, Dr. S.B. Swift, and others associated with Kalaupapa's history.



Bruce J. Doneux
Directs historical project

THE PROJECT'S goals were to set up a historical collection facility, locate and inventory all available historic and current materials relating to Kalaupapa, search through old and abandoned settlement structures for items of historic interest, assist in identification and inventory of private collections, and involve residents of the community in assisting with the work.

So far Doneux has gathered much material and correspondence, organized the Kalaupapa Historical Society and started a historical collection newsletter.

He said the National Park Service has indicated it will renovate the old jail for use as a permanent site to store historical objects.

He has surveyed many structures such as the old hospital, old district courthouse, old social hall, Bishop Home area and inventoried the contents. He has compiled more than 70 typewritten pages of listed items. He has made copies of old photographs, slides and newspaper clippings relating to the settlement.

He said that in reviewing photo albums he was struck with the many pictures of fine quality taken of Kalaupapa throughout its history. "Pictures tell so much of a story, and, in the case of Kalaupapa, pictures dramatically reflect the poignancy of the people and their surroundings on the often sad and lonely peninsula," he said.

IN HIS search, he found the

only baby crib known to exist in the settlement. Babies born to mothers of patients were taken to Honolulu for placement with relatives or in an institution.

Doneux brought in locksmiths to open an old safe in the district court building and found legal documents of the 1920s and 1930s, as well as correspondence from social clubs in the 1920-60 period.

He also found an envelope addressed to "Mr. McInerney, Territory of Hawaii," with a 2-cent, uncanceled stamp. The envelope was clipped at all four corners because of the requirement that all mail leaving Kalaupapa be fumigated for at least 12 hours.

The newsletter, besides reporting on progress of the historical collection project, contains items about Hawaiian legends and the settlement's history. It notes that in 1866, its first year, 142 persons were sent to Kalaupapa and that 38 of them died, leaving a total of 106. The population was more than 700 in 1873, the year that Father Damien arrived.

The largest population of patients to reside at Kalaupapa at any time occurred in 1880, when the year-end total stood at 1,174 residents.

DONEUX SAID the historical society wishes to exchange information with interested persons. Its address is Box 69, Kalaupapa, Hawaii 96742.

He is working on the project in cooperation with the Patients Advisory Council, the state Department of Health and the National Park Service. The park service administers the funds for the project.

Doneux, who received a degree in biological sciences from the University of California, came to Hawaii first in 1969 as a Navy corpsman stationed at Pearl Har-

11/9/87

George,

Talked to Ed Medina this morning
and he said it was okay to
use his name in your article
re fishermen helping in turtle research.

For your info, Ed probably won't be
using his nets for the next two weeks
or so. Has other things to do.

Thanks for the articles you've been sending.
You seem to be my only source of
such literature.

Aloha,

Bill

MR. WILLIAM PULELOA
Dept. of Land & Natural Resources
Division of Aquatic Resources
P.O. Box 175
Kualapuu, Hawaii 96757



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

SUSUMU ONO, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

EDGAR A. HAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

DIVISIONS:
AQUATIC RESOURCES
CONSERVATION AND
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

MAUI COUNTY AQUATIC LIFE AND WILDLIFE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

October 29, 1982

11/ Perry
HM
RSC
WBL
Rss

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Interested Parties

FROM: John Brooks II, Chairman
Maui County Aquatic Life and Wildlife Advisory Committee

SUBJECT: Public Meetings to Discuss Proposed Rules Regulating Fishing at Kahului Harbor, Maui and Kaunakakai Harbor, Molokai, and to Obtain Public Input on Site Recommendations for Establishment of Shoreline Fisheries Management Areas on Maui and Molokai

The Maui County Aquatic Life and Wildlife Advisory Committee announces that public meetings, beginning at 7:00 p.m., or shortly thereafter, will be held to discuss the attached proposed Rules affecting fishing at Kahului Harbor, Maui and Kaunakakai Harbor, Molokai. The Committee will also solicit public input on the desirability and need for establishing Shoreline Fisheries Management Areas on each respective island. Schedules for these meetings are provided as follows:

1. For regulating fishing in Kahului Harbor and soliciting site recommendations for Shoreline Fisheries Management Areas on Maui, on Tuesday evening, November 16, 1982 at the Maui Community College's Community Service Building, 310 Kaahumanu Avenue, Kahului, Maui; and
2. For regulating fishing in Kaunakakai Harbor and soliciting site recommendations for Shoreline Fisheries Management Areas on Molokai, on Wednesday evening, November 17, 1982 at the Kaunakakai School Cafetorium, Kaunakakai, Molokai.

All interested and concerned parties are urged to attend the scheduled public meetings and present their views, comments and suggestions.

Rules Amending Title 13, Administrative Rules

1. Chapter 51 of Title 13, Administrative Rules, entitled "Kaunakakai Harbor, Molokai", is adopted and shall read as follows:

"TITLE 13

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUBTITLE 4 FISHERIES

PART II MARINE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREAS

CHAPTER 51

KAUNAKAKAI HARBOR, MOLOKAI

§13-51-1 Prohibited activities

§13-51-2 Permitted activities

§13-51-3 Penalty

§13-51-1 Prohibited activities. No person shall use any throw, draw, drag, seine or any other type of net except crab and "opae" nets within that portion of Kaunakakai Harbor and surrounding waters delineated on the seaward boundary by lines drawn from the eastern bank of Kaunakakai stream to the channel buoys marking the western end of the Kaunakakai Harbor entrance channel, then to the outermost buoy, then to, and along the outermost edge of the small boat harbor breakwater on the eastern portion of the harbor, and from the shorewardmost edge of said breakwater to the end of pier structure as delineated in "Map of Kaunakakai Harbor, Molokai / / " attached at the end of this chapter. [Eff:] (Auth: HRS §188-53) (Imp: HRS §188-53)

§13-51-2 Permitted activities. A person may, with an appropriate license:

- (1) Use nets to take bait-fish; or

(2) Use nets to take young mullet or pua (Mugil cephalus) for the purpose of stocking their fish pond. [Eff: _____] (Auth: HRS §188-53) (Imp: HRS §§188-44, 188-45)

§13-51-3 Penalty. A person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a petty misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided by law." [Eff: _____] (Auth: HRS §188-53) (Imp: HRS §188-70)

2. This chapter shall take effect ten days after filing with the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

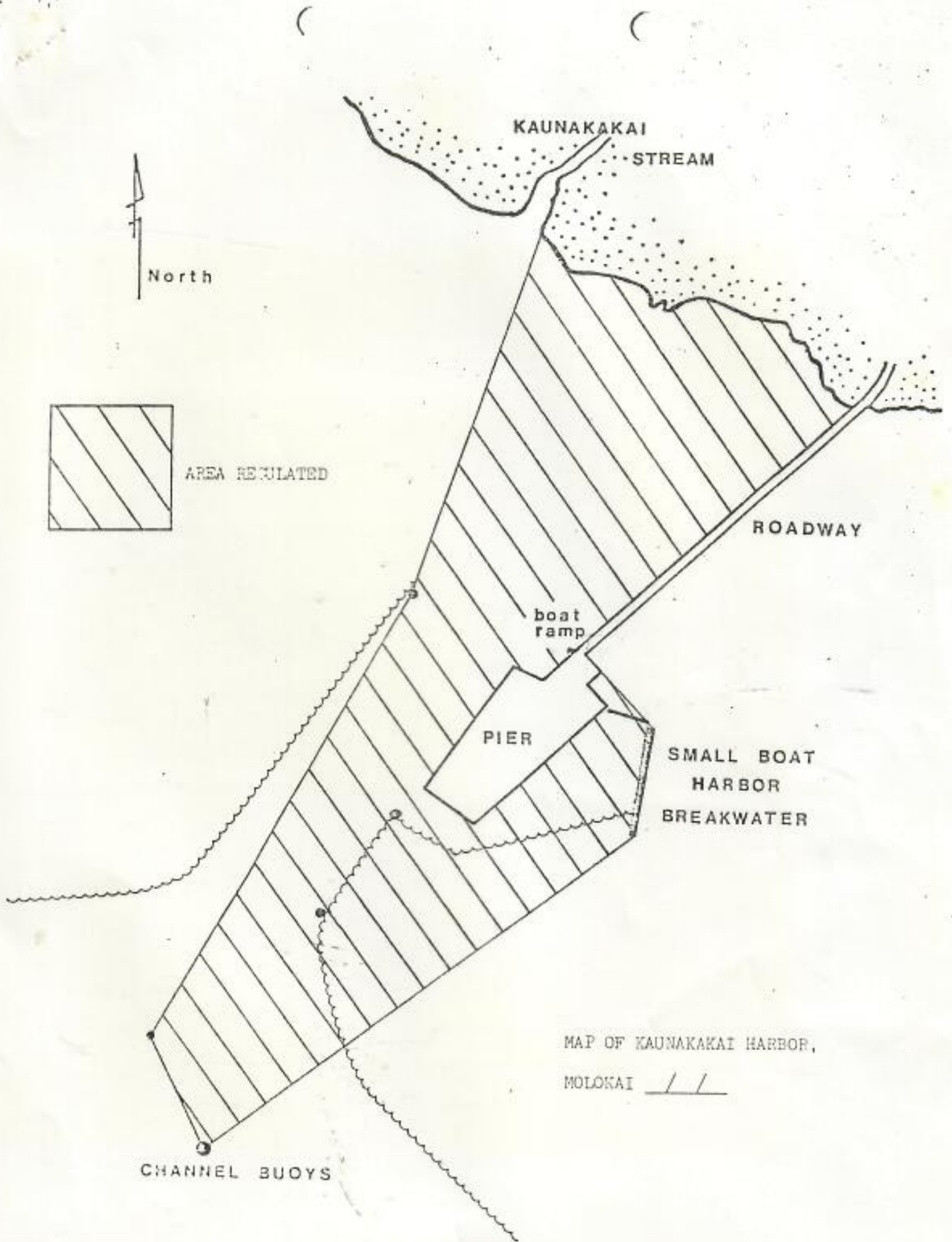
I certify that the foregoing are copies of the rules drafted in the Ramseyer format pursuant to the requirements of section 91-4.1, HRS, adopted on _____, 198__ and filed with the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Chairperson and Member
Board of Land and Natural Resources

Member
Board of Land and Natural Resources

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Deputy Attorney General



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

SUBUMU 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

Sept. 13, 1982

George,

Only one turtle tagged on 9/10 at Pukoo.

curved length = 52 cm
curved width = 46 cm

tag right flipper = 6527
tag left flipper = 6526

Exact location = far out on reef breakers between Pukoo Harbor and Kupeke fishpond.

On 9/9 Mederios and crew went out to the nets and did not bag the fish as he did not think there was enough to merit the effort. However, he did notice that the nets contained four turtles of various sizes and left them in. The next day when we got out there the nets were laying down in parts/sections as the current and waves were very strong. We tried bagging but found it next to impossible because of the conditions. We did not catch any fish but I managed to secure one turtle swimming within the confine of the net. I think Mederios will be hanging up his operation for a while as it has been very unproductive. Furthermore, his nets were ripped pretty badly this last trip when we picked it up. He's now talking of gearing up for bottom fishing on his larger boat. I'll keep you in touch.

In regards to the last trip to Palaaau, Mederios told me that there were nine more turtles in the nets following the day we tagged the sixteen. He simply let them go.

All for now.

Bee

September 10, 1982

Mr. Paul Harada
Kalaupapa, Molokai 96742

Dear Mr. Harada:

You will probably recall that I wrote to you a couple years ago concerning your knowledge of sea turtles at Kalaupapa. I greatly appreciated the information that you sent me at that time.

The enclosed identification poster showing the different kinds of sea turtles was recently issued by the U. S. National Marine Fisheries Service. I thought that you would like to have one for use at Kalaupapa. I am still interested in receiving sighting reports, so have also enclosed a supply of forms with the appropriate map.

I hope that one day I will have the opportunity to visit Kalaupapa and meet you in person.

Best regards,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md

Enclosures

Sept. 7, 1982 *TUESDAY*

George,

As per our telecon on 9/7, the following 16 turtles were tagged on Sept. 3rd at Palaau, just west of the house on stilts, in Mederios' nets set in 4 to 8 feet of water:

	(cm) curved length	(cm) curved width	tag on left flipper	tag on right flipper	2nd tag on right flipper
1.	44	39.5	6450	6449	- 0 -
2.	62	53.5	6448	6447	- 0 -
3.	53	48	6446	6390	- 0 -
4.	55	47	6391	6392	- 0 -
5.	56	49	6393	6394	- 0 -
6.	57	48.5	6395	6396	- 0 -
7.	57.5	51.5	6397	6398	- 0 -
8.	70.5	61.5	6399	6400	6401
9.	70.5	60.5	6402	6403	6404
10.	74.5	63	6405	6406	6407
11.	72.5	63.5	6408	6409	6410
12.	74	63	6411	6412	6413
13.	66.5	59.5	6414	6415	6416
14.	72.5	64	6417	6418	6419
15.	63	55.5	6420	6421	6422
16.	74	60.5	6423	6424	6425

Mederios
Hé will be resetting his nets in the Pukoo area on Wednesday. I'm planning on going out with him again on Thursday if more tags come in.

Aloha,

Bill

P.S. Seven more turtles were known to be in the nets. Five of them escaped under the lead line. Two of them avoided the cut-off netting and were left in the confines of the pocket when we left.

March 13, 1984

George,

I've got three of your letters in front of me now and decided I should respond before it gets overwhelming:

1. None of the turtles were released exactly where they were caught, i.e. "0" miles. (Actually, now that I think about it...only one was "0" miles. That was the very first one which you hand grabbed at Palaau.) If we were to release the turtles at "0" miles, they would only wonder back into the net. Therefore, it has been our practice to wait until we were at least $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 mile away from the bullpen nets before dumping the turtles overboard. The 0-2 miles, 128 turtles, 87% actually breaks down to this...within 1 mile = 122/147 turtles, and within 1-2 miles = 6/147 turtles.
2. In regards to Mederios, we (you and I) still have a few loose ends. We definitely will cease our practice of dragging turtles back to the dock or back to the yard to avoid exposure to the public. However, this alone will not satisfy Molokai's DOCARE concerns re Mederios handling the turtles. They want him on you State Scientific Collecting Permit. Can this be done?
3. The recent turtle killings on Molokai has been investigated by DOCARE. Formal reports concerning the two incidents have been filed by Mollena to his supervisor on Maui and I presume Honolulu has been made aware of the situation. The only people (besides myself) talked to were the Forestry & Wildlife workers who reported the incident to me. No, it was not reported in the local papers.
4. Photos of the above dismembered turtle were sent to Ray Sautter (NMFS) and Al Katekaru (DAR) by me. The picture sent to Al was the best and I think it would be worthwhile for you to see it. Call him at his office: 548-3044. Also, DOCARE Michael Mangca filed a report and he attached photos also. I didn't get to see his but I do know he must have taken about 4 - 6 pics of different angles. Call Maui DOCARE office to get a glance of those.
5. In regards to recovery 6453-54, "originally tagged 2 miles west" means where the animal was first caught. It was released approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 mile east (towards Kaunakakai town) of the point of capture.
6. The article for Kokua Line is of course wrong! State enforcement officers were notified and a formal report was filed (as mentioned above). I'll call the matter to Mollena's attention when I see him next. Don't think he's going to reply to Kokua as he was told such things should be handled by Honolulu office. No reason why you can't call the paper and tell them it had been investigated.
7. March 23-29, I'll be in Maui and Oahu. Sorry I can't meet you on Big Island but thanks for the invite anyway.

I like your response to Ed re being a biologist and should really only respond to inquires from the general public and not come forth on your own to testify pro or con on controversial issues (although this is definitely contrary to Rachael Carson's stand) and I think I'll remember this next time I'm confronted with the same situation.

Yokwe,

Bui.

NUMBER OF GREEN TURTLES CAUGHT BY "BAKLAD" TRAP NET FISHING ALONG THE
 SOUTH COAST OF MOLOKAI (3,600' LONG NET GUIDE SET PERPENDICULAR TO SHORE)

Compiled by

G. H. Balazs
 May 1983

(Based on data supplied by Ed and Diane Medeiros and Bill Puleloa)

Date	No. of turtles	Date	No. of turtles
September 2, 1982	1	October 21	1
3	23	26	7
4	9	December 22	1
9	3	23	0
10	1	25	0
15	1	30	0
21	2	31	1
23	3	January 3, 1983	1
24	1	4	0
30	3	11	4
October 1	1	12	0
5	2	13	0
7	2	14	1
8	2	22	1
12	1	25	0
13	1	26	5
18	1	27	2
19	18	28	2
20	7	29	1

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF 81 GREEN TURTLES TAGGED BY BILL PULELOA AND ED MEDEIROS
ALONG THE SOUTH COAST OF MOLOKAI, MAY 1982 - MAY 1983

Compiled by
G.H. Balazs-May 1983

<i>Curved</i> carapace length in cm	No. of Turtles
35 - 40	4
40 - 45	10
45 - 50	4
50 - 55	6
55 - 60	13
60 - 65	6
65 - 70	8
70 - 75	13
75 - 80	10
80 - 85	4
85 - 90	1
90 - 95	1
95 - 100	1

Approximate size categories:
(for curved carapace length)

Juvenile (35 - 70 cm)	63.0%
Sub-adult (70 - 85 cm)	33.3%
Adult (>85 cm)	3.7%

Date	No. of turtles	Date	No. of turtles
January 30	0	April 6	0
February 8	1	7	0
9	0	12	0
11	0	13	1
25	0	21	0
26	2	22	0
March 26	0	27	1
		28	2

Between 9/2/82 and 10/26/82, 21 overnight sets were made in which turtles were captured. Sets that did not catch turtles during this period were not recorded by the fisherman.

Between 12/22/82 and 4/28/83, 32 overnight sets were made with both "turtle" and "no turtle" catches being recorded.

12/22/82 to 4/28/83 - 26 turtles or .81 turtles per set.

9/2/82 to 4/28/83 (overall, with bias) - 116 turtles or 2.2 turtles per set.

TRIAL CALCULATIONS OF THE TOTAL SIZE OF THE HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE POPULATION

by

G. H. Balazs
May 1983

Size Categories:

Molokai (based on net captures)

juveniles - 63.0%

subadults - 33.3%

adults - 3.7%

Kau, Hawaii (based on hand captures)

juveniles - 71.4%

subadults - 22.1%

adults - 6.5%

Breeding population size estimate based on analysis by J. A. Wetherall (unpublished, 1983) - 750 females.

Assuming at equal sex ratio - 1,500 adults.

Using the Molokai data, total population size would be 40,540 turtles consisting of: 25,540 juveniles, 13,500 subadults, and 1,500 adults.

Using the Kau data, total population size would be 23,077 turtles consisting of: 16,477 juveniles, 5,100 subadults, and 1,500 adults.

The human population of the State of Hawaii is about 1,000,000 people. Using the Molokai data, there would be .041 turtle per person, or 1 turtle for every 25 people. Using the Kau data, there would be .023 turtle per person, or 1 turtle for every 43 people.

There are about 728 miles of coastline in the 8 main Hawaiian Islands. Using the Molokai data, there would be an average of 56 turtles per mile. Using the Kau data, there would be an average of 32 turtles per mile.

April 11, 1984

George,

Yes, I received a copy of DAR's testimony re green sea turtles a few days after it was written (by Dave Eckert). As you know, I've been required to send copies of tagging reports to Honolulu and the numbers they've used were taken from these reports. Dave and I actually talked about the totals prior to him writing the testimony and we straightened out a couple of discrepancies...some of the reports I sent PK did not get filed and therefore the actual number of turtles tagged did not jive. After receiving a copy of the testimony, I realized immediately that the number of days I accompanied the fisher was on the low side as Dave did not account for all the days on which there were no turtles in the nets. I have since mentioned this to Dave.

I'm not too happy about the overall tone of the testimony. Except for the numbers we've collected while tagging on Molokai (and the 45 days discrepancy), the rest of the data present can hardly be considered quantitative, e.g. "...divers tell us repeatedly that they encounter green sea turtles frequently...", "...many other turtles, too large,...", etc. I still feel that the resources should not be subjected to fishing unless it can be demonstrated beyond a doubt that it is not imperilled. Frankly, the longer I work for this outfit the more disenchancted I'm becoming. It's a long story. Maybe we can get to it later when we get together.

Added info...Ed Mederios went to Honolulu to testify against the proposed bill to outlaw "bullpens". After the meeting, Sakuda approached him and asked him how he felt about reopening the take of turtles. Ed replied that he was against it as people were taking the animal now anyway.

Enclosed find recovery data. You will note that now the turtle is smaller than when it was initially tagged. Ed took the measurements in inches and I've submitting it to you exactly the way he gave it to me. See what I mean about not trying to get too precise? There is no guarantee that subsequent remeasurements will be exactly over the same two points, or even that the techniques used to measure the animals is uniform and the same. No sense being precise if you're not accurate. (I'll get back to Ed to see have he measure the beast and try to get him to do it the way I've been doing it).

Bill

Bill

P.S. In regards to the State's testimony, I meant to get a copy of it to you earlier but I've been quite busy lately. I had thought I'd just get it to you at the end of the month along with whatever tagging reports available.

RECORD OF SEA TURTLES CAPTURED ON MOLOKAI

Date	Approximate location (designated on map)	Number of turtles <i>(T = TAGGED)</i>	Tagged Recoveries	Approximate sizes of turtles (small, medium, large)
------	---	---	----------------------	---

--	--	--	--	--

March 7, 1984

George,

Enclosed are more tagging data for last month. Also you'll find a copy of my narrative report to Honolulu office as promised (for whatever it's worth). I've also enclosed pictures of both turtle incidents for your files. As I mentioned on the phone, both these incidents led to a airing out of views between myself and DOCARE in regards to my activities re tagging turtles with Mederios. They have raised some legitimate concerns which we have still to work out. For example, someone might see Mederios with turtles and file a complaint with DOCARE. If strictly local as it has been, they can explain the situation. However, if the informer goes directly to the bossman in Honolulu and the bossman comes back to Molokai DOCARE for an explanation...then Mollena et al may be up shitcreek. Mollena knows that Mederios does not have/or is included in any State Scientific Collection Permit and since the State does not make any allowance for incidental catch of turtles, Mederios should be charged with possession. Mollena and gang knows this but have been sliding off because of my involvement as a favor to us. But if they get a inquiry from higher up they'll be hard put to explain why they didn't put a stop to our activities. Another point they raised...supposed they catch someone else with a turtle in their possession and that guy says he is bringing the turtle to me for tagging (just like Mederios is doing now), how would they know if this is true? To put it another way, any Tom, Dick, and Harry can be out catching turtles and if confronted by DOCARE merely claim that they are saving the turtle (which they carried all the way home from the ocean) for me to tag. It becomes very difficult for DOCARE to enforce anything. Seems like the best way is just to include Mederios in your State Scientific Collecting Permit (just as you have included Allan Kam) if nothing more just to satisfy the State's enforcement guys. It sure would make it easier for me on this end. I gotta see these guys everyday.

On another matter, to date we have handled a total of 147 turtles. Their points of releases are as follow:

0-2 miles: 128 turtles or 87%
5 miles: 12 turtles or 8.1%
9 miles: 1 turtles or .7%
10 miles: 4 turtles or 2.7%
13 miles: 2 turtles or 1.3%

All for now. Hope to hear from you soon.

Bui

Recovery records of green turtles
south shore of Molokai I

Compiled by G

Entry No.	Tag No.	Date tagged and location	Carapace measurements (cm) ₁	Location released
1.	6390, 6446	9/3/82 Palaau	C 53 x 48	--
2.	6430, 6432, 6435	5/19/82 Kamalo	C 76.2	--
3.	6426, 6427	5/19/82 Kamalo	C 45.7	--
	6426, 6427			--
4.	6584, 6585	1/25/83 Kamalo, Kanukuawa	C 76 x 65	--
5.	6402, 6403 6404	9/3/82 Palaau	C 70.5 x 60.5	--
6.	6453, 6454	10/19/82 Palaau	C 75 x 71	--
7.	7335, 7336	2/11/84 Palaau	C 55 x 49.5	Kaunakakai Dock
8.	6650, 7276	9/7/83 Panahaha	C 62.0 x 54.0 S 57.5 x 45.5	--
9.	6644, 6645	7/7/83 Makolelau, Kanukuawa	C 47.5 x 42.0 S 44.5 x 36.0	--
	6644, 6645			Kakahaia
10.	6686, 6687	4/13/84 Kakahaia	C 64.5 x 58.0 S 60.5 x 47.5	Kakahaia

crabs tagged in foraging pastures along the
by Bill Puleloa and Edward Mederios.

George H. Balazs, June 1984.

Date recovered and location	Carapace measurements (cm)	Interval in months	Increase in carapace measurements (cm)	Increase in carapace length in cm/year
10/20/82 Palaau	C 53 x 48	1.6	C 0 x 0	C 0
1/26/83 Kamalo	C 78.5 x 71	8.2	C 2.3	C 3.4
1/26/83 Kamalo	C 48.5 x 43	8.2	C 2.8	C 4.1
4/20/83 Kamalo (Pahiomu & Kamahuehue)	C 48.5 x 43 S 45.5 x 37	2.8	C 0	C 0
5/6/83 Kanukuawa	C 77.0 x 67.0 S 72 x 55.5	3.4	C 1.0 x 2.0	C 3.5
2/8/84 Palaau	C 72.0 x 64.0 S 67.5 x 55.5	17.2	C 1.5 x 3.5	C 1.0
2/11/84 Palaau	C 76.5 x 72.0 S 71.5 x 57.5	15.7	C 1.5 x 1.0	C 1.1
3/24/84 Palaau	C 54.6 x 49.5	1.4	C -0.4 x 0	C -3.4
4/12/84 Kakahaia	C 63.0 x 56.5 S 58.5 x 47.0	7.2	C 1.0 x 2.5 S 1.0 x 1.5	C 1.7 C 1.7
4/13/84 Kakahaia	C 52.5 x 45.5 S 48.5 x 39.0	9.2	C 5.0 x 3.5 S 4.0 x 3.0	C 6.5 S 5.2
4/14/84 Kakahaia	--	1 day	--	--
4/14/84 Kakahaia	--	1 day	--	--

Continued.

Entry No.	Tag No.	Date tagged and location	Carapace measurements (cm) ₁	Location released
11.	6599, 6600	1/28/83 Kamalo River Kamahuehue- Kewalo Harbor	C 39 x 37	--

1C = curved carapace length times curved carapace width; l

Date recovered and location	Carapace measurements (cm)	Interval in months	Increase in carapace measurements (cm)	Increase in carapace length in cm/year
4/25/84 Palaau	C 44.5 x 41.0 S 41.5 x 34.5	14.9	C 5.5 x 4.0	C 4.4

S = straight carapace length times straight carapace width.

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

Received 7-9-84

George,

I just now got your latest batch of papers and plan to go over them more thoroughly next week.

I finally found Dianne Mederios and she informed me that Ed now is in Kona working full time. As of now, they don't know if they will be fishing or not. Ed is supposed to come back to Molokai every so often. Whether he intends to drop his nets during these intervals is anyone's guess.

They're still living on their boat so they don't have a phone. The best we can do is to set up a date and I can ask them to call you collect.

Bill

Bill

10-5-84

George,

Talked to Ed recently. He told me that he had received the PO but could not produce any turtles as of yet. He said he was more than willing to set out the old net in conjunction with tagging turtles. I think it is a great idea! Do me a favor...get the legality angle worked out so I can come along also. You know what I mean, it's got to be sanctioned by DOCARE and DAR before I can participate. As much as I could care less sometimes, I feel I owe that much to Sakuda et al.

In regards to recent anonymous return of tags...I don't feel it was a "rub it in your face" kind of deal. I am in good if not excellent terms with all the major fishermen on the island and I sincerely feel that no one is out to show me up. Quite the contrary, I feel someone thought enough about our endeavors to voluntarily return the tags. It was a conscious and concerted effort on the part of the returner to see that I got the tags back. He could have simply thrown the tags away and say the hell with it.

I got another anonymous tip last week concerning the remnants of turtles on the beach at East End. I found the chopped off head, tail section, na'au, and plastron on the beach between Niaupala and Kaopeahina Fishponds on the morning of Sept. 25th. It was a very large individual from the size of the head and the plastron. I did not take any measurements because of the deterioration and stench. Suffice it to say that it was large...at least 36" plastron length. I reported the incident to DOCARE...casually as I remembered the uproar the last time I mentioned the discarded shells at the dump. They are aware of the situation.

I have the map of Moomomi and your request. I keep it in the vehicle and get the info from Dr. Koch the next time I see him...usually at the post office. It might interest you to know that the film industry is seeking a blanket permit for unsupervised filming on various sites on the neighbor islands. One of the places is Kalani Beach (in the Moomomi area) where Dr. Koch saw the nesting tracts. I mentioned this fact to Dave Echert who was asked to submit comments to the planning department concerning these permits. He asked if anyone confirmed this sighting (either you or me) and I replied negative. In addition, many of the sites the filming industry were seeking were in remote areas...prime candidates for potential turtle nesting sites. Just for your info.

All for now.

Yokwe,

Bue

Seems like they would disturb nesting areas if allowed to film in these areas.

I think this is the area!

Nov. 8, 1984

George,

Here's a couple more turtle tagging data for last month. They were turtles caught in fishing nets other than Ed Mederios'. I'm not sure what kind of net configuration he was using...and I didn't bother asking.

Finally ran into Ed at the dock recently and passed on your message to call collect. Did he ever?

Just got through reading your Punalu'u tagging efforts in the Makai. Sounds like lots of turtles there.

In regards to the last tagging at Halepalaoa, Lanai...Dave Echert and I went there to conduct a CDUA field inspection. Some guy by the name of Star purchase a 7 acre parcel on the beach and now wants to dredge, dynamite some coral heads, construct a pier, etc. to handle some tour boats from Lahaina. While in the water counting critters, I noticed several more small size turtles around in relatively shallow water (10-20 feet). We were in the water for only 3/4 to 1 hour and in that short time I saw 3-4 turtles. I suspect there are a lot of them around. The caretaker of the property also confirmed this suspicion. Dave and I both concur that any large scale construction will have an effect on turtle activities in the area. By the way, the turtle tagged seemed exceptionally tame compared to others I've seen. He actually allowed me to swim over him for about 10 minutes and did not make any attempt to speed away. I kept above him not allowing him to come up for air and then dove down to grab him when I thought the time was right. For a moment, I thought he might have been sick or something. Nothing like that...just tame (or not experience in seeing humans).

Not much in the way of turtles here...the game wardens have been boarding boats netting in the Palaau area but have yet to recover any evidence of poaching.

Aloha,

Bue

OEOC BULLETIN



GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR

LETITIA N. UYEHARA
DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

Volume II

January 23, 1985

Number 02

REGISTER OF CHAPTER 343, HRS DOCUMENTS

EIS PREPARATION NOTICES

The following proposed action has been determined to require an environmental impact statement. Anyone can be consulted in the preparation of the EIS by writing to the listed contacts. 30 days are allowed for requests to be a consulted party.

CONSERVATION DISTRICT USE APPLICATION FOR CONDUCTING COMMERCIAL HELICOPTER LANDINGS AT FIVE SITES ON THE NORTH SHORE OF MOLOKAI, HAWAII, Royal Helicopters, Inc./Dept. of Land and Natural Resources

The applicant requests use of properties for conducting commercial helicopter landings for the purpose of tour rest stops, precautionary landings, transporting private owners and campers or hikers. A maximum of 4 landings daily with up to 4 passengers per landing is proposed. Estimated time on the ground would normally be from five minutes to one hour. Grass or brush in the area will be hand trimmed only to the extent necessary to insure safe landings. No earth need to be moved as the sites are on level to fairly level ground. Any refuse will be hauled out in the helicopter and properly disposed of. There will be no refueling at any of the sites. The five proposed sites are identified as TMK: 5-9-08:1 at Honokaupuu; TMK: 5-9-08:11 at Kiloa, Pelekuni; TMK: 5-9-07:13 at Pelekuna Bay; TMK: 5-9-06:2 at Wailau Bay; and TMK: 5-9-06:2 at Kiloa, Wailau. The Honokaupuu site is privately owned, all other sites are owned by the State of

Hawaii. Also, with the exception of the Honokaupuu site, there are no highways, rights-of-way, or residential districts in the area. There are no existing utilities and no land access to any of the proposed sites.

Contact: Mr. Clifford J. Soares
Royal Helicopters, Inc.
P.O. Box 953
Kaunakakai, HI 96748

Deadline: February 23, 1985.

NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS

The following are Negative Declarations or determinations made by proposing or approving agencies that certain proposed actions will not have significant effects on the environment and therefore do not require EIS's (EIS Reg. 1:4p). Publication in the Bulletin of a Negative Declaration initiates a 60-day period during which litigation measures may be instituted. Copies are available at 25 cents per page upon request to the Office. Written comments should be submitted to the agency responsible for the determination (indicated in project title). The Office would appreciate a copy of your comments.

OAHU

EWA REFUSE CONVENIENCE CENTER, EWA, OAHU, HAWAII, City and County of Honolulu Dept. of Public Works

The proposal is to establish a refuse disposal center for the convenience of Ewa residents. The proposed site is located in the south-west corner of the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), located at Honouliuli, Ewa, Oahu; TMK: 9-1-13 por. of 7. The purpose of constructing a refuse disposal facility is to minimize the development and use of unauthorized refuse dump sites ("mini-dumps") along public roadways in the Ewa area. The convenience center is intended for the use of neighborhood residents and to discourage littering. Normal residential and bulky trash collection by City trucks will continue. The proposed site will occupy 1 acre of the existing Honouliuli WWTP site which is owned and operated by the City and County of Honolulu. The site is relatively level and construction of the convenience center will replace an open grassed area. The convenience center will be open 24 hours a day. The site will be fenced to separate the center from the WWTP, lighted at night, landscaped to prevent erosion and to provide a pleasing appearance, and irrigated by an automatic sprinkler system. Initially, 2 roll-on/roll-off trash bins of approx. 40 cu. yd. capacity will be provided. Trash bin replacement is projected to be semi-weekly and the schedule may be adjusted as experience is gained in operating the center.

IMPROVEMENT AND RENOVATION OF COVERED PLAY AREA FOR NUUANU ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, NUUANU, HONOLULU, OAHU, Dept. of Accounting and General Services for the Dept. of Education

This project is to construct partial height sheet metal sides for an existing covered play area to act as a windbreak along its mauka and ewa sides to prevent the entry of wind-driven rain. Since the project will be constructed on the existing school campus, no land will be removed from the tax base. The project will provide the school with a much-needed facility to implement its

programs in accordance with the Educational Specifications.

INSTALLATION OF CHAIN LINK FENCE AT CAMPBELL HIGH SCHOOL, EWA BEACH, OAHU, Dept. of Accounting and General Services for the Dept. of Education

The proposed project consists of the construction of 630 linear ft. of 4' high chain link fence with appropriate gates between Campbell High School and Pohakea Elementary School. Since the project will be constructed within the existing school campus, no land will be removed from the tax base. The project will provide a much-needed improvement to provide security to both Campbell High and Pohakea Elementary Schools.

KAHUKU VILLAGE CONVERSION PROJECT, KAHUKU, KOOLAULOA, OAHU, City and County of Honolulu Dept. of Housing and Community Development

The project consists of the acquisition of land in fee simple ownership from the Campbell Estate utilizing Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds; provision of CDBG funds by the C&C for infrastructure improvements and planning and engineering activities; rehabilitation of the 220 existing homes within the Village; and development of approx. 164 new homes by the Kahuku Village Association (KVA). The project was conceived, formulated and developed by the residents to create the most affordable housing possible while still retaining the present character, vitality and integrity of the Old Plantation Village. The revitalization strategy for the Kahuku Village Concentrated Revitalization Area (CRA) consists of new government assisted housing, rehabilitation of existing housing, and public improvements to enhance residential uses. Under the City's CDBG program, the Kahuku Village Conversion Project is designated as a CRA where comprehensive improvement programs are being initiated. To achieve leasehold or fee simple

GB

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



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

Jan. 14, 1984

Gene,

This is a follow up note to my call last week. As I explained to Lou, Paul K. from my Honolulu office called me concerning the juvenile hawksbill I'm nursing. Seems like he's not too enthused about me handling the animal since it is on the endangered list. My inner impression is that he (and Henry) doesn't think we should have anything to do with turtles now that the Feds have jurisdiction. In any case, he wanted me to released the turtle but I convinced him that it was too young and weak at the present time. However, I was told to contact you to find out at what size it would be large enough before it can be tagged, released, and still have a reasonable chance of surviving. It's no trouble keeping it. It feeds well and is becoming more active. I'm taking measurements once a week and starting with this note I'll be sending you the data at the ending of each month starting next month. For your added info, Paul informed me Henry is unaware of the situation and he (Paul) will not mention it to him. Here's the data I've already collected:

Date	curved length	curved width	weight
11/28	3.8 cm	-	13.0 g
12/5	-	-	13.5 g
12/11	-	-	14.7 g
12/16	4.5 cm	-	15.5 g
12/23	4.8 cm	-	17.5 g
12/30	5.0 cm	-	19.5 g
1/6	5.2 cm	-	23.1 g
1/13	5.6 cm	5.0 cm	26.0 g

On the subject of seals, over the holidays Charles Domnick (a former college classmate, my best man, the godfather of our son, a Minister of the Government of the Marshall Islands, etc.) came over and spent a week with us. He told me a story which I think you would be interested in. In 1954 when he was eleven, he sailed from Likiep Atoll where he was born to Aur Atoll on a 50' vessel called the Karla. While anchored offshore an islet named Enob he and all aboard saw 4 seals swimming around the boat just under the surface of the water! The seals swam around for a long period of time so there was no mistaking the identification of the animals. As a matter of fact, some of the old timers on board mentioned that they had seen seals in the past elsewhere in the Marshalls and that the Marshallese name for them was kiru in lojet which translated means "dog of the sea". Two of the seals were in the eight feet range and the other two were around six feet each. I've known Charlie for a long time and I can vouch for his integrity. If he said he saw a seal, then I believe he saw a seal.

Another seal story...just after WWII, several seals were seen in Maloelap Atoll. While the seals were present, several large turtles beached themselves on Kaven Islet (where most of the people lived) which was very unusual. These turtles were killed and divided up among the people for food. The natives thought that the seals were sent by God to chase the turtles ashore for them and were very thankful. Shortly thereafter, one of the seals came ashore and fell asleep. A native became frightened and climbed up a nearby tree and stoned it to death. When the incident was related to Lanjmos who was the iroi (high chief) of the land, he was very angry and admonished the man who killed the seal. The seal that was killed was not eaten and soon thereafter the other seals disappeared from Maloelap Atoll. The teller of this story was Lanjmos' son Hemi who is still alive and working in the Dept. of Resources and Development in the Marshalls.

Gene, these stories (and others) indicate that there are some kind of seals inhabiting the atolls in the Marshall Islands. It would be great adventure if we could go over there and confirm it, wouldn't you think? Can't you dig up some bucks, talk to your boss, talk to my boss (so I can go too) and hop on a plane and find out? I'd love to go. And just think...we'd be the first outsiders to report seals in that part of the Pacific. May even be an undescribed species. Think about it. And by all means...please don't go without me!

All for now. Aloha.

Bue

received
late May 84

Dear George -

We heard about the mutilated turtles too - have no idea what kind of an idiot would do something so cruel + useless as that! Of he wanted to eat it, why didn't he just kill the poor thing?!

Oh well. Stuff like that really makes my blood boil!

You'll need to add some letters to your map of Molokai. - Or did I do that already? Anyway, on the first page label the first 4 squares A, B, C + D. We've been fishing further west than before - shark country - yuk! Pretty wild area - almost always murky water.

Anyway - I know the 3 month
period isn't up yet. Can we still
get ~~more~~ paid for the 30 turtles
anyway? Also - the places where
we find more turtles we also find
more sharks - are they there because
of the turtles or would it have
more to do with water conditions, etc.
Just curious....

Hope to see you soon - hope all
is well with your wife's family also -
God Bless you -
Love

P.S. - we'll be in the Mainland for most
of June so won't be fishing there
anyway -

Balazs
 Box 3830
 Honolulu, Hawaii
 96812

RECORD OF SEA TURTLE CAPTURED ON MOLOKAI

Date	Approximate location (designated on map)	Number of turtles	Tags?	Approximate sizes of turtles (small, medium, large)
4-27	25	1	YES	SMALL
4-28	"	2 (2T)	Ø	MED
5-6	24	5 (4T)	1	2 SMALL, 2 MED, 1 LARGE
5-7	"	1	1	1 TURTLE GO OUTSIDE NET WITH SPARK - DIDN'T CK TAGS
5-11 SHOUL NET	33	3	Ø	1 SMALL, 2 MED
5-11	32	1	Ø	1 SMALL
5-12	32	3	Ø	1 SMALL, 1 MED, 1 LARGE
6-3	31	2	Ø	1 SMALL, 1 MED.
6-4	31	2 (2T)	Ø	2 MED.
6-28	23	2	Ø	1 MED 1 SMALL
6-30	24	2 (2T)	Ø	1 MED 1 SMALL
7-1	24	6 (6T)	Ø	4 MED 2 BIG (5 THIN)

DON'T
 KNOW
 FOR
 SURE
 LET
 THEM
 GO

Received
9-10-83

DATE	LOCATION	# TURTLES	TAGS	SIZES
5-4-83	26	—	—	
5-5	"	—	—	
5-6	24	5	1	25, 2M, 1L
5-7	"	1	1	1M
5-11	33	—	—	
5-12	32	—	—	
5-13	"	—	—	
5-18	33	—	—	
5-19	"	—	—	
6-3	31	2	—	15, 1M
6-4	"	2 (2T)	—	2M
6-28	23	2	—	15, 1M
6-29	"	—	—	
6-30	24	2	—	15, 1M
7-1	"	6 (1T)	—	15, 3M, 1L
7-7	21	4	—	15, 2M, 1L
7-8	"	—	—	
7-12	32	1	—	1 HOLE
7-13	"	—	—	
7-14	33	—	—	
7-19	6	3	—	15, 2L
7-20	"	4	—	3M, 1L
7-21	6	10	—	25, 5M, 3L
7-29	West of #1	1	—	15
7-30	"	—	—	
8-2	BY KOLO WHARF	1	—	1M
8-3	5	1	—	1M
8-6	12	—	—	
8-9	36	1	—	1L
8-10	32	—	—	

I'M NOT SURE
IF WE TAGGED
OUR HOLE DE NE

DATE	LOCATION	# TURTLES	TAGS	SIZES
8-17	21	2	-	15, 1M
8-18	"	-	-	
8-24	7	2	-	2L
8-25	"	1	-	15
8-26	6	-	-	
8-27	8	-	-	
9-6	24	1 (IT)	-	15
9-7-83	"	1 (IT)	-	1M

53 CAPTURES,
OF WHICH 5 TAGGED

38 SETS = 1.4 turtles per set

9-10-83

Dear George -

Hi! Sorry for taking so long in sending

this. We haven't been doing much tagging since Bill hasn't been with us, but managed to get a couple last week.

I'm still not sure what happened about that bill they were trying to pass, but since the Fish + Game Div here says we can still fish, that's ~~it~~ all we need to know for the time being.

Let's hope we don't have any problems.

I mentioned something before about the boat trying to catch the turtles by outlawing gillnets but there was nothing specific said about our set-up, just a general statement about the possibility of all kinds of things getting trapped that shouldn't be trapped. Unfortunately they don't realize how much fish that is undersized or the wrong kind for sale or turtles can be returned to the ocean unharmed because they are not strangled in the net! Oh well!

Hope to see you over here again!

Take care + God Bless You!

Steve Galois

Box 1216

K'ŌŌŌ

96748

Please return to: George Balazs

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
HONOLULU LABORATORY
P. O. BOX 3830
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96812

RECORD OF SEA TURTLE CAPTURED ON MOLOKAI

Date	Approximate location (designated on map)	Number of turtles	Tags?	Approximate sizes of turtles (small, medium, large)
9-2-82	4	1	Ø	Small
9-3-82	4	23 (16T)	Ø	10 BIG, 10 MED, 3 SMALL
9-4-82	4	9	Ø	5 BIG, 2 MED, 2 SMALL
9-9-82	37	3	Ø	2 MED, 1 SMALL
9-10-82	37	1 (1T)	Ø	1 SMALL
9-15-82	25	1	Ø	1 SMALL
9-21-82	10	2 (2T)	Ø	1 MED, 1 SMALL
9-23-82	34	3	Ø	1 10/16 , 1 SMALL, 1 TURTLE (extra 1)
9-24-82	34	1	Ø	1 SMALL
9-30-82	34	3	Ø	1 BIG, 1 SMALL
10-1-82	34	1	Ø	1 BIG
10-5-82	26	2	Ø	1 BIG, 1 SMALL
10-7-82	24	2	Ø	1 BIG, 1 SMALL
10-8-82	24	2	Ø	1 MED, 1 SMALL
10-12-82	23	1	Ø	3/16
10-13-82	23	1	Ø	MEDIUM
10-18-82	4	1	Ø	MEDIUM
10-19-82	4	18 (18T)	Ø	5 BIG, 10 MEDIUM, 3 SMALL
10-20-82	4	7 (6T)	1	1 BIG, 4 MED, 2 SMALL
10-21-82	12			
10-26-82	33 34	7 (7T)	Ø	1 BIG, 2 MED, 4 SMALL

Please return to: George Palazz

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
HONOLULU LABORATORY
P. O. BOX 3830
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96812

RECORD OF SEA TURTLE CAPTURED ON MOLOKAI

Date	Approximate location (designated on map)	Number of turtles T = tagged	Tags?	Approximate sizes of turtles (small, medium, large)
1. 9-2-82	4	1	∅	Small
2. 9-3-82	4	23 (10T)	∅	10 BIG, 10 MED, 3 SMALL
3. 9-4-82	4	9	∅	5 BIG, 2 MED, 2 SMALL
4. 9-9-82	37	3	∅	2 MED, 1 SMALL
5. 9-10-82	37	1 (1T)	∅	1 SMALL
6. 9-15-82	25	1	∅	1 SMALL
7. 9-21-82	10	2 (2T)	∅	1 MED, 1 SMALL
8. 9-23-82	34	3	∅	1 HUGE , 1 SMALL, 1 TINY (small 1)
9. 9-24-82	34	1	∅	1 SMALL
10. 9-30-82	34	3	∅	1 BIG, 1 SMALL
11. 10-1-82	34	1	∅	1 BIG
12. 10-5-82	26	2	∅	1 BIG, 1 SMALL
13. 10-7-82	24	2	∅	1 BIG, 1 SMALL
14. 10-8-82	24	2	∅	1 MED, 1 SMALL
15. 10-12-82	23	1	∅	BIG
16. 10-13-82	23	1	∅	MEDIUM
17. 10-18-82	4	1	∅	MEDIUM
18. 10-19-82	4	18 (18T)	∅	5 BIG, 10 MEDIUM, 3 SMALL
19. 10-20-82	4	7 (6T)	1	1 BIG, 4 MED, 2 small
20. 10-21-82	12 (Krdock)	—	—	—
21. 10-26-82	33 34 <small>see other sheet from Diane Madinos</small>	7 (7T)	∅	1 BIG, 3 MED, 4 SMALL
22. 12-22-82	33	1	∅	1 MED
23. 12-31-82	33	1	∅	1 LARGE

Doesn't include
"zero" turtle catches

RECORD OF SEA TURTLE CAPTURED ON MOLOKAI

Date	Approximate location (designated on map)	Number of turtles	Tags?	Approximate sizes of turtles (small, medium, large)
24. 1-3-83	35	1	♂	1 LARGE
25. 1-11-83	21	4 (4T)	♂	1 HUGE, 1 LARGE, 1 MED, 1 TINY
26. 1-14-83	23	1 (IT)	♂	1 HUGE
27. 1-22-83	4	1	♂	1 SMALL
28. 1-26-83	26	5 (3T)	2	1 BIG, 1 MED, 3 SMALL
29. 1-27-83	27	2 (2T)	♂	1 BIG, 1 SMALL
30. 1-28-83	27	2 (2T)	♂	1 BIG, 1 TINY
31. 1-29-83	21	1	♂	1 SMALL
32. 2-8-83	32	1 (IT)	♂	1 MED.
33. 2-26-83	22	2 (2T)	♂	1 SMALL, 1 MED.
34. 4-13-83	34	1	♂	1 BIG

112 captures

65 tagged

3 recaptured

4-19-83

Dear George -

Here's what we have so far -
we didn't fish during March because
Eddie was in the mainland the
whole month. So far we've only
found 3 turtles that were already
tagged.

Hope things are well with you!

Steve Sedwick

Box 1216
Kauai, 96748

Medeiros
Box 1216
K'kai, HI. 96748

May 2

Dear George -

We just got the official word - bull pens are now illegal. We were hoping to get some sort of grace period but doesn't look like it's going to happen. So I guess this data is the last I'll be able to send. Anyway too, how one of their main concerns was for the turtles! And now they're shutting down the only turtle-tagging operation on the island! Oh well, it was fun while it lasted! If we can be of any help to you whenever you come over, let us know -
Alma

Dear George -

April 28

I'm glad you're so pleased with the information we sent! I'm sending the other data you wanted, but I've only been keeping records since Dec. 21 1982 so they're sort of incomplete. Also, some of the locations may not agree with the other sheet I sent you - if so, use the locations I already gave ~~to~~ you when they match up with the dates. I know I did a better job on that paper + now I'm sort of guessing. Do you want me to include the "NO WRN" data on the original sheet or do it separately like this? It doesn't matter to me so whatever's best for you is fine. (I MEAN FINE!) The sizes of the turtles are something like - Small = 40 cm to 60 cm, Medium = 60 cm to 80 cm and Large = 80 cm to 100 cm.

I think our guide is about 2,000 ft. long, but I'm not too sure - maybe less. } DOPS!
Eddie just }
said it's }
3,600 feet! }
Great guess, }
how? }

I sent off the invoice today so hopefully we'll be getting that soon. I hope you'll be doing some more research here - I really enjoy being involved + learning so many interesting things from you + Bill. Thanks for the opportunity! Sorry we missed you while you were here!

God Bless You! Anne

first day
set

	DATE	LOCATION	TURTLES	
(LAD NET)	12-21-82	33	—	(NONE ON 1 ST DAY)
(RELAY)	12-22	"	1	
	12-23	33	0	
	12-25	"	0	
LAD NET	12-29	33	—	
	12-30	"	0	
	12-31	"	1	
LAD NET	1-2-83	35	—	
	1-3	"	1	
	1-4	"	0	
L.N.	1-10	19	—	
	1-11	"	4	
	1-12	"	0	
MAD NET	1-13	20	0	
	1-14	"	1	
L.N.	1-21	5	—	
	1-22	"	1	
L.N.	1-24	26	—	
	1-25	"	0	
RELAY	1-26	"	5	
	1-27	28	2	
RELAY	1-28	"	2	
	1-29	27	1	
	1-30	"	0	

	DATE	LOCATION	TURTLES
L.N.	2-7	32	—
	28	"	1
	29	"	∅
L.N.	2-10	34	—
	2-11	"	∅
L.N.	2-24	22	—
	2-25	"	∅
	2-26	"	2
L.N.	3-25	32	—
	3-26	"	∅
L.N.	4-5	19	—
	4-6	"	∅
	4-7	"	∅
L.N.	4-11	34	—
	4-12	"	∅
	4-13	"	1
L.N.	4-20	20	—
	4-21	"	∅
	4-22	"	∅
L.N.	4-26	25	—
	4-27	"	1 (HAD TAGS)
	4-28	"	2 (BILL TAGGED)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TURTLES</u>	<u>TAGS</u>	<u>SIZES</u>
2-17	21	-	-	-
2-18	"	-	-	-
2-23	"	4(4T)	-	25, 2M
2-24	25	2(2T)	-	25
3-9	7	-	-	-
3-10	"	-	-	-
3-14	12	1	-	15
3-23	7	1	-	1M
3-24	"	1	①	1M
3-29	7	-	-	-
3-30	3 or 4	-	-	-
4-3	B	2 (SAW ONLY)	-	2M
4-4	"	4(4T)	-	4S
4-6	A	-	-	-
4-12	22	1	①	1M
4-13	"	3(2T)	①	25, 1M
4-14	"	5(3T)	2 ↑ (FROM DAY BEFORE)	15, 2M, 2L
4-24	7	2	-	1M, 15
4-25	"	3(2T)	①	25, 1M
4-26	8	3(3T)	-	25, 1M
5-5	B	10(10T)	-	65, 2M, 2L
5-8	"	-	-	-
5-9	"	2(2T)	-	15, 1L
5-10	7	4(4T)	-	35, 1L

ADDRESS

Medeiros

Box 1216

KANNAKAKAI 96748

Dear George -

FEB 84

Here's the latest figures - sorry
we couldn't tag all of them -
some times they get away - that one
with 1 wing was surprisingly fast too!
Had one more small one with a
white tummy but he slipped away too.

That shark in the picture was
a 12 1/2 foot female tiger with about
30 babies inside. Eddie had to kill
it with the pointhead - 6 shots in
the head + kept on coming! Pretty
heavy experience! Caught at Palau - where else?
IN THE NET?

Hope to see you here soon -

God Bless you -

Alvise

DATE	LOCATION	NO. TURTLES	TAGS	SIZES
9-8-83	23	—	—	—
9-15	7	1	—	med.
9-16	"	—	—	—
9-20	40	3	—	23, 1 m.
10-1	7	—	—	—
10-10	7	—	—	—
11-1	5	2 (1T)	—	1 m, 1 L
11-2	"	—	—	—
11-3	7	—	—	—
11-12	21	—	—	—
11-16	23	1 (1T)	—	1 S
11-17	"	2 (2T)	—	2 S
11-18	21	4	(1 HAD TAGS BUT COULDN'T GET #)	3 M, 1 L
11-22	7	—	—	—
12-13	7	—	—	—
12-15	23	—	—	—
12-16	21	5 (1T)	—	5 S
12-20	7	7 (7T)	—	6 S, 1 L
12-21	"	—	—	—
12-22	7 or 8	—	—	—
12-23	"	—	—	—
12-27	23	1	—	1 S
12-28	"	—	—	—
12-29	21	4	—	3 S, 1 L
12-30	"	—	—	—
1-4-84	5	3 (NOT IN NET)	—	2 S, 1 L
1-5	"	1 (1T)	—	1 S
1-6	"	4 (4T)	—	4 S
1-17	32-33	2 (2T)	—	1 M, 1 XL
1-19	33	—	—	—
1-20	24	2 (2T)	—	2 S

DATE	LOCATION	TURTLES	TAGS	SIZES
1-26	20	1 (IT)	—	S
1-27	"	1	—	S (ONLY 1 WING)
1-28	21	3 (3T)	—	1S, 2M
2-2	7	—	—	—
(Diving) 2-4	5	OVER 10	—	ASSORTED SIZES
2-7	6	1 (IT)	—	1M
2-8	"	2 (IT)	①	2M
2-9	"	1 (IT)	—	1XL
2-10	8	3	—	2S, 1M
2-11	"	5 (5T)	—	5M

SUPPLY, EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE ORDER

2. CHECK APPROPRIATE BLOCK

PROCUREMENT

OTHER (Specify) *Bill*

FOR: **National Marine Fisheries Service**

1. THE NUMBER SHOWN IN BLOCK 5 MUST APPEAR ON ALL SHIPMENTS AND/OR DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THIS ORDER ↓

3. REQUISITIONER DOCUMENT NO. 4. BUREAU CONTROL NO. 5. PURCHASE ORDER NO. **83-JA-00061**

6. ISSUED TO: *George Fye*
Edward Medeiros
P.O. Box 1216
Kaunakakai, Molokai, HI 96748

7. DESTINATION
S
H
I
P
T
O
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

8. ACCOUNTING CODE **FT2000/2LIA3T00/2517** 9. QUOTATION REF. OR CONTRACT NO. **open market** 10. DISCOUNT TERMS

11. DELIVERY F.O.B. 12. GOVT. B/L NO. 13. DELIVERY DATE

14. FUNDS AVAILABLE (Budget Office) 14a. STATION

15. LINE NO.	16. DO NOT USE	17. DESCRIPTION	18. QUANTITY	19. UNIT	20. ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	21. ACTUAL	
						UNIT PRICE	TOTAL COST
		Provide time and space onboard fishing vessel for NMFS representative to flipper tag sea turtles captured incidentally during normal fishing operations. Estimated requirement: ten (10) turtles per month for a period of three (3) months.	30	ea		10.00	\$300.00

22. SIGNATURE OF REQUISITIONER _____ DATE _____ 23. SIGNATURE APPROVING OFFICER _____ DATE _____

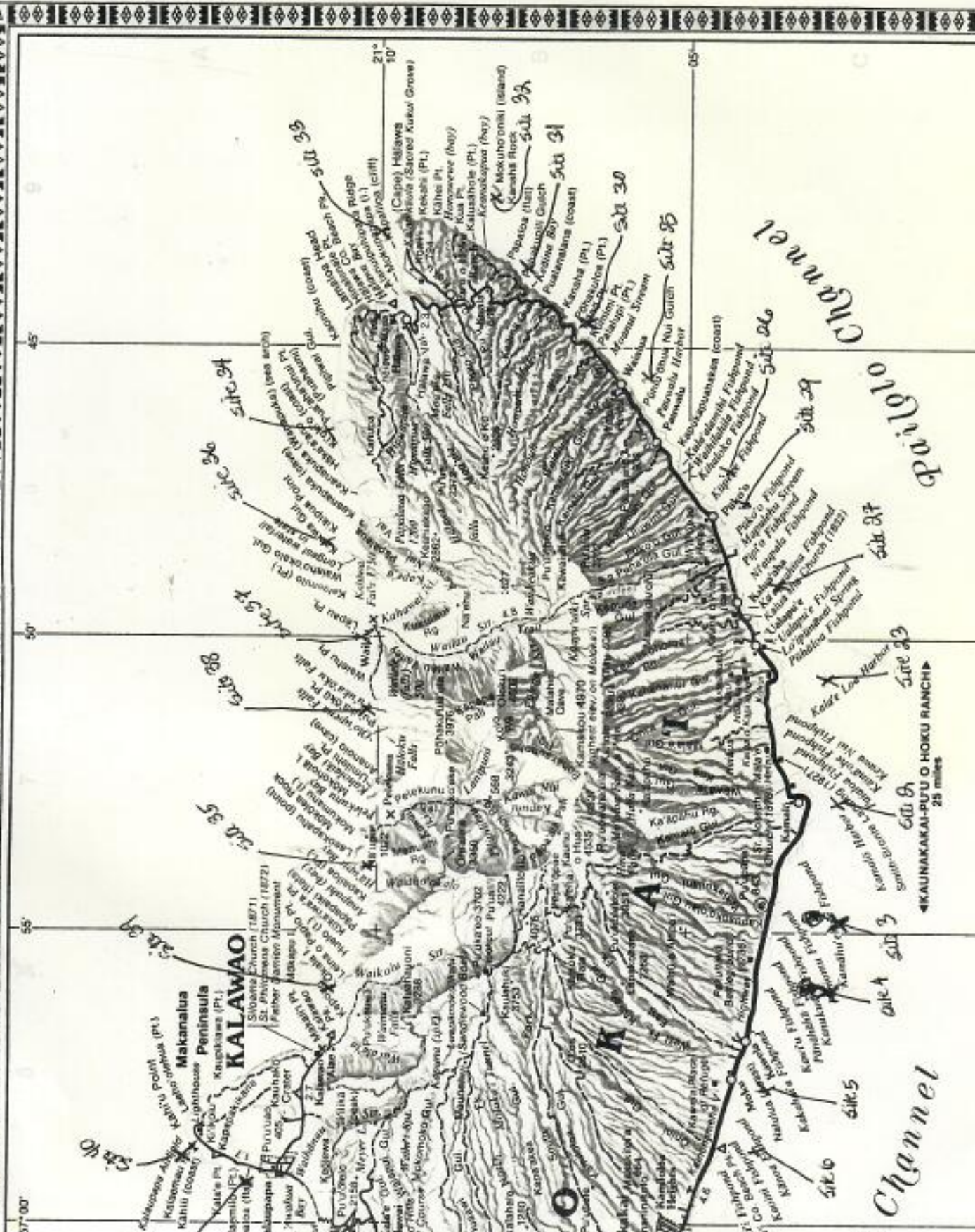
TITLE _____ TITLE _____
24. ACCOUNTABLE PROPERTY INITIALS _____ 25. NOT AVAILABLE-BUREAU STOCK/EXCESS INITIALS _____ 26. SIGNATURE-BUREAU CONTROL OFFICER _____ 27. NOT AVAILABLE-DEPARTMENT STOCK/EXCESS INITIALS _____

28. APPROVAL _____ DATE _____ 29. PURCHASING AGENT *[Signature]* **c. nakamura** DATE **11/15/82**

30. RECEIPT ACTION - Quantities shown in Column 18 above have been received and accepted, except as follows: (If additional space is needed, use reverse side.)

31. SIGNATURE-RECEIVING OFFICER _____ DATE _____ 32. PROPERTY CONTROL NO. TRADE-IN RECEIVING REPORT

33. SEND INVOICES IN DUPLICATE TO: →



157° 00'

55°

50°

45°

21° 10'

05°

KALAWAO

Makanaia

Peninsula

SITE 40

SITE 39

SITE 35

SITE 38

SITE 37

SITE 36

SITE 34

SITE 33

SITE 31

SITE 30

SITE 25

SITE 26

SITE 27

SITE 28

SITE 29

SITE 2

SITE 3

SITE 4

SITE 5

Channel

Channel

Channel

KAUNAKAKAI-PUU O HOKU RANCH
25 miles

KALAWAO CHURCH (1871)
St. Philip's Church (1872)
Father James Monument

KALAWAO FALLS
KALAWAO POINT
KALAWAO HARBOUR
KALAWAO LAKE

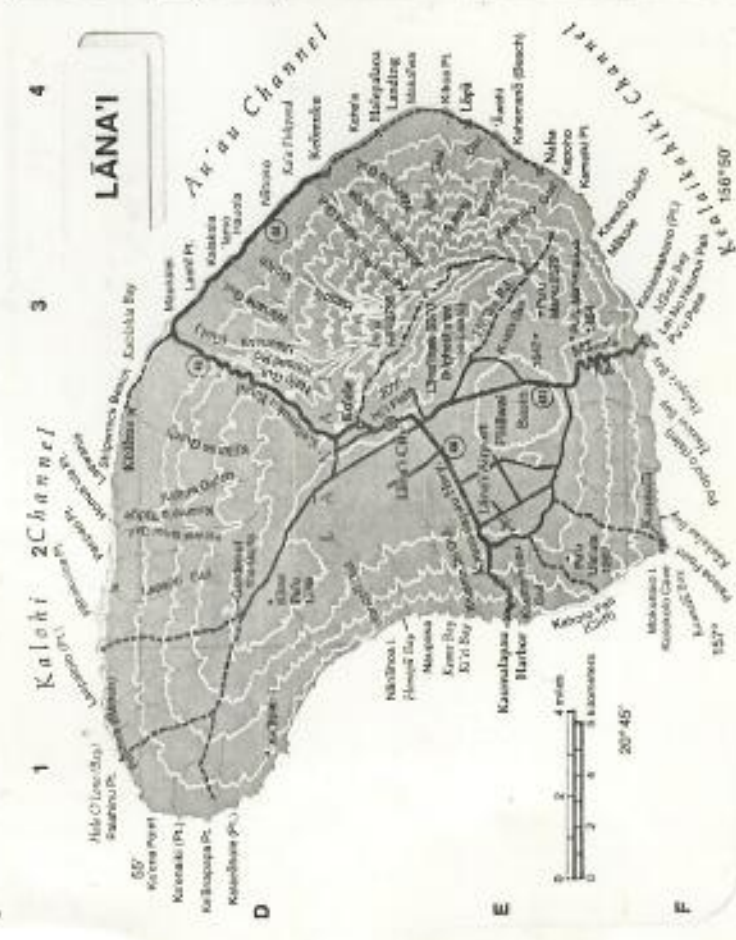
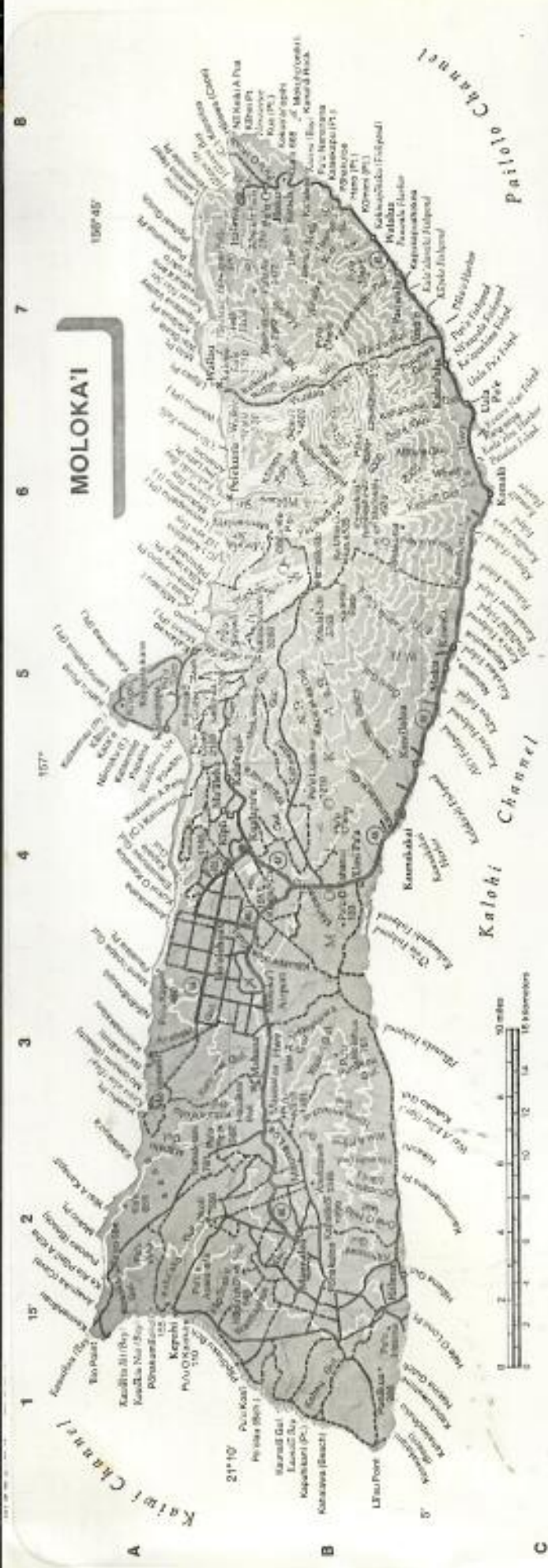
KAUAI HARBOUR
KAUAI LAKE
KAUAI POINT

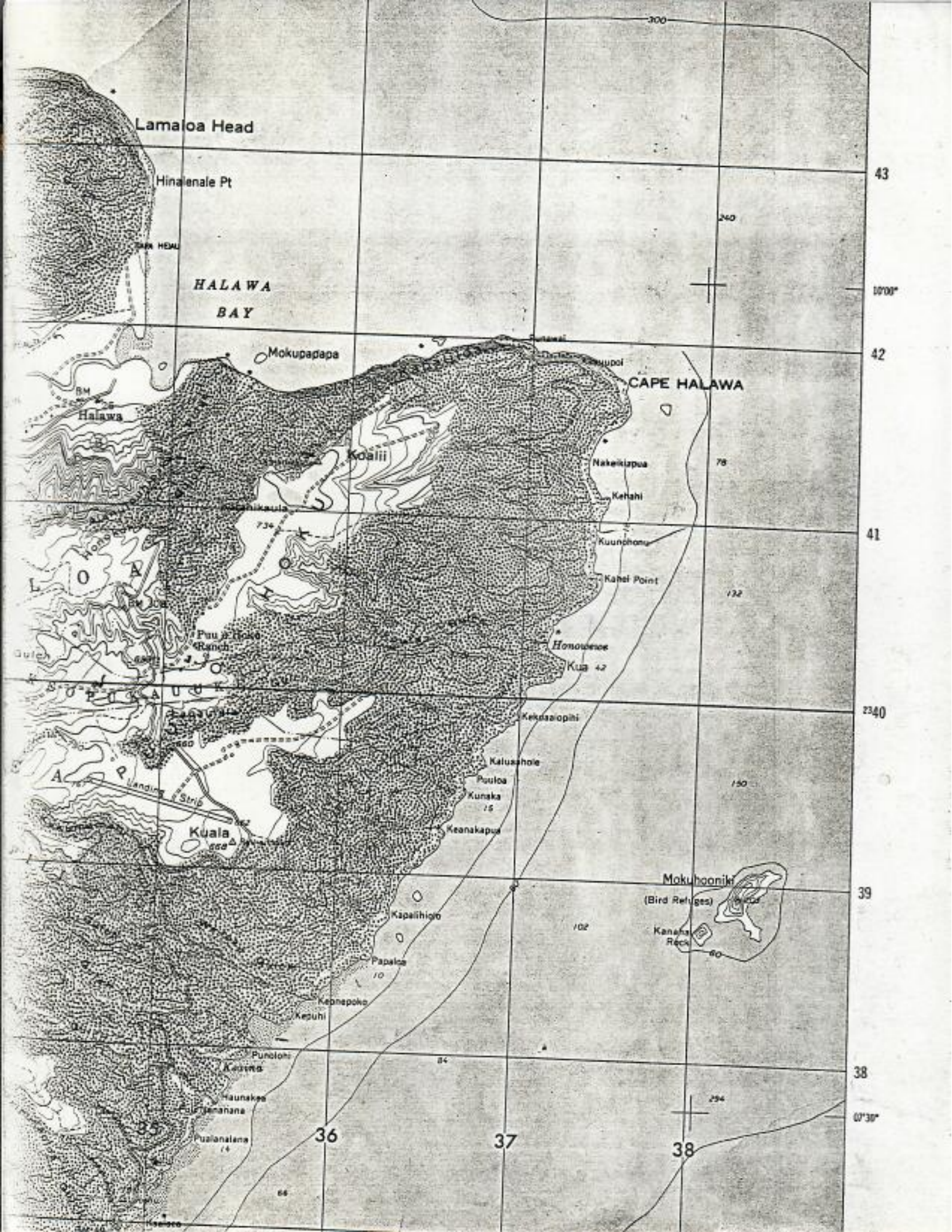
KAUAI LAKE
KAUAI POINT
KAUAI HARBOUR

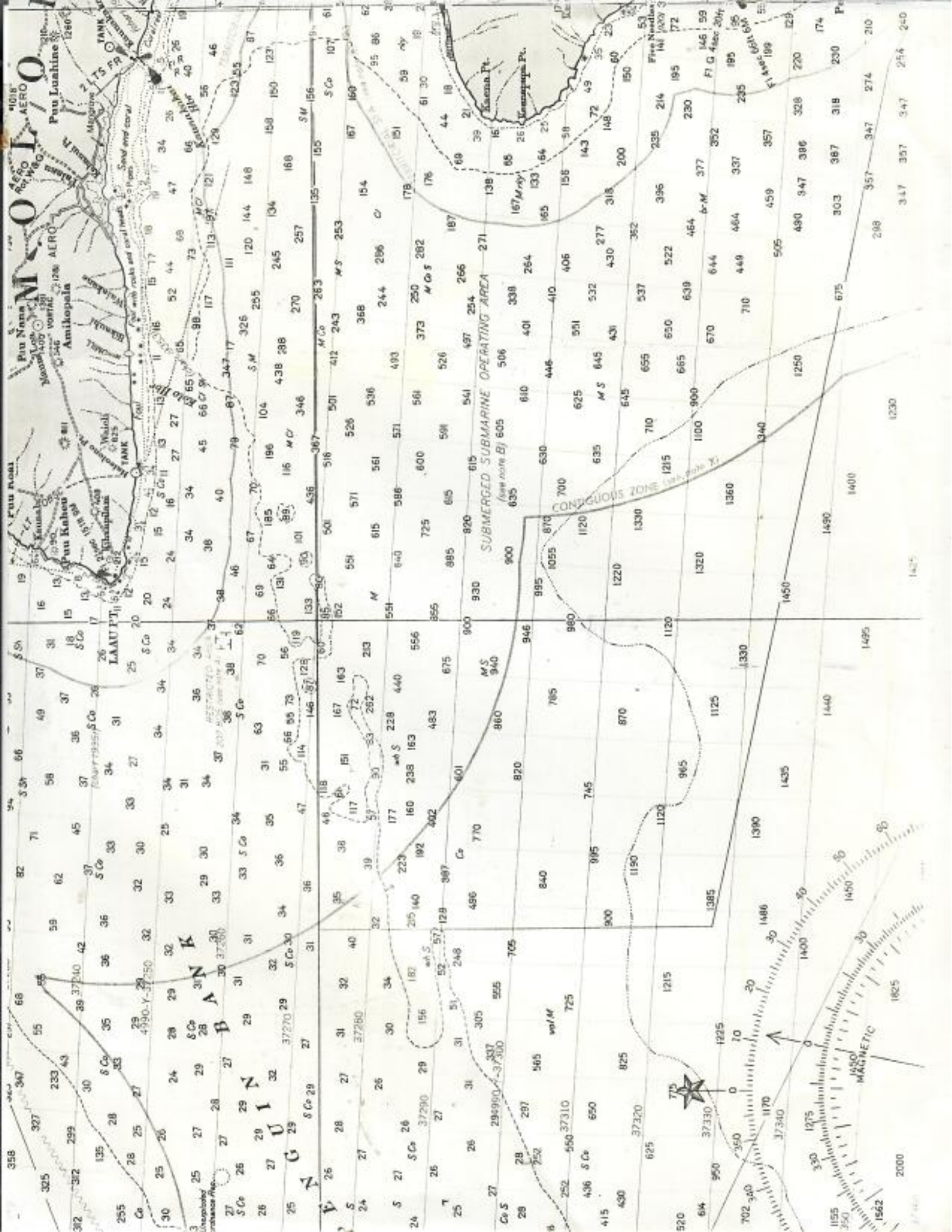
KAUAI LAKE
KAUAI POINT
KAUAI HARBOUR

KAUAI LAKE
KAUAI POINT
KAUAI HARBOUR

KAUAI LAKE
KAUAI POINT
KAUAI HARBOUR







1018
AERO
FOR WIG
MO
Pau Naha
Pau Lashine
1260
TANK
Magazine
15
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Pau Naha
Pau Lashine
1260
TANK
Magazine
15
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Pau Naha
Pau Lashine
1260
TANK
Magazine
15
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Pau Naha
Pau Lashine
1260
TANK
Magazine
15
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Pau Naha
Pau Lashine
1260
TANK
Magazine
15
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

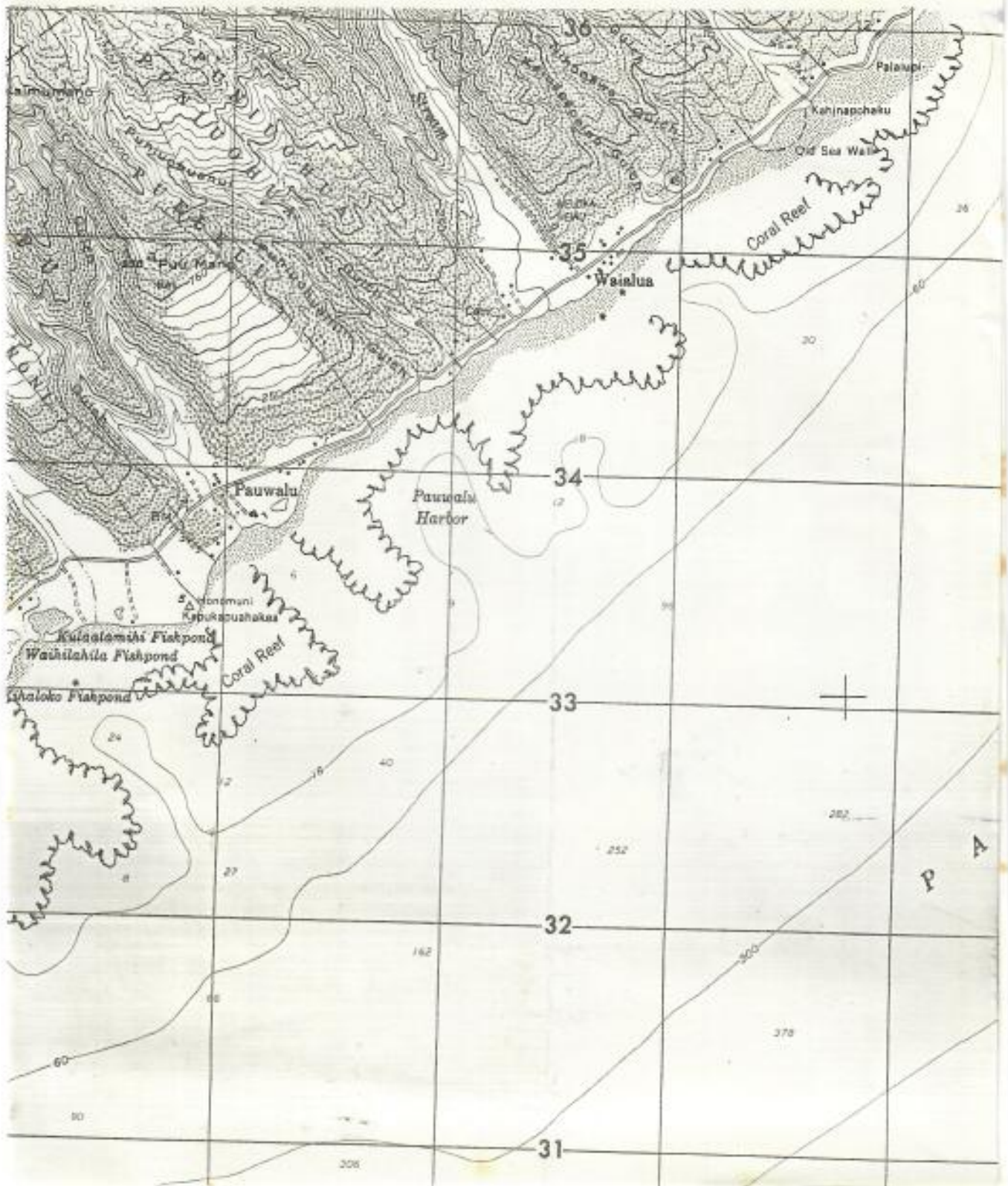
Pau Naha
Pau Lashine
1260
TANK
Magazine
15
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Pau Naha
Pau Lashine
1260
TANK
Magazine
15
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

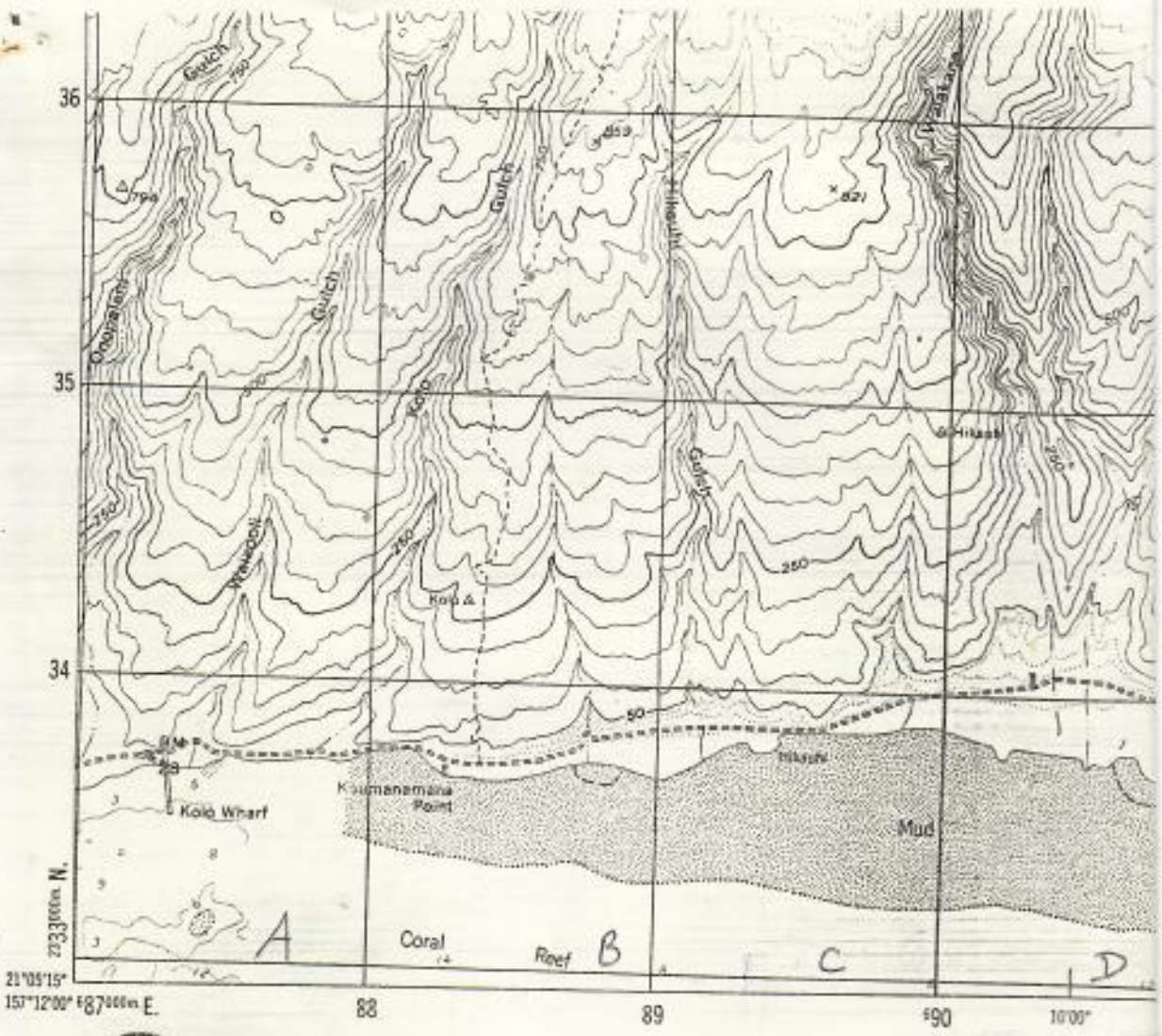
Pau Naha
Pau Lashine
1260
TANK
Magazine
15
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Pau Naha
Pau Lashine
1260
TANK
Magazine
15
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Pau Naha
Pau Lashine
1260
TANK
Magazine
15
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100



MAPS OF THE SOUTH COASTLINE OF MOLOKAI
 EXTENDING FROM KOLO WHARF TO THE EAST END



21°05'15" N.
 157°12'00" E. 87°30'00" E.



Prepared and published by the Defense Mapping Agency
 Topographic Center, Washington, D. C.

LEGEND
 MAP INFORMATION AS OF 1968

ROADS

- Dual highway
- Hard surface, heavy duty, four or more lanes wide
- Hard surface, heavy duty, two lanes wide, three lanes wide
- Hard surface, medium duty, four or more lanes wide
- Hard surface, medium duty, two lanes wide, three lanes wide

- Improved light duty, Street
- Unimproved dirt
- Trail
- Route markers: Interstate, Federal, State
- Overpass, Underpass

RAILROADS

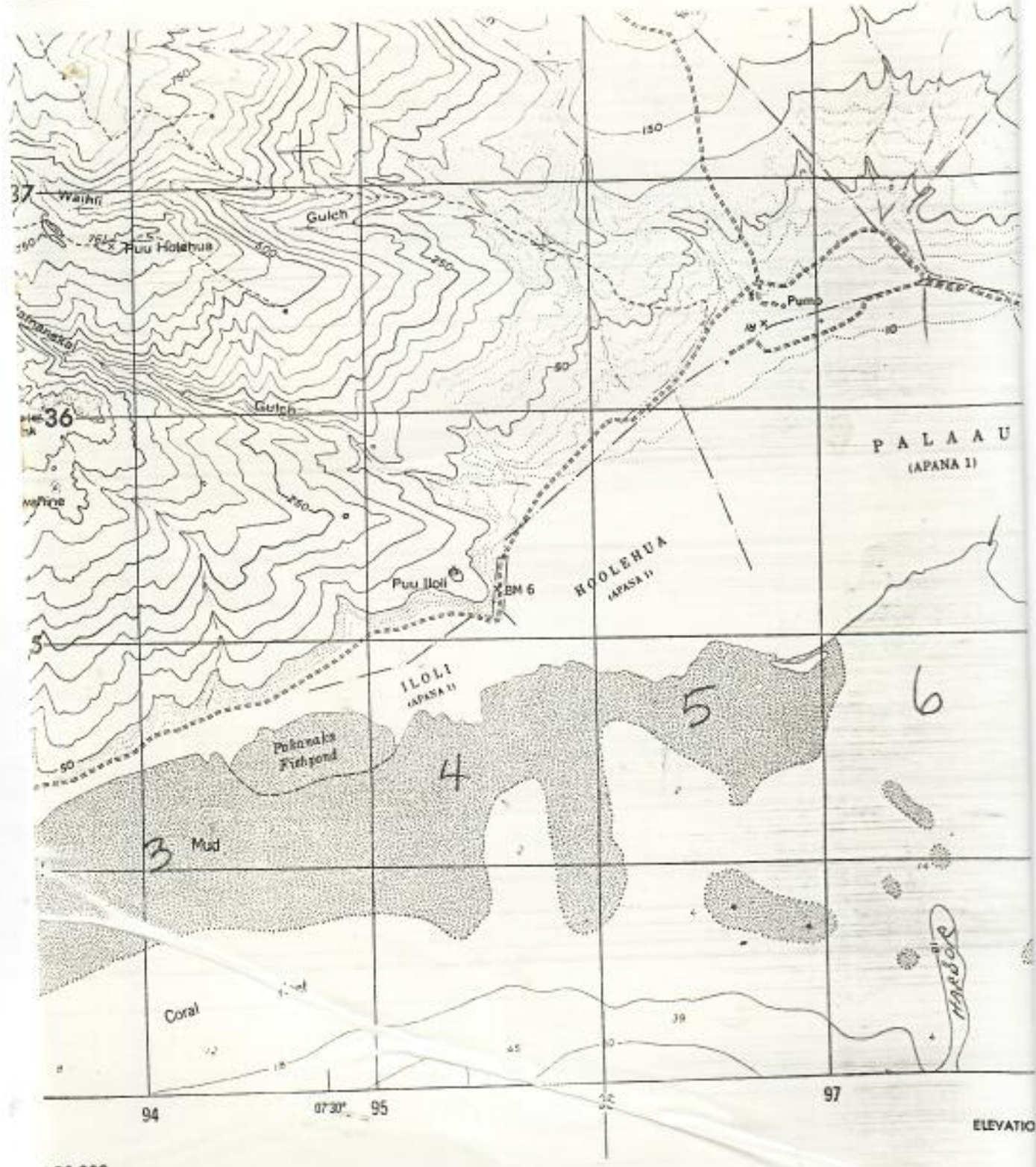
- Normal gauge
- Narrow gauge
- Abandoned

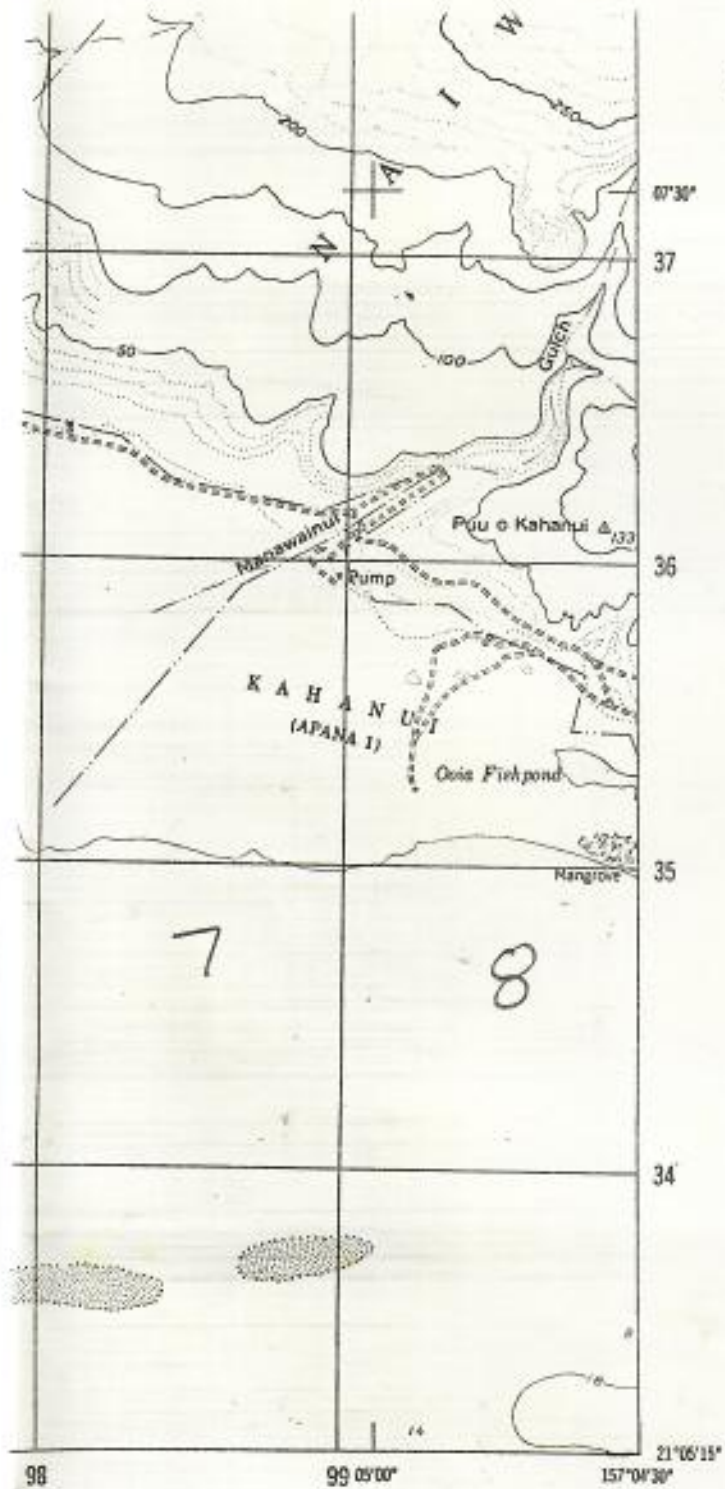
BOUNDARIES

- County
- County district (with monument)
- Reservation: Federal, State

- Intermittent lake, Sand
- Swamp, marsh, Dam
- Large rapids, large falls
- Beach, Tidal flat



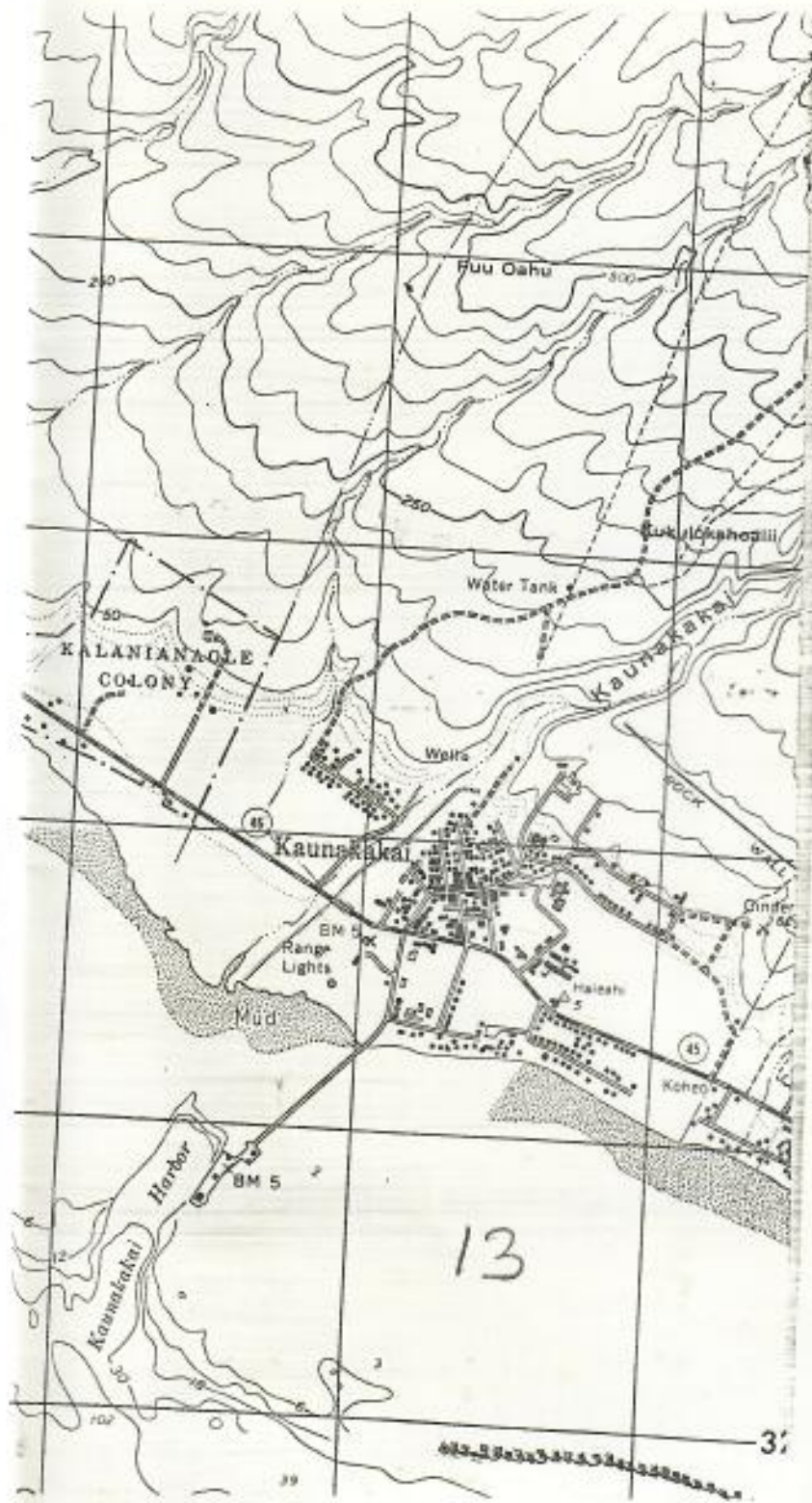


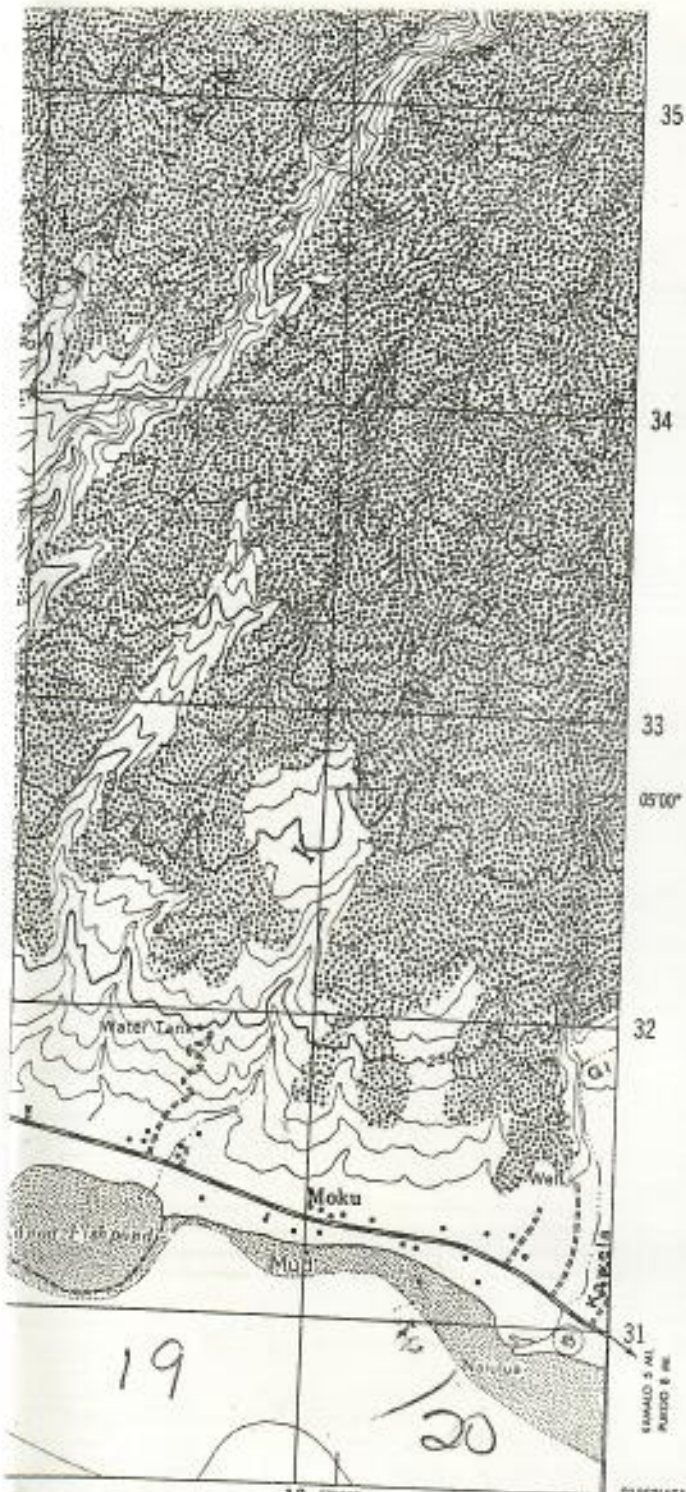


4 GUIDE

ADJOINING SHEETS

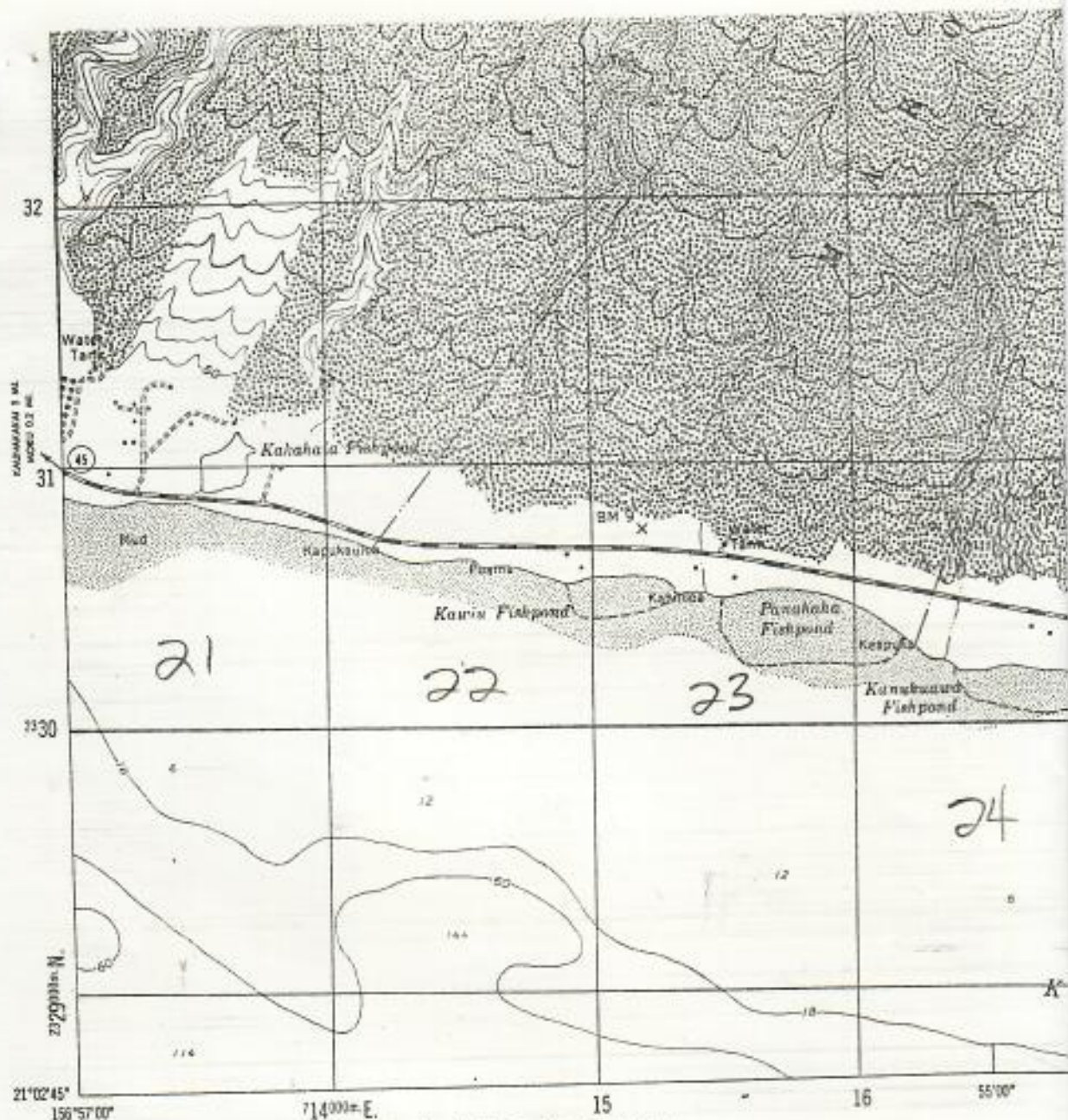
BOUNDARIES





ACT TO
NO. 1102

STOCK NO. W833X55202NE*02



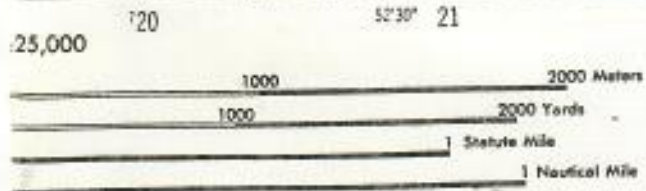
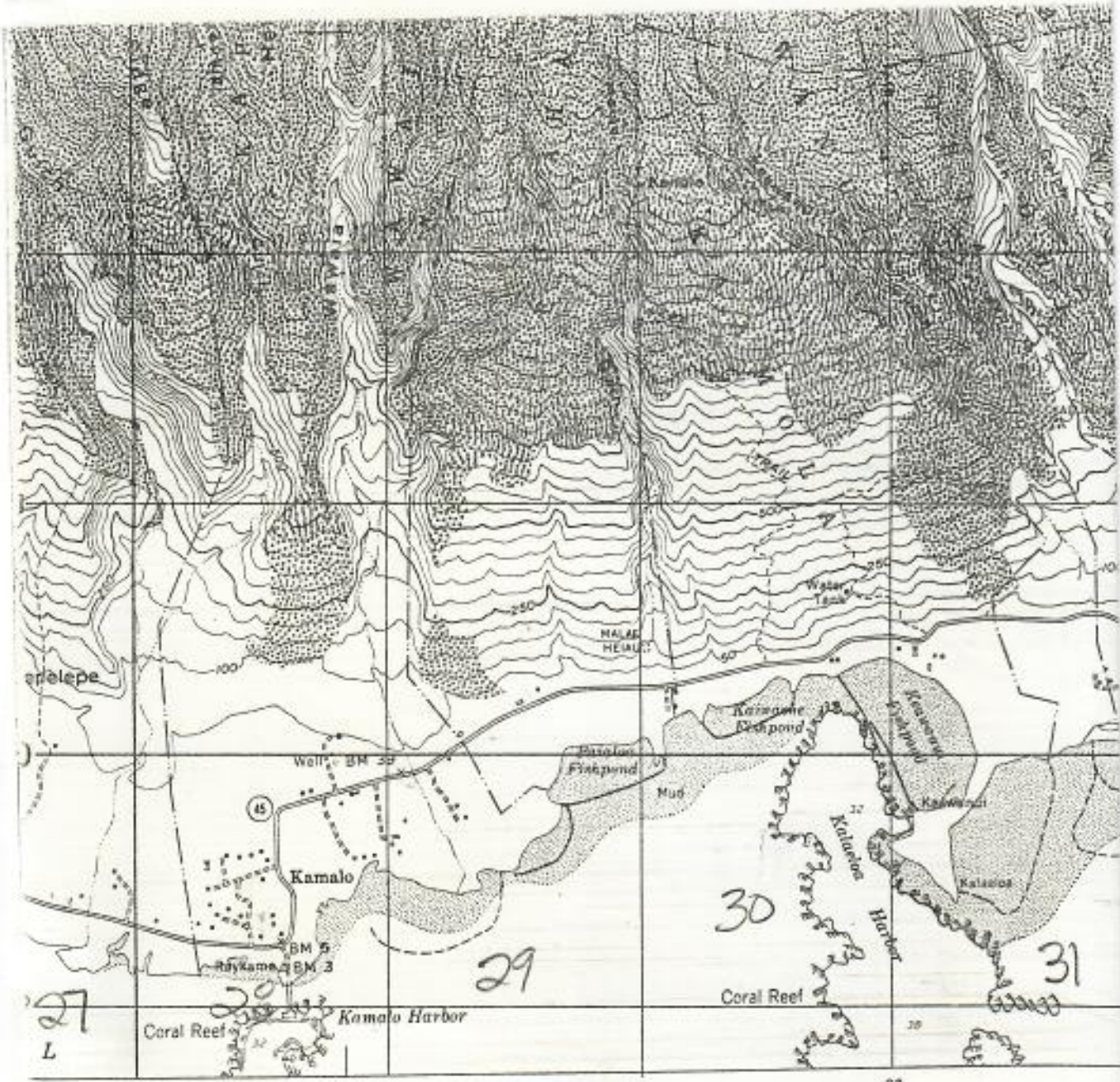
21°02'45" N. 156°57'00" E. 714000± E. 15 16 55'00"

Prepared and published by the Defense Mapping Agency
Topographic Center, Washington, D. C.

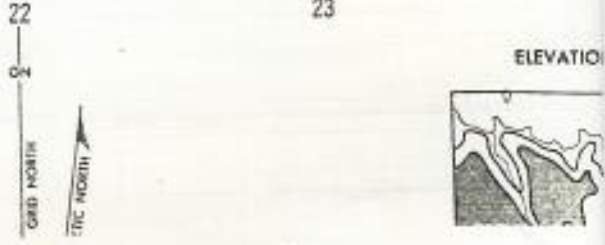


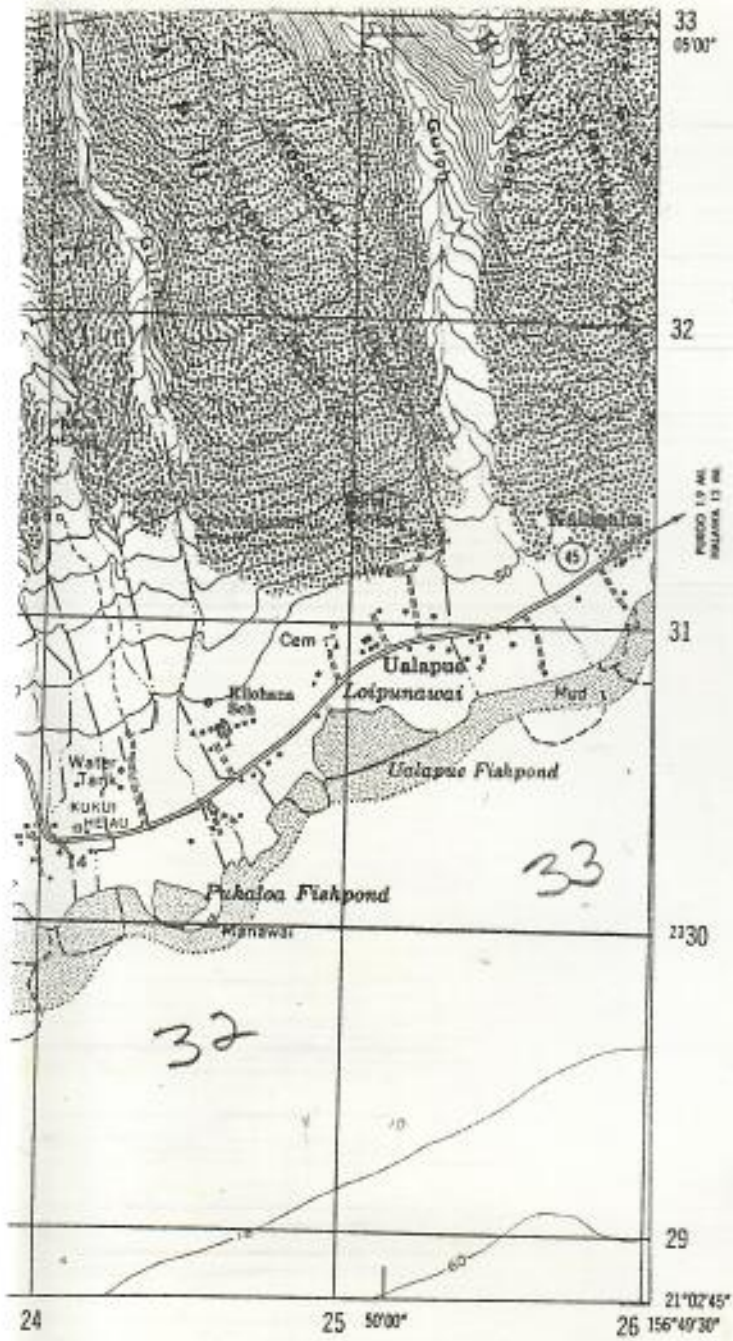
LEGEND
MAP INFORMATION AS OF 1968

ROADS		Improved light duty Street	
Dual highway		Unimproved dirt	
Hard surface, heavy duty, four or more lanes wide		Trail	
Hard surface, heavy duty, two lanes wide; three lanes wide		Route markers: Interstate; Federal; State	
Hard surface, medium duty, four or more lanes wide		Overpass; Underpass	
Hard surface, medium duty, two lanes wide; three lanes wide			



INTERVAL 50 FEET

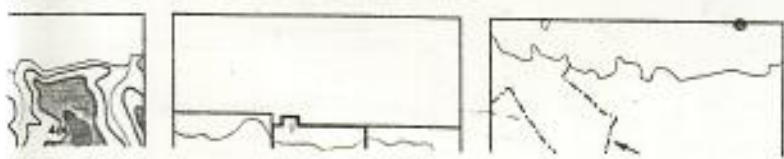


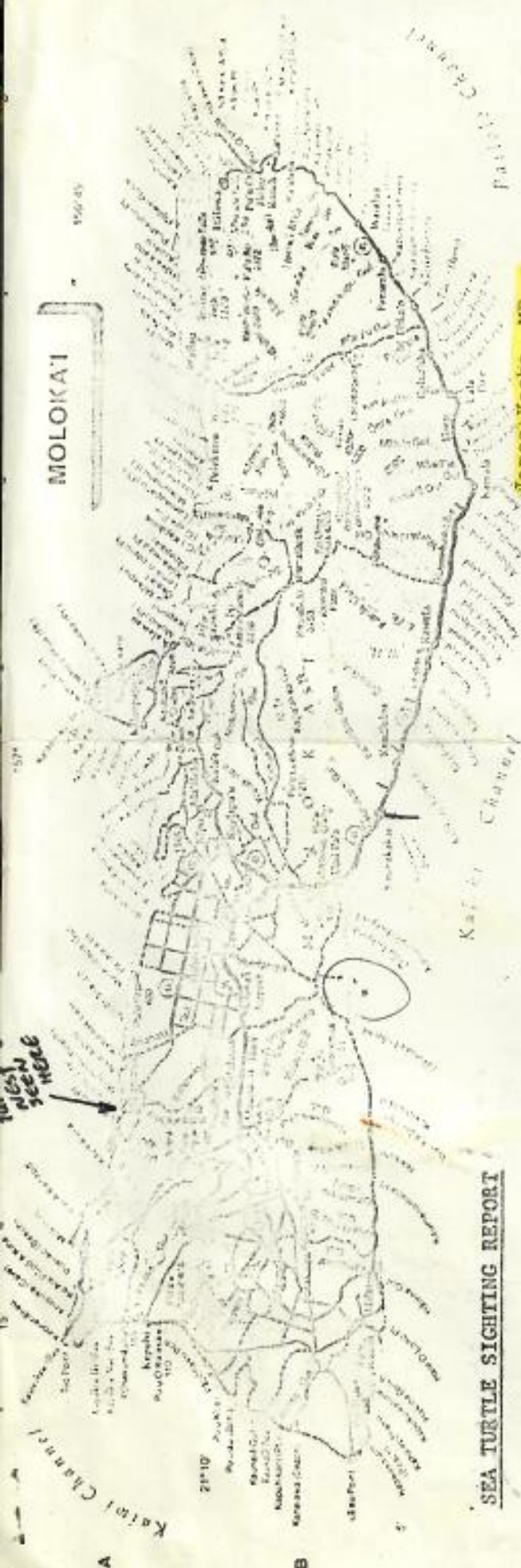


GUIDE

ADJOINING SHEETS

BOUNDARIES





SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

Thank you for your cooperation



I talked to both these doctors and they seemed confident that it was indeed a turtle moving up and down the beach. I have yet to visit this beach as it requires obtaining permission and a pass from Molokai Ranch. When you come over, we can do it together. For your info... I probably will be on Maui from the 21st to the 25th of this month.

George,

5-1-84

B111

Five

Observation made by James Koche, MD
Richard Langer, MD Date 4-27-84 Time _____

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____

Location (indicate on chart) Moomomi (Ranch)

Observation made from: X shore;
 boat; or while skin
 SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) _____

Turtle seen on: _____ surface; or at depth
of approx. _____ ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
tags, injuries, etc.): _____

Other comments: We were walking along the beach and came across turtle tracks leading up to the vegetation. It was approximately 3' in width. There was another set of tracks apparently going back into the water. We saw the tracks in the morning. Since this area is relatively remote, we often see turtles in the water. This incident occurred during

JANUARY of THIS YEAR,

Please return to
Institute of
Zoology, III



SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

Thank you for your cooperation

Observation made by James Koobe, MD
Richard Langer, MD Date 4-27-84 Time _____

Address & Tel. No. (optional) _____
 Location (Indicate on chart) Woomoni (Ranch)

Observation made from: X shore;
 _____ boat; or while _____ skin
 _____ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length) _____

Turtle seen on: _____ surface; or at depth
 of approx. _____ ft.

Distinguishing characteristics (species
 I.D. if known, long tail, shell color,
 tags, injuries, etc.): _____

Other comments: We were walking along the beach and came

across turtle tracks leading up to the vegetation. It was

approximately 3' in width. There was another set of tracks in

apparently going back into the water. We saw the tracks in
the morning. Since this area is relatively remote, we often
see turtles in the water. This incident occurred during
SAUNNRY of THIS YEAR.



ANY DIGGING APPARENT?

I talked to both these doctors and they seemed confident that it was indeed a turtle moving up and down the beach. I have yet to visit this beach as it requires obtaining permission and a pass from Molokai Ranch. When you come over, we can do it together. For your 'info...I probably will be on Maui from the 21st to the 25th of this month.

Bill *Bill*



Please return
 Institute of
 Zoology, HI 9

5-2-84
 George,

"HALAWA"

PICKED UP FROM BEACH 11/21/84

TURNED OVER TO DAR 11/28/84

11/28/84 3.8 cm x 13.0 g

1/13/85 5.6 cm (L)

5.0 cm (W)

26.0 g (WE)

4/2/85 9.4 cm (L)

8.8 cm (W)

96.5 g (weight)

growth rates: .90 cm/month (LEW)

.80 cm/month (WIR)

13.3 g/month (weight)

6-3

George,

Sorry if missed you! Turtle's name is "Halawa".

Pertinent data attached. I'd love to see him at Sea Life Park when next in town (w/out jay-ing of course)... just the pup tank... not interested in tourist shows. Can you make arrangements for me?? Thanks.

Address: Dr. Richard Langer
P.O. Box 789
Kaunakakai, Molokai, Hawaii
96748

I'm got 39 tags left. You left me 63
on prior trip 4/26/85.

Aloha,
Pue

2-28-83 ~~MONDAY~~ Called Carr from the campus
 HIMB office. 904-392-1250

INFO BASED ON TELEPHONE
 TALK WITH WALTER RITTE

Pelekunu Valley - People living
 there used to "chub" turtles;
 but not the ones with
 the white spot - - they were
 "aimakua". Turtles were
 more abundant when the
 "wind came from Maui" (Hawaiian
 name for this).

While Walter lived in there,
 he didn't see many turtles -
 and no signs of nesting.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>#ARTICLES</u>	<u>TALS</u>	<u>SIZES</u>
2-17-84	21	—	—	—
2-18	"	—	—	—
2-23	"	4 (4T)	—	2M, 2S
2-24	25	2 (2T)	—	2S
3-9	7	—	—	—
3-10	"	—	—	—
3-14	12	1	—	1S
3-23	7	1	—	1M
3-24	"	1	①	1M
3-29	7	—	—	—
3-30	30K4	—	—	—
4-3	B	2 (Saw)	—	2M
4-4	"	4 (4T)	—	4S
4-6	A	—	—	—
4-12	22	1	①	1M
4-13	"	3 (2T)	①	1S, 1M, 1L
4-14	"	5 (3T)	② (FROM DAY BEFORE)	1S, 2M, 2L
4-24	7	2	—	1S, 1M
4-25	"	3 (2T)	①	2S, 1M
4-26	8	3 (3T)	—	2S, 1M
5-5	B	10 (10T)	—	6S, 2M, 2L
5-8	"	—	—	—
5-9	"	2 (2T)	—	1S, 1L
5-10	7	4 (4T)	—	3S, 1L
5-11	"	5 (1T)	—	1S
5-15	7ae8	—	—	—
5-16	8	10	①	4S, 4M, 2L
5-17	"	—	—	—
5-18	11	—	—	—
5-29	32	—	—	—
5-30	23	3	—	1S, 2M
5-31	"	—	—	—

	DATE	LOCATION	# TURTLES	TAGS	SIZES	
	6-1	23	-	-	-	
	6-5	21	-	-	-	
	6-6	"	-	-	-	
USING SMALL PEN	12-5	8	-	-	-	
	12-6	23	-	-	-	
	12-7	21	-	-	-	
	12-13	11	-	-	-	
	12-14	"	-	-	-	
	1-19-85	10	-	-	-	
	2-7	A	-	-	-	
	2-14	11	-	-	-	
	(BACK TO FULL SIZE PEN)					
		4-2	10	-	-	-
	4-3	9	5 (5T)	-	5S	
	4-11	6	12 (12T)	-	ASSORTED (SORRY - DIDN'T SEE ALL THESE)	
	4-19	7	1	-	1S	
	4-20	"	-	-	-	
	4-23	6	8 (8T)	-	-	
	4-24	40RS	23 (23T)	-	YOU HAVE THESE - I LOST THEM	
	4-25	"	16 (16T)	-		
	4-26	7	3 (3T)	-		
	4-30	9	1 (1T)	-	1S	
	5-7	8	5 (5T)	-	3S, 2M	
	5-8	7	1 (1T)	-	1S	
	5-9	5	3 (3T)	-	1S, 2M	
	5-17	21	-	-	-	

Dear George -

Somewhere in the last month
or so I know we had at least
1 recovery but I didn't record it.
Sorry I've been getting a little
lax - I'll try to do better!!

Diene

6-13-85

Hi!

Guess who forgot to mail this?

I sent in the invoice for \$320. -

Eddie will be working on a County
job next week 6-17 thru 6-21 and
possibly the following week also

So maybe after that we can set
something up - or is that too late
already? Was July 1st the deadline?
Let me know ok?

Thanks + God Bless -
Diene

Sea Turtles Killed: Patrols Increased

If you know where to go you can find a lot of sea turtles on Molokai. They are called "Honu" in Hawaiian and are on the endangered species list, and fully protected by law. Federal officials fear the continued illegal killing of sea turtles is on the increase. They are increasing their patrols and asking the public's help in protecting the endangered turtles.

Gene Witham, senior agent for the Nat. Fishery Services, said the killings are cause for alarm, since known incidents of poaching are believed to be only 2 or 3 percent of all incidents that occur. Turtle populations are not healthy enough to allow any kind of killing even for home consumption as used to be allowed by permit. Molokai is just lucky to have less pressure from poachers and therefore an appearance of plenty turtles. It takes 8-12 years to reach maturity.

Fines for turtle-poaching range up to \$20,000, and seizure of the violator's equipment(boats, engines, trailers, etc).

The Molokai News

George Peabody.....Publisher/Editor
Star Rt. Box 179 Kkai, HI 96748

Marion Lunsford.....Co-editor/Reporter
Rick Lazor.....Religion Editor
P.O.Box 1016 Kkai, HI 96748

Contributors

J. E. Craft, Zachary Helm, Pastor Paul Lee, Kenneth Nip, Marie Yamashita, Ann Fontes, Alton Arakaki, Marlon Jones, Romayne Karl, Billy Kalipi, Ochie Bush.

August 31, 1985

George,

Enclosed is last month's tagging data. Only 7 for the month of August. 2 with Hocado and 5 with Mederios.

Here's the address as requested:

✓ Fred Bicoy
Star Route 167
Kaunakakai, Molokai, HI. 96748

(Did you catch Fred's brother, Bernaldo, on TV re election contribution discrepancies?)

✓ Nathaniel Burrows
P.O. Box 396
Kaunakakai, Molokai, HI. 96748

I've also enclosed a copy of an article from the Marshall Islands Journal which mentioned the abundance of turtles at Bikini Atoll. George, it would be very easy to get on their next planned trip to Bikini later this year. Ralph Waltz and I are very close friends and I'm sure he would make the arrangements to accomodate us. Want to go?

Also enclosed is a copy of the Molokai News with something about turtles.

For your info, I'm already on the SPC mailing list but thanks for the article re mangroves. Also, I pick up the Advertiser almost every morning but if you run across articles in the Star Bullentin you think I'd be interested in, I'd appreciate getting them. Thanks.

All for now.

Bue

1. PAGE NUMBER 1 OF 1	2. RECEIVING OFFICE NO. 9246	3. QUOTATION, REF. OR CONTRACT NO. OM	4. ORDER DATE 5/7/85	5. SOURCE 2	6. ORDER NUMBER 40-JJNF-5-370	7. SUB. <i>Bill</i>
---------------------------------	--	---	--------------------------------	-----------------------	---	------------------------

CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Purchase Order (See Reverse) <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery Order (See Block 3)	8. TO: (Seller) Edward Medeiros P.O. Box 1216 Kaunakakai, Molokai, HI 96748	9. SHIP TO: (Consignee and Destination) National Marine Fisheries Service P.O. Box 3830 Honolulu, Hawaii 96812
10. 1099 <input type="checkbox"/> TAX	11. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN)	

12. LINE ITEM	13. ACTION CODE	14. DESCRIPTION	15. BUDGET OBJECT	16. ACC LINE	17. QUANTITY	18. UNIT ISSUE	19. UNIT PRICE	20. AMOUNT
01		Provide time and space on board fishing vessel for NMFS representative to tag sea turtles captured incidentally during normal fishing operations. estimated requirement: 50 turtles per month for a period of three (3) months.	2517	01	150	ea	10.00	1,500.00

1. FOB POINT	22. DISCOUNT TERMS net 30	23. PROMPT PAYMENT 0	24. Sub-Total 1,500.00
5. TIME FOR DELIVERY Aug. 1985	26. SHIP VIA	27. ESTIMATED FREIGHT 0	28. TOTAL 1,500.00
29. ACC LINE	30. BUREAU CODE	31. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION	32. DISTRIBUTION

1	14	5	FSR200 8K1811E1					
---	----	---	-----------------	--	--	--	--	--

ISSUING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS NMFS 2570 Dole Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96822	ORDERED BY (Name and Title) Richard S. Shomura Lab. Director
	PHONE (Area Code and Number) (808) 943-1221
	CONTRACTING/ORDERING OFFICER SIGNATURE

1. PAGE NUMBER 1 OF 1	2. RECEIVING OFFICE NO. 9246	3. QUOTATION, REF. OR CONTRACT NO. OM	4. ORDER DATE 5/7/85	5. SOURCE 2	6. ORDER NUMBER 40-JJMF-5-370	7. SUB. <i>Bill</i>
--	--	---	--------------------------------	-----------------------	---	------------------------

CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Purchase Order (See Reverse) <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery Order (See Block 3)	8. TO: (Seller) Edward Medeiros P.O. Box 1216 Kaunakakai, Molokai, HI 96748	9. SHIP TO: (Consignee and Destination) National Marine Fisheries Service P.O. Box 3830 Honolulu, Hawaii 96812
0. 1099 <input type="checkbox"/> TAX	11. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN)	

12. LINE ITEM	13. ACTION CODE	14. DESCRIPTION	15. BUDGET OBJECT	16. ACC LINE	17. QUANTITY	18. UNIT ISSUE	19. UNIT PRICE	20. AMOUNT
01		<p>Provide time and space on board fishing vessel for NMFS representative to tag sea turtles captured incidentally during normal fishing operations.</p> <p>estimated requirement: 50 turtles per month for a period of three (3) months.</p>	2517	01	150	ea	10.00	1,500.00

1. FOB POINT	22. DISCOUNT TERMS net 30	23. PROMPT PAYMENT 0	24. Sub-Total 1,500.00
5. TIME FOR DELIVERY Aug. 1985	26. SHIP VIA	27. ESTIMATED FREIGHT 0	28. TOTAL 1,500.00
29. ACC LINE	30. BUREAU CODE	31. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION	32. DISTRIBUTION

01	14	5	FSR200 8K1011E1					
----	----	---	-----------------	--	--	--	--	--

ISSUING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS NMFS 2570 Dole Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96822	ORDERED BY (Name and Title) Richard S. Showers Lab. Director
	PHONE (Area Code and Number) (808) 943-1221
	CONTRACTING/ORDERING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

stone platform that was part of Malama's foundation. It can be seen on the shoreline to the right of Kaunakakai wharf.

This foundation is also the former site of Kala-akamamohou Church in Kalaupapa. Originally located at the site of the present police station in 1866, the church was later moved to Malama. In 1924 it was relocated again to Kalaupapa and the word *hau*, "new," was added to the name Kala-akamamohou.

The shoreline to either side of Kaunakakai Wharf is a narrow detrital sand beach. A very shallow and rocky mudflat extends almost the entire distance from the beach to the edge of the offshore reef. The water is usually murky and is unsuitable to most swimmers except young children. A more popular swimming area is the deeper waters off the boat ramp. Occasionally the waves on the right side of the entrance channel are good enough for surfing.

(2)

Kiowa Park

Kiowa Park, a beach park located on Maunaloa Highway between Kaunakakai and Kalaupapa, is owned and managed by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. Kiowa is a variant spelling of *kiowa*, the Hawaiian name for the bottle-tipped cuckoo, a large brown migratory shorebird. The May 9, 1863, edition of the Hawaiian newspaper *Ka Nānākae Kū'ōwō'ū* described the *kiowa* this way:

This bird is about the size of a wild pigeon with a pointed head, a straight back, dark feathers, and long legs. When he flies, his legs swiftly point back and whip up under his tail. He is an expert large fisher and his fish is very delicious. This bird was named because of his cry which is like calling out *kiowa*. There is no other bird-cry like it.

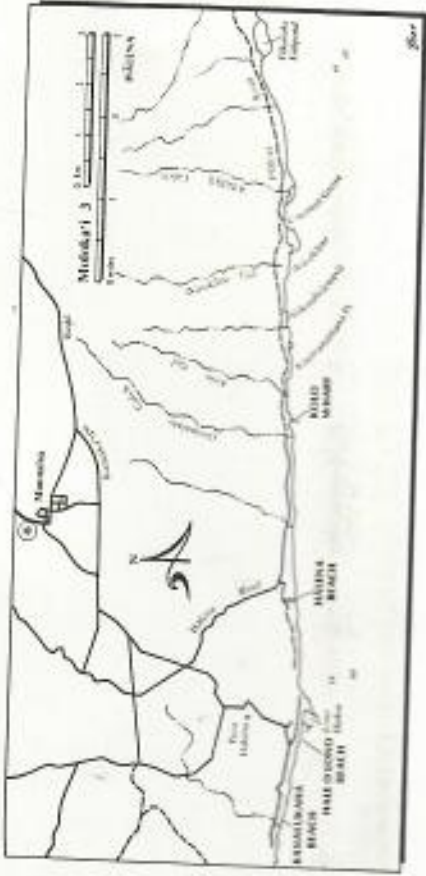
Once commonly seen on the main Hawaiian islands, the *kiowa* is now only an occasional visitor, preferring the uninhabited islands in the northwest part of the island chain during the winter months. A variety of other shoreline birds can be seen in the park area, however, including the *ōwō'ō*, the black-crowned night heron.

Kiowa Park is located in a famous coconut grove known as *Kapua'ua* or *Kamehameha Coconut Grove*.



KIOWA BEACH PARK. The large coconut grove that covers most of Kiowa Beach Park is said by some authorities to have been planted by High Chief Kapua'ua, who later became King Kamehameha V. The shoreline of the park has been severely eroded by the ocean as can be seen by the toppling coconut trees at the water's edge. Several freshwater springs that were once in the park itself are now located in the ocean offshore.

It was named in honor of the high chief Kapua'ua. One source says that he was given this name by a chief of Mōloka'i because he was a statuesque young man with a noble walk. *Kapua'ua* means "the young 'ua," and the 'ua or frigate bird is a poetic symbol for a hand-



some person. *Kapua'ua* is also alternately spelled *Kapua'ua*, which means "the mysterious taboo." In 1863 *Kapua'ua* became King Kamehameha V. Traditional stories say that the king himself planted the trees in the grove. Another source says the planting was done by Rudolph W. Meyer, King Kamehameha V's agent and ranch manager on Mōloka'i.

The beach fronting Kiowa Park is a narrow strip of detrital sand. To the left of the pavilion in the park and just offshore from the beach are several springs that can be seen bubbling up at low tide. During the 1920s these springs were located at the edge of the park, but since that time the shoreline has eroded and they are now in the ocean. Beyond the beach the ocean bottom is very shallow, rocky, and muddy—a poor swimming area. Facilities in the park include picnic tables, barbecue grills, restrooms, and a pavilion. *Kalaupapa* via Hail, a meeting hall for the Hawaiian Home Lands residents, is located to the left of the park. Visitors to this area should be alert to the danger of falling coconuts in the extensive coconut grove surrounding the park. Warning signs are posted in several places. Kiowa Park has occasionally also been called *Kaunakakai Beach Park*.

(3)

Kolo Wharf

The shoreline from Kaunakakai to Kolo Wharf consists primarily of dense growths of mangrove growing over the tidal mudflats and brown detrital sand beaches. Ironically, the mangrove was introduced in an attempt to mitigate the impact of soil runoff, but instead of deterring siltation, the plant has often aggravated conditions by creating extensive mudflats. This unfortunate situation has occurred particularly in the numerous Hawaiian fishponds that line Mōloka'i's southern shoreline from Hānau Wai to Kolo Wharf. The new mudflats add to the original land and impede the flow from the ponds' brackish water sources.

In 1923 Libby, McNeill and Libby leased some land from Mōloka'i Ranch, Ltd., at Maunaloa and began growing pineapple. The road that now connects Kaunakakai and Maunaloa was then in very poor condition—an impractical route for transporting pineapple from Maunaloa and supplies into the area. Libby then established a cable landing at Pu'u Kalaika at the right end of Pāpohaku Beach. All of the materials used to construct

the first camp at Maunaloa were landed there. The Pe'u Kalaka landing proved unsuitable, however. The shoreline offered no protection from the open ocean and the heavy surf that rolls in during summer and winter months alike. Several years later Kaunamanama on the southern side of the island was selected as an alternate site. A channel was dredged through the reef and a wooden wharf constructed to facilitate the tug and barge operations. The wharf was named Kolo for a nearby gulch because Libby felt Kolo would be easier to pronounce than Kaunamanama.

Kolo Wharf was the major pineapple shipping point on Moloka'i until the early 1950s. At that time operations were relocated to Kaunakakai Wharf, and the pineapple was barged from Kaunakakai to the Honolulu cannery. In August 1953 half of the abandoned Kolo Wharf and a large heavy duty crane were destroyed by fire. The crane had been used for loading fruit on the barges and was scheduled for transfer to the Kaunakakai Wharf. Today Kolo Wharf is in ruins and is used only by shoreline fishermen.

The shoreline from Kaunakakai to Kolo Wharf is made up primarily of mudflats overgrown with vegetation. Neering Kolo Wharf, the mudflats give way to short and narrow decidual sand beaches overhung by Avicennia trees. Located along this reach is Coconut Grove, a fairly wide dark decidual sand beach in Waikāne. It is marked by a small stand of coconut trees and is easily accessible from the road. Coconut Grove also marks the first meeting of the mountains and the seashore along the Pāhāu Road. The offshore bottom is murky, rocky, and shallow.

Beginning at the remnants of Kolo Wharf, the beach improves steadily. The soil-runoff deposits that mar the shoreline and ashore waters to the left of the wharf are almost entirely absent to the right. The white sand beach that begins here runs past Halea to Hale o Lono. The low sand dunes to the rear of the beach are covered with Kawae trees. The offshore bottom is shallow and rocky. The beach is frequented primarily by fishermen and can be reached by following Pāhāu Road, which is marked by a public right-of-way sign where it meets the Maunaloa Highway. Kolo Wharf marks the end of the section of Pāhāu Road which crosses Moloka'i Ranch land that is always open to the public. From Kolo to Halea,

Pāhāu Road is semipublic. If the gate is open, the public may drive through, but if it is locked, the ranch is running cattle in the area and a permit and a key must be obtained to proceed. The gate to proceed beyond Halea is always locked.

(4)

Halea Beach

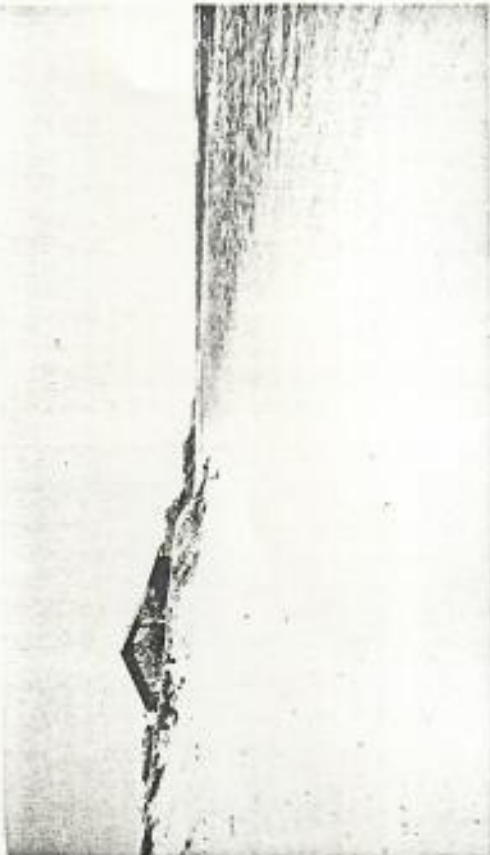
Halea is probably best known as the site of Camp Halea, a cluster of small cabins and related buildings. George P. Cooke, the first president of Moloka'i Ranch, and an enthusiastic scouter, supervised the building of these facilities. Moloka'i Ranch regulates their use by the public. Halea, which means "yellow hill," is the site of a particular type of beach rock that is good to cream-colored. This rock splits easily into thin slabs and was formerly a popular paving material for patios and foot paths. It can also be found in several places on Shiprock Beach on Lanai, but is much more abundant at Halea.

Except for the camp at Halea, this entire shoreline area is undeveloped. The backshore is made up of low and wide sand dunes covered with *Scaevola* trees. The white sand beach is fringed by beach rock at the water's edge for most of its length. A fair swimming area for children can be found *makai* of the camp, but otherwise the beach rock onshore and the rocky offshore bottom make the beach attractive primarily to fishermen. Halea is the end of the section of Pāhāu Road that is accessible to the public. The road is always open up to Kolo Wharf, but from Kolo to Halea the road is semipublic. If the gate is open, one may drive through, but if it is locked, Moloka'i Ranch is running cattle in the area and a permit and a key must be obtained to proceed. The gate to proceed beyond Halea is always locked.

(5)

Hale o Lono Beach

Hale o Lono means "house of the god Lono." The name is found on all the major Hawaiian islands, usually at ancient *Avicennia* sites for the worship of Lono. Hale o Lono on Moloka'i, once the location of a large fishing village, is now the site of Hale o Lono Barge Harbor. The harbor was built to provide a storage area and shipping point on the west end of Moloka'i for sand and ch-



MAUNA WAHA. The only evidence of habitation at Halea is the former Roy Scout camp that was built on the beach under the direction of George P. Cooke, the first president of Moloka'i Ranch, Ltd. The structure situated just above the beach is the old dining room assembly hall. Swimming is safe in the shallows just offshore from the buildings.

des. Construction of the harbor and the shoreline facilities at the base of the Hale o Lono sea cliffs was begun in 1959 by the Honolulu Construction and Draying Company, Ltd. at their own expense, and completed several years later. The complex includes an entrance channel, two breakwaters, a harbor basin, assorted loading equipment, several operations sheds, and a large open lot created from the dredged coral fill. The harbor has had some problems since its completion. During heavy summer and winter surf, the access channel is hazardous for tug and barge traffic, and the harbor itself is subject to heavy internal surges. Major losses so far have included two \$100,000 barges.

Hale o Lono Barge Harbor, usually called simply Lono or Lono Harbor, is open to public use for small boats as prescribed by law and will revert to state own-

ers. Construction of the harbor and the shoreline facilities at the base of the Hale o Lono sea cliffs was begun in 1959 by the Honolulu Construction and Draying Company, Ltd. at their own expense, and completed several years later. The complex includes an entrance channel, two breakwaters, a harbor basin, assorted loading equipment, several operations sheds, and a large open lot created from the dredged coral fill. The harbor has had some problems since its completion. During heavy summer and winter surf, the access channel is hazardous for tug and barge traffic, and the harbor itself is subject to heavy internal surges. Major losses so far have included two \$100,000 barges.

Hale o Lono Barge Harbor, usually called simply Lono or Lono Harbor, is open to public use for small boats as prescribed by law and will revert to state ownership upon expiration of a forty-year lease. During the life of the lease certain designated facilities are for the exclusive use of H. C. & D., Ltd., now Ameron H. C. & D., Ltd.

To the right of the harbor is Hale o Lono Beach, a long, narrow white sand beach that ends at a rocky point. Hale o Lono Beach is probably best known as the starting point of the annual Moloka'i to O'ahu canoe race. The race originally started at Kawakia Beach in 1952 but was relocated to Hale o Lono Beach in 1963 because of more favorable winter water conditions and because it offered a more suitable location from a logistical standpoint. With large numbers of canoe clubs participating in the race, the small beach area, the lack of fresh water, and the lack of cooking and sanitation facilities had proved a major problem at remote Kawakia.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southwest Fisheries Center
Honolulu Laboratory
P. O. Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

September 17, 1985

Green turtle blood and fat samples sent frozen to Dr. Sylvia Braddon Galloway, on September 17, 1985.

Sample ID	Date 1985	Straight carapace length, (cm)	Weight (kg)	Origin (foraging pasture)
<u>Blood</u>				
7815	7/17	66.3	--	Palaau, Molokai
8547	7/17	53.6	--	Palaau, Molokai
7833	7/18	63.4	--	Palaau, Molokai
7893 (2 tubes)	7/18	51.9	--	Palaau, Molokai
7835	7/18	68.6	--	Palaau, Molokai
7921	7/18	71.3	--	Palaau, Molokai
7798	7/17	62.9	--	Palaau, Molokai
7837	7/18	71.8	--	Palaau, Molokai
4170 (2 tubes)	9/09	71.8	52.4	Johnston Atoll
4153 (2 tubes)	9/08	73.9	58.2	Johnston Atoll
4161 (2 tubes)	9/09	61.9	37.8	Johnston Atoll
7437	9/02	50.4	18.0	Johnston Atoll
<u>Fat</u>				
Kahala (2 vials)	3/11	82.5	--	Kahala, Oahu
Kawela (2 vials)	3/29	55.1	--	Kawela, Oahu
Kahaluu (2 vials)	6/28	58.9	--	Kahaluu, Oahu

+ pectoral muscle from 6/28 kahaluu

Nineteen (19) Hawaiian green turtle blood samples sent frozen
to Dr. Sylvia Braddon Galloway on August 5, 1985.

Sample ID		Date 1985	Straight carapace length (cm)	Origin (foraging pasture)
Vial No.	Tag No.			
(1)	8521	7/16	39.7	Palaau, Molokai
(2)	8519	7/16	49.0	
(3)	8523	7/16	44.3	
(4)	8525	7/16	44.7	
(5)	8527	7/16	44.8	
(6)	8529	7/16	46.5	
(7)	8531	7/16	58.7	
(9)	8537	7/16	54.7	
--	8493	6/28	40.8	
--	8502	6/28	67.7	
(3)	8499	6/28	60.9	Kawela Bay, Oahu
(4)	8497	6/28	47.6	
(5)	8495	6/28	44.9	
--	8513	7/2	52.9	
--	8511	7/2	50.2	
--	8761	7/2	64.5	Kawela Bay, Oahu
--	8778	7/2	54.6	
--	8506	7/2	67.0	
--	8508	7/2	43.4	

August 5, 1985

F/SVC2:GHB

Dr. Sylvia Braddon Galloway
Research Chemist
Charleston Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries Service
P. O. Box 12607
Charleston, SC 29412-0607

Dear Sylvia,

Enclosed are 19 frozen whole blood samples I have collected for your analysis from free-ranging Hawaiian green turtles. The identification numbers, size of the turtles, and sampling locations are listed on the attached sheet. Eleven of the samples were collected from foraging turtles live-captured at Kawela Bay here on Oahu, and eight samples originated from foraging turtles captured at Palasu on the Island of Molokai. I have 15 more samples in the freezer from the latter location which I am holding to send in a few weeks, along with the muscle and fat samples we previously discussed.

Using the enclosed franked mailing label, please return the plastic shipping container and other packing materials at your earliest convenience. I will telephone you in a few days to verify that you received the parcel, and that the dry ice used was sufficient to keep the blood frozen.

We look forward to hearing the results of your analysis. Best regards, and thank you for your great interest in this cooperative project.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Zoologist

GHB:vi

bc: Balazs
HL

"HIDDEN TREASURES"

Please join us for
The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii's
annual meeting and reception

Thursday, June 18, 1987
4:45 - 7:00 p.m.
Richards Street YWCA



Parking available on Richards
Street, in the municipal lot,
on the Iolani Palace grounds,
and after 5:30 p.m. on King
Street.

Members are also welcome to
attend the 4:00 p.m. Board
meeting preceding the annual
meeting.

P.S. Be sure to watch the KHON (channel 2) show "Treasures" featuring Mo'omomi Beach on May 25, at 7 p.m. (Repeats May 31 at 12 noon.)

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY OF HAWAII
1987 ANNUAL MEETING

Room 130, Richards Street YWCA

AGENDA

4:45 p.m.

Introduction and election of new Board members. The following individuals have been nominated for a full term beginning July 1987 and ending June 1990.

Peter D. Baldwin

President, Baldwin Pacific Corporation

Catherine Shen

Publisher, Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Current members standing for re-election for another full term ending June, 1990 are:

William E. Aull; Kenneth F. Brown; Zadoc W. Brown, Jr.;
Samuel A. Cooke; Jane B. Dunaway; Frank J. Manaut;
and Jean E. Rolles.

4:55 p.m.

Report to Members:

Summary of FY 1987 accomplishments.
Preview of coming attractions.

5:00 p.m.

Annual Volunteer Awards Presentation.

5:05 p.m.

National Geographic photographer Rikke Cooke's award-winning slide presentation: "Mo'omomi".

5:30 p.m.

Let the party begin!



SHOWCASE FOR NATURE—The windswept Mo'omomi dunes of Molokai are the last remaining refuge in Hawaii for rare species of coastal vegetation.

MOLOKAI: Group is trying to save dunes site

Continued

raise \$10 million here and on the mainland to manage and protect Pelekunu, Mo'omomi and other imperiled island ecosystems, Taketa said.

"We're more than halfway toward the goal. People are coming through wonderfully," he said. "They not only recognize that what we're trying to do is important, but that it's very urgent."

The Mo'omomi dunes on Molokai's northwest coast appear barren but have more rare coastal plants than any other Hawaii site.

The dry conditions caused the sand to petrify or turn to stone. Ocean waves cutting into them have exposed evidence of occupation by ancient Hawaiians, with layers of ophi shells and crab claws in the volcanic clay.

EXPOSED AREAS also have

revealed fossils of extinct Hawaiian birds and shells of land snails. The dunes once had 40 species of native birds, including a giant cousin of the nene. All are extinct.

The coastlines of the Hawaiian Islands perhaps have seen more change than any other biological zone in the entire chain, biologist Samuel Gon III, ecologist for the Hawaii Heritage Program, wrote in the Nature Conservancy News.

"No wonder so many people regard saving Mo'omomi as a rare opportunity to preserve a living portion of the past for the future," he said.

The Hawaiian green sea turtles attempting to recolonize here are a hopeful sign that the coastal dunes can endure, even recover, if we acknowledge their significance with action.

Taketa said the Conservancy plans to manage the "very

fragile ecosystem" as a natural area, dealing with four-wheel track vehicles, exotic plants and other elements that are threatening or destructive to the area.

"What really excites us about Mo'omomi is the relative ease with which people will be able to go and see the place," he said. "It gives us a chance to do things . . . that we haven't been able to do before."

ONE IDEA is to have self-guided nature tours, he said. "We hope people will be able to see what the coastline in Hawaii looked like before hotels and a lot of development occurred."

"With Pelekunu and Mo'omomi, we will have a sizable presence on Molokai and we're going to get people involved with what we're doing," Taketa said. The Conservancy wants

to make the dunes a "real treasured part" of the Molokai community, he said.

Taketa said the organization is working to identify other areas for the "Islands of Life" campaign. It wants to establish preserves on each major island to represent their natural heritage and open natural areas to the people who live on the islands, he said.

He said it's hoped many people will participate in the effort to purchase Mo'omomi for preservation.

"The responsibility for assuring a legacy of natural lands and wildlife for future generations in Hawaii belongs to all of us," he said.

People may call 537-4908 for further information or send contributions to The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii, 1118 Smith St., Suite 203, Honolulu, HI, 96817.



ANCIENT TREASURES—Evidence of ancient Hawaiian settlers and extinct creatures is embedded in petrified sands of Mo'omomi on Molokai's northwest coast.

Group tries to save Molokai dunes site

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

Buried in the dunes of Mo'omomi on Molokai are treasures of an ancient era of Hawaiian settlers, plant and bird life.

This is the only major coastal ecosystem remaining in Hawaii and the Nature Conservancy wants to protect it.

The organization is asking the public's help to purchase the 400-acre dunes site from Molokai Ranch for \$1,775,000.

The Kresge Foundation, based in Troy, Mich., has offered \$300,000 if the people of Hawaii contribute the rest, said Kelvin Taketa, executive director of the Nature Conservancy of Hawaii.

He said corporations, foundations and individuals have

pledged about \$600,000 toward the goal and it's hoped the remainder will be raised by the end of the year.

The Conservancy has given top priority in its national program to Hawaii, which has more endangered species of plants and animals than any other place.

THE NATIONAL organization obtained two \$1 million grants to launch an "Islands of Life" campaign last December. It plans to designate eight natural areas in Hawaii for preservation, including the Mo'omomi Dunes.

The first major acquisition in the campaign was Pelekunu Valley, also on Molokai.

The Conservancy is trying to

See MOLOKAI, Page A-4

Conservancy seeking funds to set up preserve at Mo'omomi dunes

MO'OMOMI, Molokai — A 300-acre section of Mo'omomi on the northwest shore of Molokai can be set aside for a preserve if the Nature Conservancy can raise \$775,000 by the end of this year.

The conservancy has received a \$500,000 challenge grant from the Krege Foundation to assist in the purchase of the Mo'omomi sand dunes, Hawaii executive director Kelvin Taketa said recently.

The challenge is to raise \$775,000 more by the end of the year, he said.

With funds previously raised through the conservancy's "Islands of Life" campaign, the conservancy will put together \$2 million to purchase the property from Molokai Ranch and set up an endowment fund to provide for managing the preserve.

Mo'omomi is one of eight important natural areas in Hawaii that have been designated for preservation by the conservancy. The windswept sand dunes contain remains of an estimated 40 species of native birds that are now extinct, including a giant cousin of the nene goose that is Hawaii's state bird.

The beach serves as a nesting area for the endangered green sea turtle and attracts a number of sea birds, including the rare

Laysan albatross. Five endangered plants can be found in the sand dunes, including the 'ohai (*Scaevola molokaiensis*), a crawling plant of the bean family with attractive dark-red flowers.

Mo'omomi would be the second conservancy preserve on Molokai if the funds for the purchase can be raised. The conservancy previously acquired the 2,774-acre Kamakou Preserve on the ridges overlooking Pelekunu Valley and is seeking funds to add 5,800 acres within Pelekunu to preserve an entire Hawaiian ahupua'a — a section of land running from the mountain to sea. The land was also acquired from Molokai Ranch for about \$2 million.

The preserves on Molokai will be managed by a tiny staff, preserve manager Ed Misaki and an assistant, Earl Pan. The conservancy depends heavily on volunteers to assist in programs such as fencing and trail clearing.

For both preserves, there will be programs for public hikes, while also protecting the areas from introduced animals that may damage the native plants and animals. Donations can be sent to the conservancy at 1116 Smith St., Suite 201, Honolulu, 96817.