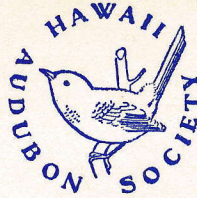


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CARDI (A Kentucky Cardinal) By Eleanor Westendorf

A crest, a bundle of feathers, two sticks for legs...that was Cardi on Good Friday, March 30, 1956. We do not know how old he was when he was rescued from the crushing hands of a young neighborhood boy. Unfortunately, or fortunately, he had been discovered in his nest in a low cedar tree by a group of children. The events that followed taught Cardi to live with humans and to be unafraid. No other bird, wild or tame, had the advice of so many specialists. The following were consulted at various times to insure his health, happiness, and emotional stamina: an ex-Audubon president, an authority on Island birds, veterinarian, bird doctor, two circuit court judges, psychiatrist, professional nurse, teachers, and many laymen of the bird lovers category. He was photographed by many camera fiends.

Mr. George Munro was first to be consulted on whether Cardi should be caged or turned out into the world. Upon his advice Cardi was put in a cage and left on an open Deck near a big kukui tree with the promise that he would have his freedom as soon as it was felt all danger from animals, humans, and lack of food was eliminated. The branches of the kukui tree and a feeding tray (called the Tea House of the August Moon) lured many feathered friends to keep him company and the surf of Waikiki was his music.

As soon as the cage was in position the father bird was fluttering around it and carefully taking notes on the surroundings and the humans nearby. Soon deciding that no danger lurked he began to feed the little one through the bars of the cage. To make it easy for him a small bamboo carrying cage was placed alongside Cardi's which placed papa on a comfortable level with the baby. We called the father FLASH because he was such a brilliant red and came and went like a flash. Humans could take a lesson from him on his tireless devotion, pride, caution, faithfulness, and continual watchfulness. Every change of furniture Flash would scrutinize before he felt confident that Cardi was in no danger. Flash's curiosity got the better of him on Easter morning and he risked everything to fly on the breakfast table to examine the center piece of green cellophane grass, colored Easter eggs, and yellow cotton chickens. He shook his head in astonishment over the cotton chicks.

Sunflower seeds, millet, and water were placed conveniently near the cage to save Flash's energy. Cardi's feeding started on the dot at 6:00 a.m. and Flash fed him laboriously every fifteen minutes until 7:00 p.m. until the tenth day when his visits became longer spaced. On the second day of Cardi's captivity we noted that in five hours two small lizards, 1 spider, body of a large green grasshopper, 2 lizard tails, and small insects that we could not see plainly enough to identify were brought to him. Besides the meat dishes Cardi got well cracked sunflower seeds from his parent. Oddly enough the meat was never dropped into his mouth. Papa bird seemed to start at one end of the morsel and worked along to the opposite end which was in the baby's mouth. We decided that the body juices of the lizards and insects were the only part being administered, thereafter known as the Cardinal's bouillon.

Cardi always knew when papa was near although no one else could see him. Cardi never failed to put up a clatter and would vibrate his whole body like a tight violin string that had just been picked. That was his characteristic behavior all during his feeding as well. At times Flash didn't feed the coaxing little one, but sat near him to console him and no doubt taught him the Cardinal alphabet and lullabies.

Although Flash seemed to be feeding him constantly, we thought his small bill couldn't carry enough for the seemingly always hungry bottomless Cardi so we supplemented the feedings. The supplementary feedings consisted of Pablum, milk, hard boiled eggs, cod liver oil, wheat germ oil, finely chopped sunflower seeds, and raw meat. (The hard boiled eggs and raw meat were put through a garlic press and mixed with the Pablum and milk.) For the first five days his beak had to be pried open and food placed in his mouth on the end of a toothpick. It was a happy day for his nurse when he became his own self-starter, opened his mouth and yelled for his feeding.

Lani, the house dog, went through a strenuous period of training. Being Cocker and Collie she has the hunting instinct firmly rooted in her little dog brain. During Cardi's supplementary feedings Lani looked on with great interest and a set gaze equal to that of an hypnotist. At first, she couldn't help licking her chops and drooling a little. She always took up her position as close to Cardi as was permitted for safety. After nine days her interest began to wane and eventually Cardi could fly on her without danger. At no time did the baby show any fear of Lani nor did his father. Flash did his feeding with Lani lying on the floor against the table that supported the cage.

On the fourth day we noticed a small air bubble under the skin between his neck and wing joint. It was gently massaged and we thought it disappeared, but two hours later we noticed that he looked all blown up on one side of his body and seemed terribly deformed. Upon close examination it was discovered that an air bubble had developed involving one entire side of his body. It seemed that the skin would rupture at any moment. We tried to get help and advice by telephone, but being Sunday we were unsuccessful. There was no time to waste and we thought if the skin ruptured Cardi would be a denuded little bird and the result would be fatal. Common sense told us that he had to be deflated in the quickest and most painless way possible. A medium sized sewing needle was sterilized with alcohol and all the air bubbles were punctured. They deflated like any punctured balloon. We watched him carefully all day and whenever a bubble appeared it was deflated in the same manner. Next day our anxiety was eased when Dr. Pang and Dr. Cross said that our treatment had been correct. We learned that this condition is known as Tympany and is not uncommon among birds and young chicks. For the first two days this operation was performed 7-8 times per day. On the third day it was necessary to operate only once and that was the last time. During this time Cardi seemed to be in no pain, yelled lustily for food, and was very active. Flash watched the first operation with interest from the nearby kukui tree limb and after surgery was over he flew to the table and examined the surgical setup with great concern. He was satisfied with his first observations and thereafter he never bothered to look nor to inspect.

For the first two nights after 7:00 p.m. Cardi was wrapped in kleenex and tucked safely in on the bottom of his cage. Every two hours throughout the night he was checked to be sure that he wasn't cold nor hungry. There were times during those checks that Cardi would open his mouth wide and make a racket for food. When this occurred he was always fed Pablum with warm milk. When full he'd willingly go back to sleep. On the third night the weather changed abruptly and for two nights the air was very cold. We secured an odd woolen sock from Mr. Jared Smith and rolled the leg down fairly close to the toe. This provided a firm entrance and eliminated the chances of it collapsing and smothering Cardi. It was lined with kleenex for sanitary reasons. Cardi was picked up and placed in his sock-bed tail first. He seemed to love his warm bed, but insisted on crawling out to the point where he could rest his perky little head on the hard roll of the sock. In this position he was satisfied to go to sleep. His so-called crest was always raised as high as it would go and he really was a comical sight sitting

in the sock sleepily blinking his eyes. At this stage of his life his crest was like a miniature feather duster perched atop his head. His breast was covered with soft grey down and bareness prevailed under his wings, and a collar of skin showed whenever he stretched his neck. Feathers were his eyebrows. On the fourteenth night he abandoned his sock and preferred to sit on his perch like a grown up bird.

It was always a pull on our emotions to have to take Cardi to the Deck in his cage in the cold hours of 6:00 a.m. for his first feeding after being so warm all night. We feared that the sudden change of temperature would surely bring on a cold, but it never did. It seemed to brace him and he only puffed out his feathers a little more.

On the eighth day he began to be the problem child. Flash sometimes arrived and found him in the bottom of the cage. No amount of coaxing would bring him up the feeding level. Upon these occasions it was necessary to place Cardi on the perch physically while papa waited on the kukui branch, patiently holding the coveted morsel in his beak until he could pass it on to baby. At this time Cardi was trying to do a little flying in his cage and would jump straight up and down on his legs which gave him the appearance of a high stilts walker doing a j g. (His cage was a high canary cage.) He was doing a little exploring, too. He stuck his head out between the bars of his cage where the space was wide and then gave a leap upward to a point where the bars narrowed. As a result Cardi was seen struggling to release the vise about his neck. Had he not received help immediately we tremble to think of the result. To insure his future safety the four corners of the cage were wired solid.

Flash became unafraid of us and our friends. He continued his regular feedings regardless of the number of people on the Deck. One evening a party of 22 guests did not interrupt his schedule. Flash's friendliness developed gradually and cautiously. On the ninth day he was delighted with the watering of the patio under the kukui tree. He allowed the spray to be turned on him and he slid down the wet tree fern fronds, reminiscent of the children of early Hawaii sliding on their ti leaves. He was having so much fun that he over-played his hand and got so soaked that he barely managed to fly to a branch that he had picked out for the purpose of drying in the sun. He sat for a long time on the selected branch with his feathers puffed out allowing the sun's rays to soak into his skin and at the same time to dry his feathers. It was about this time that he decided to have more fun for himself while taking on the cares of parenthood. He would gallantly hop upon the small bamboo cage next to Cardi's and plunge his bill into baby's wide open mouth, drop the food, withdraw his bill, and jump down on the table which supported Cardi's cage. When his feet touched he made a complete circle on one foot in movements of a ballet dancer. Then he would hop back on the small bamboo cage and repeat the dance. He evidently loved this bit of exercise and show of grace for he did it often and for many days. This playful gentle Flash lost all his softness when other birds came to pick the sunflower seeds from the Tea House of the August Moon. He hissed and flew at them like one demented.

On the tenth day, a Sunday, we overslept fifteen minutes and missed Flash's first visit. Baby received Pablum with warm milk, and egg yolk at 6:15 a.m. to quiet him. Great anxiety reigned until Flash reappeared at 7:00 a.m. How could we continue the balanced diet without papa? Who would catch the lizards, spiders, and grasshoppers and squeeze the delectable bouillon into baby's mouth? Old Faithful once finding Cardi in his usual place, unharmed, continued his feeding throughout the day, but we thought less frequently. We had planned to give Cardi his freedom that day and give Flash complete charge of him. The council of three was not on agreement as to the wisdom of it. One argued that Flash would protect him, another argued that Cardi was too feeble and unafraid for the natural enemies...cats, dogs, rats, and unscrupulous humans. It was settled after a three block walk to Mr. Munro's home. Without hesitation when we asked him about the readiness he replied, "Not until he is able to fly and pick up seeds for himself." From that day on we spent many hours trying to teach Cardi the rudiments of picking up cracked sunflower and millet seeds for himself. We dropped the millet from the top of his cage and the noise attracted his attention. For several days

all he did was to run after them on the bottom of his cage and only made a game of it without ever trying to eat one. We picked up the cracked sunflower seeds and handed them to him with eyebrow tweezers. The bright tweezers attracted his fancy and he managed to peck at the end of it and often got a seed by mistake. His first realization of self feeding came when he found that by diving into the Pabulum mix on the end of the toothpick he could get a mouthful. Whenever some of the mixture fell on the Kleenex under his dish he'd cock his little head and raise his crest and make a grab at it; failing most of the time to get it.

To be continued

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Note: The above story was written from the daily records kept on Cardi's progress.

PUBLICATIONS ABOUT HAWAIIAN BIRDS

Suggested by E. H. Bryan, Jr.

The classification of birds found in the Hawaiian Islands is well known. A few contributions have been made to the knowledge of their habits, especially of game birds. This information is presented in a long list of books and articles, many of which are quite fragmentary and relatively unimportant. The writer has a card catalog of these, and a "Bibliography of Hawaiian Birds Since 1890" is given by Harvey I. Fisher in the Auk for January, 1947, (Vol. 64 (1): 78-97).

The question asked frequently, "What should I read to learn about Hawaiian birds?" The answer to that question depends in large part upon what you want to know about Hawaiian birds. Running through our card catalog, we have picked out about twenty of the more important contributions which have been printed and which are likely to be found in larger libraries. Most of these are out of print, and copies might be very difficult to acquire, but the list is given, in chronological order, for your information.

Dole, Sanford B., Birds of the Hawaiian Islands. Proceedings Boston Society of Natural History, XII: 294-309, Feb. 17, 1869. (Systematic list of 48 species, with an appended list of Hawaiian names of indigenous species. Gives scientific name, references to descriptions and notes, brief description, and distribution. Reprinted in Thrum's Hawaiian Annual for 1879: 41-58, 1878, and as a separate of 18 pages in 1879, the list now contains 53 species.)

Stejneger, Leonhard, Birds of Kauai, Hawaiian Archipelago, collected by Valdemar Knudsen, with description of new species. Proceedings, U.S. National Museum, 10: 75-102, 1887. (Notes on Kauai and earlier bird records, lists 19 species with descriptions, including new species.) Further contributions appeared in the Proceedings for 1888: 93- , and a third installment, Vol. XII: 377-386, 1890. (The three present an extensive pioneer contribution to the knowledge of the birds of Kauai.)

Wilson, Scott Barchard and A. H. Evans, Aves Hawaiienses: The Birds of the Sandwich Islands. London, Porter, 1890-1899 (8 parts), 257 pages, maps and colored plates. (This rare work, as does also the next listed, summarizes the previous knowledge concerning the indigenous Hawaiian birds and furnishes a splendid series of colored portraits of the species.)

Rothschild, Walter, The Avifauna of Laysan and the Neighboring Islands. London, Porter, 1893-1900, 320 pages, 83 plates, many in color (issued in parts) (Although beginning with the birds of Laysan, this extensive series of fascicles covers the birds of the Hawaiian Islands, much as does the last listed.)

Bryan, William Alanson, Key to the Birds of the Hawaiian Group. B.P. Bishop Museum Memoirs, 1 (3): 1-76, 15 pls., 17 figs., 1900. (List and key based on collections

in Bishop Museum, with table of distribution.)

- Henshaw, H.W., Complete List of the Birds of the Hawaiian Possessions, with Notes on Their Habits. Hawaiian Annual for 1902: 54-106, 1901; 1903: 73-117, 1902; and 1904: 113-145, 1903. Also published separately repaginated, 1902. (Notes Hawaii as an ornithological field, environmental changes due to the destruction of Hawaii's forests, faunal zones, diseases of Hawaiian birds, origin of Hawaiian birds, ornithological knowledge of the Hawaiians, history of ornithological investigations, systematic descriptions of Hawaiian birds, with scientific and common names.)
- Perkins, R.C.L. Vertebrata (Aves) in Fauna Hawaiiensis, 1 (4): 365-466, Nov. 19, 1903. (Valuable summary, especially of the forest perching birds; includes much of Dr. Perkins previous study of the Drepanididae, The Ibis (8) 1: 562-585, 1901.)
- Fisher, Walter K., Birds of Laysan and the Leeward Islands, Hawaiian Group. U.S. Fish Commission Bulletin for 1903: 1-39, 10 pls., 1906. (Describes N.W. Hawaiian Islands, narrative of visit of "Albatross" 1902, lists 27 species of birds with extensive notes on observations and 52 excellent illustrations.)
- Dill, Homer R. and Wm. Alanson Bryan, Report of an Expedition to Laysan Island in 1911. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Biological Survey, Bulletin 42, 1-30, 9 pls., map, Washington, 1912. (Account of expedition, lists birds of Laysan with comparisons of conditions 1903 vs. 1911, recommendations.)
- Bryan, William Alanson, Natural History of Hawaii. Honolulu 596 pp., 1915. (Chapter 22, Introduced Birds; 23, Birds of the Sea; 24, Birds of the Marsh, Stream and Shore; 25, Birds of the Mountain Forests. Valuable summary with numerous illustrations.)
- Caum, Edward L. The Exotic Birds of Hawaii. B.P. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers, X (9): 1-55, 1933. (Record of introductions and status of immigrant birds.)
- Bryan, E.H., Jr., Hawaiian Nature Notes, Honolulu, 285 pp., 1933, 1935. (Chapter 45, Native Hawaiian Perching Birds; 46, Hawaiian Islands Bird Reservation; 47, Migratory Birds; 48, Hawaiian Birds of Prey; bibliographies.)
- Northwood, J. d'Arcy, Familiar Hawaiian Birds. Honolulu, 63 pp., 12 colored plates, 1940
- Torgg, Ruddy F., Birds We See in Hawaii. Honolulu, 98 pp. 1940 (For children)
- Baldwin, Paul H., Checklist of the Birds of the Hawaii National Park, Kilauea - Mauna Loa Section, with Remarks on Their Present Status and a Field Key to Their Identification. Hawaii National Park (Mimeographed) 38 pp., 1941 (Much the same material published as Birds of Hawaii National Park, in Audubon Magazine, 46: 147-154, 6 figs., 1944)
- Blackman, Thomas M. Gliders of Midway, Honolulu, 1944, and Birds of the Central Pacific Ocean, Honolulu 70 pp., plates, 1944. (Sea birds, colored plates)
- Munro, G.C., Birds of Hawaii. Honolulu, 189 pp., 20 colored plates, 19 photos, 1944 (A very complete account of Hawaiian birds with numerous illustrations.)
- Bryan, E.H., Jr. and J.C. Greenway, Contribution to the Ornithology of the Hawaiian Islands. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, Bulletin 94: 77-142, 1944 (Annotated checklist; historical summary by Bryan; review of Drepanididae by Greenway.)
- Fisher, Harvey I. and Paul H. Baldwin, War and the Birds of Midway Atoll. The Condor, 48 (1): 3-15, 1946 (Much the same in Paradise of the Pacific, 58 (1): 4-9, 7 figures, table, Jan 1946. Estimates of bird population, description and habits

of species, war-time hazards; survival of insular birds.)

Schwartz, Charles W. and Elizabeth Reeder Schwartz, A Reconnaissance of the Game Birds of Hawaii. T.H. Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Division of Fish and Game, 168 pp., maps, plates, figures, 1949. (Geography of Hawaiian Islands in respects to bird habitats and distribution; table of foods of pheasants, quail, doves, pigeons and other exotic and game birds.)

Amadon, Dean, The Hawaiian Honeycreepers (Aves, Drepaniidae) American Museum of Natural History, Bulletin 95 (4): 157-262, 15 pls., 23 figs., 1950 (Very complete monographic study of the family, revised taxonomy, morphology, feeding habits, nesting, locomotion, parasites, diseases, phylogeny, speciation; also lists other endemic Hawaiian birds with revised nomenclature.)

Fisher, Harvey I., The Avifauna of Niihau Island, Hawaiian Archipelago. The Condor, 53 (1): 31-42, 5 figs., map, 1951 (All native species of birds have been eliminated; relative abundance, dates of introduction, distribution and ecological niches occupied by 45 species now present.)

Baldwin, Paul H., Annual Cycle, Environment and Evolution in the Hawaiian Honeycreepers (Aves: Drepaniidae) University of California Publications in Zoology, 52 (4): 283-398, pls. 8-11, 12 figs., Oct. 28, 1953.

Bailey, Alfred M., Birds of Midway and Laysan Islands. Denver Museum of Natural History, Museum Pictorial, to be published during 1956. (A detailed account of these two islands and their bird life, profusely illustrated.)

ROBERT CYRIL LAYTON PERKINS F.R.S. 1920
M.A., D.Sc. (Oxon), F.Z.S., F.E.S.
By George C. Munro

As a result of Scott B. Wilson's bird collecting experience in Hawaii in the late 1880s a Committee was formed in England to inaugurate an investigation of the Fauna of the Hawaiian Islands and R.C.L. Perkins, a "young graduate of the University of Oxford," was selected from a large number of applicants for that work. It certainly was a good selection.

Perkins arrived in Hawaii early in 1892, but the Honorable Walter Rothschild's collector, Henry C. Palmer, had preceded him by 15 months and reaped the rich harvest of new birds Wilson had predicted awaited discovery here. Palmer had just returned to New Zealand from the Chatham Islands when he received a cable from Rothschild's agent to proceed at once to Hawaii. Palmer acted promptly and arrived in Honolulu before the end of 1890 and ahead of his orders from Rothschild.

Perkins, however, found one new bird and did good work for Ornithology by his keen observation and close acquaintance with the birds in their natural surroundings, resulting in some rearrangement of the classification that saw no alteration for many years. His work for 20 years on the Entomology of these islands is outstanding. He was very painstaking in the preparation of his specimens and those I saw were beautifully done.

In his investigations he spent an average of 8 months on each of the islands of Oahu, Molokai, Kauai and Maui, about 20 months on Hawaii and 4 on Lanai in two visits. More than four years of this time was spent camped, generally in a tent alone, in the interior of the rain forests. He worked with the Sandwich Island Committee for 10 years, several years of which were spent in England working on the classification and records of special branches of his collections, the "Introduction" and "Vertebrata" for "Fauna Hawaiensis," the monumental work that resulted from his investigations. Several

other scientists worked out their particular sections. The first set of specimens went to the British Museum, the second set to the Scientist who worked on them and the third set to the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Honolulu which institution furnished part of the funds for the investigation. Perkins private collections of Hawaiian insects were a few years ago presented to the Bishop Museum.

After the completion of Perkins' assignment with the Committee, he worked in 1902 with Prof. Albert Kowbele under the Board of Agriculture and Forestry in finding insects to destroy lantana. I had personal experience with the rapid success of this on the Molokai Ranch. Their share in saving the sugar industry in Hawaii from destruction by the sugar cane leaf hopper (Perkinsiella saccharidida) would make a long story.

I met Perkins as I was leaving Honolulu for New Zealand, when I left the Rothschild expedition in April 1892 and later in May 1904 he accompanied me to Kauai and so started a lifelong close friendship. When on Kauai he always had our home to share when he came off the mountains. He was excellent company having a keen sense of droll humor. He fitted well into our family life. We had much in common as I had experienced collecting insects as well as birds and I benefited from his technical knowledge.

Perkins' collector's enthusiasm was so strong that on dark nights when his powerful light attracted many moths and other insects he worked all night, forgetting to eat or sleep. I am sure that this, and the daily tramping through the mountain bogs with feet almost never dry, going to the limit of his strength, affected his nervous system and accounted for the later mysterious painful illnesses which afflicted him till shortly before his life ended, in late September, 1955, close to the end of his 90th year. He suffered tragedy near the end by his eyesight deteriorating in a single night so as to prevent his reading or writing.

FIELD NOTES:

Field Trip, July 8, 1955

Seven members and one guest made the trip to Poamoho. The day promised to be bright and warm, but with a breeze to moderate the heat. Some lehua was in bloom, but was little visited, giving rise to the question as to whether it was not sufficiently open to attract the birds or whether the relative avian scarcity was due to the noise and confusion of army occupation, evident along the way. Two soldiers who engaged in (presumably) target practice at intervals, added to the doubts in our minds.

The bush warblers who called and sang from gulches bordering the first mile or two of the jeep road provided the most noteworthy bird records. One sang, with more persistence than melody for such an amazing length of time that we wished for a stop watch to time him. As usual, we caught only a glimpse of one as it flew.

We made our way leisurely to the trail, walked along it for half an hour, hoping for iiwi and the garrulax, but without success. On the return trip, the sky suddenly darkened, and a hard rain fell for the last two miles of the jeep road.

Our count was better than expected, for while there seemed to be no great congregations, birds were constantly in sight, and the air was full of song.

Amakihi-----19	Bush warbler--- 7	Linnet-----29	White tailed tropic
Apapane-----43	N.A. cardinal-- 3	Ricebird---14	bird-----1
Elepaio-----11	Chinese dove--- 2	White-eye--28	

Grenville Hatch

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Field Trip, July 22, 1956

Five members took the St. Louis Heights trail on July 22nd. This trail was new to the group, and proved to be rewarding in that birds were in evidence and that the

area has fine growth of Norfolk Island pines, koa, silky oak and ohia. The hikers did not go as far as expected, however, because of the overgrown and muddy condition of the trail. The bird count was:

Kentucky cardinal-----5	Leiothrix-----20	White-eye-----5
Barred dove-----4	Linnet-----5	
Chinese dove-----1	Ricebird-----9	

From St. Louis we drove to the pond off Paiko St., near Kulouou Park. The count there was:

Pacific golden plover-----1	Tattler-----2
Stilt-----10	Turnstone-----16

A visitor was Miss Ellen Munson, a teacher from Ellensburg, Washington. She was much pleased with the birds she added to her list on Sunday, and with the report she will be able to make to the Audubon Society at home.

Laura Draper

The Bishop Museum's Annual Report for 1955, entitled "A Museum is a Point of View," has recently been received. Attractively printed, with fine illustrations, the varied fields of activity are reviewed in a most interesting fashion. Your editor, for one, is much impressed by the extensive work being carried on, and by the splendid reporting in the brochure.

SEPTEMBER ACTIVITIES:

FIELD TRIPS: September 9 - To Aiea trail. Possibly we will be rewarded with the creeper and the Japanese tit. Meet at the Punchbowl Street side of the Library of Hawaii at 8:00 a.m.

September 23 - Meet at the Library of Hawaii at 8:00 a.m. for a shore bird trip. We will go where reports and tides indicate they may be found.

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MEETING: September 17 - At the Aquarium auditorium, at 7:30 p.m. Al Stupes, who has been on the mainland this summer, will show his bird pictures.

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