



HUI LIMA KOKUA NEWSLETTER - Iune & Iulai 2025

Hawaii Club of Ventura County - June & July 2025

Calendar & Upcoming Events

Iulai | July

- 4 - Independence Day 🇺🇸
- 12 - Hui Lima Kokua Meeting
- 31 - Sovereignty Restoration Day (HI)

Hui Lima Meeting Location

Activities Room at The Orchard
(formerly known as The Bonaventure)
 10949 Telegraph Rd.
 Ventura, CA 93004

[Next Meet-Up: Saturday, August 9, 12p-2p](#)

Our next meet-up is potluck in the Activities Room (main building). Please note the time difference! At 2p, we are invited to watch the music & hula performances of **Lorien Sanders and Da Band and Hālau Hula O Pualanina‘auali‘ioha**. The performances will be outside on the lawn near the Club House, so be sure to wear sunscreen and/or bring a hat. This show is also open to the public, so guests are welcome!

June’s program was a fun time with Bingo, and everyone went home with prizes! July’s program was supposed to be a presentation from a member of the Ocean Defenders Alliance, but due to a miscommunication, he was unable to make it. We hope to hear his presentation sometime soon!

Election Time & Updates to the Hui By-Laws & Constitution

It’s that time to vote for our club officers for the 2025-2026 year! **Elections will be held at our September 13th meeting**, and installation at our October meeting. **If you are interested in running for any of the positions below, please contact Paulette Peterson**, (805) 340-2752 or ipolen2@yahoo.com by September 4th.

Below is a list of elected Board positions with their current officers:



- President** - Bill Pendergrass
- Treasurer** - Amy Cherot
- 1st Vice President** - Mike Nakamura
- 2nd Vice President** - Leandra & Mario Castroni
- Recording Secretary** - Maxwell Hannum
- Corresponding Secretary** - Leah Kammeyer

In addition to the elections, we are also voting to amend the By-Laws and Hui Constitution. The By-Laws will be updated to reflect two kinds of membership, Regular and Honorary. Currently, Regular memberships are reserved for those born in Hawai‘i (and their spouses) or those with Hawaiian lineage. We are proposing to amend the By-Laws so that Regular membership includes those who are interested in perpetuating Hawaiian culture and traditions, but do not have birth or familial ties to Hawai‘i. The Associate membership category will then be removed.

This means the position of President is open to any member!

Additionally, the By-Laws will also be amended to reflect updated membership fees. The Hui Constitution will be updated to reflect additional appointed positions, which include Aloha Chair and Sergeant at Arms. Currently, it only lists the Adviser as the appointed position.

Copies of the proposed amendments will be distributed to Club members prior to the September 13th meeting. Upon your review, **please respond with a yes** (in favor) **or no** (not in favor) of the proposed changes.

No response will be counted as a yes/in favor of the changes.



HUI LIMA KOKUA NEWSLETTER - Iune & Iulai 2025

Hawaii Club of Ventura County - June & July 2025

Common Hawai'i Landmarks and Their True Names

Many of us are familiar with popular Hawaiian sites, but perhaps we aren't as familiar with their proper Hawaiian names. Here's a few - go down the list and see which Hawaiian site names you know!

Common / Anglicized Name	Proper Hawaiian Name	Historical Notes
Diamond Head	Lē'ahi	Lē'ahi means 'brow of the ahi (tuna)', but it became known as Diamond Head from 19th century British sailors who mistook calcite crystals for diamonds, which they found along the crater's slopes.
Chinaman's Hat 	Mokoli'i	Mokoli'i and Chinaman's Hat have been used interchangeably, but use of the latter name has been discouraged in recent years due to its offensiveness and also the desire to promote Hawaiian names and culture. Mokoli'i means "little lizard" and is part of a traditional Hawaiian legend in which the goddess Hi'iaka defeated a giant lizard. Mokoli'i is said to be part of its tail, as the giant lizard fell into the water after its defeat. The land close by on mainland O'ahu is called Hakipu'u, said to be the broken spine of the lizard. Mokoli'i is in Kāne'ohe Bay and part of the Kualoa Regional Park.
Rabbit Island 	Mānana Island	Mānana Island is off the coast of Waimanalo, O'ahu . Mānana means to "stretch out". Personally, I thought it was called Rabbit Island because the shape somewhat resembled a rabbit head (? I thought I heard that somewhere), but apparently the moniker is due to the introduction of rabbits to the island in the 1880s by the first owner of Waimanalo Plantation, John Adams Cummins. In the 1990s, the rabbits were removed to protect the seabird sanctuary on the island.
Pearl Harbor	Wai Momi Pu'uloa	Pearl Harbor bears two Hawaiian names, Wai Momi meaning 'waters of pearl' and Pu'uloa 'long hill' which is its traditional and cultural name. Pu'uloa was considered a sacred and valuable place for its fishponds and marine resources. Wai Momi and Pearl Harbor reflect the abundance of pearl-producing oysters.
Rainbow Falls	Waiānuenuē	Located in Hilo on Big Island, Rainbow Falls is known for the rainbows that appear in the morning mist of the falls. Waiānuenuē translates to "rainbow water".
Sleeping Giant	Nounou Mountain	This mountain range is found on the eastern side of Kaua'i, and nicknamed for its resemblance to a sleeping giant.



HUI LIMA KOKUA NEWSLETTER - Iune & Iulai 2025

Hawaii Club of Ventura County - June & July 2025

Large Hawaiian Petroglyphs Re-Emerge at Pōkaī Bay



Cultural practitioner Glen Kila walks around the petroglyphs carved into the rock at Pokai Bay during low tide, July 22, 2025, in Waianae, Hawaii. (AP Photo/Mengshin Lin)

The entire panel of Hawaiian petroglyphs re-emerged in late July at Pōkaī Bay in Waianae, O‘ahu. These petroglyphs are located on a stretch of shoreline in front of a U.S. Army recreation center and were last seen back in 2016.

There are 26 petroglyphs spanning around 115 feet of the beach that are carved in sandstone. The largest individual one is more than 3 feet tall. The petroglyphs were first documented by westerners in the early 20th century, but undoubtedly known to indigenous or local Hawaiians long before then. Experts estimate they are at least 500-600 years old, but the site itself may date back over 1,000 years.

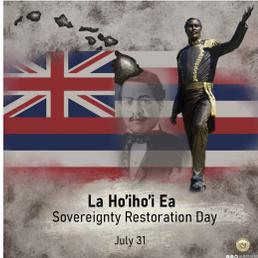
The petroglyphs appear and disappear over time due to seasonal storms and ocean swells that strip away sediment to expose them, or re-deposit sediment to conceal them. May through November is notably the time of year when ocean and weather patterns change the beach’s morphology by shifting the sand and sediment with larger waves and stronger currents.

Glen Kila (pictured above) is a Native Hawaiian and cultural practitioner who can trace his lineage back to the indigenous families of this area. He is also a consulting expert with the Army for the protection of the petroglyphs. He believes the reappearance of the petroglyphs is a message from the ancestral kūpuna (elders) concerning environmental change, specifically that the ocean levels are rising.

The official custodians of the petroglyphs are the Cultural Resources Management Team of the U.S. Army Garrison Hawai‘i, who also enlist the help of cultural experts, including Glen Kila, and archaeologists. Together, they document, study, and protect the site, as well as balance preservation with public access.

The public is permitted to view the petroglyphs at low tide, when they are most visible. Of course, there are restrictions on touching and climbing the petroglyphs, and utmost respect while viewing is expected. Military ID is required to park in the U.S. Army recreation center’s lot. It is unknown how long these petroglyphs will be exposed, but what an amazing treasure to behold!

Lā Ho‘iho‘i Ea - Sovereignty Restoration Day



July 31st is Lā Ho‘iho‘i Ea, or Sovereignty Restoration Day in Hawai‘i. This day commemorates the restoration of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i’s sovereignty to King Kamehameha III on July 31, 1843 after a five-month illegal occupation by British forces. King Kamehameha proclaimed, “Ua mau ke ea o ka ‘āina i ka pono” which means, *The sovereignty of the land is perpetuated in righteousness*. He made this declaration in what is now Thomas Square in Honolulu, which became the first public park in Hawai‘i.

The celebration was first declared a national holiday by the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1843. After the Kingdom’s overthrow in 1893, it was no longer observed. However, in 1985, the holiday was revived by Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell as part of the renewed interest in the Native Hawaiian movement. The meaning of the holiday has expanded from its original victory over the British to promoting Native Hawaiian culture, education, traditions, and even reclaiming Hawai‘i as a sovereign nation.

Today, celebrations for Lā Ho‘iho‘i Ea occur all month long, many of which are held in Thomas Square. Additionally, each year, two people who have demonstrated a life-long dedication to Hawai‘i nei are honored. This year, Liko Martin and the late Abel Simeona Lui are the chosen honorees. Liko Martin is a musician, cultural practitioner, activist, and aloha ‘āina advocate who wrote “All Hawai‘i Stand Together”, which has effectively become the anthem for Hawaiian sovereignty since the 1970s. Abel Simeona Lui was a respected Hawaiian community leader, educator, and pro-sovereignty advocate who dedicated his life to promoting Hawaiian culture and independence. Hau‘oli Lā Ho‘iho‘i Ea !



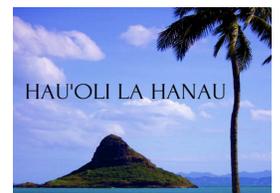
HAU‘OLI LĀ HĀNAU

to our Iune birthdays:

Bill Pendergrass
Carolyn Tabor
Kay Nakamura
Ron Wong

and our Iulai birthdays:

Liz Awa
Tom Fraser



Hope you had a beautiful day and enjoyed your celebrations!

Hope to see you at our August meet-up, Saturday 8/9, 12p-2p

Comments, Corrections, Questions, Suggestions? Feel free to reach out and let me know if you have suggestions for future newsletters, or corrections / comments on previous ones. Leah Kammeyer, LKammeyer@gmail.com, (805) 469-9230