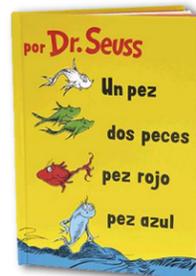


Blast the Birthday Horn

On March 2, don't just wish Dr. Seuss a happy birthday. Do as they do in Dr. Seuss' fictional land of Katroo and let loose a "big blast on the big Birthday Horn!"



Theodor Seuss Geisel, known as Dr. Seuss, was never a doctor of anything. He called himself "doctor" because his father wanted him to study medicine. Thankfully, he pursued children's literature and in 1937 wrote his first book, *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street*, debuting the pen name Dr. Seuss. The idea for the book struck Geisel while on an ocean voyage. The rhythm of the ship's engines inspired him to write the lines:

*And that is a story that no one can beat.
And to think that I saw it on Mulberry Street.*

No fewer than 20 publishers rejected the book before Geisel showed it to an old college classmate, who was editor of children's books at the publishing house Vanguard Press. Dr. Seuss went on to write over 60 children's books (including some under the name Theo LeSieg), selling over 600 million copies in over 20 different languages.

What makes Dr. Seuss' books so enduring? Children's literature expert Ann Neely believes it is the books' readability. "Children can read Dr. Seuss books many, many times without tiring of the rhythms, the plot, or the art." Furthermore, Seuss' moral lessons appeal to young and old alike. Journalist Melissa Breyer believes adults have plenty to learn from Dr. Seuss. *Did I Ever Tell You How Lucky You Are?* teaches us that self-pity is an unnecessary indulgence. *The Lorax* reminds us that it's up to us to give a voice to the voiceless. Truly, Dr. Seuss' children's books may be more valuable to adults than his odd adult work, a humorous, slightly scandalous take on the legend of Lady Godiva, full of illustrations of the seven nudist Godiva sisters. That book, perhaps understandably, was Seuss' only major flop.

March Birthdays

In astrology, those born between March 1–20 are Pisces. These Fish are spiritual types who feel comfortable in their introspective natures. As passionate, romantic, creative dreamers, they are charitable helpers who "go with the flow." Those born between March 21–31 are Rams of Aries. As the first sign of the zodiac, Arians charge out of the gate with energy, confidence, power, and zeal. As pioneers, Arians are unafraid of the unknown. For these eternal optimists, no odds are ever considered insurmountable.

Resident Birthdays

- Elsie C. – March 19**
- Five Me C. – March 24**
- Barbara H. – March 25**
- Patty K. – March 28**
- Gladys S. – March 29**

Team Puakea Birthdays

- Virgy B. – March 4**
- Kristine V. – March 7**
- Pam A. – March 12**
- Marlinda M. – March 17**
- Kela G. – March 18**
- Marie L. – March 19**



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Celebrating March

Irish American Heritage Month

Mad for Plaid Month

Women's History Month

Employee Appreciation Day
March 6

Iditarod Begins
March 7

Daylight Saving Time Begins
March 8

Plant a Flower Day
March 12

St. Patrick's Day
March 17

World Poetry Day
March 21

International Hug a Medievalist Day
March 31

Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole

Hawaiian Homes Commission Act



On July 9, 1921, President Warren G. Harding signed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 as amended, an effort spearheaded by Prince Kūhiō and a group of advocates.

Through its passage, the United States set aside approximately 200,000 acres of land to establish a permanent homeland for native Hawaiians, who were identified as a "landless and dying" people as the result of disease, intermarriage, and loss of lands.

"After extensive investigation and survey on the part of various organizations organized to rehabilitate the Hawaiian race, it was found that the only method in which to rehabilitate the race was to place them back upon the soil," Kūhiō wrote to U.S. Senators before the passage of the Act.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act intended to return native Hawaiians to the land while encouraging them to become self-sufficient homesteaders on the leased parcels of trust land.

Kūhiō's Early Life

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole was born on March 26, 1871, in the Kōloa District of Kaua'i to High Chief David Kahalepouli Pi'ikoi and Princess Kinoiki Kekaulike, the youngest daughter of Kaumuali'i, the last King of Kaua'i. By 13, he was named a Prince by a royal proclamation from his Uncle, King Kalākaua.

Kūhiō's early education was in Honolulu at St. Alban's College and O'ahu College, known today as 'Iolani and Punahou Schools, respectively. He was a notable athlete competing in football, rowing, track, and bicycling. Kūhiō was also known as an avid horseman, an excellent marksman, and known to be an expert in the Hawaiian martial art of Lua.

A Legacy of Laughs



Funny how men often think themselves funnier than women. Studies on humor between the genders have found that men's jokes are sometimes rated slightly funnier—but often it's other men who are laughing. Women, meanwhile, may quietly have the last laugh

on March 31, She's Funny That Way Day, a day celebrating comedians past and present.

Carole Lombard was a leading lady of old Hollywood, a natural beauty whose charm and comedic timing shone even when she took the occasional pie in the face. Barbara Stanwyck could play any role: glamorous dame, femme fatale, tough feminist, and yes, the madcap comedian. Both women were nominated for Oscars yet never won.

Any discussion of funny women must include Lucille Ball, often called the Queen of Comedy. Ball once told a *Rolling Stone* reporter, "I am not funny," though her millions of fans would beg to differ. Not only was she hilarious, she mentored another extraordinary comedian, Carol Burnett.

Many of these performers also changed the business behind the scenes. They pushed for better roles, wrote their own material, and shaped shows that reflected their voices rather than someone else's idea of what women should be. Their influence extends well beyond their punchlines, reminding us that real comedic power comes from having the freedom to tell your own story.

Like many of the men who came before them, no topic is too bold for these daring women. From Phyllis Diller to Joan Rivers to Whoopi Goldberg, to modern comedians such as Tina Fey, Kristen Wiig, Melissa McCarthy, Sarah Silverman, Mindy Kaling, Amy Poehler, Wanda Sykes, and Maya Rudolph, the list of talented women is truly endless—and so are the laughs.

"I AM" Poem

Transcribed by Kim McLaughlin



I am Bob.

I wonder what people were like before Puakea.

I hear people speaking, but not many laughing.

I see people trying to cope with aging

I want to learn more about each of their pasts.

I am Bob.

I pretend at times to be something I am not.

I feel pleasure at recalling important things.

I touch the infinite in some way.

I worry that this life may be difficult to leave.

I cry for one granddaughter who is facing a problem.

I am still Bob.

I understand that this life is transient.

I say, "poems and I sing songs."

I dream of what was and what is to come.

I try to keep doing the basic aspects of life.

I hope to keep learning as long as I live.

I am Bob.

Courtesy Counts



Many lament that common courtesy is not so common anymore. If someone you know is acting less than civil, March 21, Common Courtesy Day, is the perfect opportunity to tactfully share a few tips and reminders on how to treat others with respect.

Some point to technology as a major culprit in the decline of courtesy, especially as we've grown more tethered to our screens. Others see a broader cultural shift: When people feel rushed, stressed, or isolated, empathy tends to shrink. Researchers continue to note that young adults report feeling more pressure and less connection than in previous generations. Etiquette experts also observe that norms have loosened over time, sometimes in ways that make everyday interactions feel less considerate.

Across many countries, parents and teachers are trying to balance freedom with guidance, and the line can get blurry. When expectations around behavior become too vague, kids can miss out on learning how their actions affect others. The result can be the same everywhere: a little more self-focus, a little less awareness. Renewed interest in teaching social skills and emotional literacy suggests that people are recognizing the need to rebuild those habits.

If we don't practice empathy every day, we may have to rely on others to pass laws of courtesy for us. Restaurants declare "No Cell Phone Zones." Sports stadiums regulate fan conduct. New York City even imposes a fine on those who prop their feet on a subway train seat. Psychologist Marie Hartwell-Walker believes that even "faked" manners can teach empathy, that cornerstone of courtesy. Simple acts such as holding doors open, returning phone calls, treating clerks and cashiers with respect, and saying *please* and *thank you*—these daily reminders to consider others' feelings lay a foundation for building empathy.

Mid-March Mood Swing

Mid-March sends us on quite a roller-coaster ride. On the 15th, we may be filled with doubt on Everything You Think Is Wrong Day. But have no fear, for on the 16th comes Everything You Do Is Right Day. Does this mean we should act without thinking? Some call this being impulsive. Strategic thinking expert Greg Githens understands that impulsivity can be a sign of spontaneity, playfulness, and humor—all valuable qualities. If impulsivity, however, leads to bad habits and selfishness, it is nothing more than mindlessness. So play it safe on Everything You Do Is Right Day because you don't want your actions to lead you to celebrate Awkward Moments Day on March 18.

Webs of Wonder

For many, the first reaction to seeing a spider is to squash it. Spider advocates celebrating Save a Spider Day on March 14 want you to think before you squish, and they have some pretty compelling reasons.



Lots of folks, experts and novices alike, think spiders are just plain cool. The Goliath bird-eating tarantula fits in your palm and was named by an explorer who saw it eating a hummingbird. The pinktoe tarantula, named for its pink-tipped legs, can

climb trees and swim. Not impressed? Another reason not to squash spiders is that many of them carry their newly hatched babies on their backs. One whack can disperse hundreds of tiny spiderlings. Still not convinced? Spiders benefit humans in many ways. They eat lots of bugs. Their venom can be used for making medicine. Spider silk, which is stronger than steel, inspires technological innovation. So before your arachnophobia takes over, think twice about squishing a spider on March 14.

PJKK cont. from page 1



PRINCE JONAH KŪHIŌ KALANIANAʻOLE
KEALĪ MAKAʻAINANA - THE CITIZEN PRINCE
MARCH 26, 1871 - JANUARY 7, 1922

“After extensive investigation and survey on the part of various organizations organized to rehabilitate the Hawaiian race, it was found that the only method in which to rehabilitate the race was to place them back upon the soil.”

- Delegate Kalanianaʻole

College Years

Prince Kūhiō spent four years at St. Matthew’s Hall Military College in San Mateo, California. It was during this time that Kūhiō and his brothers first introduced the sport of surfing in America. He later studied at the Royal Agricultural College in England and was greeted as an equal in royal courts across Europe. Kūhiō also spent time in Japan as a guest of the Japanese Government, where King Kalākaua hoped he would marry a Japanese royal to solidify Hawaiian Kingdom ties with the nation. He returned to the Islands unmarried and served on the royal cabinet as the minister of the Kingdom’s Department of the Interior.

Overthrow and Exile

Following the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom Government in 1893, Prince Kūhiō joined the revolutionaries and attempted to restore the monarchy. The revolution was unsuccessful, and Kūhiō was arrested, charged with treason, and imprisoned for a year. He was pardoned when Queen Lili ‘uokalani agreed to sign a formal abdication of her throne in exchange for the pardon of her supporters who had led the revolt. Upon his release, Kūhiō married Chiefess Elizabeth Kahanu Kaʻauwai.

Along with his new wife, Kūhiō left the islands in a self-imposed exile, traveling extensively through Europe. The pair traveled to Africa, where Kūhiō hunted big game and took part in the Boer War on the side of the British.

The Statesman

Under urgent persuasion, Prince Kūhiō returned to his island home in the Fall of 1901 and became the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress. He served as a non-voting delegate from Hawai'i to the House of Representatives in Congress from 1902 until he died in 1922.

A few of his significant accomplishments include a \$27 million appropriation for dredging and construction of Pearl Harbor, the establishment of the Makapu'u Point Lighthouse, the build-out of the Territorial building, the Hilo wharf, the establishment of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, Kilauea National Park, and construction of a hospital at the Kalaupapa Settlement for lepers.

As a statesman, Kūhiō shaped the foundation for Hawai'i's modern government structure. He was responsible for instituting the county system still in place today, and he sponsored the first bill for Hawai'i's statehood in 1919.

To further perpetuate and rehabilitate the Hawaiian people and their culture, Kūhiō helped form the first Hawaiian Civic club in 1918, a movement that now boasts over 50 distinct organizations across Hawai'i and the United States. He re-established the Royal Order of Kamehameha I in 1903 and served as Ali'i 'Ai Moku until his death.

Hope for the future

Prince Kūhiō passed away on January 7, 1922 at his home in Waikīkī. He is buried at Mauna 'Ala, the Royal Mausoleum in Nu'uuanu, and was given the last State funeral held in Hawai'i for an Ali'i. A few days before his passing, Kūhiō urged a friend to continue fighting for native Hawaiian rights. Noted as some of his final words were "to stick together and try to agree to the best of your ability to meet the most important problem: the rehabilitation of our race."