



Two sights on Kauai—the Fern Grotto and Waimea Canyon

## **KAUAI** *is the Garden Island*

**Area: 555 square miles. Population: 29,357. Principal town: Lihue. Distance from Honolulu: 90 miles.**

Kauai is the oldest of all the inhabited Islands of Hawaii. It is also the first on which Europeans are definitely known to have set foot: in 1778, when Capt. James Cook sailed into the Pacific to discover the Islands.

Kauai is a treasure island of scenic spectacles—the Spouting Horn, Kalalau Lookout above the Valley of the Lost Tribe, awe-inspiring Waimea Canyon, Hanalei Valley—Birthplace of Rainbows, the Sleeping Giant, the wet and dry caves of Haena. Deep ravines, many of them populated by wild game and native birds, cut the island in many places.

The coast is lined by some of the most magnificent sand beaches in the world. These in turn are enclosed by sweeping coral reefs. Between the mountains and the coast there are belts of fertile plains with farming and grazing lands. Kauai boasts the only navigable rivers in Hawaii. Its swift-rushing mountain streams are stocked with trout.

Sleeping Giant, one of many scenic wonders on Kauai.



Maui offers many beaches such as this.

## **MAUI** *is the Valley Island*

**Area: 728 square miles. Population: 39,792. Principal town: Wailuku. Distance from Honolulu: 70 miles.**

Maui takes its name from the ancient Hawaiian demi-god Maui. It boasts a spectacular coastline which ranges from golden sands to precipitous cliffs and deep-cleft valleys such as Iao Valley, with storied Iao Needle.

Haleakala, an impressively formed dormant volcano, is Maui's highest elevation and one of the Islands' chief sights. Its summit crater towers 10,025 feet above the sea, is 3,000 feet deep and 20 miles from rim to rim.

Before the capital of Hawaii was moved to Honolulu in 1845, sleepy Lahaina, on Maui, was the capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom. It was in Lahaina also that whaling fleets of old wintered to make it the whaling capital of the Pacific, and the landmark it still is.

## **MOLOKAI** *is the Friendly Island*

Molokai is the most primitive and unspoiled of all the major inhabited islands. To the visitor who seeks Polynesian life as primitive as any to be found in Hawaii, a flight to Molokai is a must. The inhabitants there carry on daily activities much the way they did in early days.

**Area: 260 square miles. Population: 4,632. Principal town: Kaunakakai. Distance from Honolulu: 52 miles.**



Maui's Haleakala Crater



Net thrower fishes in old Hawaiian style.

## **HAWAII** *is the Orchid Island*

**Area: 4,030 square miles. Population: 66,601. Principal town: Hilo. Distance from Honolulu: 148 miles.**

The biggest island in the Hawaiian chain and the one from which the group takes its name is the island of Hawaii itself. The Orchid Island is the tallest mountain mass in the world—six miles from top to bottom, more than 2,000 feet taller than Mount Everest.

The Orchid Island landscape is an exciting succession of superlatives: blazing tropic shores, beaches of velvet-black sand, wet green valleys, plunging waterfalls, millions of precious flowers, thick jungle growths, barren lava deserts, grassy plains, dense forests, snow-mantled peaks . . . and active volcanoes that are a rare, never-to-be-forgotten sight.

On the west side of Hawaii is the Kona district, fulfillment of nearly every dream of a South Sea Island: temple ruins in the moonlight, early morning swims in quiet coves, isolated native villages, and miles of some of the thickest, brightest foliage in all the Islands.

You reach Hawaii via Alohaliner through Hilo or Kona — chief airports on the island. Tours are arranged to start at either side of the island.



Kona Beach