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Its goal: to draft a Hawaiian constitution

Bill to convene Hawaiian congress being heard

by Deborah L. Ward

The movement for Hawaiian sovereignty has taken on increased momentum, following January's inspiring centennial observance of the overthrow of the Hawaiian nation, and the growing public recognition in Hawai'i that a wrong was committed that can be righted today with some form of redress. What form that redress may ultimately take is the subject of several significant bills on Hawaiian sovereignty introduced in the Hawai'i Legislature in January.

Hearings have begun on an OHA-sponsored bill to convene a Hawaiian congress that would begin the process of re-creating a sovereign Hawaiian nation. House bill 1992 and its companion, Senate bill 1639, call for a congress of 101 elected Hawaiian delegates who would draft "an organic document relating to self-determination and self-governance." If ratified by Hawaiian voters, this document will define a government for Hawaiians.

Some typical powers of sovereignty that other native nations have incorporated in their governing documents are:

- · definition of citizenship;
- powers of justice and taxation;
- regulation of land and other resources;
- measures to protect the health, safety, and welfare of citizens;

 regulation of inheritance and traditional rights including hunting, fishing, gathering, planting and access to lands under jurisdiction of the native government; and.

· police powers.

In preparing and submitting the bill, the OHA trustees are fulfilling their statutory responsibility to conduct advocacy efforts on behalf of Hawaiian self-determination and self-governance.

OHA's role, as seen by board Chairman Clayton Hee, is to facilitate the coming together of all persons of Hawaiian ancestry to debate, deliberate and fashion a new native government. The congress is meant to be an inclusive forum to finally bring together divergent groups to hammer out a working document for the common goal of native sovereignty.

Hee added that OHA may also be involved in funding some of the cost of the congress, but will not present its own draft document for consideration by the congress.

The projected timeline in the bill was developed to make the most of a favorable political climate. As a result of the recent centennial observance, many people in Hawai'i are now aware of the circumstances behind the loss of Hawaiian sovereignty and support some form of redress.

Hawai'i's Gov. John Waihe'e has backed the bill as the next appropriate step to Hawaiian sovereignty, and if it is ratified by Hawaiians and accepted by the state Legislature, he would lend weight to ratification by the U.S. Congress. However, his term of office expires in 1995. Senators Inouye and Akaka Representatives Abercrombie and Mink have all recently voiced their support for Hawaiian sovereignty. The election of President Bill Clinton is also seen as presenting a more positive outlook for Hawaiian initiatives.

The bill for a Hawaiian con-

continued page 3

House Hawaiian Affairs Committee hears important bills

by Jeff Clark

During the House Hawaiian Affairs Committee's Feb. 8 hearing, the committee passed HB 2006, which authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds for the payment to OHA of the \$112 million promised by the state as a settlement for ceded lands past due trust revenue for 1980-1989. Trustee Abraham Aiona said OHA supported the bill. The Department of Budget and Finance and the Office of State Planning (OSP) also supported the bill. Norma Wong of OSP said it would allow the state to settle with OHA in "a more fiscally reasonable manner."

The committee held HB 2072,

which would have reduced the amount of interest agreed to by the state on revenue past due OHA. OSP opposed the bill; Wong said any after-the-fact change in the interest rate would probably result in litigation by OHA.

HB 2098, Relating to Hawaiian Sovereignty, was passed out of committee with two amendments. Aiona gave OHA's testimony in support of the bill, which would appropriate \$250,000 to educate public school students and the general public on Hawaiian sovereignty. Mahealani Kamau'u, executive director of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corp. and executive officer on the board of directors of the federally-funded sovereignty education project Hui

Na'auao, supported the bill. She said the Hui has a limited budget and more requests for workshops than it can handle. She and other testifiers said the Hui would be the best agency to carry out the type of education specified in the bill, because it has already established a curriculum, trained instructors and held many workshops. The money would have to be appropriated to a state agency, but Rep. Dennis Arakaki, vice chair, said the committee report should include a recommendation that Hui Na'auao is the preferred contractor. OHA is a member of the Hui's consortium.

The two amendments suggested by Rep. Tom Okamura, committee chair, were that the bill should appropriate the money to OHA Instead of the Office of State Planning, and that the dollar amount should be changed, for the time being, to \$1 "because we don't know what the financial ramifications would be." Later in the hearing HB 2098 was again amended to incorporate the language of HB 1458 (which was held), providing funding for materials to educate the public on Hawaiian sovereignty.

More bills relating to OHA

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs supported HB 1993, which would have affected the method of payment of public land trust revenue to OHA. Trustee A. Frenchy DeSoto said that when the funds aren't paid in a timely manner, OHA has trouble funding programs. The Department of Land and Natural Resources pays quarterly and the Department of Transportation pays yearly, she said, adding that for planning purposes OHA should also receive more information on incoming funds. The bill would have required the payments to be made monthly and interest to be charged when payments are not made in a timely manner. "What we're looking for is consistency. ... so we can really plan," DeSoto

A.C. Young of DLNR said the department already has an established accounting system, the money is paid regularly, and the bill would result in an overworked staff. Young said that DLNR should be able to charge a 10 percent management fee on

the money it pays OHA. The bill was held in committee.

HB 1990, which would allow the OHA trustee representing Moloka'i and Lāna'i to reside on either island (currently the trustee must live on Moloka'i) and the trustee representing Kaua'i and Ni'ihau to reside on either island (currently the trustee must live on Kaua'i), passed out of committee with DeSoto testifying for it on behalf of OHA.

Hawaiian Homes bills

The committee deferred HB 1500, which would add new sections to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. Introduced at the request of the Hawaiian Home Lands Action Network (HHLAN) and informally referred to as a "self-determina-

continued page 4

AIRFA hearing postponed

The hearing on amendments to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act scheduled for Feb. 4 has been postponed until April 7. (Ed. note: the hearing was postponed after the February Ka Wai Ola had gone to press.)

The hearing, held by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, will focus on a bill to amend the Act.

Hawai'i Sen. Daniel Inouye, who chairs the committee, welcomes comments and suggestions on the draft measure. If you have any questions, contact Inouye's Honolulu office at 541-2542.

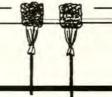


"The Voyaging Canoe: Space Ship of our Hawaiian Ancestors," a poster by Herb Kane created for the Hawaiian Cultural Arts Expo, is on display this month at Maui galleries (see calendar page 19).

OHA Board Business

Nā kuleana a ka Papa Kahu waiwai

by Ellen Blomquist **Public Information Officer**



The regular monthly business meeting of the Board of Trustees was held Wednesday, Jan. 27. Vice-Chairman Abraham Aiona opened the meeting for Chairman Clayton Hee who was attending the Governor's State-of-the-State address with Trustee Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i. Hee resumed the meeting on their return from the Capitol.

The agenda was approved unanimously as amended: a proposed contract with PBR for a ceded land analysis was recommited to the Budget, Finance & Policy Committee for review of the scope of services, and the revision to Ka Wai Ola policy was corrected from second to first reading.

The minutes of the Jan. 6 BOT meeting and the correspondence reports from the Chairman and Administrator were also unanimously approved.

Although the PBR item was recommited, Walter Rodenhurst, Jr. testified against it, saying that the contract should have been put out for bid. Mililani Trask also submitted written testimony pertaining to this issue.

Under unfinished business, the revision of Ka Wai Ola policy, clarifying policies and procedures for OHA's newspaper, passed first reading.

All items under new business originated from the Committee on Budget, Finance, and Policy, and were introduced by either Trustee Kamaki Kanahele, the committee's vice-chair, or Abraham Aiona, its chair.

A proposal to sponsor a Hawaiian language column in the Maui Press was briefly discussed. Trustee DeSoto spoke in favor of the motion, noting that "broader communication in the Hawaiian language needs to be there." Trustee Akana spoke against the item, citing a staff report from a joint meeting of the Committees on Education and Culture and OHA Relations that was held last fall. The item was recommited to the Committee on Education and Culture on the recommendation

of Trustee Kanahele.

The next item on the agenda was approval of a co-applicant role for OHA in a grant application to the federal Economic Development Administration; the item was passed unanimously.

The application is being submitted by Hina Malailena, Inc., a nonprofit corporation based in Hāna. The \$1.36 million request is for construction of the Hana Marketplace, a commumnitybased retail center. Malailena, Inc. has already secured funding for project planning from the Administration for Native Americans. The balance of support for the construction phase will come from a \$250,000 grant from Maui County and a \$90,000 loan from OHA for community-based economic develop-

OHA's co-applicant role means that OHA has an obligation to see the project proceeds as planned; an obligation to assume or retain management if the co-applicant is unable to fulfill that function; and to function as liquidator in the event the project cannot proceed.

The trustees commended Linda Colburn and Chris Van Bergeijk, OHA's Economic Development Officer and Economic Development Specialist, for their hard work. They also commented on the tenacity and diligence of Hina Malailena, Inc., particularly Bill Chang, its president. "It is about empowering our people," said Trustee DeSoto. Trustee Akana echoed that sentiment, commenting that "we're putting our money to good use in a community where this [support] has not been available." Trustee Akaka thanked Hina Malailena and OHA staff "for your hard work and diligence in bringing this about."

A policy to establish the use of Hawaiian diacritical marks (the 'okina and kahakō, or glottal stop and macron) in all OHA documents passed, with Trustee Kanahele dissenting on the grounds that the Hawaiian language was not rendered this way originally.

A proposal to appropriate \$2 million to the OHA Education Foundation was carried as amended; the amendment stipulated that the \$2 million be appropriated in one sum, rather than in two installments. A related proposal establishing funding for operating the Education Foundation was sent back to the Committee on Budget, Finance and Policy for clarification. Trustees Akana and Kamali'i both expressed concern that the community had expectations that the Education Foundation was already in place, when in fact it will be some time before it is fully operational.

A subsequent proposal to transfer \$3 million of the \$5 million initial payment anticipated from the state to fund the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund program passed with Akana dissenting. The \$3 million is to be invested in money management accounts; Akana wanted clarification on the formula for invest-

A request to fund an appraisal of the ceded lands at Kealakehe, Hawai'i to be transferred to the Housing and Financing Development Corporation for an HFDC affordable housing project was passed, Akana dissenting. OHA will contract with the Hallstrom Appraisal Group, Inc. to conduct an appraisal of the value of the land independent of the state's appraisal. Legislation in the last session was passed which said that OHA's share of the ceded land revenue was to be based on highest and best use; an independent appraisal will ensure OHA is receiving its rightful share.

Funding to renovate OHA's Honolulu office was passed, Keale dissenting. Of the \$40,000 required to redesign existing space to meet the needs of the Revolving Loan Fund and other divisions, \$15,000 will be provided from the Economic Development Division and \$25,000 from special funds.

The last item on the agenda was a request to use special funds to hire a secretary for the Board of Trustees through June 30, 1993. A request for this position has been made in the 1993-95 biennium budget. According to the staff report, the position is needed now since there is insufficient staff to handle the present workload. The request was approved, five to four.

Under announcements, Chairman Hee apprised the trustees of the Governor's State of the State address, highlighting his support for the "Hawaiian Congress" and the first payment of \$112 million in past due revenue owed OHA. Trustee DeSoto commended Messrs. Keaulana and Bongo, two Wai'anae lifeguards who, at great risk to themselves, saved someone trapped in a sea cave. Trustee Kealoha requested the Board's mana'o on the Ka Lāhui bill being introduced this legislative session and acknowledged Ka Lāhui's kia 'āina, Mililani Trask.

The board resolved into executive session at 12:47 p.m. and reconvened at 2:10 p.m with adjournment immediately follow-

The Board of Trustees held another meeting on Friday, Feb. 12, at 10 a.m. in the board room of the Honolulu office. All trustees being present, Chairman Clayton Hee called the meeting to order. The agenda and minutes were approved unanimously. The chairman and administrator's correspondence reports were also approved unanimously, after discussion of the best way to apprise trustees of the nature of the correspondence and the action taken on it.

As for community concerns, Manuwai Peters presented a request for funding to the Board, asking for support for transporta-

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tion of entertainers to Moloka'i for a Punana Leo fund raiser. The request had previously gone to the Committee on Education and Culture. The policy of the trustees has been to give support directly to the program in needs of funds rather than to ancillary fund-raising activities. Several trustees reiterated their support for the Punana Leo program and Trustee Kealoha spoke in favor of the request. Chairman Hee indicated that, with the Board's permission, he would discuss the matter further with Mr. Peters after the meeting.

Under unfinished business, the revision of Ka Wai Ola O OHA policy and a policy to establish use of the kahakō and 'okina passed second reading. They will now be incorporated into OHA's Policy and Procedure Manual.

Under new business, the Committee on Legislative Review unanimously approved a policy identifying priorities for legislative review (legislation sponsored by OHA, legislation affecting native Hawaiian trusts, legislation affecting native Hawaiian rights and entitlements, and legislation on public issues with direct or indirect effect on Hawaiians) and the legislative lobbying process. A report on state legislative initiatives was also accepted by the Board.

There being no further business or announcements, the Board adjourned at 11:25 a.m.

Auwe

In the February Ka Wai Ola O OHA issue Board Business report, it was erroneously reported that a memorandum of agreement for preservation and interpretation of Hawaiian cultural sites at the 'Ewa Beach marina had been approved by the board. The item was actually referred back to the Planning, Economic Development and Housing com-

Also, the number of participants in the Ka Lahui March on Sunday, Jan. 17 to 'Iolani Palace was approximately 10,000 and not 3,600 as reported.



Ra Wai

"The Living Water of OHA"

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Hawaiian Congress from page 1

gress had to meet a Jan. 29 deadline for introduction to the Legislature. Because a bill is always a working document, amendments and changes to the bill are expected during the hearings process to allow for input by, and to answer concerns of. various Hawaiian organizations. A concurrent hearing was held last month by the Senate and House committees having oversight over Hawaiian affairs. Additional hearings are expected to be scheduled.

OHA Chairman Clayton Hee urged all Hawaiian individuals and organizations to participate in the Hawaiian congress. "Rather than denounce it, participate in the process," he said "Whatever model is decided through a democratic process will have the opportunity for ratification by Hawaiian voters. ...so the people themselves will decide." Terms of the Hawaiian con-

gress bill:

1993

As introduced, the Hawaiian congress bill calls for 101 delegates to be elected on July 15. 1993, by Hawaiian voters from multi-member districts in Hawai'i. Delegates will have six weeks to review materials related to options they may consider, to organize themselves and their committees, and to hire staff. The congress would convene on Sept. 2, 1993, the birthdate of Queen Lili'uokalani. Delegates will have 60 days to draft the new

constitution, then will recess for

21 days to hold hearings in each

district to receive comments from

their constituents. The Hawaiian

congress will then reconvene for another 21 days to consider changes and prepare a final docu-

The final organic document will be voted on by eligible voters in a mail ballot ratification election to be completed no later than Jan. 17, 1994, the 101st anniversary of the illegal overthrow of the nation of Hawai'i. The document will be considered to be approved if a majority of voters in the ratification election vote for it.

The bill seeks \$3 million in general state funding for costs of the congress, including payment of compensation to the delegates. OHA would be responsible for disbursing these funds. An unspecified amount is also being requested from general revenues for the Lt. Governor's office to conduct voter registration, the election of delegates to the congress and the ratification election. Definition of districts:

Voting districts are based upon traditional geographic divisions identified by Mary Kawena Pūku'i, and provide approximately equal representation for all persons of Hawaiian ancestry. District lines were drawn based upon data from the 1990 census and the 1991 reapportionment commission, compiled and organized by the Office of the Lt. Governor. The number of delegates, 101, is large enough to ensure representation from all Hawaiian communities and small enough to operate efficiently. It is approximately the same number of delegates as at the 1978 state constitutional convention.

ISLAND OF HAWAI'I

Kohala, Hāmākua, Hilo -Eight delegates to be elected (District comprises state representative districts 1, 2 and 3)

Puna, Ka'ū - Three delegates elected (4th rep. district) Kona - Six delegates elected

(5th, 6th rep. districts) COUNTY OF MAUI -

Twelve delegates elected. At least two must be residents of Moloka'i, and at least one a resident of Lāna'i.

COUNTY OF KAUA'I - Six delegates elected. At least one must be a resident of Ni'ihau. If no resident of Ni'ihau seeks election, all six delegates must be residents of Kaua'i.

ISLAND OF O'AHU

East Honolulu - Six delegates elected (16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st rep. districts)

Middle Honolulu - Six delegates elected (22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th rep. districts)

West Honolulu - Seven delegates elected (27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st rep. districts)

Eastern 'Ewa - Eight delegates elected (32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th rep. districts) Middle 'Ewa — Eight delegates elected (38th, 39th, 40th, 41st and 42nd rep. districts)

Western 'Ewa - Six delegates elected (43rd rep. district)

Wai'anae - Five delegates elected (44th rep. district)

Waialua, Ko'olauloa - Six delegates elected (45th and 46th rep. districts)

Northern Ko'olaupoko -Seven delegates elected (47th, 48th, and 49th rep. districts)

Ko'olaupoko - Seven delegates elected (50th, 51st and 15th rep. districts)

Voter registration

According to the bill, Hawaiian voters must register with the Office of the Lt. Governor by May 15 in order to participate in the election of delegates on July 15. After the election, voter registration will again be opened to allow participation in the mail ballot ratification election. Eligible voters shall consist of all persons eligible to vote for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Why a mail-in ballot?

and privileges

A mail-in ballot is believed to ensure a larger turnout than a walk-in special election. It will also be less costly to conduct. All ballots must be returned by July 15 for delegate selection. Ballots for the ratification election must be returned by January 17, 1994. Election of delegates, duties

Candidates seeking to become delegates will have until June 15, 1993 to take out nomination papers. All they need to do is collect 15 signatures from eligible Hawaiian voters in their district. No filing fee will be required. Each candidate for delegate to the Hawaiian congress must be eligible to vote for the Office of

Hawaiian Affairs and must reside

in the district in which he or she

Why a Hawaiian Congress?

OHA Trustee A. Frenchy DeSoto: "Activities which commemorated the Jan. 17, 1893 overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani and the Kingdom of Hawai'i ... brought together Hawaiians to ... learn about their history, to discuss the wrongs that were done ... (and) to focus on what needs to be done in order to correct the wrongs." "OHA believes the solution to these problems and the answer to the repeated question, 'Where do we go from here?' is contained in these two bills."

Trustee Kina'u Kamali'i: "The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is seeking to begin the process of rebuilding the Hawaiian nation by establishing and funding a native Hawaiian constitutional convention. This ConCon, the Hawaiian Congress would give structure and substance to the government." The powers of this government "can only be decided and accepted by the vote of the Hawaiian people. That is the exercise of sovereignty. That is self-determination."

is a candidate. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each district will be elected to the congress.

Delegates to the Hawaiian congress shall, in all cases except felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at the congress and in going to and returning from official sessions of the Hawaiian congress. Delegates shall be entitled to a stipend of \$2,500 per month, but not more than a total of \$12,500 for the entire duration of the Hawaiian congress, plus

Need for support from the larger community

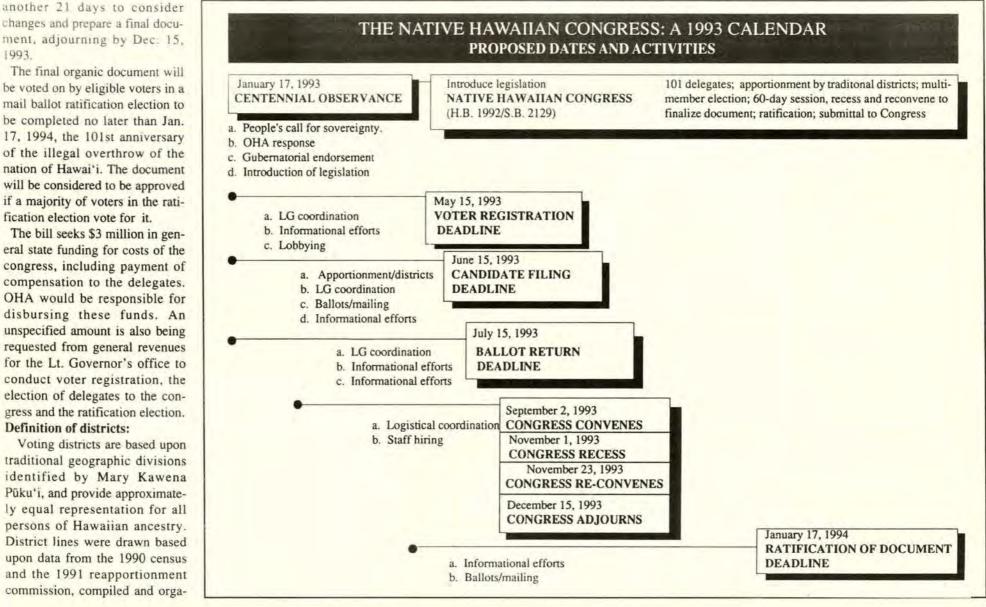
OHA Chairman Hee said while the work of the congress will be done by Hawaiian delegates, the large number of non-Hawaiians who support Hawaiian self-governance will have an opportunity to support the process by sharing expert advice, mobilizing community support and producing supporting documentation.

Even if a majority of Hawaiian voters approve the new constitution, says Hee, there are more steps to take. It will be the task of Hawai'i's governor to petition the state Legislature to accept and recognize the native government as a repository for return of trust resources. The governor must then petition the U.S. President for support. He, in turn, must petition Congress to pass a joint resolution to recognize Hawaiian sovereignty.

Despite the daunting path to recognized sovereign nationhood that lies ahead, Hee quotes Queen Liliu'okalani's words, "Never cease to act because you fear you may fail. ..."

"We live in a very critical time," he says. "We have the opportunity to restore some measure of justice. It is a tremendous opportunity and a tremendous obligation.

"That is why anyone who feels the call to participate as a delegate should come forth."



OHA Trustee's Views Ka mana'o o na Kahu Waiwai pakahi

(This column is open to all OHA trustees to express their individual views and does not necessarily represent the official position of the OHA board of trustees.)



Nohili Sand Dunes, Kūlani Prison, much-needed health and human direct services

by Moanike'ala Akaka Trustee, Hawai'i

At Wo Fat Restaurant on Jan. 30, a retirement dinner was held to honor Uncle Tommy Kaulukukui, Sr. After his 12

years as OHA Trustee, I'll miss Uncle Tommy being on the board. He is both a gentleman and the most fair of trustees, as well as its past chairman. "Coach," a past All-American player at the University Hawai'i, believed in



teamwork, and was one not to be led by self-interest or ego. His compassion and genuine desire to help his fellow Hawaiians will be missed on the board.

Nohili sand dunes

Last October I wrote about the Nohili sand dunes. I was saddened recently to learn that Judge Thomas Kaulukukui, Jr. has allowed the Kaua'i "Star Wars" project at Nohili, which is located next to the burial grounds of our ancient kupuna, to proceed. I find this sacrilegious and disrespectful to our ancestral 'ohana. They will not be allowed to rest in peace as rockets blast beside and over them. A Jan. 26 Honolulu Advertiser article states "Judge Kaulukukui rejected a request by Sierra Club and Kaua'i's 1,000 Friends to extend a temporary court order that barred the state from agreeing with the military to close the area around the facility for rocket launching." The court order expired on Jan. 25. The state Department of Land and Natural Resources refused to do its own environmental impact statement, and instead will go along with the one already done by the feds.

Who is to protect our ancestor's bones, Kaua'i's community, and the surrounding 'aina? The feds want 1,700 additional acres for the Nohili project, which include parts of the much-used Polihale State Park as well as ceded and DHHL lands which will be closed off during these "Star Wars" launchings. These acres should become part of our Hawaiian sovereign nation, not a buffer zone for "Star Wars!" This endeavor adds more insult to injury as we mourn the 100-year anniversary of the armed invasion of Hawai'i aided by U.S. Minister Stevens and 162 marines from the U.S.S. Boston.

Judge Kaulukukui, Jr. announced recently that he was

going to retire and help the Hawaiian people. Some help according to DNLR director Bill Paty, this ruling may well have enabled "Star Wars" launches to take place by the end of February. The commencing of

"Star Wars" launches at Nohili only compounds the harm done to the Hawaiian people while tying up an additional 1,700 acres of Hawaiian 'āina for military purposes. This land could instead be used for native housing as 68 percent of the home-

less are Hawaiians. This is a sad state of affairs and it disturbs me that a Hawaiian judge who wants to help his people is allowing this act to proceed!

Külani Prison expansion

There is much alarm about the proposed expansion of the Big Island prisons at Kūlani. In fact, the Honolulu Advertiser's editorial on Sunday Jan. 31 referred to it as "a prison wish list that would floor Santa Claus." Public Safety Director George Sumner initially asked for a \$117 million expansion of the minimum to maximum security facility from 175 to 1,000 prisoners! Even with that increase in bed space at Kūlani, Sumner says the state will need more prison space and should consider building, for another \$100 million, an additional minimum to maximum security prison on the Big Island! This was a front page headline story in the Honolulu Advertiser on Jan. 27. Sumner stresses that he realizes that his proposal will not fly unless it is acceptable to Big Island residents and community representatives. Senator Andy Levin (Puna-Ka'ū), Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, feels Sumner's proposal "would require explanation and justification."

Sumner adds that the crowded prison can delay "building some new beds for a few years if law-makers put up money to parole more inmates, create alternatives to prison, and relax some mandatory sentencing provisions" relating to the victimless crimes. The Legislature will entertain some of these sentencing options this session, and wise judges such as Marie Milks and Leland Spencer are encouraging legislators to seriously consider these alternatives.

The projected cost for the expansion of Kūlani prison is \$217 million, which is only the

beginning for two proposed facilities. In addition, it still costs about \$30,000 a year to house each pa'ahao (prisoner). A year's tuition at Yale is a bit less! Yet the recidivism rate proves they are not being rehabilitated. Officials say the sentenced felon population is expected to grow at a rate of nearly 7 percent per year. The Honolulu Advertiser's Jan. 31 editorial says, "We can't as a society support a 7 percent annual increase in the prison population with a taxpayer base growing far more slowly than that. Prevention-meaning more education and social servicesand alternatives to imprisonment will be essential!"

Perhaps we should examine what it is in our society that creates so many criminals. Why is our projected prison population rate to grow faster than our economic growth? I am especially concerned about the Kūlani Prison situation as trustee because it is our kānaka maoli that make up a large percentage of these pa'ahao.

Better alternatives need funding

While Kūlani could use some expansion, we need viable alternative projects. We need rehabilitation projects in working with the 'aina. This gave strength and balance to our ancestors. Cooperative lifestyles, rather than competitive ones which put Hawaiians in prison, may be one avenue worth investigating. The Honolulu Advertiser calls social services essential as a partial remedy to reduce the high prison population. As chair of OHA's Health and Human Services Committee we have requested, as part of OHA's biennium legislative budget for 1993-94, funding of \$600,000 to provide grants for much needed health and human services throughout the Hawaiian

This includes \$200,000 for statewide domestic-violence programs, and \$80,000 for beds in an adolescent care home on Maui—an alternative to transporting troubled young people to O'ahu and away from 'ohana and friends

There is another proposal for \$100,000 to take the Wai'anae Diet statewide; another \$100,000 to address the "hidden homeless" problem; and more for a drugaddicted mothers and babies program as well as much needed direct services to help our Hawaiian 'ohana and nation.

Because needed direct services which serve Hawaiians are being slashed statewide there is more need for them to be made up from other sources. These cuts exacerbate a festering kāki'o (sore). If we speak of re-establishing our sovereign nation it is imperative that it be a more healed nation, for the sake of all of Hawai'i's people. Sovereign nation or not, we all reside on these islands together. A more healed society is in everyone's best interest and consistent with the perpetuation, resuscitation and regeneration of the much lauded and much abused aloha spirit.

Please call these legislators and support the OHA Health and Human Services Budget for \$600,000 in grants to direct services for these much needed programs. In the Senate: Ways and Means chair, Ann Kobayashi-586-6750; Human Services chair, Rey Graulty-586-6670; Health chair, Bertrand Kobayashi - 586-6860; Hawaiian Programs chair, Anthony Chang-586-6930. In the House: Finance chair, Calvin Say-586-6200; Hawaiian Affairs chair, Tom Okamura-586-6340; Health chair, Julie Duldulao-586-6140; Human Services chair, Suzanne Chun-586-6130.

During these past eight years that I've been trustee, little attention has been devoted to kōkua direct health and human services programs for the Hawaiian people. Yet this is an area of great need. On its own, OHA can fund programs for Native Hawaiians of 50 percent blood quantum—but, at this point, we must go to the Legislature for funding for those Hawaiians with less than 50 percent blood quantum.

We must get funding, through negotiations with the State, for resources to serve Hawaiians with less than 50 percent blood quantum. They are 60 percent of our population. The Legislature agrees they owe OHA more than \$112 million (we have not received a penny). However, you must remember this is only for programs for the 50 percent blood quantum. This is an issue still to be rectified with the state in the near future.

Once we have collected pastdue resources for all Hawaiians, and are receiving a continued income stream and ample land base on all islands for our sovereign Hawaiian nation, we as Hawaiians will be able to help direct our own future. This has not happened for us thus far, under federal or state jurisdiction. We have been cheated too long. We must paddle our own canoe as a nation of sovereign Hawaiians and I feel OHA would be wise to be a part of that nation. This trustee intends to be. So let us get on with the ho'oulu lāhui, to raise the nation.

Mālama pono. Ua mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono.

Hāna tries community-based economic development with Hāna Village Marketplace

Hina Malailena Inc., a nonprofit corporation organized by Hāna residents to create alternative employment and income opportunities for native Hawaiians, is planning to build a 10,000 square- foot community-based commercial center in dowtown Hāna.

The center, named the Hāna Village Marketplace, will combine restaurant, store and office space, as well as an open market for local residents to sell arts and crafts and fresh produce. The area will also be used for demonstrations, exhibits and entertainment.

With the Marketplace, Hina Malailena hopes to provide an opportunity for self-employment, create local jobs and prevent relocation of native Hawaiian residents.

OHA's Board of Trustees assisted the project by voting unanimously to take a co-applicant role, allowing Hina Malailena, Inc. to qualify for \$1.36 million in grant financing from the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA). A decision on the grant should be made in the next few months.

Under the direction of its president, Bill Chang, Hina Malailena has already secured over \$500,000 from the Administration for Native Americans for project planning and design, and a \$250,000 grant from the County of Maui for construction costs. OHA will also provide a \$90,000 community-based economic development loan.

OHA trustees commended Hina Malailena principals, OHA staff, and the experts who volunteered their technical assistance, noting that the project was especially important because it empowered Hawaiians to take control of their

OHA information campaign begins February 14

With the assistance of Hill & Knowlton/Communications Pacific, Inc., OHA debuted a public information program last month that consists of several television spots and print ads in the Sunday Advertiser/Star-Bulletin. The campaign is both program and issue-oriented and is based on the theme: "E lanakila kākou. I hoʻokahi puʻuwai me ka lōkahi-Let us move forward with one heart, strengthened by unity."

The first television spot deals

with economic opportunities for Hawaiians. It began airing February 14 on KITV (ABC), KGMB (CBS), and KHNL (Fox). A complementary print ad appeared in that Sunday's Honolulu Advertiser.

Since the educational/information campaign began, the Economic Development Division has received many calls from Hawaiians interested in qualifying for loan financing. "It's been very exciting for our staff," says Linda Colburn, OHA's economic development officer. "The interest and enthusiasm are really gratifying." Subsequent topics for the informational campaign may include education, health, housing, land and sovereignty.

OHA's ability to help and advocate for Hawaiians hinges in large part on OHA's ability to communicate with the people—on what programs are offered and how beneficiaries may avail themselves of them. It is equally critical to inform the people of issues that affect the Hawaiian community, particularly in this centennial year of the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian kingdom that has generated such substantial interest in sovereignty.

Until recently, OHA relied almost exclusively on Ka Wai Ola to get the word out on issues and programs. In November, 1991, videocasts of Board of Trustee meetings began to air on 'Olelo (Channel 22) and other community access television stations on the neighbor islands. Surveys being conducted through OHA's Planning and Research

Office, however, show that neither Ka Wai Ola nor the videocasts reach all beneficiaries. Ka Wai Ola is familiar to over 90 percent of Hawaiians surveyed, though only a little over 50 percent read the paper in its entirety. There are distinct differences by age group, however, with younger beneficiaries less likely to read the paper—as is true in the general community.

Frequent television spots, reinforced by print messages, add another dimension to OHA's communication mix, with a relatively low cost per reach given the number of people who watch television—over 90 percent of the state.

OHA's Public Information Office was responsible for the media buys. The public relations firm of Hill & Knowlton/Communications Pacific was hired to do the creative work: writing and producing five 30-second television spots and three full-page print ads. Hill & Knowlton was selected on the basis of the cost-effectiveness of its proposal and its

preliminary creative work.

Hill & Knowlton is also acquainted with the purpose and mission of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs since it was retained to develop a preliminary plan for increasing national awareness of Hawaiian history and current issues, particularly the quest for self-determination and federal recognition and restitution.

Hill & Knowlton nationwide has represented several Indian nations in their quest for justice. These Native American nations include the Arapahoes, Shoshones, Southern Utes, Crow and Navajo.

With this campaign, OHA adopts a communication strategy employed by other offices and organizations that routinely contract with private firms to help get information out to the community. Examples include Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate and the Office of the Lt. Governor, which hires a private firm to educate the public on how to vote, how to register to vote, and when and where to vote.

Our Readers Write

To the editor:

Taxpayers are losing patience with activist groups such as Hālawa Valley Coalition, Women of Hale O Papa, sit-down protesters and the rest of us Hawaiians. This fact should be of concern to all Hawaiians because we should not allow this minority, who seem motivated by a misplaced idealism, to represent the silent majority.

We must appeal to and seek the support of other Americans, the unions, and state and federal government to achieve our objectives. The future depends on our actions today. Governor Waihe'e, and Senators Akaka and Inouye must be supported and petitioned to obtain funding for Hawaiian Home Lands infrastructure and legislation to benefit all native Hawaiians, enabling the two-thirds of the population left in Hawai'i to live and die here in the land of our fathers. The Bush Administration supported none of these objectives.

We must not be made to suffer for the aloha, the generosity or the innocence of our ancestors. We have waited almost 100 years for justice. To imitate the maka'āinana of the past by being unseen and unheard will gain us nothing for our children – and theirs. Support the cause for the perpetuation of the Hawaiian race in Hawai'i. Imua!

Marisa Mia Plemer (KS '67) Hale'iwa, Hawai'i

To the editor:

It is with sadness that I consider the proposals before the state Legislature concerning the future of the Hamakua coast and, moreover, the intellectual bankruptcy revealed in proposing a "prison industry" for this precious island — this sacred 'āina now called the state of Hawai'i.

It is suggested there will be a seven percent increase in crime in Hawai'i and an expanded prison system, they say, is a reality.

Well, I don't shy from reality and I protest the calloused attitude toward our fellow citizens—many of them today's children and teenagers who will be tomorrow's prisoners. If this hardening of the class structure holds true to form, most of those incarcerated will be local-born and educated and ethnically part-Hawaiian.

Hamakua? Return the land to the workers and Hawaiians from whom it was not too long ago swindled. Allow cooperatives to prosper and prisons will not be needed. It must be obvious to some that everyone does not thrive in this competitive system.

The cost of keeping one citizen in jail is equal to a year's tuition at an Ivy League school. If this prison industry is the best the governing individuals and philosophies can come up with from the fabulous resources available on this island, we are far better off sovereign or independent. It's very American to think big.

'Onipa'a.

Tomas Belsky Hilo, Hawai'i

Ka Wai Ola O OHA Letters Policy

Letters to the editor are gladly accepted for publication on a space-available basis. Letters shall be: specifically addresed to Ka Wai Ola O OHA and legibly signed by the author and accompanied by an address and/or telephone number(s) for verification purpopses. OHA reserves the right to edit all letters for length, defamatory and libelous material and for profanity and other objectionable contents. Length shall not exceed 200 words and letters shall be typewritten and double-spaced. Send letters to: Editor, Ka Wai Ola O OHA, 711 Kapi olani Blvd, Suite 500, Honolulu, Hawai i 96813

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Kaho'olawe legislation would restrict island's use

by Jeff Clark

Gov. John Waihe'e's Administration has submitted a pair of bills to the Legislature which, if enacted, will set conditions as to the use of Kaho'olawe after it is returned to the state. The bills were scheduled to be heard Feb. 15 in a joint House-Senate hearing.

House Bill 2015 (Senate Bill 1744) would designate Kaho'olawe an island reserve and establish a five-member commission to oversee policy and management of the island. The bills state that Kaho'olawe "shall be

used solely and exclusively for the purposes of preserving and practicing all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for cultural, spiritual and subsistence practices; the preservation and protection of its archeological, historical and environmental resources; rehabilitation, revegetation, habitat restoration and preservation; and education."

The island's use would be restricted to these purposes forever: commercial use of Kaho'olawe will be forbidden.

Kaho'olawe will be transferred to the sovereign Hawaiian nation when such a nation is formed and recognized by Congress and the state, according to the bills.

Membership on the Kaho'olawe island reserve commission will comprise one member from the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, one from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and one selected by the governor from nominations made by Hawaiian organizations. The other two members will be the Maui planning director and the chair of the state Board of Land and Natural Resources.

OHA trustee A. Frenchy DeSoto, a member of the Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance Commission (KICC), called the legislation "a milestone. I'm very happy with that. It signals a milestone for the Hawaiian community and the community at large, The indication we get talking to legislators is that they support its passage, which makes me very happy."

"Kaho'olawe will set another precedent for Hawaiian sovereignty," Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana member and KICC commissioner Dr. Noa Emmett Aluli said in response to the bill's introduction. "This bill will commit the State of Hawai'i to repatriate a first significant portion of the government lands of the

Kingdom of Hawai'i to a reestablished Hawaiian nation. Ultimately, we seek the transfer of most of the crown and government lands to a sovereign Hawaiian entity."

DeSoto said she expected the commission's final report to be approved by commissioners during the KICC's Feb. 17 meeting. "The commissioners are really pleased with the work of the staff and our consultants. The commissioners and staff have developed a legacy for Hawai'i's children."

Filmmaker Kamae to show film in Washington, D.C.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Trustees have approved a grant
that will allow filmmaker Eddie
Kamae to show something of the
heart of Hawai'i at the John F.
Kennedy Center for the
Performing Arts in Washington
D.C. next May.

Featured on "Hawaiian Day," May 8, will be his newest documentary, "The Hawaiian Way," a film about the origins of the unique slack-key sound and style of musicianship, and what it reveals about the Hawaiian way of feeling.

"The stem of slack-key," says former OHA trustee Manu Kahaiali'i, one of a number of musicians featured in the film, "is in the echo of the wind, the rattle of the leaves, and in the sweet smell of our mountains."

"The Hawaiian Way" is about being close to nature, about passing music from one generation to another, about families and places and music as a way of revealing the Hawaiian spirit.

Directed by Kamae and produced by his wife Myrna, the film is the third in their Hawaiian Legacy series. Their first was "Li'a: the Legacy of a Hawaiian Man," a tribute to the life and music of Big Island composer and musician Sam Li'a Kalainaina. The second was the environmental documentary, "Listen to the Forest."

Both these films are being used in schools throughout Hawai'i as educational resources and will be shown in Washington.

Kamae has been an influential performer of traditional island music for the past 30 years. As one of the first filmmakers of Hawaiian ancestry, he is now showing how this medium can be used to bring the wisdom of the past into a meaningful context for the present.

His invitation is timely, as it comes both during the International Year of Indigenous Peoples, and the year Hawaiians mark the 100th anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy.

For more information about the events of the Kennedy Center, or to be a part of these events,

please contact Myrna Kamae, Asian/Pacific Foundation — Hawaiian Division, P.O. Box 8230, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96830. Fax: (808) 941-3604.

To travel with the group call

Vanessa at Carefree Tours and Travel, 526-2222 or 1-800-232-2528 (after March 1).

In Washington, call One American Film Institute Theater 1(202)828-4091 (after March 1).



Eddie Kamae (left) and Sam Li'a Kalainaina. Said Kamae, "When I got to Sam Li'a's house he said he had been expecting me. I didn't know how he knew I was coming, but he knew. He said he had been waiting for me." Photo by Boone Morrison

Trustee compensation subject of advisory commission report

Should OHA trustees be paid a salary, and if so, how much? That issue is being studied by a six-member independent advisory commission appointed by Gov. John Waihe'e. Its recommendations will be presented to the state Legislature, which is expected to hold public hearings.

This is not the first time that the issue of a salary for OHA trustees has been raised. In 1992 the

What government officials earn:

State legislators

— \$34,000 (plus a \$5,000 allowance)
Senate president

— \$37,000
Speaker of the House

- \$45,500 City Council members

— \$38,500 Median family income in Hawai'i

- \$46,000 (April 1992)

Legislature attached a salary proposal to a senate bill dealing with compensating OHA whenever the state uses ceded lands for affordable housing projects. The proposal originally called for paying trustees an annual salary equal to what legislators receive. However, the final language of the bill was changed to call for an advisory commission to study the issue and present its findings to the 1993 Legislature.

During January and February the commission held six hearings statewide to hear comments and suggestions from the public. Attendance ranged from a handful to about 50 persons per meeting. Some favored paying trustees a salary since trustees bear many serious responsibilities, and a salary would encourage the best qualified candidates to run for office. Others questioned this since trustees are already paid for meetings attended and for expenses.

Some suggestions for paying

trustees pointed to the state general fund or interest earned from the ceded land trust. Pay scale varied from nothing to \$85,000. One man said that since trustees are elected by and serve only Hawaiians, that any trustee salary should not come from state general funds.

Currently, OHA trustees do not receive a salary. Instead, they receive a stipend of \$100 per official business day. In addition, trustees receive health benefits, a \$7,000 annual expense allowance, per diem costs when they travel on official business, and reimbursement for out-ofpocket expenses. In the 1991-92 fiscal year, trustee compensation ranged from a high of \$26,600 to a low of \$11,600, depending on what island the trustee resided on, and on what committees he or

Advisory commission members are: Fred Cachola (for O'ahu), chairman; Sharmane Holokai, Maui; Roy Horner, Moloka'i; Tasha Kama, Maui; Lillian Kruse, O'ahu; Melissa Moniz, Hawai'i. They were selected by the governor based on nominations sought from more than 120 Hawaiian organizations.

Written testimony or comments

may be sent to: OHA Trustee Compensation Advisory Commission, c/o Office of State Planning, P.O. Box 3540, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96811-3540. For more information, contact Ted Nakata at 587-2844.

What trustees do:

The OHA Board of Trustees exercise power as provided by Article 12 of the state constitution and Chapter 10, Hawai'i Revised Statutes.

The trustees have fiduciary responsibility for ceded land trust revenues, and also oversee money management and policy for operations of the Office of Hawaiians Affairs. They have six standing committees which cover the areas of budget, finance and policy; planning, economic development and housing; education and culture; human services (including health); legislative review; and land and sovereignty. In addition there is an ad-hoc committee on entitlements and one on legislative lobbying.

At meetings, trustees hear requests from beneficiaries or agencies for funding or other support; gather information, conduct deliberations, vote on matters, and give direction to administration. Committee meetings are open to the public, with the exception of executive sessions in which confidential personnel or contractual matters are discussed. Trustees attend between 150-180 office meetings per year.

Scholars take note: money available for college

For students wishing to attend college lacking the resources, scholarships are available from a wide variety of organizations. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs, for instance, recently gave out \$50,000 in scholarships (see story page 12), and recent issues of Ka Wai Ola O OHA have featured extensive scholarship listings. Here are three more sources.

Kamehameha Schools / Bishop Estate

The goal of Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate's (KS/BE) Post-High School Financial Aid Program is to increase the number of Hawaiians obtaining college degrees. The program's strategy is to offer financial aid and counseling services to eligible students. The basic requirements are Hawaiian ancestry, financial need, classified full-time enrollment in an accredited post-secondary institution, and satisfactory academic performance.

A Kamehameha standard application form, available from high school counselors and post-high school institutions, is used to apply to KS/BE programs. Applicants must also complete a 1993-94 college scholarship service financial aid form.

Students may be eligible for \$6.8 million in KS/BE-funded programs, and \$1.2 million in federally-funded programs, which include the Native Hawaiian Higher Education Program and the Native Hawaiian Health Professions Scholarship Program.

For more information, call 842-

8216. Hawai'i Community Foundation

The Hawai'i Community Foundation has announced that applications are available for scholarships for the 1993-94 academic year. Students are encouraged to apply for more than 30 scholarship funds administered by the foundation, including: the Juliette M. Atherton Scholarship, the Community Scholarship Fund, the Hawai'i Veterans Memorial Fund Scholarship, the Ka'iulani Home for Girls Trust Scholarship, the Marion Maccarrell Scott Scholarship, the Mildred Towle Scholarship, and the Dr. Hans & Clara Zimmerman Foundation Scholarship.

Each scholarship fund has its

own eligibility requirements. In addition, applicants must be Hawai'i residents, plan to attend an accredited 2- or 4-year college or university, and be full-time students. Grants may be used for any expense that relates to education costs, such as tuition, fees, books, room and board, and travel.

The Hawai'i Community Foundation is a publicly supported grant-making foundation. The individual scholarship funds were established by people and organizations wanting to assist Hawai'i residents obtain college educations. During the 1992-93 academic year, over a thousand scholarships totaling \$1.16 million were awarded.

An application booklet for the scholarship grants is available from financial aid offices at Hawai'i colleges and universities, high school guidance counselors, and the foundation. For more information, call 537-6333.

Rotary International Scholarships

The Rotary Foundation is offering international, year-abroad scholarships. Applicants must be good representatives of Hawai'i, have good grades and be able to express their opinions clearly.

Rotary has several scholarships available, including academic year ambassadorial scholarships, multi-year ambassadorial scholarships, and Japan program scholarships.

Application forms are available from the different Rotary Clubs in Hawai'i, the Rotary International District 500 office (call 734-5698 or fax 735-1073), or by calling Robert Fujii at 537-8392.

\$340,000 in health scholarships available

An estimated \$340,000 is now available in federal scholarship funds to underwrite professional primary health care training for Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian students. Past awards have ranged from \$30,000 to more than \$100,000 grants-in-aid. Grants are given to individuals planning professional studies in medicine and other health-related specialties.

April 15 is the deadline to apply for scholarship packages, which fund up to four years of professional health training. Recipients must be Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian students currently enrolled or accepted at an accredited school. Applicants must also show proof of Hawai'i residency. In return for assistance, those selected must complete their training and agree to serve in des-

ignated areas for two to four years after graduation.

Information on the scholarship funds is available directly from the Native Hawaiian Health Scholarship Program (NHHSP) at 842-8561 or 842-8562. The program, headed by Dr. Sita Nissanka, has offices on the Kamehameha Schools campus at 1850 Makuakāne Street, Honolulu 96817.

Undergraduate medical research opportunites available at UH

The Pacific Biomedical Research Center at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa is inviting applications through March 15 from full- or part-Hawaiian, Filipino, Samoan, and Americannational Pacific Islander undergraduates who want to pursue careers in biomedical sciences. Applicants must be enrolled full-time at UH Mānoa campus by fall 1993.

Thirty-two students will be selected by the two programs: the Haumana Biomedical Program, and the Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) Honors Program.

Both programs commence on June 1 and require a two-year commitment by the student. Students will work full time in a research laboratory over the summer with a selected university faculty member on a biomedically-related research project. During the school year, they will continue their research efforts on a part-time basis while carrying a minimum of 12 university course credits.

Both programs are funded by the National Institutes of Health and allow participating students to earn up to \$6,000 in the Haumana (the Hawaiian word for "student") Program; and stipends up to \$6,732 plus tuition and fees in the MARC Honors Program. MARC students must maintain a 3.0 grade-point average over their two-year commitment in the program.

For further information and application forms, call Healani K. Chang, program director, at 956-8268. Applications will be accepted through March 15, 1993

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LEGAL NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, Gamrex, Inc. known previously as Gamlon Corporation, disinterred the human skeletal remains of three (3) Hawaiians in 1984. The remains were recovered from lava tube burial sites as part of archaeological inventory work conducted at the lands of Holualoa, North Kona, Hawai'i, Tax Map Key 7-6-21: 4, 9-13, 15-17.

At present, Gamrex, Inc., and the Hawai'i Island Burial Council, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division, are making arrangements to reinter all three sets of Hawaiian remains at the above named property.

The Hawai'i Island Burial Council is requesting that LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF HAWAIIANS WHO ONCE LIVED IN HOLUALOA, who wish to be consulted on the matter of reburial including reburial site selection should immediately contact Edward Halealoha Ayau of the State Historic Preservation Division at 587-0010 or write to 33 South King Street 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813. Individuals responding must be able to adequately demonstrate family connection to the burials or the ahupua'a of Holualoa.

Nō Ka 'Oi Plants — a growth industry

by Jeff Clark

Frank Santos, an OHA loan recipient through the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund, started his business in 1979. Its basis was that time-honored formula for success: find a need and fill it.

He noticed the restaurant where he worked looked drab and cheerless, so he suggested livening up the place with plants. The idea worked, other restauranteurs caught on, and Santos was in a new business – plant rentals.

"It was a new thing, nobody was doing it," Santos said. Dining room managers found plants were perfect for "creating the atmosphere they wanted for their restaurants. The restaurants looked so nice, we started picking up more accounts." Soon he rented plants for offices and then hotels.

Plant renting had been popular on O'ahu for some time, but it was a new concept on Kaua'i. As development on the island grew, so did the business. "Now there are more plant rental companies on the island, but we've been here from the beginning," said Abby, Frank's wife and partner.

Since then Santos has picked up many accounts, earned a land-scaping contractor's license, and put in years of hard work. Today Santos operates No Ka 'Oi Plants in Hanapepe on seven acres leased from the state. The business has 10 employees (it had 15 before 'Iniki hit), and hires Hawaiians through Alu Like.

No Ka 'Oi expanded from rentals to landscaping to whole-sale and retail sales, with a clientele of homeowners, yard workers, and landscape contractors. 'Our dream was to have a retail nursery, because everyone asked from the start if we'd sell plants, so we knew we could do that," said Abby.

Surviving 'Iniki

Like most people on Kaua'i, Frank and Abby Santos were hit hard by Hurricane 'Iniki. They lost several structures and the vast majority of their inventory. "This whole place was three feet under water, so all our plant material got salt burn – all the plants died after two or three weeks," Frank said. "This place was choked with plants. That was what was so depressing, looking at all the empty pots."

"It was sad," Abby says.

Santos was able to get Nō Ka 'Oi back on track by keeping focused: he passed on the bigmoney cleanup work that was available immediately after the storm so he could concentrate on rebuilding.

Inventory is growing again, new plants are coming up, and business is returning. No Ka 'Oi lost all its interior accounts, but some big landscaping jobs are filling the void. "Now it's starting to really pick up, everybody's insurance claims are getting worked out, so people are buying plants," Frank said.

Kōkua from OHA

Nō Ka 'Oi received a \$50,000 OHA loan in 1989, and used the money to invest in a hydromulcher, a machine that in one step sprays seed, water, fertilizer, mulch and insecticide over an area to be landscaped. "Nice grass makes the whole job look better, and that made us more of a professional company," Frank said. The funds also went toward other equipment and provided much-needed working capital.

OHA was there for No Ka 'Oi when traditional lending institutions were not. Abby said trying to get a bank loan "was real hard – impossible. They just didn't see it."

The loan wasn't Nō Ka 'Oi's first assistance from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs – in 1980 OHA gave Santos a \$500 grant to purchase a greenhouse.

OHA's loan fund manager Ken Sato keeps in close contact with No Ka 'Oi. He calls them every month, and after 'Iniki hit he helped them secure a short-term loan from Bank of Hawai'i to tide them over while waiting for a Small Business Administration loan.

Making it work

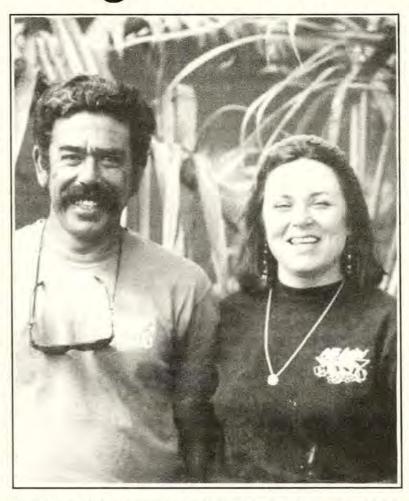
As much help as OHA has been, and as visionary as Frank was in getting in on the ground floor of a potentially lucrative business, what really made things happen was sweat. "That first five or six years, we learned the hard way," Abby remembers.

At what point did the Santoses feel they had "made it," that they were successful and it was safe to take a deep breath? "It hasn't come yet," Abby says. "Equipment breaks down, employees get hurt, bidding on jobs ... there's always a lot of stress."

But the two agree that Frank's earning his contractor's license was "a real turning point." The license meant they could bid on big jobs, the customers could feel more secure, and that the company was insurable.

Frank's advice to Hawaiians thinking of starting a business: "Go for it!" But he tempers his enthusiasm with a dose of realism. "It's hard – you have to be real dedicated. People think, 'Oh, you have your own business, you can take off any time.' But you can't. When there's work to be done, you have to work."

Likewise, Abby keeps a balanced vision: "Working for yourself – that has to be the best. But if you're going to start your own business, you have to be ready to work. Work, work, work, that's all it is."

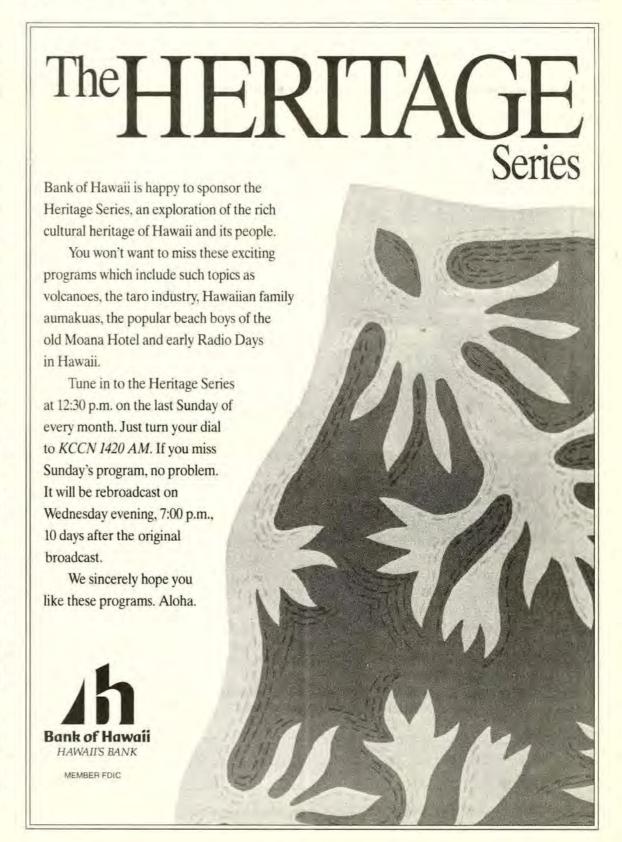


Frank and Abby Santos, plant renters and OHA loan recipients. "People say, 'Eh, how could you work with your wife?' But we're a team," says Frank.

The Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund

The Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund provides loans to native Hawaiians who want to start a new business or expand an existing one. The Loan Fund is a federal program supported by the Administration for Native Americans and administered by OHA. The Fund also provides free or low-cost management and technical assistance through direct staff support and/or through consultants contracted by OHA.

Applicants must fill out a preapplication questionnaire, provide requested documentation (such as birth certificate, tax returns, financial statements, etc.), and submit a detailed business plan. For more information, call the OHA economic development division at 586-3750, or contact one of OHA's neighbor island offices.



NOELANI HAS A DREAM

Many people dream of starting a business. All too often, those who try are frustrated by a lack of experience and an inability to secure business financing.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) can help. By funding programs offered by Alu Like, OHA underwrites the cost of a wide range of business planning services for Hawaiians —everything from assistance in developing the all-important business plan to the filing of a loan application.

OHA also can provide valuable business networking advice to those who are just starting out.

These are just a few of the services offered free-of-charge to Hawaiians statewide. For those who qualify, there's also OHA's Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund, which has financed more than 110 Hawaiian-owned businesses and has helped to create more than 600 jobs.

If you're Hawaiian and dream of starting a business, call OHA's economic development division at 586-3750. We share your dream.

E lanakila kākou.

I hoʻokahi puʻuwai me ka lokahi. Let us move forward with one heart strengthened by unity.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

OHA housing division helps build futures

by Deborah L. Ward

One of the greatest challenges the Office of Hawaiian Affairs faces is meeting the many and urgent housing needs of Hawaiians today and in the future. OHA constantly receives calls for assistance, from homeless Hawaiians on the beach, families needing help to pay their rent, homesteaders frustrated by difficulties faced in securing loans, and others who find it hard to locate affordable housing.

To respond to both immediate, short- and longer-term housing needs, OHA's newly-formed housing division is developing a housing master plan as a blue-print for action and a guide for allocating OHA's financial resources for housing (once approved by the Board of Trustees). The plan will identify specific projects and resources (land, money and technical resources) and ways OHA can leverage its dollars by partnering

with community groups and government or private agencies. Community-based

development organizations

A current initiative is to help form and assist community groups in planning and developing affordable housing projects and economic development opportunities. OHA provides seed money for administrative, organizational and planning purposes. OHA's technical assistance also includes seeking support from other agencies on the community's behalf.

Creating affordable housing through self-help "sweat equity" projects is one way OHA is helping Hawaiian families. Housing officer Stephen Morse says innovation lies in the way projects are organized by non-profit community groups, administered by technical contractors and subsidized through a combination of agency resources. OHA provides funds for families to get on-site

training and supervision as they build and maintain their homes.

This novel approach empowers community members as they learn the skills needed to plan and do their own development. Self-help programs also teach families the basics of budgeting and homeownership.

OHA is helping communities in Keaukaha and Maui to develop affordable "self-help" housing projects (see stories these pages).

OHA also seeks to form similar community-based groups, on Kaua'i, Moloka'i and in other parts of the state, who want to do either self-help or other affordable housing projects.

Because homelessness and poverty are closely linked, OHA is helping Hawaiians create both jobs and housing in their communities. In the long range, Morse says we must help community-based groups develop healthy communities with jobs, business opportunities, housing and other essential services, and to be

involved in planning and development from the start.

Housing information & referral

Because many Hawaiians call OHA asking for housing information, Morse's 1993-95 budget request asks for a counselor to help families with housing information and referrals. This person may also help families learn how to use a home budget, and provide advice on home maintenance.

Rental aid emergency fund

Immediate financial aid for Hawaiians faced with emergency need for shelter is urgently needed. Morse's budget recommends a small rental assistance revolving loan fund to help families pay their first month's rent and security deposit to get them into a home, or to help them catch up on past due rent.

This would be a no-interest program, said Morse, because the cycle of dependency needs to be broken. Yes, it's necessary to help people get back on their feet when times are tough, he said, but "we have to establish the sense of responsibility, yet make payments affordable." Being able to repay a loan is a necessary factor for future home ownership, he said.

The housing division biennium budget request also requests:

 \$250,000 as a funding pool to leverage projects and permit more in-depth work on specific projects; and

 \$60,000 for training and technical assistance to community groups.

Since traditional housing approaches have not served many Hawaiians, OHA hopes to get Hawaiians into a pioneering spirit, by taking an innovative approach to community-based economic and housing development, and providing support training and technical assistance.

Says Morse, "We must take the initiative to survive. We must rely on the pioneering, 'can-do' spirit of our people."

"The homes we built..."

Congratulations to the participants in the Keaukaha-Waiākea Self-Help Housing Project:

Paulette Ota
Mickey Ioane
George laukea
Mercedes Marks
Arthur lokepa
Bernard Adams
Ruth Brooks
Ronald Decosta
James Beckley
Dyreson Kuoha
Rebecca Grace

Beni-Jo Kuamoo
Samuelyn Gaison
Rae Lee Awai
Judith Mitchell
Elswood Noeau
Isaiah Feary
Bridget Tripp
David Kuheana
Elaine Tsukiyama
Delbert Whitney
Molly Segawa



James Beckley's "sweat equity" built this home.



Adams



Awai



Kuoha



Marks



Brooks



laukea

OHA gives self-help kōkua to Nā Po'e Kōkua

by Jeff Clark

There's an old saying, "If you want something done right, you have to do it yourself." If that adage was coined today, it might read, "If you want something done affordably ..."

The OHA housing division has provided funds to a group of Hawaiians who believe in doing things themselves. Nã Po'e Kõkua is a hui of Maui residents, consisting primarily of women, who are interested in developing affordable housing, particularly self-help housing.

Self-help housing is a way for families to house themselves via "sweat equity." OHA contracts with a non-profit organization which trains and supervises the tenants, who save big money by building their homes themselves. With the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands lending money to the homesteaders for

materials, the lessees end up spending about \$30,000 to build their houses with average monthly mortgage payments of about \$400. In addition to learning skills, the residents are cemented by their sense of accomplishment and laulima, working together. OHA has already coordinated a successful self-help project on Big Island Keaukaha/Waiākea (see photo box this page), and in Wai'anae on O'ahu.

"Rather than plan and develop housing on a centralized basis, what we want to do is get more into community-based planning and development," said Stephen Morse, OHA housing officer. "Nā Po'e Kōkua represents an attempt to extend our housing development program into the communities."

Morse said he hopes to have at least one community-housing development organization per county. (OHA last year had funds

available for a group on Kaua'i, but the funds lapsed before Ku'u Home o Kaua'i could get its nonprofit status.) Morse recently traveled to the Big Island to meet with a group in Waimea who impressed him with their intelligence, energy, and abundance of good ideas. A group with a diverse membership (members largely come from the Waimea Hawaiian Homestead Association but Ka Lāhui Hawai'i and Waimea Main Street are also represented), they will probably be included in future OHA housing plans, Morse said. "I see a lot of good happening through working with these community groups,"

OHA's role is helping the groups organize, giving them seed money for overhead costs, and providing technical assistance. Then the OHA housing division monitors the project and finds ways that OHA resources can be used to leverage additional

support. It's all about getting the . beneficiaries involved, Morse said, using "their skills and their knowledge, and we just help with back-up support and seed money." As an example of backup support, Morse helped Nā Po'e Kökua file for 501(c)(3) status with the IRS.

"We're hoping to help set up nonprofits like this throughout the state and assist them - help them grow and let them go," Morse said.

OHA received \$63,355 in its 1992 supplemental budget for Nā Po'e Kōkua. This included money to train the board members to set policy and manage the organization. The group recently received a check for \$35,000 from OHA, the first increment in the contract fee.

"We saw the need for a pilot project to see how self-help housing would work on Maui," said OHA trustee Abraham Aiona. "We felt it would be something worthy for OHA to provide financial assistance as well as technical expertise."

Most of the Nã Po'e Kōkua members are homesteaders, or awardees of unimproved lots, in the Kula area. Their seven directors are Natalie Kama, president; Celeste King, vice president/secretary; Kehaulani Filimoe'atu, treasurer; Sara Nakihei, Joseph Kealoha, Henry Kana'e, and Ilima Wood.

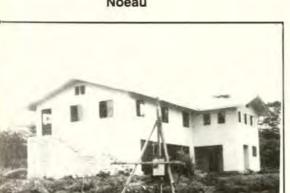
Their contract mandates that they study the feasibility of a self-help housing project on Maui, screen and select seven to 10 Hawaiian families to participate, and conduct workshops to instruct the families in the responsibilities of home ownership, how to apply for mortgage loans, and how self-help housing works. Their first project will likely be in Waiehukou, where approximately 40 lots should be ready to develop in about a year, Morse said.



The self-help affordable home of Ronald Decosta



Noeau



Segawa



Kuamoo



lokepa

Keaukaha self-help housing project nears completion

by Jeff Clark

For the past two years, OHA has coordinated a self-help housing project Keaukaha/Waiākea, on the island of Hawai'i. Only plumbing installation and electrical work were performed by licensed contractors - the families did the rest. The project consists of 22 homes, 12 of which have been completed. Only interior finish work remains to be done on most of the other 10.

Despite numerous setbacks and a completion date delayed until May, the finished houses are testimony to the power of "sweat equity." "Everything that could go wrong in a project has gone wrong, but at the same time if you look at the houses that are complete you can see why a project like this benefits the lessees. the community, everybody," says OHA housing officer Stephen

Murphy's Law prevailed at times: the electrical contractor died, five of the homes were located in a tsunami zone and housing plans had to be modified, plumbers and electricians pulled a work stoppage, and the county possibly damaged several foundations by blasting for a sewer

There have been enough positives among these setbacks to justify a second phase of nine or 10 houses in the same area. The problems that have been encountered will help OHA's housing division anticipate and plan for similar problems and have contingencies in place on the next project. Morse attests that "the workmanship has been exemplary" on the houses that have been finished.

OHA pays the Hawai'i County Economic Opportunity Council (HCEOC), a nonprofit, charitable organization, to manage the pro-

"Self-help is probably the most affordable way for our Hawaiian familes to build their houses."

ject in Keaukaha/Waiākea. The HCEOC trains and supervises the lessees and ensures everything is on track.

"There's been some real success stories," Morse continued. "There's Elswood Noeau, who is a schoolbus driver: he and his family and his friends got together and built it from the ground up, and it's a big beautiful house. Did all the work themselves."

Morse called self-help housing "probably the most affordable way for our Hawaiian families to build their houses. I just wish they could do more, and I'm looking for ways to do that. If you could do 50 at a pop, and get them done in a year, then you can make an impact. That's where I'd like to take self-help housing."

OHA gives out \$50,000 in scholarships

by Jeff Clark

Thirty-nine college students recently shared in \$50,000 in scholarship money given by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

The program is administered by the financial aid office at Kamehameha Schools, which acts as a clearinghouse for a number of financial aid resources, including scholarships given by Hawaiian civic clubs, the federal government, private entities and other donors. To

receive an OHA scholarship, the student must not have received any other money through Kamehameha Schools.

"Our scholarships are specifically for gap group students kids either not rich enough to do it on their own or poor enough to qualify for existing scholarships," said Rona Rodenhurst, OHA education officer.

There were 200 applicants for this year's scholarship money. Of those, 73 received money from sources through Kamehameha Schools, so aid went to 112 of the students who applied.

Many of the recipients are older students who have just one or two years of college left to complete. These scholars were rewarded because they have put in the hard work necessary for academic success. "They've shown the initiative, and we know they're going to graduate," Rodenhurst said.

Half of the \$50,000 in scholarship money came from special funds and half came from general funds via the Legislature.

Trustee Moses Keale, vice chairman (and former chairman) of the OHA education committee, said providing scholarships is important because the Hawaiian community has defined education to be its first priority. "To me, that amount we gave out was not enough for the need that is there," he said. "But hopefully that will help until the Education Foundation is in place."

Keale added that OHA is asking the Legislature to continue scholarship funding. If lawmakers deny the request, Keale said, OHA will have to use special funds only, from which only Hawaiians of 50 percent or more blood can benefit.

To apply for an OHA scholarship, students should submit the standard Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate financial aid application, and write "OHA" in the upper right-hand corner. Applications are available through OHA's neighbor island offices or by calling the OHA education division at 586-3751 or . 586-3722.

Student

Baron Ah Moo Duke Ah Moo William Ahuna Shannon Akau Eva Andrus **Edrian Apo** Christine Chu **Aaron Eberhardt** Kathleen Emerson Leona Hamano Melvin Holi Jay-R Kaawa Tanya Kalakau Danica Kaniho Kaui Kelly Mahinaonapua Kelly Faye Kenui Dione Kobayashi Shannon Ladd Paul Lyman

College

Cornell University Cornell University Univ. of Washington Hawai'i Pacific Univ Westminster College **UH** Mānoa Willamette Univ. Cornell University U of San Francisco U of Washington U of Colorado, Boulder Ricks College **UH Mānoa** U of North Colorado BYU-Hawai'i BYU-Hawai'i Hawai'i Pacific Univ. MIT Colorado State Univ. Embry-Riddle Univ.

Major

Business Travel Mgmt. Liberal Arts Liberal Arts Nursing Education Liberal Arts Liberal Arts Business Archeology Communications Education Social Work Int'l Business Management Liberal Arts Accounting Architecture Business

Student

Noelle Makakoa Vanessa Mane Stephanie Marn **Leslie Martins** Roger McKeague Samuel Moku Christian Morgado Iris Nakahara Thomas Naki Lyla Nawahine Kylee Omo **Daniel Ornellas Benton Pang** Edwina Pico Marissa Soo Marla Sugai Cherisse Thomas Kaiulani Worsham

Beatrice Yoshida

College

BYU-Provo Seattle Pacific Univ. Stanford Law School UC Santa Barbara Lewis & Clark College **UH Mānoa** Colorado State U Pacific Lutheran U **UH** Mānoa **BYU-Provo UH Mānoa UH Mānoa UH Mānoa** Westminster College Scripps College U of North Colorado **UH** Mānoa **UH** Mānoa

Major

Education, Math Liberal Arts Law English Law Business Recreation Liberal Arts **Public Health** Communication Education **Urban Planning** Botany Business Education Pre-Pharmacy Liberal Arts Liberal Arts Business



B. Ah Moo



W. Ahuna



Aviation

E. Andrus



E. Apo



UH Mānoa

C. Chu



A. Eberhardt .



K. Emerson



L. Hamano



D. Kaniho



K. Kelly



M. Kelly



F. Kenui



D. Kobayashi



P. Lyman



N. Makakoa

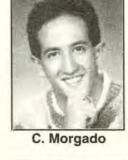




S. Marn



L. Martins











D. Ornellas







C. Thomas





B. Yoshida

Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation report

The views and opinions expressed in this column do not necessarily represent the official position of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs Board of Trustees

Correcting distortions of fact surrounding the Overthrow

by Mahealani Kamau'u, Executive Director and Alan T. Murakami, Esq. Litigation Director

(This column is revised from an article originally printed in the Honolulu Advertiser in response to an Advertiser editorial and an opinion piece by Thurston Twigg-Smith, former owner of the Advertiser.)

The Honolulu Advertiser distorted the facts surrounding the overthrow of Hawaii's last queen in editorials that mirror an attitude that has apparently survived Lorrin Thurston's view of this world for the past 100 years. It is small irony that his grandson today spreads these misconceptions as the publisher of the paper Mr. Thurston purchased decades ago to affect public opinion on the issues of the day.

It saddens us to realize the depth of Mr. Twigg-Smith's misunderstanding, refusal to acknowledge history, and/or personal bias. Given his opinion and those like A.A. "Bud" Smyser of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, we are resolved to dispel published myths and misperceptions with facts and education about the true history surrounding the events of 1893.

On Sovereign Sunday, the Advertiser's lead editorial unfortunately mischaracterized the scope and nature of proposals being floated by sovereignty advocates. Some of these statements were based on a misunderstanding of history and land tenure in Hawai'i.

First, the editors contend that the "legality of any revolution depends on which side you were on," suggesting that the overthrow of the Queen could somehow be justified as an attempt to secure relief from an oppressive monarch. One of their examples is the American Revolution and how it brought new rights to the people. It is an incredible simplicity to compare the American revolution with what happened in 1893 in Hawai'i.

The editors should set an example and examine the impact of that "legal" revolution on native Americans in making such judgments.

This is the core reason the editors' analogy failed. It ignored the fact that the Overthrow by white western businessmen and missionaries, aided by the guns and cannons of American troops, was directed against a sovereign indigenous government, not the king of England, as the American Revolution was in 1776. The American revolutionaries were attempting to throw off the yoke of colonialism imposed by King George; the annexationists in

Hawai'i were attempting to impose the very colonialism (without a plebiscite) that this country disavowed to establish its own existence.

Moreover, the U.S. had diplomatic relations with the Hawaiian Kingdom at the time, and had executed several treaties, among them a friendship treaty respecting the sovereign right of the Kingdom to exist. Could the U.S. simply ignore that treaty just to satisfy the hunger of the annexationists for political power to stabilize the business environment they feared was threatened by the Queen's plans to establish a new constitution?

Furthermore, the editorial suggested that the counter-revolution did not succeed because it did not receive "popular support and got nowhere." The suggestion that the Overthrow was just part of a historical pattern of the time to fell monarchs all over the world smacks of apologetic hindsight. The point is that the Overthrow was nonconsensual and controlled by an oligarchy far removed from any cloak of democracy.

History texts are replete with exhortations by the Queen to refrain from violence, in the hope that the U.S. would repair the damage done to the Hawaiian sovereign. She may have been naive; but the lack of a counterrevolution merely reflects the pacifist nature of the Hawaiians who were responding to their queen. It was because of the restraint urged by the Queen herself that there was no armed violence directed against these usurpers. The Queen was unaware of the plans for the ultimately unsuccessful counter-revolution, even though she was placed under house arrest for it. It was no indication of support for the oligarchy that survived until the annexation. The Advertiser editors find justification in the paternalistic politics of businessmen bent on protecting their own economic interests, rather than the interests of the native Hawaiians at the time.

At the same time, the Advertiser editors, sounding much like the Lorrin Thurstons of that time, justify this reduction of the power of the Hawaiian monarch because of the "excesses of the regime and disregard for the welfare of the common people." The editors maintain that the business and community leaders acted to make sure Hawai'i remained viable economically and became a place where all citizens were secure and had a voice in their own. These were the westerners with American citizenship who were aware of the "benefits of democracy as opposed to absolute monarchies." The editors claim that the subsequent provisional government through statehood led

to freedoms unknown under the monarchy.

This apologetic view of history is unfounded and steeped in racist overtones. It smacks of the imperialistic attitudes which in fact led to the overthrow - justification of change based on the need to secure a vision of political and economic viability structured around a western view of correctness. The broadening of personal freedoms to which the Advertiser alludes had disparate effects in the past 100 years. One group that least benefitted from the political transformations of the period was the native Hawaiians. If there was any lesson from the policies of manifest destiny and imperialism of the 19th century, it was that they can spell genocide and exploitation in the hands of a majority culture bent on imposing their will and vision on all cultures in the name of democracy. The loss of sovereignty meant a loss of the prerogatives to govern those lands once under the control of the Kingdom.

The editors are mistaken in stating that the lands assumed by the provisional government were the Crown lands set aside for the benefit of the government. They argue against a return of these lands, since they believe they were originally set aside for all people in Hawai'i. Their misstatement of Hawaiian history leads to an erroneous conclusion. King Kamehameha originally created the government lands by setting aside 1.5 million acres for that purpose, while reserving almost 1 million acres for the personal use of the monarchy. This reservation eventually became known as the Crown lands, and was not initially for the use of the government. After the provisional government and the Republic of Hawai'i illegally took over the lands of the former kingdom, the government and crown lands were consolidated. Some were sold to private parties. Hence, Hawaiians have a distinct basis for return of the Crown lands. They also have a basis for return of the government lands, since no subsequent government paid for any of it. If we are to live by due process under our own constitution, shouldn't our government pay for the acquisition of property?

Actually, the annexationists were only supportive of revolution because it served their economic interests, and because they were threatened by the prospect of being at the political mercy of a non-white, non-male political leader who clearly saw the hypocrisy of the 1887 Bayonet Constitution imposed against the will of King Kalākaua. Contrary to the Advertiser's contention, this Bayonet Constitution collapsed democracy, rather than expanded it. Suggestions that the monarchy was in a period of reform when King Kalākaua accepted a new constitution extending the vote to Portuguese and newly-arrived Americans and Europeans are untrue. The same Bayonet Constitution limited suffrage to Hawaiians over 47 years of age who paid property taxes. Obviously, very few, if any, such Hawaiians qualified. The Queen's memoirs reflect that the electorate shrank from over 13,500 to less than 4,000 as a result of this change. Furthermore, it pointedly omitted much larger populations of Asian immigrants who could not vote at all. None of these changes was approved by the vast majority of the resident population of Hawai'i, which was over 100,000 at the time. Is this the idea of democracy with which the oligarchy had hoped to reform the Kingdom?

In response to the onerous burdens imposed by this constitution, over 9,500 out of 13,500 voters in 1892 petitioned the new Queen to replace it. Her memoirs recite the overwhelming opinion against the constitution imposed on King Kalākaua by Mr. Thurston Twigg-Smith's grandfather and his cronies. It should be noted that these individuals committed the same treasonous act of which they accused the Queen,

replacing an existing constitution with one of their own making.

Any excesses that may have occurred during the reign of the various kings of Hawai'i are really irrelevant unless they spurred popular opposition. But was it the business or prerogative of a tiny majority of economically powerful businesmen and merchants to overthrow a sovereign government in conspiracy with the U.S. Minister for Hawai'i? Can these acts be justified on some racist notion that only the white elite of Hawai'i at the time knew better what was good for the people? Can they be justified to then set up a renegade government without a popular plebiscite and by stripping two-thirds of the existing electorate of their suffrage rights so they could control the replacement government?

No wonder the sitting president of the United States condemned the Overthrow and urged Congress to reject any treaties of annexation because of this injustice.

Mr. Twigg-Smith should do the same, even if it means refuting his grandfather's actions. His article was filled with the same misconceptions and distortions that permeated another editorial which appeared one week earlier.

Nevertheless, his personal bias is evident in the analysis he offers for opposing the need for any apology for the Overthrow. We fear that insurrections to overthrow governments not friendly to American conceptions of white democracy will continue so long as Mr. Twigg-Smith's type of mentality persists and prevails in the halls of our government. The only solution to this dilemma is education and understanding that goes beyond jingoistic notions of what is best for democracy.

Hui Na'auao is dedicated to that education and understanding and will continue to oppose the notions of Mr. Twigg-Smith. Consider the source and the relationship he bears in weighing your own opinion on these critical issues

Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation Board of Directors' Meeting Schedule

All interested individuals are invited to attend NHLC board meetings. Meetings are held at 12 noon in NHLC's offices at 1164 Bishop St., Suite 1205, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Phone 521-2302.

March 25, 1993 April 22, 1993 May 27, 1993 June 24, 1993 July 22, 1993

Ke ao nani

by Patrick Ching artist/environmentalist

The bird that went unnoticed

High on the slopes of Haleakalā above Hāna, Maui, lives a bird that until recently was unknown to man.

The small brown and gray bird with a black mask was discovered in 1973 by a group of University of Hawai'i students who were studying birds in the Hanawi rainforest.

Because of its remote location it is probable the bird was unknown to ancient Hawaiians. There is no mention of it in Hawaiian chants, nor is there evidence it was used in Hawaiian featherwork.

The name "po'ouli" was given to the bird by the late Mary Pūku'i. Literally po'ouli means "black head," or, more poetically, "dark forehead."

The po'ouli is one of Hawai'i's most endangered species. Since the time of its discovery its population has rapdily plummeted largely as a result of introduced pigs which are destroying the understory, or low-growth vegetation, of the po'ouli's critical habitat. Today there are only an estimated 50 birds left.



Ka Wai Ola O OHA welcomes new staffer

The newest member of the OHA public information department is Patrick Johnston, who arrived in Hawaii five months ago after five years in Japan. During that time he worked as a journalist and photojournalist for a number of newspapers and magazines writing on a variety of subjects, including minority-related issues.

Johnston lives with his wife in Mō'ili'ili where they try to take advantage of an interesting, if somewhat chaotic, neighborhood. His wife is presently employed by the Department of Education and works at a junior high school in Makiki. Both enjoy life in Hawai'i a great deal and hope to make it their home.

First Official Issue Office of Hawaiian Affairs

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ahalo to the many people who have offered and given their support over the years. Your appreciation and understanding of our mission is comforting. It strengthens our resolve to hold fast—'onipa'a— to the principles and ideals which guide this institution.

Ke Ali'i Pauahi intended her legacy to endure for the perpetual benefit of her people and all Hawai'i Nei. Her vision of justice and hope extends to all in our community through the Hawaiian people. With your continued support, Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate will not only endure, it will continue to make Pauahi's dream a reality for more of Hawaii's people.

I mua Kamehameha! I mua Hawai'i!



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS/BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP ESTATE

Ai pono, e ola Eat right and live well



by Dr. Terry Shintani

Lā'au no ka mea 'ai

"La'au no ka mea 'ai," "medicine is in the food," is the name of Maui's Hawaiian diet program put on by Hui No Ke Ola Pono, the federally-funded native Hawaiian health care organization. The technical assistance which the Wai'anae Diet program provided for that project was funded by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. The project took place last month and is the first of at least five communitybased Hawaiian diet programs assisted by OHA, the Wai'anae Diet program and other community organizations.

On Feb. 1, Helen O'Connor, Lehua Wright and I had the pleasure of joining Hui No Ke Ola Pono on opening night at the project site, Maluhia Church in Waiehu near Kahului. The Lā'au No Ka Mea 'Ai diet project was well staffed due to the networking of Hui No Ke Ola Pono with other community groups, medical facilities and individuals to obtain essential services.

Staff from Hui No Ke Ola Pono include Gale DeCambra, project coordinator, and Mindy Lindsay, R.N., who supervises the medical team. Chefs are Aunty Bernice Hokoana, "Uncle Honey" John Hokoana, Lehua Pali, and Aimoku Pali. Physicians on staff include Dr. Joseph Kamaka, Joseph Hew, William Kepler, and Steven Moser. There are also a number of nurses who take blood pressure, check blood sugar levels, and monitor symptoms. They come from public health nursing, Nursing Home without Walls, and the Maui Memorial hospital. There are also many volunteers who help with the project.

On opening night there was an inspirational prayer presented by Kahu Kawika Kaalakea. Mary Tosti from Nursing Home Without Walls, the nurse on duty,

along with Gale Decambra did the intake blood pressures and interviews. Mahealani Akua, executive director of Hui No Ke Ola Pono, was present. The food was delicious, especially the lāwalu and the poi, freshly ground with a system provided by Pa'i'ai Poi Systems. Ata Damasco and Paris Chu Hing sang festive melodies. After I shared some experiences from the Wai'anae Diet program, project member Lehua Wright gave a testimonial on how she has kept 40 pounds off over a year and a half. We had a great time and I anxiously awaited the results of their experience.

In the second week of the project, I called them and was delighted to hear from Gale that the total weight loss in the first six days for 21 participants was already 78 pounds. That's nearly four pounds per person in less than a week. Gale also reported that one participant had lost over 15 pounds before the second week was done. I even asked permission to report that Charles Maxwell, a radio show personality (and former police officer) had already lost over 13 pounds. He is promoting the diet on his radio show on Maui. One patient has been taken off a blood pressure medicine and another, who started the project with a blood sugar level over 300, was now running in the 120s on only half the original insulin dosage.

Terry Shintani, physician and nutritionist, is director of preventative medicine at the Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center. The majority of his patients are of Hawaiian ancestry. Ask Dr. Shintani questions on his radio show, "Nutrition and You," 7-9 p.m. Sundays on K108.

For a healthy, happy baby: Mālama Nā Wahine Hāpai

The Mālama Nā Wahine Hāpai Project (Taking Care of Pregnant Women) is learning how women in the community adjust to being pregnant and having a baby. The nurses and other caring women in this project are there to help others have a healthy, happy pregnancy.

Call 933-4211 for more information and a free pregnancy test. Mālama Nā Wahine Hāpai is a perinatal research project with the state of Hawai'i-Department of Health, Public Health Nursing, Hawai'i. Its address is: Mālama Nā Wahine Hāpai Project, The Hilo Lagoon Centre, 101 Aupuni Street, Room 158, Hilo, Hawai'i 96720. Hours are Mon.- Fri., 7:45 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

OHA Trustee's Views Ka mana'o o na Kahu Waiwai pakahi

(This column is open to all OHA trustees to express their individual views and does not necessarily represent the official position of the OHA board of trustees.)



A Con-Con can help Hawaiians shape their future

by Rowena Akana Trustee-at-large

Hawaiians have a golden opportunity in a proposed 1993 Hawaiian constitutional convention, but if we're not careful the opportunity may slip through our fingers.

A House bill introduced in January calls for the election of 101 delegates July 15, with the Con-Con to start on Sept. 2. This bill leaves Hawaiians less than a year to decide their fate.

Hawaiians must choose their own destiny and the Con-

Con bill is a good start, but as written it leaves unanswered some major questions.

Of the 130,000 Hawaiians eligible to vote last year, only half are currently registered for OHA elections. The Lt. Governor's office says it will seek out and accept Hawaiians willing to vote in the Con-Con election, but registering the other half by May 15

will be a Herculean task.

Time is also of the essence for potential delegates. They must file for candidacy by June 15.

How many of these electorate outsiders, if registered, will have time to study all the sovereignty models? How many can compete

for attention with those whose minds are set, have an agenda and the means to drive it?

Only as many as we educate.

For 100 years, Hawaiians have been forced into decisions allegedly for our own good, for justice's sake or

for political expediency.

When have native populations ever been happy with decisions made under duress?

To help strengthen the Con-Con's prospects, a puwalu (all together, co-operative) would allow any and all interested Hawaiians to gather, discuss, question and learn anything and everything about sovereignty in the short time allotted. Scheduled sometime between the July 15 election and Sept. 2 convention, a puwalu would give everyone a chance to participate, breaking through the politics that might otherwise dominate the sovereignty discovery process.

Education is the key to infuse our movement with momentum.

A puwalu would be inclusive and allow free-flowing discussion without hindering anyone's chance to learn more about the important choices ahead.

A puwalu would almost certainly prevent any one faction from having absolute control while providing a forum for new ideas and new leaders.

The Con-Con, however, does not ensure a resolution to the Hawaiian sovereignty question. The bill looks fine as an organic document, but nowhere does it discuss what lands if any would the state return to a Hawaiian nation.

Land is power and without the former Hawaiians would still lack the latter. An organic document is only so much paper if no foundation supports it.

The bill has many supporters,

but the self-imposed conclusion of the congress Dec. 15 forces Hawaiians to put up or shut up before the end of the year. And if the bill is not ratified Jan. 17, can we hold another Con-Con to try again? There is as of yet no guarantee.

If the ratification date is extended to at least March of 1994, Hawaiians would have the chance to digest the bill's recommendations while leaving the Legislature time enough to conclude its other business.

The Con-Con bill is only one of several sovereignty bills before the Legislature.

One state representative wants the state to acknowledge Hawaiians' inherent right to self-determination. Several state senators want the Legislature to protect gambling rights on any future Hawaiian land holdings. A pod of representatives wants the United States to compensate Hawaiians at least to the degree of American and Alaskan tribes. A sovereignty group wants the state to recognize it as the rightful government of all Hawaiians. And, of course, there is the Con-Con.

All the bills ask for something from someone.

But we first need to ask something from ourselves. We know—and have known for a long time—what our people's needs are, but do we know how best to fill those needs? Do we have the courage to make this Con-Con work?

It is within ourselves that we will find the answers. We must start asking questions of, and demanding answers from, those who wish to lead us.

If we don't like what we hear, then we must raise our voices until we are heard ourselves. Only then will the state and the union address our needs and only then will we see progress for our people.

That's why the Con-Con and a puwalu are so important: to gather all of sovereignty's voices so we might discover the best of all worlds.

This is our time, and if we truly want more for our future than a common past, then we will work through the problems to make this Hawaiian constitutional convention a reality.

"Spirit of Lōkahi (Unity)"

by Abraham Aiona, Vice-Chairman Trustee, Maui

"Lōkahi" is defined in the Hawaiian dictionary as "unity, agreement, unison, accord and harmony," and that is what we saw exhibited during the week of the Centennial Observance ('Onipa'a) of the overthrow of the Hawaiian nation

in 1893. Althou

Although the solemn occasion and ceremonies brought back history and sad memories, they bore fruit as a reminder that a "wrong" had been done 100 years ago, and as a direction for us to follow. The

ultimate goal is sovereignty and the restoration of our sovereign nation. This is the time and we must seize the opportunity.

As you may already know through the media and other sources, OHA has submitted bills "Relating to a Hawaiian Congress" in both houses of our legislature (H.B.1992/S.B.2129). As the bills wind their way through the various committees, we know that there will be some who may not like them or who may disagree with the proposal simply because it is an OHA pro-

posal. Others may not like it because their own organization has its own proposal for the establishment of a Hawaiian nation. Although we may disagree in some areas, it is important that we "talk story" and then agree to "lōkahi" in the pursuit of our goal: sovereignty and the establishment of our Hawaiian nation.

OHA's proposal is a democratic one in which the Hawaiian voters would elect the 101 delegates to the Hawaiian Congress. Those elected to represent their own districts would convene on Sept. 2, the birthdate of Queen Lili'uokalani, to

begin drafting a document for a Hawaiian nation over a 60-day period. There would then be a 21-day recess to allow delegates to take back the proposed constitution to their people for hearings and input.

Upon their return to the congress, the delegates would have 21 days to finalize the document. The document would then be ratified by the Hawaiian voters and completed by Jan. 17, 1994, 101 years after the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

It is an enormous task with an

ambitious timetable and deadlines. However, we at OHA are confident that the "spirit of lōkahi" will prevail. As Gov. John D. Waihe'e said in his State-of-the State address to the 1993 Legislature,

"So I call upon you to support a proposal by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to convene a Hawaiian Congress, for all Hawaiians to elect their representatives, and to meet in convention."

These words came from our own Hawaiian governor, a keiki-o-ka-'āina, and we should work toward our goal by establishing the framework during his term in office. What a fitting tribute this would be to our people and to our Governor Waihe'e.

We must "lōkahi" and unify our Hawaiian people. It is therefore important that as Hawaiians we all lobby for passage of the bill by enlisting the aid of others in our community who know the plight of the Hawaiians and the injustices endured over 100 years.

Justice shall prevail! Me ke aloha pumehana.

The Hawaiian Congress:

Proposed Dates and Activities

Centennial Observance - January 17, 1993
Hawaiian Congress - 17th Legislature 1993
Voter Registration Deadline - May 15, 1993
Candidate Filing Deadline - June 15, 1993
Ballot Return Deadline - July 15, 1993
Congress Convenes - September 2, 1993
Congress Recess - November 1, 1993
Congress Reconvenes - November 23, 1993
Congress Adjourns - December 15, 1993
Document Ratification Deadline - Jan. 17, 1994

Deadline to apply for 'Aha 'Opio is March 19

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is soliciting applications for its 1993 youth legislature, 'Aha 'Opio O OHA. High school juniors (class of 1994) of Hawaiian ancestry are encouraged to apply.

Applications are available at the Honolulu and neighbor island offices of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and from high school advisors. Completed applications must be received no later than March 15.

'Aha 'Opio O OHA is the OHA education division's annual Youth Leadership Development Program. Students spend five days in a residential setting learning the governmental process and developing leadership skills.

For applications and more information, call OHA's education division at (808) 587-3146 or (808) 586-3777.

OHA Trustee's Views

Ka mana'o o nā Kahu Waiwai pākahi

(This column is open to all OHA trustees to express their individual views and does not necessarily represent the official position of the OHA board of trustees.)



Nohili Sand Dunes, Kūlani Prison, much-needed health and human direct services

by Moanike'ala Akaka Trustee, Hawai'i

At Wo Fat Restaurant on Jan. 30, a retirement dinner was held to honor Uncle Tommy Kaulukukui, Sr. After his 12

years as OHA Trustee, I'll miss Uncle Tommy being on the board. He is both a gentleman and the most fair of trustees, as well as its past chairman. "Coach," a past All-American player at the University Hawai'i, believed in



teamwork, and was one not to be led by self-interest or ego. His compassion and genuine desire to help his fellow Hawaiians will be missed on the board.

Nohili sand dunes

Last October I wrote about the Nohili sand dunes. I was saddened recently to learn that Judge Thomas Kaulukukui, Jr. has allowed the Kaua'i "Star Wars" project at Nohili, which is located next to the burial grounds of our ancient kupuna, to proceed. I find this sacrilegious and disrespectful to our ancestral 'ohana. They will not be allowed to rest in peace as rockets blast beside and over them. A Jan. 26 Honolulu Advertiser article states "Judge Kaulukukui rejected a request by Sierra Club and Kaua'i's 1,000 Friends to extend a temporary court order that barred the state from agreeing with the military to close the area around the facility for rocket launching." The court order expired on Jan. 25. The state Department of Land and Natural Resources refused to do its own environmental impact statement, and instead will go along with the one already done by the feds.

Who is to protect our ancestor's bones, Kaua'i's community, and the surrounding 'āina? The feds want 1,700 additional acres for the Nohili project, which include parts of the much-used Polihale State Park as well as ceded and DHHL lands which will be closed off during these "Star Wars" launchings. These acres should become part of our Hawaiian sovereign nation, not a buffer zone for "Star Wars!" This endeavor adds more insult to injury as we mourn the 100-year anniversary of the armed invasion of Hawai'i aided by U.S. Minister Stevens and 162 marines from the U.S.S. Boston.

Judge Kaulukukui, Jr. announced recently that he was going to retire and help the Hawaiian people. Some helpaccording to DNLR director Bill Paty, this ruling may well have enabled "Star Wars" launches to take place by the end of February. The commencing of

> "Star Wars" launches at Nohili only compounds the harm done to the Hawaiian people while tying up an additional 1,700 acres of Hawaiian 'āina for military purposes. This land could instead be used for native housing as 68 percent of the home-

less are Hawaiians. This is a sad state of affairs and it disturbs me that a Hawaiian judge who wants to help his people is allowing this act to proceed!

Külani Prison expansion

There is much alarm about the proposed expansion of the Big Island prisons at Kūlani. In fact, the Honolulu Advertiser's editorial on Sunday Jan. 31 referred to it as "a prison wish list that would floor Santa Claus." Public Safety Director George Sumner initially asked for a \$117 million expansion of the minimum to maximum security facility from 175 to 1,000 prisoners! Even with that increase in bed space at Kūlani, Sumner says the state will need more prison space and should consider building, for another \$100 million, an additional minimum to maximum security prison on the Big Island! This was a front page headline story in the Honolulu Advertiser on Jan. 27. Sumner stresses that he realizes that his proposal will not fly unless it is acceptable to Big Island residents and community representatives. Senator Andy Levin (Puna-Ka'ū), Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, feels Sumner's proposal "would require explanation and justification."

Sumner adds that the crowded prison can delay "building some new beds for a few years if lawmakers put up money to parole more inmates, create alternatives to prison, and relax some mandatory sentencing provisions" relating to the victimless crimes. The Legislature will entertain some of these sentencing options this session, and wise judges such as Marie Milks and Leland Spencer are encouraging legislators to seriously consider these alterna-

The projected cost for the expansion of Külani prison is \$217 million, which is only the beginning for two proposed facilities. In addition, it still costs about \$30,000 a year to house each pa'ahao (prisoner). A year's tuition at Yale is a bit less! Yet the recidivism rate proves they are not being rehabilitated. Officials say the sentenced felon population is expected to grow at a rate of nearly 7 percent per year. The Honolulu Advertiser's Jan. 31 editorial says, "We can't as a society support a 7 percent annual increase in the prison population with a taxpayer base growing far more slowly than that. Prevention-meaning more education and social servicesand alternatives to imprisonment will be essential!"

Perhaps we should examine what it is in our society that creates so many criminals. Why is our projected prison population rate to grow faster than our economic growth? I am especially concerned about the Kūlani Prison situation as trustee because it is our kānaka maoli that make up a large percentage of these pa'ahao.

Better alternatives need funding

While Kulani could use some expansion, we need viable alternative projects. We need rehabilitation projects in working with the 'āina. This gave strength and balance to our ancestors. Cooperative lifestyles, rather than competitive ones which put Hawaiians in prison, may be one avenue worth investigating. The Honolulu Advertiser calls social services essential as a partial remedy to reduce the high prison population. As chair of OHA's Health and Human Services Committee we have requested, as part of OHA's biennium legislative budget for 1993-94, funding of \$600,000 to provide grants for much needed health and human services throughout the Hawaiian

This includes \$200,000 for statewide domestic-violence programs, and \$80,000 for beds in an adolescent care home on Maui-an alternative to transporting troubled young people to O'ahu and away from 'ohana and

There is another proposal for \$100,000 to take the Wai'anae Diet statewide; another \$100,000 to address the "hidden homeless" problem; and more for a drugaddicted mothers and babies program as well as much needed direct services to help our Hawaiian 'ohana and nation.

Because needed direct services which serve Hawaiians are being slashed statewide there is more need for them to be made up from other sources. These cuts exacerbate a festering kāki'o (sore). If we speak of re-establishing our sovereign nation it is imperative that it be a more healed nation, for the sake of all of Hawai'i's people. Sovereign nation or not, we all reside on these islands together. A more healed society is in everyone's best interest and consistent with the perpetuation, resuscitation and regeneration of the much lauded and much abused aloha

Please call these legislators and support the OHA Health and Human Services Budget for \$600,000 in grants to direct services for these much needed programs. In the Senate: Ways and Means chair, Ann Kobayashi-586-6750; Human Services chair, Rey Graulty-586-6670; Health chair, Bertrand Kobayashi-586-6860; Hawaiian Programs chair, Anthony Chang-586-6930. In the House: Finance chair, Calvin Say-586-6200; Hawaiian Affairs chair, Tom Okamura-586-6340; Health chair, Julie Duldulao-586-6140; Human Services chair, Suzanne Chun-

During these past eight years that I've been trustee, little attention has been devoted to kokua direct health and human services programs for the Hawaiian people. Yet this is an area of great need. On its own, OHA can fund programs for Native Hawaiians of 50 percent blood quantumbut, at this point, we must go to the Legislature for funding for those Hawaiians with less than 50 percent blood quantum.

We must get funding, through negotiations with the State, for resources to serve Hawaiians with less than 50 percent blood quantum. They are 60 percent of our population. The Legislature agrees they owe OHA more than \$112 million (we have not received a penny). However, you must remember this is only for programs for the 50 percent blood quantum. This is an issue still to be rectified with the state in the near future.

Once we have collected pastdue resources for all Hawaiians. and are receiving a continued income stream and ample land base on all islands for our sovereign Hawaiian nation, we as Hawaiians will be able to help direct our own future. This has not happened for us thus far, under federal or state jurisdiction. We have been cheated too long. We must paddle our own canoe as a nation of sovereign Hawaiians and I feel OHA would be wise to be a part of that nation. This trustee intends to be. So let us get on with the ho'oulu lāhui, to raise the nation.

Mālama pono. Ua mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono.

Hāna tries community-based economic development with Hāna Village Marketplace

Hina Malailena Inc., a nonprofit corporation organized by Hana residents to create alternative employment and income opportunities for native Hawaiians, is planning to build a 10,000 square- foot community-based commercial center in dowtown Hāna.

The center, named the Hana Village Marketplace, will combine restaurant, store and office space, as well as an open market for local residents to sell arts and crafts and fresh produce. The area will also be used for demonstrations, exhibits and entertain-

With the Marketplace, Hina Malailena hopes to provide an opportunity for self-employment, create local jobs and prevent relocation of native Hawaiian resi-

OHA's Board of Trustees assisted the project by voting unanimously to take a co-applicant role, allowing Hina Malailena, Inc. to qualify for \$1.36 million in grant financing from the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA). A decision on the grant should be made in the next few months.

Under the direction of its president, Bill Chang, Hina Malailena has already secured over \$500,000 from Administration for Native Americans for project planning and design, and a \$250,000 grant from the County of Maui for construction costs. OHA will also provide a \$90,000 communitybased economic development

OHA trustees commended Hina Malailena principals, OHA staff, and the experts who volunteered their technical assistance, noting that the project was especially important because it empowered Hawaiians to take control of their

Ka nūhou mai Alu Like

(presented by Ka Wai Ola O OHA and Alu Like as a public service)



Business classes for O'ahu and Maui

Thinking about starting a businessof your own? The Alu Like Entrepreneurship Training Program will conduct its next two "How to Start a Business" classes on O'ahu and Maui. Subjects covered include business attitude, marketing, organization, financial management and business planning.

On O'ahu, classes begin on March 15. The two hour evening classes will run three times a week for six weeks. Call 524-1225 for applications and interviews.

On Maui, classes begin May 15. Classes will run from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. for six consecutive Saturdays. Call Rose Marie Duey at 242-9774 for applications or further information.

Lifelong learning

Many think of formal school and education as something exclusively for the young. At the Alu Like Hawai'i Computer Training Center, school is for the young an the young at heart. Coming back to school are three women a generation older than most of the class.

Colleen Garrett, Barbara Ray, and Margaret Naeole are all "non-traditional" students at the Hawai'i Computer Training Center and each one faced her own doubts about returning to school. Garrett, a mother of four, has spent the last 10 years raising her family. Ray is coming out of 10 years of retirement. Naeole, recognizing the increasing importance of computers, wants to learn more about them.

Entering a new school is a challenge for anyone, but for people who have been away from school for more than 30 years the challenges seem even greater. Garrett, Ray, and Naeole worried they were out of touch with the business world, that the subjects they had to take were their least favorite in school, and that they would have trouble keeping up. Yet each feels that she is learning more about business, keeping up

t she is learning peers to return to school. Each one also gives credit to very sup-



Having a blast: Colleen Garrett and Barbara Ray

just fine, and beginning to love subjects such as math and business English. Not that study is easy: they say it's hard work, but that it's worth it.

Their families and friends have been both surprised and enthusiastic. Daughters say, "Alright Mom! Go for it!" Others say, "Auntie Margaret, you going back to school?" These women are role models for their family and friends and are inspiring their portive husbands.

Without exception each of the three enjoys the business curriculum. They appreciate the caring and time of their teachers. As one woman remarked, "I'm getting the attention that I've been looking for all these years." They are discovering new ideas, not only through the curriculum, but also about the lifelong learning process. As Ray says, "I'm sure there are a lot of Hawaiians that

would love to take this [course], because when I was in school we were too poor to study. ... we were trying to survive. ... coming back to school has been great."

To others their age who have thought about returning they say:

"I'm 55 years old, and I feel like I'm 30."

"Do it for yourself."

"First of all, you've got to be serious! This is hard work ... but the things you get out of it!"

"Even though it's hard, there is the reward of knowing the young kids ... they love you. You're like their grandmother."

"Age doesn't matter."

"Education is neverending."

"At our age we were ashamed to be Hawaiian...but now the kids are smart; they're intelligent; they're helping us to get through this program, and it's great to be young again."

The next class at the Hawai'i Computer Training Center will begin in April. Call 532-3655 for information.

News from Washington D.C.

by Paul Alexander Washington, D.C. Counsel for OHA



Federal memo acts against native Hawaiians

In the waning hours of the Bush Administration, officials at the Department of the Interior acted to the detriment of native people. In two separate documents, deceptively labeled "legal opinions." the then-Interior Department's solicitor sought to provide legal justifications for the controversial political positions that the Reagan-Bush administrations had advanced, which are: Native Alaskans are viewed as having little sovereignty remaining after the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act; and the United States denies it has a trust responsibility under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, or otherwise, to native Hawaiians.

The existence of the memorandum entitled "The Scope of Federal Responsibility for Native Hawaiians Under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act," although dated Jan. 19, 1993 (the day before President Clinton's inauguration), did not become known until Feb. 2, and then only by happenstance.

This opinion, which relied heavily on the majority report of the Native Hawaiians Study Commission, has been roundly criticized, and the Congressional delegation has requested that Bruce Babbit, the new Secretary of the Interior, withdraw it. Similar requests also have been

made to Babbit with respect to other Alaska native opinion.

As noted in my previous columns, assertions that the United States does not have a political or trust relationship to, and for, native Hawaiians can create major constitutional barriers to providing special programs and benefits for native Hawaiians. In this the centennial year of the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani, this "legal" opinion undermines the status of native Hawaiian claims against the United States, as well as the effort to re-establish federallyrecognized native Hawaiian selfgovernment.

This opinion essentially argues that native Hawaiians have no special rights, and that their heritage is but one of the many varied and diverse elements that make up the "melting pot" America; native Hawaiian status as indigenous people is ignored. There is no discussion of the United States' role in the overthrow, or the responsibilities under Hawaiian land laws (trust) the United States took on under the Newlands Resolution of Annexation, when native Hawaiian public and royal lands were ceded without compensation. The opinion asserts that the United States had little responsibility for the Hawaiian Homes Commission prior to statehood, asserting the responsibility was that of the territorial government. The fact that the territorial government was a creature of the United States apparently carried little weight with the solicitor.

Instead, much is made of the solicitor's view that neither the terms of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act or its legislative history demonstrate a congressional intention to create a federal trust. The use of the term "trust" by the then-Secretary of the Interior in 1920 at a congressional hearing considering the legislation is dismissed as "too weak a reed on which to construct a fiduciary relationship." The opinion ignores the other portion of the legislative history which make it clear that Congress knew it was acting under its plenary power to provide benefits to native people and that it was indeed undertaking obligations.

The solicitor placed great reliance on *Price v. Hawai'i*, a 1986 federal appeals court decision that affirmed a lower court determination that the Hou Hawaiians did not fit the federal definition of an Indian tribe. To leap upon this case, as a basis for asserting that native Hawaiians could not be the beneficiaries of as trust because they were not a tribe, is disingenuous.

The other major basis for assertion that there was no federal trust prior to statehood is what is known as Mitchell II, a U.S. Supreme Court case concerning the financial liability of the United States for the mismanagement of the forests of the Quinault Indian reservation. The court determined in Mitchell II that in order for the U.S. to incur financial liability in the absence of clear statutory responsibility, there needs to be demonstrated the existence of a common law trusteeship. For example, the federal government controls assets through a comprehensive management scheme. This was demonstrated in Mitchell II by a combination of federal statutes and an extensive regulatory scheme. The opinion asserts that the Hawai'i Homes Commission Act bears none of the requisites of Mitchell II-federal control of the assets of the commission. As noted earlier, this is an assertion that requires the federallyappointed and controlled territory to be viewed as a non-federal entity.

Post-statehood, the solicitor asserts that a trust was created with respect to the Hawaiian Home Lands. However, that trust was between the State of Hawaiian and the native Hawaiian beneficiaries. From this view, the

United States is limited to a few ministerial duties and off the hook. Curiously, the solicitor cites a Hawai'i Supreme Court decision, Ahuna v Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (64 Haw. 329,1982), in support of the state trust. The solicitor, however, Chief Justice ignores Richardson's view in Ahuna that a federal trust responsibility exists. In fact, the solicitor's opinion summarily dismisses the legal view of the Attorney General of Hawai'i, several congressional reports, the findings in the enacted Native Hawaiian Health Care amendments, several Congressional Research Service opinions, and the 1979 Interior Department's position to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, all of which support the existence of a federal trust responsibility.

The opinion is really a legal brief for a political view that wants native American rights as narrowly defined as is possible. It is simply a political document, that should be promptly withdrawn, so that the long delayed process of determining how to proceed is the focus rather than simply trying to rationalize the status quo.

He mau hanana

March

734-9245.

Nā Ali'i Wāhine Bus Tour will feature chant, dance and lecture on the influential women of Hawai'i by kumu hula John K. Lake and members of Na Hanona o Ka Hālau Pa Ola Kapu. Emphasis will be on the Kuhina nui Ka'ahumanu, Queens Lili'uokalani and Emma, and the sites dear to them. The tour is \$25 and covers transportation and an informational handout; sack lunch and a drink are suggested. Pre-registration is required. Space is limited so call now to reserve a space. To register for this presentation and receive a brochure on other Hawaiian culture and history programs by Interpret Hawai'i, call the Office of Community Services at Kapi'olani Community College,

"Ho'ike'ike 1993," hosted by the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs. O'ahu district council, at Bishop Museum Family Sunday. The theme, "'Ike mau i ka nani o nā pua (see forever the beauty of the flowers)," is a tribute to Queen Lili'uokalani, and the day will feature children from the Waiau Elementary School Hawaiian immersion program. Hālau Hula Kukalehuaikaohu, Nā Maka Honu A Kapiliwale, the House of I, Keolalaulani Halau 'Olapa O Laka, and Nā 'Opio Nā Kūpuna o Koʻolau will perform. At 10 a.m. there will be a ho'okupu aloha presentation by the Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu. The Lei Day Queen and her court, Mahiehie and a musical fashion review by Nake'u Awai are among the events in Atherton Hālau. The Council of Contemporary Hawaiian Artists will present a reading of Hawaiian poetry on the overthrow and their exhibit "Ho'opāna'i" will be held over in Hawaiian Hall for the day. Artist/poets include 'Imakalani Kalahele, Mahealani Kamau'u, Malia Craver, Samuel Chung-Bob Hoon, Freitas, Kawaikaula'au Aona-Ueoka, Creighton Olivera, Sean K.L. Browne, Charles Dickson and Kawena Young. Food and crafts will be for sale.

6, 26

Quilt Designing Workshop, conducted by master quilter Poakalani, at the Queen Emma Summer Palace in Nu'uanu. Students will learn techniques to design their own family quilt heirloom and the spiritual and historical value of the Hawaiian quilt. Fee. For more information, call 521-1626.

through March 9

"Whales: Giants of the Deep," features life-sized robotic models of whales, hands-on displays, and educational programs including lectures and whale-watching excursions. Bishop Museum, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. daily. General admission is \$7.95 for adults, \$6.95 for seniors, military and children 6-17. For more information, call 847-3511.

"Hawaiian Family AfFAIR," hosted by the UH Hilo Center for Gifted and Talented Native Hawaiian Children, Na Pua No'eau. Themed "He 'Ohana Kākou (We are family)," the afFAIR will be held at the UH Hilo Campus Center and library lanai from 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. The program features the center's Kamalani Children's Chorus, Big Island entertainers, information booths, games for keiki, and food. For information call 'Alapa Hunter at 933-3678.

Ho'omau '93, two benefit concerts for the Punana Leo O Maui Hawaiian language preschool. The first, " 'Ohana Pū Me Mele a Pila Ho'okani (Family Together with Music and Dance)," will be held 7-10 p.m. March 19 at the Baldwin Auditorium and will feature the Waiehu Sons, Lawai'a, and others. March 20 from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. at the Maui Zoo Amphitheater, enjoy music, hula, crafts and food and Höküle'a, the Ka'au Crater Boys, Olomana and more. Admission is \$10 pre-sale and \$12 at the door, children free. Tickets are available at the Maui Contractors Association, Pūnana Leo O Maui Preschool, and other locations. Call 244-5676 for more information.

through March 21

"Fibresonics," a fiber arts exhibit at the Queen Emma Gallery at Queen's Medical Center, features works by Hawaiian artist Pam Barton, with Gail Toma and Emi Matsutsuyu. The artists have focused on the sounds made by such natural materials as gourds, black bamboo, kia, wauke, coconut, hibiscus and hemp. Some are based on the Native American "rain stick," a rattle made of a dried cactus stalk with seeds or pebbles inside that makes a "liquid" sound when the stick is turned on end. The gallery's hours are 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily.

Mu'umu'u Mania, a benefit for the Honolulu Symphony. This is the second annual revival of a fashion show auction featuring

originals by local and mainland designers, modeled by local celebrities. Cocktails, pūpū and dessert will be served. For more information call 396-0169.

"Ho'omau 1993," a benefit for the O'ahu Pūnana Leo preschool, will be held at the Waikiki Shell. Featured entertainers are Olomana, Loyal Garner, Diana Aki, Nā Hōkū Pa, Alaka'i, Anuhea, Ho'okena, Nā Keiki O Pūnana Leo and many guest hālau. The theme is "Kūpa'a Ma Hope O Ka 'Aina (Loyal to the Land." Gates open at 4:30 p.m., tickets are available beginning March 6 at the Blaisdell box office, House of Music and J.R.'s. For more information, call Puamana Crabbe at 732-4445.

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The 1993 Holokū Ball, presented by the Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu, will be held at the Hilton Hawaiian Village. This year's honorees are Gladys Brandt, Henry Auwae, Wright Bowman Sr., Nainoa Thompson, Kaui Zuttermeister, and Herb Kawainui Kane. For more information, call Len Tai Venuti at 523-6354.

A Prince Kuhio Day celebration will be held at Paukukalo Hawaiian Homes Park by Ahupua'a Maui Island. It will go from 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. and will include food booths, arts and crafts, and local entertainment.

through March 31

Hawaiian Cultural Arts Expo presents over 800 works by 38 artists of Hawai'i, including Hawaiian artists Herb Kawainui

Kane, Elizabeth Akana, Keone Nunes, Ipo Nihipali and others. The expo will benefit Lama Ho'ike, an association of artists and artisans whose major purpose is the perpetuation and evolution of Hawai'i's culture from a solid base of traditional values. Exhibits are located in the Coast Gallery locations at Hyatt Regency Maui on Kā'anapali Beach, Maui Inter-Continental Resort, and Hana Hotel. Open daily from 9 a.m. - 9 p.m. (Hāna closes at 5 p.m.).

Free Hawaiian culture lectures

Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate will present four free lectures as part of its Hawaiian culture lecture series. On March 11, OHA Chairman Clayton Hee will discuss "Hawaiian Ceded Lands" at Kaumakapili Church, 766 North King St. in Honolulu from 7-8:30 p.m..

Charlie Reppun will speak on 'Hawaiian Water Rights" March 18, from 7-8:30 p.m. at Ben Parker Elementary School Cafetorium, 45-259 Waikalua Road in Käne'ohe. Herbert Hoe will also give a presentation on taro, On March 19, Calvin Hoe will share his experience with 'Hawaiian Instruments" from 10-11:30 a.m., at Lunalilo Home, 501 Kekäuluohi St. in Honolulu.

On March 19, Dr. Yosihiko Sinoto will present 'Archeological Evidence of Polynesian Voyaging" from 6 to 7:30 p.m. at the Hawai'i Maritime Center Pacific Room at Pier 7, Honolulu Harbor.

For information, call 842-

Ohana Reunions Nā 'ohana e ho'ohui 'ia ana

Swift

Descendants of George and Annie Swift of 'Ulupalakua Ranch, through their sons John, Joseph, Samuel, David and Harvey and their daughters Lahela Fernandez, Annie Kuhaulua, Caroline Tam and Madeleine Luhe, are asked to contact the family for a reunion July 2-4 on Maui.

Contact Barbara Swift at 395-4185, Linda Hirahara at 696-2839, Audrey Swift at 696-4545 or Kathy Shimada on Maui at 877-0839. Write to "Swift 'Ohana" at 397 Kea Street, Kahului, Hawai'i 96732.

Kalama

Indians of Oregon, Washington,

and Canada with Hawaiian descent from John Kalama would like to meet Hawai'i relatives at a Kalama reunion to be held June 25-27 on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon.

Contact William C. Moses at P.O. Box 550, Warm Springs, Oregon 97761, or call (503) 553-1891.

Kela-Abraham

The Kela-Abraham family is having a reunion Nov. 26-28 at Wailoa State Park Pavilion #2 in Hilo. All families are urged to participate in making this reunion a memorable occasion. For more information, write Samson Kela, 31 Paipai St., Hilo, HI 96720, or call 959-6200.

The descendants of William Horner and Lydia K. Pahau are planning a family reunion July 8-9 at Kiowea Park, Kalama'ula, Moloka'i. "Nā Waiwai Ho'oilina Hawai'i, The Things that we Value of Our Hawaiian Heritage" is the theme of the reunion, which will feature lei haku making, Hawaiian herbs and medicines, Hawaiian lomi, Hawaiian dietary programs, and pāpio trolling, konane and horseshoe tournaments. For more information, call Roy and Faith Horner at 567-6501 or 567-6400, or fax 567-6244.

Holokū Ball set for March 27

The Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu is presenting the 1993 Holokū Ball March 27 at the Hilton Hawaiian Village. This year's theme is " 'Au'a 'Ia, Hold Fast (to your heritage)."

For 60 years the club has sponsored the Holokū Ball to raise scholarship funds to help Hawaiian students pursue higher education. Last year more than \$34,000 was raised. Notable past scholarship recipients will be featured at this year's ball, which also marks the club's 75th anniversary.

Each year, the ball honors individuals who have made significant contributions to the Hawaiian community. This year's honorees, chosen because of their achievement of excellence in various fields, are Gladys Brandt, Henry Auwae, Wright Bowman Sr., Nainoa Thompson, Kaui Zuttermeister, and Herb Kawainui Kane.

Nalani Olds Rheinhardt is assembling a troup of Hawaiian entertainers, including Mahi Beamer, to help celebrate this elegant Hawaiian tradition.

Tickets are \$65. Send a check, payable to 1993 Holokū Ball, to Luana Sala, 567 S. King St. #200, Honolulu, HI 96813. For more information, call Len Tai Venuti at 523-6354.



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS/BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP ESTATE

1993 Summer Programs



Ka Wai Ola O OHA
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 500
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813-5249