



Ka Wai Ola O OHA



Volume 10 No. 4

"The Living Water of OHA"

'Apella (April) 1993

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Hawaiian Congress bills amended

by Jeff Clark

A bill calling for a Hawaiian Congress, or constitutional convention, continues to make its way through the state Legislature. It passed the state House of Representatives with substantial amendments and crossed over to the Senate on March 11.

Sponsored by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, HB 1992 would establish a convention in which elected Hawaiian delegates would draft a document that, if ratified by Hawaiian voters, would form the basis of a sovereign Hawaiian entity.

A special House-Senate hearing was held Feb. 15 at Mabel Smyth Auditorium in Honolulu to receive comments from the community on all the sovereignty-related bills.

HB 1992 passed out of the House Hawaiian Affairs Committee to Finance with 13 amendments, including

- holding a pre-ConCon referendum election, in which

Hawaiians will vote on whether they want to have a ConCon. Under this proposal, on May 2, 1994 a mail-in ballot election would allow Hawaiian voters to address the question, "Shall there be a Hawaiian constitutional convention to propose a constitution for the governance of a Hawaiian Sovereign Nation?"

- a change in the timing; the bill now sets the convention back to 1994 instead of 1993. Delegates would be elected during the regular state primary election in September, 1994. The last day for ratification was put back to March 1, 1995.

The bill was also amended to:

- outline registration procedures to allow participation by Hawaiians not already registered to vote in OHA trustee elections;
- increase the number of delegates from 101 to 121 by adding 14 at-large delegates for the island of Hawai'i, three for Maui, one for Moloka'i and two for Kaua'i; and
- name the Legislative

Reference Bureau instead of OHA as the agency to provide support services to the convention.

During a Feb. 26 hearing on the bill by the House Finance Committee, OHA trustee A. Frenchy DeSoto said she had reservations about the delayed time frame. Having the election of delegates coincide with the state primary election discriminates against Hawaiians wanting to run in both, she said.

Mililani Trask, kia'aina of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i, said she opposed the House version of the bill because "virtually every step of the process is dictated to us by the state."

Trask and other Ka Lāhui members told the representatives that the ConCon would cost too much and would take funds away from the educational, housing and health care needs of Hawaiians.

Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell said he opposed the bill because it was "initiated not by us but by the

illegal establishment" and is "an affront to the kānaka maoli heritage." An advocate for total Hawaiian independence, he said, "the United States must withdraw from our homeland."

OHA Board supports 1994 ConCon

During its regular business meeting March 4 in Honolulu, the OHA board of trustees adopted recommendations on HB 1992, House Draft 1 that were suggested by the OHA legislative review committee. The board voted to support the timing of the ConCon process to allow for the referendum to be conducted by mail-out in October; the election of delegates by mail-out in May, 1994; the convention in June-August 1994 (to allow for the use of public schools for meetings and thereby reduce costs); and ratification election simultaneously with the state's general election in November, 1994.

The BOT opposed Senate Bill 1028, which calls for a plebiscite to let Hawaiians answer the ques-

tion, "Shall there be Loa'a Ka Pono (to secure what is right) to consider and decide issues relating to self-governance?" The bill would establish a Loa'a Ka Pono Organizing Committee (LOC), with representatives from each group representing Hawaiians, that would implement and educate Hawaiians and the general public on the plebiscite. If the answer to the plebiscite is yes, then the LOC would hold an election of delegates to the Loa'a Ka Pono.

The Loa'a Ka Pono would be bicameral, with one chamber elected and the other determined by the LOC to maximize rural representation. The Loa'a Ka Pono would establish its own procedures, and no time limit would be placed on its work. The Senate Ways and Means Committee amended the bill to require that the LOC have at least 15 members. SB 1028 crossed over to the House and at press time was pending the House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs.

Trustees lobby against Bush Administration opinion

by Deborah L. Ward

Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs legislative lobbying team spent a week in Washington, D.C. recently to meet with Clinton Administration officials on native Hawaiian concerns and testify before a key House committee.

OHA vice-chair Abraham Aiona and Trustee Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i, accompanied by OHA land officer Linda Kawaiono Delaney, also met with members of Hawai'i's congressional delegation during their Feb. 21-26 visit. With the Hawai'i delegation's assistance, the trustees were able to meet with U.S. Department of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, the new Interior Solicitor General John Lesche, as well as with Congressman Bill

Richardson, chair of the House Committee on Natural Resources' permanent subcommittee on Native American Affairs. (The subcommittee's scope now includes native Hawaiian matters.)

The trustees said the purpose of their visit to Solicitor Lesche was to bring his attention to a legal memorandum left by his predecessor under the Bush Administration, Thomas Sansonetti. They were pleased to find that Lesche was aware of the controversial mem-

orandum and that he was very sensitive to the outrage of Hawai'i's congressional delegation, who were not consulted nor informed of the document. The opinion sought to justify the position of the Reagan-Bush administrations that the U.S. had no trust relationship

with native Hawaiians under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, or under any other basis.

By this interpretation, native Hawaiian is a "racial classification" and violates the 14th amendment (due process and equal treatment under the law). Existing federal programs, for example, the Native Hawaiian Health and Education Acts,

would be unconstitutional under this ruling. The impact in current programs would exceed \$100 million and bring into question the existence of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, much less initiatives like the restoration of the Hawaiian nation and a settlement of land claims.

Sansonetti also left similar

memos affecting indigenous Guamanians, and Alaska natives, the latter of which claimed that Alaska natives had little sovereignty left after the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Calling the memo "devastating" to native Hawaiians, Alaska natives and to indigenous Guamanians, OHA

continued page 4



Abraham Aiona



Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i

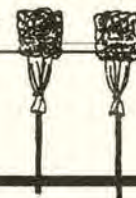


The Office of Hawaiian Affairs Maui office has moved to a new location at the Kahului Office Center, 140 Ho'ohana St., Suite 206, Kahului, Hawai'i 96732. The office phone number is 243-5219.

OHA Board Business

Nā kuleana a ka Papa Kahu waiwai

by Ellen Blomquist
Public Information Officer



The regular business meeting of the Board of Trustees was called to order by Chairman Clayton Hee Thursday, March 4, 1993 at 10:10 a.m. All trustees were present as were Richard Paglinawan, Administrator, Jerry Walker, Deputy Administrator, and Sherry Broder, Esq., legal counsel.

After an opening pule by Trustee Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i, the Board approved the agenda after amending and filing an item pertaining to the upcoming Women's Conference. The minutes of the February 12 board meeting were approved as amended. A revision requested by Trustee Moanike'ala Akaka was directed to staff for review.

The correspondence reports of the Chairman and Administrator were approved unanimously after some discussion of how correspondence was handled.

Most items on the BOT agenda were referred by the Budget, Finance and Policy Committee. A request for funding a permanent summer employment program for Hawaiian students was recommitted pending a program evaluation to be conducted by Administration under the direction of Trustees Moses Keale and Kamali'i.

The next item introduced was a proposal to sponsor a Hawaiian language column in the Maui Press at a cost of \$346 per week. Trustee Abraham Aiona referenced objectives in the functional plan to encourage and support the use of Hawaiian language. Trustee Akana objected to the proposal, referencing previous staff reports suggesting a Hawaiian language column be run in Ka Wai Ola. Discussion on the history of the proposal followed. Trustee Keale suggested that the Maui News column be funded with the stipulation that it be reprinted in Ka Wai Ola. Funding of the language column was approved, 7 to 2, Akana and Akaka dissenting.

A proposal to fund a rental unit for use of the ad hoc legislative lobbying team was introduced next. The rationale for the unit was that trustees appointed to the team are required to attend hearings in both the late evening and early morning and a site near the legislature facilitates their attendance. Subsequent discussion focused on policy pertaining to per diem for trustees residing on O'ahu, and on the need for a special fund budget. Trustee Aiona indicated the latter item would be discussed in the Budget, Finance and Policy Committee. Upon voting, funding for the rental unit was approved 6 to 3, Akana, Akaka and Kealoha dissenting.

A proposal to fund an appraisal of the Ala Wai Yacht Harbor to assess damages from Hurricane

Iniki was approved unanimously as was an item allowing special funds which had been appropriated but not used to lapse.

The next item under Budget, Finance and Policy was a proposal to expand the office space used by OHA's Kona liaisons. The intent was to provide a better working area and additional space for the community to use for meetings. After some discussion of the availability of free meeting space in the Kona area, staffing problems and reference to previous work on the Maui office and the need for a new Kaua'i office, the item passed 5 to 4, Akaka, Akana, Keale and Kealoha dissenting.

The next two agenda items originated with the Legislative Review Committee. A report on legislative initiatives was accepted for the record. An action item redesignating \$50,000 in hurricane relief funds from Wai'anae to Kaua'i to meet child care needs was passed unanimously. There was some discussion of the need to provide culturally sensitive expert advice on insurance settlements and rebuilding. Trustee Akaka pointed out that this issue and child care were "apples and oranges" and it was decided to discuss the need for other expertise in committee.

Subsequent agenda items were referred by the Land and Sovereignty Committee. An item recommending pursuit of legal action in the Goo kuleana/escheat case was recommitted pending resolution of some legal questions. A request to approve \$2,578 for legal fees to defend a quiet title action was passed unanimously as was a request to temporarily waive fees for Hui O Kuapā, a nonprofit group working to restore 'Ualapu'e Fishpond on Moloka'i.

The final item was a joint referral from the Land and Sovereignty and Legislative Review Committees which consisted of recommendations relating to OHA's position on HB

1992, HD 1 and SB 1028, SD1, regarding the Hawaiian Congress. The recommendations were to support the convening of a Congress, a referendum to decide whether there should be a constitutional convention, a proposed schedule (see story this issue), support for non-OHA administration of funds if only general funds are used, and opposition to the Loa'a Organizing Committee in the present form and with the functions proposed by SB 1028, SD 1. After some discussion of the initiation of the original bills (HB 1992 and SB 1639), the recommendations on OHA's position were approved, 6 to 3, Kanahale, Keale and Kealoha dissenting.

Under announcements, Trustee Kealoha asked about OHA's response to SB 411, on casino gambling, and it was explained that no request had been made of staff to track this legislation. Trustee Kanahale announced Kūhiō Day celebrations and

encouraged all to attend. Trustee DeSoto discussed her and Trustee Aiona's successful intervention in retaining a lease for a Hawaiian farmer in Ke'anae and commended Thelma Shimaoka, Maui liaison, for her assistance. DeSoto also discussed the importance of addressing the lease dilemma as it affects Hawaiian lessees and OHA's revenues. Trustee Kamali'i announced her intention to conduct a joint Land and Sovereignty and Education and Culture workshop on the island of Hawai'i in the latter part of March.

Kamali'i also spoke to the success of the trip she made to Washington, D.C. with Trustee Aiona and staff Linda Delaney the latter part of February. Trustees met with all members of Hawai'i's congressional delegations and, through Congresswoman Patsy Mink, were provided a rare and much sought after opportunity to meet with Secretary of the Interior Bruce

NEXT ISSUE
MAY 1, 1993
NEWS & ARTICLES
DEADLINE:
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Ka Wai Ola O OHA
711 Kapi'olani Blvd.
Suite 500
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
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Babbitt. Kamali'i indicated the full details of the trip were contained in a report submitted to the Board. DeSoto then requested that trustees attending events on behalf of the Board submit such written reports.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned its meeting at 1:10 p.m.

Auwe

The deadline to apply for scholarships administered by the Hawai'i Community foundation, described in last month's Ka Wai Ola O OHA, had already passed when the issue came out. Ka Wai Ola regrets any inconvenience the article may have caused.

The March issue elicited substantial comment from different organizations. Our purpose in writing about housing was to highlight OHA's housing divi-

sion and with regard to self-help housing, the participating families themselves. The self-help housing article was based on interviews with participants and OHA's housing officer. Ka Wai Ola O OHA here acknowledges the different organizations who have called or written about their participation in the Hawai'i self-help housing project: Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, Hawai'i County Economic

Opportunity Council, Hilo Hawaiian Homebuilders Support Group and the Gibson Foundation.

Previous articles on the project have mentioned the various participants.

Last month, the printer inadvertently switched the photographs of two self-help housing participants' homes. The homes are correctly identified below.



Beckley



Decosta



Ka Wai
Ola
O OHA

"The Living Water of OHA"

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For breaches of Hawaiian Home Lands trust Review panel accepting individual claims

The Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Individual Claims Review Panel is now accepting individual claims from native Hawaiians who suffered actual damages or out-of-pocket losses through breaches of the Hawaiian Home Lands trust from 1959 to 1988. The panel began accepting claims on Feb. 1, following completion of its rules.

Under current law, all claims must be filed by Aug. 31, 1993. However, the panel is seeking a two-year extension of the filing date from the 1993 state Legislature.

The panel, created by the 1991 Legislature to receive and review individual claims, was appointed by Gov. John Waihe'e in April 1992 from a list of nominees submitted by native Hawaiian organizations. Panel chairperson is Peter Liholiho Trask, an attorney with the United Public Workers. Other members are: Marie A. McDonald, a Waimea homesteader and flower grower; Alexander A.S. Ahuna, a Maui County police officer; Monsignor Charles A. Kekumano, well known for his distinguished service in the ministry, and Warren C.R. Perry, an attorney in private practice on Kaua'i.

The panel has staff and a Hawaiian Claims Office in the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs. Its address is 828 Fort St. Mall, Suite 600, P.O. Box 641, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809. Telephone is (808)586-2826. Hours are 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on regular business days. Beneficiaries may call the office

to request a claim form or to get information on filing a claim. Neighbor islanders may call 1-800-481-0800.

The panel encourages persons meeting the following criteria to file their claims with the panel:

- if they are eligible to receive benefits of homesteading and related programs from the Hawaiian Home Lands trust, and
- the claim is for actual damages or monetary out-of-pocket loss arising out of or resulting from a breach of trust, and
- the breach of trust occurred between Aug. 21, 1959 (the day Hawai'i became a state) and June 30, 1988, and
- the breach of trust was caused by an act or omission of an employee of the state in the management and disposition of trust resources under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

Melody MacKenzie, executive director of the Hawaiian Claims Office, explained that "The (panel's) claims process was set up for individual beneficiaries to bring forth their claims for the period from 1959 to June 30, 1988. The Judicial Relief Act allows claimants to go into court on their breach of trust claims after June 30, 1988.

"But the Legislature knew that there were claims for trust breaches for earlier periods and thus established the panel to receive and review those claims." The decisions and findings of the panel on a claim will be forwarded to the Legislature for final action. Once the Legislature has acted, the claimant may then go

to court if he or she does not agree with the Legislature's action on the claim.

Typical claims might be that a person's application was lost or misplaced, an applicant's name was wrongly removed from the waiting list, or that others who applied after the applicant were given a higher priority on the list.

MacKenzie noted that although few claims have been filed to date, the staff has begun holding workshops on every island to explain the claims process and to aid beneficiaries in filing their claims. "We hope and expect that many claims will be filed as a result of the workshops," she said.

Panel staff will help beneficiaries file their claims. There is no filing fee. Each claimant will need to provide the Hawaiian Claims Office with the original and two copies of a claim. The staff will investigate and prepare a report on each claim. The staff's job is not to represent claimants, but to find out all the facts about the claim. Beneficiaries do not need to be represented by an attorney, but may bring in their own attorneys at any stage in the proceedings. In some instances, the panel may provide legal assistance to claimants who cannot afford an attorney.

Based on the evidence gathered, the panel may recommend to the Legislature that the claimant be compensated or that corrective action be taken for the breach of trust described in the claim. The Legislature may

accept or reject the panel's recommendations. If a claimant disagrees with the Legislature's action, he or she may file notice with the panel and in that way preserve their right to file a suit in court. If a claimant accepts the Legislature's action on the claim, the panel's staff will make sure he or she receives any compensa-

tion awarded or that any corrective action is implemented.

The workshops began Mar. 16 and conclude this month. All native Hawaiian beneficiaries are encouraged to attend. (Editor's note: Notice of the workshops reached Ka Wai Ola O OHA too late to include in our last issue.)

Hawaiian Claims Office workshops continue this month

The Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Individual Claims Review Panel in the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs is receiving and reviewing claims of individual beneficiaries who have suffered actual damages as a result of a breach of the Hawaiian Home Lands trust. The breach must have occurred between statehood and June 30, 1988, and have been caused by an act or omission of a state employee in the management and disposition of trust resources.

The Hawaiian Claims Office, staff to the panel, began holding workshops in March to assist the community in understanding the claims process and in filing claims. The workshops will explain how the panel and the Hawaiian Claims Office operate and will provide guidance on completing the claim forms.

Workshop schedule

Island	Date	Location
HAWAII		
Waimea	April 1	Kūhiō Hall
Ka'u	April 8	Na'alehu Club House
Hilo	April 12	Hawai'i Inst. of Tropical Agriculture
O'AHU		
Kahuku	Apr. 15	Kahuku Elem. School Cafeteria
Waimānalo	Apr. 19	Waimānalo District Park
MAUI		
Hāna	Apr. 22	Helene Hall
KAUAI		
Kekaha	Apr. 5	Kekaha School Cafeteria

(all workshops will be held from 6 to 8:30 p.m.)

All locations are accessible to persons with handicaps. Persons needing additional services (for the hearing- or sight-impaired) should contact the Hawaiian Claims Office at least four working days prior to the workshop. Neighbor islanders may call the state toll-free number, 1-800-481-0800. On O'ahu call 586-2826.

U.S. Senate plans April 24-25 summit to discuss Hawaiian educational needs

The U.S. Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs will hold a Native Education Summit April 24-25 in Honolulu. The summit will focus on current education needs of native Hawaiians as they relate to the anticipated reauthorization of the Native Hawaiian Education Act.

The Act, passed in 1988, was based largely on the findings of the 1983 Native Hawaiian Education Assessment Project. The summit will focus on the development of a long-range plan and recommendations to address the educational needs of native

and private programs to meet those needs.

During March the OHA educa-

community prospectus on Hawaiian education. OHA hoped

to provide for community discussion and consensus on Hawaiian education, to develop a list of priorities for Hawaiian education and to solicit support for Hawaiian education programs.

The theme of these meetings was Ka Ipu O Ka 'Ike (The Gourd of Wisdom), which relates to drawing upon communal knowledge.

The final two meetings were scheduled for March 31 in Kona and April 1 at Nānākapono Elementary School in Nānākuli.

For more information on the Education Summit, call Noelle Kahanu, counsel to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, at 541-2542.



Ka Ipu O Ka 'Ike - The Gourd of Wisdom

Graphic by Jacob McGuire

Hawaiian children and of the ability of existing state, federal

tion division held a series of community meetings to develop a

Summer continuing education classes offered by Kamehameha Schools / Bishop Estate

The Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate Continuing Education Program announced its summer semester courses for adults and families in basic skills, computer education, global education, Hawaiian studies, physical fitness, health and wellness and career/pre-vocational education.

Students can choose from a wide variety of classes, including Hawaiian language, feather lei making, hula, auto maintenance, beginning ceramics, per-

sonal income tax preparation, starting a small business, wood-working, introduction to Macintosh, keyboarding/typing, beginning WordPerfect, aquatic or step aerobics, CPR, tennis, and French and Japanese language.

The 10-week evening courses begin the week of May 24 on the Kamehameha Schools campus. All classes are open to the public. For information and registration call 842-8279 or 842-8297.

Trustees lobby to undo Bush memo

Continued from 1

trustee Kamali'i noted, "As the Bush ship sank they put out this final barrage."

She noted that the memo, "The Scope of Federal Responsibility for Native Hawaiians Under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act," relied heavily on Vol. 1 of the Native Hawaiians Study Commission report of 1983 for its opinion. Kamali'i was chair of that commission, and with the other Hawai'i appointees, issued a dissenting report (Vol. 2) taking issue with the negative findings of the majority report. Kamali'i said "There is now an opportunity to confront and eradicate the misrepresentations and dishonesty of that (Vol. 1) report."

Kamali'i said the Hawai'i congressional delegation was very sensitive and committed to undoing the harm of Vol. 1 by replacing it with something that will lead to a comprehensive settlement for native Hawaiian claims and sovereignty.

In their meeting with Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, arranged by Rep. Patsy Mink, the trustees said Babbitt indicated he would administratively set aside the Sansonetti opinion and that the department would not be guided by it. He said he would work with Hawai'i's delegation, Gov. Waihe'e and OHA to replace it with something more substantial to reflect a new administrative position.

Babbitt told the OHA trustees he hoped to visit Hawai'i later this year to learn about Hawaiian issues and sovereignty first-hand

and to come up with recommendations for a new opinion. He assured the trustees he is aware of the seriousness of the issue and pledged to become more knowledgeable.

With this reception, said the trustees, OHA anticipates the new Administration will be more responsive to native Hawaiian concerns.

The OHA trustees also met with Rep. Bill Richardson (New Mexico), chair of the House subcommittee on Native American Affairs of the Committee on Natural Resources. The meeting was arranged by Rep. Neil Abercrombie, who sits on that subcommittee. Aiona said he is pleased OHA is communicating with the subcommittee. OHA is looking at ways it can provide expert panels to them on trust relationship issues and options for responding to Hawaiian concerns.

Kamali'i presented testimony before this subcommittee at a Feb. 23 oversight hearing on the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. (Editor's note: Kamali'i's testimony is covered in an article on this act on page 6 of this issue).

Trustee A. Frenchy DeSoto, chair of OHA's Legislative Review Committee and also a member of the OHA legislative lobbying team, said they will be looking at scheduling community meetings in the near future with the subcommittee.

Governor praises Babbitt's action to review memo on U.S. trust role to Hawaiians

Gov. John Waihe'e has praised the actions of U.S. Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt in agreeing to review the Interior Department's opinion that the federal government has no trust responsibility to native Hawaiians under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

"I was extremely pleased to hear of Secretary Babbitt's intentions," said the governor. "The Secretary's actions denote the beginning of a significant turnaround in the attitude and openness of the Interior Department regarding native Hawaiian issues, and is the result of a lot of hard work by many, both here in Hawai'i and in Washington, D.C., who support native Hawaiian rights." The governor also thanked Hawai'i's congressional delegation for their efforts.

In a February meeting with Waihe'e in Washington, D.C., Babbitt asked for a legal opinion from the State Attorney General's office to counter the former Solicitor's opinion. Arguments and supporting documents were then prepared and forwarded to Washington on Mar. 3.

The controversial earlier opinion contended there was never any federal trust obligation to native Hawaiians, and that funding for native Hawaiian programs is unconstitutional because it benefits a selected racial class.

The state of Hawai'i and Hawaiian groups, however, argued that native Hawaiians are an indigenous people and should be recognized as such by the federal government and accorded the rights that other native groups enjoy.

If Babbitt does rescind the earlier opinion, native Hawaiians will be able to move forward with claims against the federal government, and it will be the first step in recognizing native Hawaiians for the purposes of sovereignty. The action would also remove the cloud surrounding federal funding for housing, education and health for Native Hawaiians.

OHA co-sponsors microenterprise workshops

OHA will co-sponsor a series of workshops on microenterprise development April 26-28, on O'ahu, Moloka'i, and Kaua'i.

The workshops are designed to help community groups, non-profit organizations, and other entities which have interest in establishing a self-employment and microenterprise development program within their communities.

The workshops will be run by the Association for Enterprise Opportunity, a Chicago-based organization directed by Beverly Smith.

Workshops will teach what microenterprise development is, who are the populations served by existing programs, various models undertaken by existing microenterprise development programs, microenterprise philosophy, and current legislative initiatives to provide access to local and federal sources that support self-employment and microenterprise development programs.

For more information contact Chris Van Bergeijk, OHA Economic Development Specialist, 586-3745.

State mulls whether to rename building in honor of Lili'uokalani supporter President Grover Cleveland

Should a state government building in Hawai'i be renamed in honor of U.S. President Grover Cleveland?

A state government task force is now seeking public input on the controversial question of whether to rename a public building after Cleveland, who strongly supported the sovereign rule of Queen Lili'uokalani and called its overthrow by foreign and U.S. business interests with U.S. military backing "an act of war."

The task force is considering renaming the building that currently houses the Department of the Attorney General, at 425 Queen St. at Punchbowl. Presently known as Hale Auhau, this name comes from its former function as the government tax office. From the grassy mall beside the building, there is a clear view of 'Iolani Palace. It is believed that the U.S. Marines that supported the overthrow once camped on the Hale Auhau lawn.

The move to rename a major state facility after President Cleveland originated with a reso-

lution adopted in 1991 by the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs at its annual convention. The state House followed suit by adopting a resolution to honor the former president and asked that a task force to study the renaming question be appointed by the governor.

Members of the Grover Cleveland Commemoration Task Force are: Hoaliku Drake, chairwoman, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; Clayton Hee, chairman, Office of Hawaiian Affairs; John Dominis Holt; Rex Johnson, director, Department of Transportation; Jalna Keala, past president, Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs; Keith Ahue, newly-appointed chairman, Department of Land and Natural Resources; and Robert Takushi, comptroller, Department of Accounting and General Services.

Task force staff are: Joyce Omine, DOT, Lloyd Unebasami, DAGS, and Donna Hanaike, DLNR. Resource advisors to the task force are: Pat Brandt, Governor's Office of State

Planning; Emmett Cahill; Robert Kamins; Jean King and Craig Tasaka, Office of State Planning State Board on Geographic Names.

Keala said it is appropriate to rename Hale Auhau because it is no longer a tax building. More importantly, it would be "poetic justice" to recognize, a century later, the man who fought against the annexation movement in the United States, only to have his efforts defeated in the next presidential election by William McKinley. It was McKinley's administration that annexed Hawai'i to the United States.

Cleveland is relatively unknown by the general public as a prominent figure in Hawaiian history. It was Cleveland who sent the Hon. James H. Blount, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives for 18 years and chair of the House committee on foreign affairs, to Honolulu after the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy took place in 1893.

After arriving in Honolulu and assessing the situation, Blount reported to Cleveland that the

provisional government existed without popular revolution or suffrage.

Despite Cleveland's condemnation of the "Committee of Safety," pro-annexation factions within the U.S. government delayed his efforts to correct the situation until it was too late. Cleveland was succeeded by McKinley as president after losing the 1896 election, and McKinley's administration was able to annex Hawai'i by circumventing established procedures required for annexation.

The task force is seeking comments from the Hawaiian community. They will be meeting at the end of the month and hope to make a recommendation soon to Gov. Waihe'e. Interested persons are asked to send written comments to: Grover Cleveland Commemoration Task Force, care of Office of Hawaiian Affairs, 711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 500, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813.

OHA loan recipients Santos and Ha'ole earn Small Business Administration awards

by Jeff Clark

OHA loan recipients Frank Santos, owner of Nō Ka 'Oi Plants, and Janet L. Ha'ole, president of Triple Check Income Tax & Accounting Service, have won Small Business Administration awards. Santos has been named Small Business Person of the Year for the island of Kaua'i and Ha'ole has been named Women in Business Advocate of the Year for O'ahu and the state.

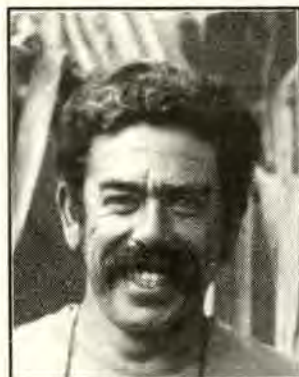
The prestigious awards are presented by the U.S. Small Business Administration as part of Small Business Week (May 9-15), a national salute to the contributions of small business to America's economy and society.

"I'm real happy that I got it, it makes us really look good," Santos said. "It's so good to win a prestigious award like this. I'm real stoked about it: it shows that we've come a long way."

In 1989 Santos received a \$50,000 loan from the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund,

which is administered by OHA.

OHA's Ken Sato, manager of the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund, said the fact that the SBA award was given to an OHA loan recipient is doubly significant because the loans go to



Frank Santos

"high-risk" businesses whose loan requests have been turned down by at least two banks.

"This is a great honor, because Frank was competing against those businesses that were bankable businesses, that were able to get financing, and through his hard work and perseverance, he

showed he has the capability that he needs to succeed."

Santos said, "When Ken told us about it, he was so thrilled, and that made us real happy because it shows we're on the same side. It makes us look good, and it makes OHA look good."

Staying power, growth in number of employees, increase in sales, current and past financial reports, and the level of innovation of the products and services offered were the criteria used in evaluating the nominees.

Santos "started with no capital, a rusted station wagon ... and a desire for success," according to his nomination form. See last month's Ka Wai Ola O OHA for the complete story on Frank Santos and Nō Ka 'Oi Plants.

In 1989 Ha'ole received an expansion loan from the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund that enabled her to upgrade equipment and provided her with additional working capital. Her Honolulu-based company, Triple Check, specializes in assisting

small business owners with sound financial planning and record keeping through all stages of their businesses. Ha'ole was named the SBA's Accountant Advocate of the Year for O'ahu in 1992.



Janet L. Ha'ole

This year Ha'ole is being recognized for her many volunteer activities aimed at helping women in business.

She's a mentor in the SBA mentor-protégé program and sits on the SBA Women in Business Committee. She is district coordinator for the SCORE/ACE Women's Business Ownership Program, where her goal is to provide a resource equipped to help women to start, manage, and administer successful businesses. The program provides sources of information, guidance, inspiration and support through one-on-one counseling, workshops, seminars and forums.

In addition, Ha'ole has hosted a series of free workshops covering such topics as tax planning, record keeping, understanding financial statements, projecting cash flow, and financial planning. She also assists future businesswomen by being active in Junior Achievement and participating in high school career days.

Beyond educating businesswomen in formal situations, Ha'ole is a firm believer in networking and otherwise fostering

mutually-beneficial relationships, and she often tries to connect women associates so they can help one another.

Ha'ole said women sometimes need a little extra help to succeed in business. "They have a more difficult time with self-confidence in owning and operating a business" compared to men and often don't place as much value on their own product or service as they should, Ha'ole explained. Another hindrance for women is that, in many households, "Mom's the one who has to do the juggling" necessary to keep the home running smoothly and the rest of the family happy.

The company president said that when she started out in business some 10 years ago, the information needed to make a smooth go of it was not as readily available as it is today. "If I knew then what I know today, things would have been much easier. I went the long way around in so many things, and one of my passions is that if I can keep that from happening to someone else, I'll do all I can."

Ha'ole and Santos are not the first Hawaiians to be recognized with SBA awards. In 1991 Alu Like president and CEO Haunani Apoliona was named Small Business Advocate of the Year for O'ahu and the state. The same year, K&S Backhoe Service owner Pearl Kamalu was named Young Entrepreneur of the Year for O'ahu and the state.

The SBA has given small business awards since 1963, and in Hawai'i this year there are 28 winners in nine categories. The SBA will present the awards during a luncheon May 3 at the Hawai'i Prince Hotel. The public is invited to attend at a cost of \$30 per person. For more information call SBA district director Andy Poepe at 541-2965.

Hina-malailena gets grant for Hāna Village Marketplace

The Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) has awarded a grant of \$50,000 to the Hāna non-profit group Hina-malailena.

The grant will be used to develop a community-based "Village Marketplace" in Hāna and provide space for resident-owned small retail and service-related businesses.

With the grant, Hina-malailena will also provide technical assistance for local small business people to maximize their probability of success.

The group will be able to use

the grant from DBEDT to leverage additional funding from seven other public and private groups.

The marketplace is planned to provide space for up to 24 businesses, encourage cottage industries in the area, foster retail product and services development, and promote job skills.

OHA is supporting the project with a \$90,000 community-based economic development loan. It is also acting as a co-applicant for a still-pending \$1.36 million federal Economic Development Administration grant.

The HERITAGE Series

Bank of Hawaii is happy to sponsor the Heritage Series, an exploration of the rich cultural heritage of Hawaii and its people.

You won't want to miss these exciting programs which include such topics as volcanoes, the taro industry, Hawaiian family aumakua, the popular beach boys of the old Moana Hotel and early Radio Days in Hawaii.

Tune in to the Heritage Series at 12:30 p.m. on the last Sunday of every month. Just turn your dial to KCCN 1420 AM. If you miss Sunday's program, no problem. It will be rebroadcast on Wednesday evening, 7:00 p.m., 10 days after the original broadcast.

We sincerely hope you like these programs. Aloha.



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April 7 Congressional hearing planned on American Indian Religious Freedom Act

by Jeff Clark

On April 7 the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will hold a hearing at the University of Hawai'i on a draft bill to amend the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. Hawai'i Sen. Daniel Inouye, who chairs the committee, welcomes comments and suggestions on the draft measure. Some amendments have been proposed and more proposals are expected.

The bill's proposed amendments were drafted in large part by the American Indian Religious Freedom Coalition, but they incorporate native Hawaiian proposals offered during working sessions held last year.

The bill states, "It shall be the policy of the United States to protect and preserve the inherent right of any Native American to believe, express and exercise his or her traditional religion, including, but not limited to, access to any Native American religious site, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites." Hawaiians are covered by the term "Native American."

The draft bill has lengthy sections that would protect the right of Native Americans to have access to religious sites, to use peyote, and to possess eagles or eagle parts when they become available because of natural or accidental death.

Also, it decrees that Native American prisoners have the same rights to worship as do inmates of other religions. It also sets criminal penalties for damaging or defacing Native American religious sites.

"The First Amendment should have been sufficient but it wasn't. OHA supports the concept and the need for this because of the court rulings, but we are also looking at how best to keep the balance." — Linda Delaney, OHA land officer

Amendments that would give the Act "teeth" authorize legal action in federal district court for the violation of rights protected under the Act.

A significant section of the draft bill amends it to require federal agencies to notify and consult with tribes, Indian leaders or native Hawaiian organizations when proposed projects will have an impact on religiously signifi-

cant lands or otherwise affect Native American religious practice.

It sets up a process (which includes the option of halting projects) by which the impacts can be alleviated or prevented, and protects the confidentiality of religious practice when details become known through interactions with the government.

Central to the Hawaiian proposals is the definition of "Native Hawaiian organization." Amendments proposed early in the drafting process defined such an organization as one which "serves and represents the interests of native Hawaiians, has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians, and has expertise in Native Hawaiian affairs, and shall include the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna o Hawai'i Nei."

The language defining "Native Hawaiian organization" had originally been lifted out of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.

Some of the participants in two working meetings held last year by the Select Committee objected that a group needed no Hawaiian members to fit that definition and that OHA and Hui Mālama were the only Hawaiian groups specifically named.

The proposed amendment reads, " 'Native Hawaiian organization' means any organization which is composed primarily of native Hawaiians, serves and represents the interest of native Hawaiians and whose members practice a Native American religion or conduct traditional ceremonial rituals, or utilize, preserve and protect Native American religious sites."

In February, OHA trustee Kīna'u Boyd Kamali'i testified at an oversight hearing on the AIRFA amendments held by the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Natural Resources.

Kamali'i suggested that in the section defining "Native Hawaiian organization," the Act could follow the lead of the draft Native Hawaiian Recognition, Restoration and Claims Act and refer to the eventual re-establishment of a native Hawaiian government.

She proposed that the Act refer to "... the native Hawaiian government, or ... the Office of Hawaiian Affairs until such entity is established."

The Act's definition of "Native Hawaiian," unlike that in the Hawaiian Homes Commission

Act, does not use a blood quantum; it instead includes anyone who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who occupied and exercised sovereignty in Hawai'i prior to 1778, that is, anyone with any amount of Hawaiian blood.

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act, or AIRFA, was enacted to ensure that First Amendment protections are extended to Native American religious practitioners.

It states that "throughout American history, traditional Native American religious ceremonies have been intruded upon, interfered with, and, in some instances, banned by the federal government and the devastating impact of these governmental actions continues to the present day."

OHA land officer Linda Delaney said amendments are needed to the Act because of recent court decisions that were deemed to violate Native Americans' constitutional right to free religious expression.

The First Amendment came under attack by decisions handed down in the last few years by federal courts. Various judges ruled that peyote (a sacrament and healing tool to some Indians) was not a religious tool but an abused substance, and that because eagles are endangered species it is illegal to possess eagle feathers for religious purposes.

In one case a logging road was allowed to be built regardless of the fact that it ran through a sacred forest, Delaney said.

Delaney said there should be a balance between religious freedom and public interest, and that "Congress is trying to undo devastating rulings by the courts, because the courts did not respect that balance. The First Amendment should have been sufficient but it wasn't. OHA supports the concept and the need for this because of the court rulings, but we are also looking at how best to keep the balance."

Kamali'i expressed to the representatives concern over what constitutes a "Native American religion," noting that "very distinct native Hawaiian evolutions of Christian churches ... developed during missionary times. These institutions are distinctly native Hawaiian, yet it is not clear whether the Act would intend to include them within its coverage."

She also recommended the definition of federal lands covered by the Act be modified to include all ceded lands, and that OHA — instead of the Department of

Interior, which she said "has not been a responsive agency to native Hawaiian concerns" — be the go-between when Hawaiian groups feel federal projects would harm or restrict access to sacred sites.

Delaney thinks the Act needs more work. "I believe that the issues of access and practice are so important and at the same time so complex that we need more deliberation on this," she said.

Delaney said the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was designed in part to protect religious freedom, noting that the colonists came to America to escape religious oppression, but recognized that they themselves could in turn become oppressors.

The Bill of Rights is effective

Hearing Notice

A hearing on the draft bill to amend the American Indian Religious Freedom Act will be held April 7 at 5 p.m. in Classroom 2 of the William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawai'i, 2515 Dole St.

To sign up to testify or for more information, contact Noelle Kahanu, counsel to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, at 541-2542.

Interior, which she said "has not been a responsive agency to native Hawaiian concerns" — be the go-between when Hawaiian groups feel federal projects would harm or restrict access to sacred sites.

She said AIRFA "has been an important symbolic act for native Hawaiians ... because AIRFA recognizes native Hawaiians as indigenous people of this country — Native Americans with unique rights and a political relationship to the federal government."

Although the use of peyote and the taking of eagle feathers are not traditional Hawaiian practices, Kamali'i said OHA supports "our Native American sisters and brothers on these provisions, as well as the more famil-

because it is simple and unspecific, and when specific practices are enumerated in legislation, there is a danger that practices not described in the law can be considered unprotected. For instance, because eagle feathers are specifically addressed, possession of bear claws could possibly be judged illegal because they are not mentioned in the Act.

OHA culture officer Pikake Pelekai said the act is being amended because it is currently unenforceable, and applauded the proposed amendments. "It can only help the Hawaiian cause," she said. "It will extend the same rights and privileges to native Hawaiians that are extended to everyone else."



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Kaho'olawe reserve bills remain alive

by Jeff Clark

Both the House and Senate versions of a bill establishing conditions for future use of the island of Kaho'olawe have been passed out of their respective houses and crossed over to the other side of the state Legislature.

HB 2015 and SB 1744, titled "A Bill for an Act Relating to the Island of Kaho'olawe" and submitted by Gov. Waihe'e, would designate Kaho'olawe an island reserve and establish a commission to oversee policy and management of the island pending establishment of a native Hawaiian sovereign entity. Commercial use of the island would be prohibited; use would be restricted to cultural, spiritual, subsistence, preservation and educational activities.

The House Hawaiian Affairs Committee amended the bill by adding language requiring the state to fully address the issue of federal liability for the cleanup and rehabilitation of the island prior to the conveyance of Kaho'olawe. The bill states that "federal resources ... are needed

to effectively meet the unique challenges of restoring, preserving and determining the appropriate use of Kaho'olawe" and that an agreement relating to "the issue of liability must be secured prior to the conveyance of Kaho'olawe to the state." In other words, the state will not accept the island until a liability agreement has been reached with the federal government.

- adding two more Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana (PKO)-nominated members to the commission for a total of three PKO representatives.
- adding the term "native Hawaiian" to define the types of cultural, spiritual and subsistence uses permitted on the island.

The House Committee on Finance passed the bill after amending it to delete the appropriations clause. Funding will be included in the executive budget bill.

OHA administrator Richard Paglinawan, PKO member Dr. Davianna McGregor and Office of State Planning deputy Norma Wong supported the bill during the Finance Committee's Feb. 26

hearing.

In the Senate, the Government Operations, Environmental Protection and Hawaiian Programs Committee missed its deadline and waived jurisdiction on SB 1744. The Senate Ways and Means Committee heard the bill on March 3 and passed it out of committee with amendments. The appropriation amount was changed to an unspecified amount and other technical, non-substantive changes were also made. OHA trustee A. Frenchy DeSoto supported the Senate bill.

Crossover, when bills originating in one house of the Legislature are transferred to the other, was March 11.

Meanwhile, members of the Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance Commission (KICC) on Feb. 17 gave tentative approval to the KICC draft final report to Congress. The voluminous information gathered for studies of the island's ecology, archeological sites and other topics will not be included in the report, but will be referred to and available separately.

DeSoto, who is an KICC com-

missioner as well as an OHA trustee, said the report has gone through many changes since it was presented to the public in hearings last fall, but that they were primarily "housekeeping" changes. "The overall focus remains the same," she said.

The KICC report recommends that Kaho'olawe be returned to the state without conditions, but commissioners have said that rec-

ommendation hinges on the passage of HB 2105 and SB 1744. If the bills fail to pass, then the KICC would revise its report to include conditions, according to DeSoto. But so far, "We have every indication that the bill will pass," she added.

Commissioners scheduled a March 15 workshop about Kaho'olawe for legislators.

Our readers write

To the editor:

The Waimea Hawaiian Homesteaders' Association is requesting that clarification be made to a report on housing in last month's Ka Wai Ola O OHA.

Stephen Morse and James Severson, both of OHA, were invited by Sonny Kaniho, Aged Hawaiians representative and a director of WHHA, to a meeting at the Kupuna Community Center, and of the Waimea Hawaiian Homesteaders Association (WHHA), held at DHHL's Kūhio Hale. Mr. Morse's visit with the WHHA was simply that. An individual member of WHHA had attended the WHHA portion of the meeting. He wore on his shirt sleeve a Ka Lāhui Hawai'i button. This was reported as Ka Lāhui being represented.

This was clearly a Waimea Hawaiian Homesteaders' Association meeting. Therefore, visible accessories worn are simply the personal items of that individual and not of the whole. Ka Lāhui Hawai'i is not a part of this WHHA activity, nor will the WHHA allow the usurpation of our efforts. The Waimea Main Street's president is a part of the WHHA board of directors, and the WHHA are active members of the Waimea Main Street.

The WHHA is looking forward to working with OHA; however communication and news articles need to be made clear and precise. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated. Lili'uokalani Ross, President, Waimea Hawaiian Homesteaders' Association, Waimea, Hawai'i

To the editor:

During the Centennial commemoration, a young Hawaiian man, Gerald Keli'ikuni'aupuni Carmack went AWOL from the U.S. Navy as a conscientious objector because he is "opposed to war and violence." It is fitting that Keli'i took this stand at 'Iolani Palace when 100 years ago 162 sailors and marines ousted Lili'uokalani.

He stated, "I joined the military impulsively, unconcerned with history or the morality of intimidation by force. Because of firsthand experience in the Gulf War, I now see the evil and underhandedness that permeates militarism. Through intimidation, people (and nations) are subdued (by) the military."

"In the Gulf War, I was responsible for dumping tons of garbage into the ocean. I saw human beings crippled and killed. There is no evil greater than this. ... I realized I was ... on the wrong path. My moral convictions were out of synch with my physical circumstances. I felt powerless to change my convictions as I was alone in my beliefs."

A hearing was held March 11 in Wahiawa for Keli'ikuni'aupuni Carmack's conscientious objector application. I support him because his desire to work through peaceful means to advance the cause of justice for Hawaiians is honorable and desirable, and brings sensitivity and integrity to the Hawaiian nation that has captured the heart and soul of many Hawaiians; and honor to the U.S. military for its sensitivity and understanding of this unique situation.

He has served to the fullest of his capacity and his inability in conscience to continue is the outgrowth of circumstances of history and the unfortunate darkness that engulfs so much of the greater American psychology.

I think this young Hawaiian from a family of unquestioned military service deserves our support.

Moanike'ala Akaka
OHA Trustee, Hawai'i

Letters Policy

Letters to the editor are gladly accepted for publication on a space available basis. Letters shall be specifically addressed to Ka Wai Ola O OHA and legibly signed by the author and accompanied by an address and/or telephone number(s) for verification purposes. 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 250 words and 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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Hawaiian remains to return under federal law

by Deborah L. Ward

Two sets of human remains, believed to be of Hawaiian origin, and now in the collection of a California museum, soon may come home. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Review Committee on Feb. 26 met for the first time in Hawai'i to conduct a landmark hearing on repatriation of the iwi kūpuna. The return of the iwi is the subject of a dispute between the University of California, Berkeley Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology and Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai'i Nei. Hui Mālama is a nonprofit Native Hawaiian organization incorporated in 1989 to provide guidance and expertise in decisions dealing with Native Hawaiian cultural issues, particularly burial issues.

After the hearing, committee members informally indicated their support for the prompt return of the remains to Hawai'i. One set (Waimanālo remains) should be released to Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai'i Nei, they said, and the other ("Polynesian" from the Hawaiian Islands) to Bernice P. Bishop Museum. This informal finding follows a lengthy period in which the committee was petitioned by Hui Mālama to review the case. The committee's formal findings and recommendations are anticipated in about a month. One committee member expressed admiration for the "remarkable tenacity and emotional commitment" of Hui Mālama.

The review committee was created by Congress in 1990 "to monitor and review the implementation of the inventory and identification process and repatriation activities" under NAGPRA. The act requires federally-funded agencies (such as museums or universities), to document certain

Native American and Native Hawaiian human remains and cultural items within their collections, and to notify all Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that may be affiliated with these holdings; and to provide an opportunity for the repatriation of appropriate human remains or cultural items. Hui Mālama and Office of Hawaiian Affairs are specifically named in the act as Native Hawaiian organizations which may apply for

ed somewhere in Hawai'i around 1928; and two jawbones and three foot bones collected from Waimanālo, O'ahu in 1887. The museum has blamed old and incomplete accession records for the lack of clear documentation as to the bones' origin or cultural affiliation.

Over the past year Hui Mālama has been actively seeking return of the remains, which it believes to be Hawaiian. Its members include po'o Kūnani Nihipali,

return, because it cannot absolutely determine whether the iwi are native Hawaiian without resorting to destructive analysis. (Hui Mālama is adamantly opposed to such testing because of the Hawaiian cultural belief that mana (spiritual power) would be destroyed.)

The Hearst Museum questioned the accuracy of the "Polynesian" label attached to one set by an acting curator who was not an anthropologist. Hui

been previously identified as a pre-contact Hawaiian burial site. Since the iwi were collected in 1887 as scattered remains and were at that time weathered, it is probable the remains in question were of ancient Hawaiians buried in the dunes. It is highly unlikely, the Hui argued, that the remains would have been from the only post-contact Japanese cemetery in Waimanālo, since at the time of collection such individuals would have been dead for less than 20 years and Japanese reverence for the dead is very strong.

Smith stressed the museum intends to obey the NAGPRA law but wishes to be extremely careful where uncertainty may arise, to avoid deaccessioning collections not required by law.

One way to look at the dispute is as an unavoidable clash of "science vs. spirituality." Because conclusive evidence of native Hawaiian ethnicity is lacking with the two sets of remains, either due to incomplete record-keeping at the time of collection or to native Hawaiian objection to destructive bone analysis, the question becomes, what standard of proof from available evidence should be used?

In arguments presented before the NAGPRA review committee, Hui Mālama stated it believes NAGPRA establishes a "reasonable belief" and a "preponderance standard of proof" to identify cultural affiliation. By contrast, the Hearst Museum argues that, short of absolute proof of native Hawaiian cultural affiliation, it cannot agree to release remains that might be of another ethnicity.

Although Hui Mālama made arguments based on the premise of "preponderance of the evidence," and known cultural practice and patterns, its fundamental position is based on Hawaiian spirituality. As far as Hui Mālama is concerned, according to member Edward Halealoha Ayau, the iwi are people, not resources. It is wrong, he said, to



Many beaches of Hawai'i were known burial sites of ancient Hawaiians. Federal law now provides a way for ancient iwi to come home.

repatriation.

The review committee's role includes facilitating the resolution of any disputes among Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or lineal descendants and federal agencies or museums regarding return of items, including convening the parties to the dispute.

During the hearing, the seven-member committee heard arguments and evidence. At issue are two sets of remains—fragments of a skull and a jawbone collect-

Ipo Nihipali, Edward and Puanani Kanahele, Edward Halealoha Ayau, Ulu Garmon, Lei Niheu, and numerous others. Hui Mālama been supported by Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the state Department of Land and Natural Resources, Senators Daniel Akaka and Daniel Inouye, and Representatives Mink and Abercrombie as well as Ka Lāhui Hawai'i, Native American tribes and other individuals.

The Hearst Museum, represented by Tim White, professor of anthropology at UC Berkeley and attorney Mike Smith, claimed that its physical examination of the remains did not find typical Hawaiian skeletal characteristics. It has resisted their

Mālama, however, considers this sufficient evidence to warrant the iwi's return to Hawai'i, and points out that studies conducted in Hawai'i as recently as 1991 identify Hawaiian remains only as "Polynesian." That record plus their Hawai'i origin are a reasonable proof the remains are culturally affiliated with native Hawaiians, says Hui Mālama.

The museum also argued, in the case of the Waimanālo remains, that a sizeable population of mixed races was living in the area in the 1880s and that they could just as easily have been of another racial group. Hui Mālama counters that Waimanālo is one of the earliest known settlement sites in Hawai'i, whose beaches have

Native Hawaiian Legal Corp. moves into new offices

The Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation has moved its offices to 1164 Bishop Center, 1164 Bishop St. suite 1205. Its phone number remains 521-2302.

The Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation is a non-profit, public interest law firm incorporated in 1974 that assists native Hawaiians with their assertions of rights to land, natural resources and related matters, including fishing, water rights, and the rights of access to traditional land holdings.

OHA is a primary funding source, contributing \$650,000 a year to NHLC through the Land and Natural Resources Budget.

NHLC's professional staff include Mahealani Kamauu, executive director, and attorneys

Alan Murakami, Nahoa Lucas, Carl Christensen, Alfred Lerma, and Arnold Lum. NHLC's attorneys are assisted by title searcher/paralegals Stacy Rosehill-Baker, Virginia Fontaine, Eunice Ishiki-Kalahele, Wayne Akana, Douglas Medeiros and translator Ipolani Vaughn. Support staff include Carrie Kailikea, office administrator; Betty Donery, comptroller; Carleen Ornellas, Pi'ilani Hanawahine, Nancy Walsh, and Faith Goodson, secretaries; Lei Kaneakua, receptionist; and Stephen Ure, fundraiser.

The organization is guided by a 12-member volunteer board of directors headed by attorney Georgiana Alvaro, president.

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 Street, Suite 1205, Honolulu, HI, 521-2302.

April 22, 1993
May 27, 1993
June 24, 1993
July 22, 1993
August 26, 1993

Continued page 21

LEGACY



Ke Ali'i Bernice Pauahi Bishop

What Would the Princess Want?

Bill Richardson retired as a Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate trustee on the last day of last year, December 31, 1992. He quietly stepped down after 10 years of distinguished service to this institution and to the will and memory of Ke Ali'i Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

He is a man of restless energy, perceptive opinion and uncompromising strength. He is a leader who has given much to his state, his people and to the estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop. An individual of vision, integrity, compassion.

Returning from armed service in the South Pacific, he found a place among other young local veterans clamoring for equal and better representation. They were the movers of their generation, focused on shaking up the *status quo* so that their people might have a greater voice in determining Hawaii's destiny. Bill Richardson played a pivotal role in the quest for statehood, and as Lieutenant Governor of this new state, he reflected his community's sense of determined dignity through his office.

As Chief Justice of the Hawai'i State Supreme Court, he insured for the first time that sound precedents imbedded in Hawaiian culture and Hawaiian history were taken into consideration in the court's landmark decisions on land and water rights. Thanks to the Richardson Court, Hawaii's beaches—from the naupaka line on down—are today open to

all, a decision the "CJ" wrote himself, and one which stands as a national standard for public access.

From courtroom to boardroom, CJ brought his quiet, sensible style to an institution just emerging from more than 15 tumultuous years of bitter court battles over rights to its land. As a KS/BE trustee,

he envisioned and then built an in-house professional legal department which is now a vital part of KS/BE's administration.

In addition, his careful, judicious approach to KS/BE's business activities added an important dimension to ongoing efforts to redeploy and diversify significant portions of the estate's assets.

Perhaps most importantly, however, he dedicated 10 years of his life to expanding the reach of Pauahi's legacy. During his stewardship, Kamehameha Schools has developed one of the best college prep programs in the country, and community-based programs which now serve more than 40,000 annually.

At KS/BE, William Shaw "CJ" Richardson had a habit which would focus all discussion as our trustees searched for the right decisions on a multitude of complicated matters. Time and again he would turn to his colleagues and quietly ask the question upon which everything turns.

"What would the Princess want?"
Mahalo, CJ, for a job well done.



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS/BERNICE PAUHAH BISHOP ESTATE

KS/BE sponsors this column in the interest of helping people understand its role and mission.

Book review: "Light Upon the Mist"

"Light Upon the Mist:
A Reflection of Wisdom for the
Future Generations of Native
Hawaiians"

by The Rev. Akaiko Akana
(Mana Productions, 1992)

This book is a reprint of the writings of the Rev. Akaiko Akana, the first Hawaiian kahu (minister) of Kawaiaha'o Church (1884-1933). It is being published as a manifesto for native Hawaiians with a certain message, particularly in light of the 100th anniversary of the overthrow of the Hawaiian kingdom this year. The introduction reveals this intent, stating, "1993 marks the 100th anniversary of the end of

Hawaiian sovereignty. Many feel it is time to take back what was taken from them ... The aloha spirit is strained and some are leaning toward an aggressive 'us or them' attitude." The writings of Akana are seen as a plan "to put the Hawaiian people back where they belong. In charge of their lives and fortune in a loving, sharing, truly Hawaiian manner."

I had first learned of the Rev. Akana through his testimony given at the U.S. Senate hearings to consider the Hawaiian Homestead Act of 1920. This testimony is included in the book. He appeared as a member of the 'Ahahui Pu'uhonua o na Hawai'i" (The Hawaiian Protective Association) whose aims were to promote education, training of Hawaiians into various professions, and Hawaiians' acquisition of lands by purchase, lease or homesteading as a means for a livelihood by farming or ranching. Later, while re-translating a Territorial Board of Health booklet on Native Hawaiian medicines I discovered that Akana had edited that publication. Unfortunately, as a minister, he edited out many references to other aspects of Hawaiian religion and culture which he felt had no relation to healing practices.

It is evident that, as pointed out in "Light Upon the Mist," Akana was an influential man of his day and involved in many aspects of the Hawaiian community. His writings, such as "The Sinews for Racial Development," which is divided into several sections such as "Race-consciousness" ("pride for, and faith in the race"), "Broadmindedness" ("Cultivate the ability to observe, to absorb, and to assimilate the good in

other races"), "Education," "The Home Life," and "Godliness," were probably widely read at the time. His writings strongly resemble other manifestos for a people's social progress and survival of that period, such as Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's "Three Principles." Besides the U.S. Senate testimony, other writings of Akana reproduced in "Light Upon the Mist" are taken from newspaper articles and speeches.

After reading this book and having witnessed January's commemoration, the question to be asked is whether or not Akana's writings are indeed a manifesto for native Hawaiians today. Or are they a historical reminder of



The Rev. Akaiko Akana

previous attempts at sovereignty and a reflection of that time? The answer to these questions and one's reaction to this book will probably be determined by the reader's own opinions about the current issue of sovereignty today. For example, Akana's writings could be interpreted as defending the policies of homesteading and assimilation into American life, which may not be seen as being reflective of today's views on sovereignty.

I found this book to be more of an interesting reminder that the type of fervor surrounding the events of this year had happened before. There were Hawaiian organizations and leaders who called for a new day to save the Hawaiian people. At the time they called it homesteading. The Rev. Akana's writings are full of the rationale and enthusiasm to rally Hawaiians to the cause just as modern organizations and leaders are rallying Hawaiians to their cause of sovereignty. The parallels and the messages are astonishing. Perhaps this might be the real wisdom of having the Rev. Akana's writings reprinted for Hawaiians today.

by Malcolm Chun, author, speaker and Hawaiian culture specialist

A PLACE FOR LIVING

At Lunalilo Home, a residential care home for elderly Hawaiians, residents gather to sing Hawaiian songs. As their voices join in timeless melody, you begin to sense that this is a special place—a place for living.

At a time when long-term care for the elderly is a national concern, Lunalilo Home serves as a model for Hawai'i and the country. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is proud to provide major funding for Lunalilo Home and other projects that benefit Hawaiians.

OHA also funds Child and Family Services programs that offer counseling and education to unwed pregnant and parenting teenage mothers on the Big Island and O'ahu.

In the aftermath of Hurricane 'Iniki, OHA designated \$250,000 to assist Hawaiians. Among them were 216 kupuna who received grants that enabled them to purchase new eyeglasses, medicine, and other essential items.

To learn more about these and other OHA programs that are improving the quality of life for Hawaiians of all ages, please call OHA's Health and Human Services division at 586-3777.

*E lanakila kākou. I ho'okahi pu'uwai me ka lōkahi.
Let us move forward with one heart strengthened by unity.*

Office of Hawaiian Affairs



COMMUNITY EDUCATION DIVISION • CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM

1993 SUMMER TERM: MAY 24 - AUG. 2

Open to the Public • For information or to register call 842-8279 or 842-8297

Course No.	Course	Day	Time	Total Fees
HAWAIIAN STUDIES				
1581	Basket Weaving	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1001	Feather Lei Making (6 wks: 6/22 - 7/27)	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1011	Floral Lei Making	M	5:30 - 7:30 pm	\$35
1251	Guitar Hawaiian Style	T	7:00 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1501	Hawaiian Chanting	W	5:00 - 6:30 pm	\$35
1471	Hawaiian Cooking At Its Best, Beginning	M	6:00 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1451	Hawaiian Cultural Food Health Practices & Diets	T	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1201	Hawaiian Fishnet Making	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1131	Hawaiian History: Ruling Chiefs (6 wks: 6/14 - 7/26)	M	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1021	Hawaiian Language 1st Semester, Sect. I	M/W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1541	Hawaiian Language 1st Semester, Sect. II	M/W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1022	Hawaiian Language 1st Semester, Sect. III	M/W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1311	Hawaiian Language 2nd Semester	M/W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1561	Hawaiian Language, Pepeke I	T	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1562	Hawaiian Language, Pepeke II	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1161	Hawaiian Quilt Making	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1461	Historical Sites of Kohala	Sat/Sun	All Day	Varied
1241	Ho'oponopono (6/7 only)	M	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1061	Hula 'Auana, Beginning	W	6:00 - 7:30 pm	\$35
1071	Hula 'Auana, Intermediate	W	7:00 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1191	Hula Kahiko, Beginning	T	5:30 - 7:00 pm	\$35
1511	Hula Kahiko, Intermediate	T	7:00 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1601	Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance Commission	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	FREE
1081	Kīhō'alu (Slack Key Guitar), Beginning	M	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1181	Kīhō'alu (Slack Key Guitar), Intermediate	T	5:30 - 7:00 pm	\$35
1631	Lā'au Lapa'au	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1122	Lau Hala Hat Making	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1121	Lau Hala Weaving	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1151	Lau Niu-Coconut Leaf Weaving	W	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1521	Nā Kūpuna O Nā Ko'olau	F	8:00 - 9:00 am	\$35
1491	Nā Mea Waiwai O Hawai'i (June 7 - 11)	M-F	8:00 am - 4:00 pm	\$35
1361	Native Hawaiian Lands	M	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1531	Native Hawaiian Sovereignty Education	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	FREE
1621	Pahu Drum Carving	M/W	5:30 - 7:30 pm	\$35
1571	Papa Oli, Chanting	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
1611	Steel Guitar	W	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1091	'Ukulele, Beginning	M	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
1221	'Ukulele, Intermediate	W	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
CAREER/PRE-VOCATIONAL EDUCATION				
2001	Auto Maintenance	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
2161	AUTOCAD, Beginning	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
2011	AUTOCAD, Intermediate	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
2201	AUTOCAD — 3D Modeling	T	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
2051	Blueprint Reading, Beginning	T	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
2052	Blueprint Reading, Intermediate	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
2181	Ceramics, Beginning	M	6:00 - 8:30 pm	\$40
2371	Ceramics, Potter's Wheel	T	6:00 - 8:30 pm	\$40
2481	Drawing for the Beginner	W	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
2461	Financial Planning and Basic Investment (5 wks: 5/24 - 6/28)	M	5:30 - 8:00 pm	FREE
2501	Industrial Electric	T	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
2301	Literacy Volunteers of Kamehameha	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	FREE
2081	Oil Painting	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
2411	People's Law	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
2231	Personal Income Tax Preparation (7 wks: 5/24 - 7/19)	M	5:30 - 8:00 pm	\$35
2511	Plants and Soil	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
2061	Silk Screen Printing (8 wks: 6/8 - 7/27)	T	6:00 - 8:30 pm	\$35
2451	Small Engine Repair	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
2171	Speedwriting and Notetaking	M	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
2071	Starting A Small Business	W	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
2241	Tax Strategies for Small Business (3 wks: 7/26 - 8/9)	M	5:30 - 8:00 pm	\$35
2521	Technical Math for Industry	T	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
2381	'Ukulele Making, Sect. I	T	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$75
2382	'Ukulele Making, Sect. II	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$75
2021	Welding and Metal Technology I	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
2471	Wills and Trusts (3 wks: 7/12 - 7/26)	M	5:30 - 8:00 pm	FREE
2031	Woodworking	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
2531	Workplace Basics	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
COMPUTER EDUCATION				
3291	Computer Applications	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3231	DBASE IV	T	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3041	Exploring Learning w/ Macintosh (Grades K-6)	M	5:00 - 6:30 pm	\$50
3321	Graphic Design Using the Computer	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3082	Hard Disk Management	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3241	Harvard Graphics	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3091	IBM PC/DOS, Beginning, Sect. I (5 wks: 5/24 - 6/28)	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3092	IBM PC/DOS, Beginning, Sect. II (5 wks: 7/12 - 8/9)	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3011	Introduction to Macintosh, I (5 wks: 5/24 - 6/28)	M	6:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3021	Introduction to Macintosh, II (5 wks: 7/12 - 8/9)	M	6:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3271	Introduction to WINDOWS	T	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3251	Keyboarding/Typing	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3061	LOTUS, Beginning (5 wks: 5/26 - 6/23)	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3111	LOTUS, Intermediate (5 wks: 6/30 - 7/28)	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3281	Macintosh HyperCard	T	6:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3311	Statistical Analysis System (SAS)	W	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3261	Ventura Desktop Publishing	W	5:30 - 8:00 pm	\$50
3101	WordPerfect, Beginning	T	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
3141	WordPerfect, Intermediate	M	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$50
PHYSICAL FITNESS, HEALTH AND WELLNESS				
4191	Aquatic Aerobics	M/W	6:00 - 7:00 pm	\$35
4181	Cancer Prevention Through Nutrition (6/9 only)	W	6:00 - 8:00 pm	FREE
4151	CPR-Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (5 sessions)	Varied	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
4031	Dancercise Aerobics	T	6:00 - 7:30 pm	\$35
4171	First Aid (3 sessions)	Varied	5:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
4201	Ki Training	M	5:30 - 7:30 pm	\$35
4010	Lomilomi	T	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
4061	Step Aerobics	M/W	6:00 - 7:00 pm	\$35
4011	Tennis, Beginning	M/W	6:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
4012	Tennis, Intermediate	T	6:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
GLOBAL EDUCATION				
5001	Chinese (Mandarin)	W	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
5011	French, Beginning	T	5:30 - 7:00 pm	\$35
5061	French, Intermediate	T	7:00 - 8:30 pm	\$35
5021	German, Beginning	T	5:30 - 7:00 pm	\$35
5071	German, Intermediate	T	7:00 - 8:30 pm	\$35
5101	Italian, Beginning	M	6:00 - 8:00 pm	\$35
5031	Japanese, Beginning	W	6:30 - 8:30 pm	\$35
5041	Spanish, Beginning	M/W	5:30 - 7:00 pm	\$35
5091	Spanish, Intermediate	M/W	7:00 - 8:30 pm	\$35

Operation 'Ohana moves forward

by Kimberly Kau
Assistant Coordinator,
Operation 'Ohana

Operation 'Ohana is a Hawaiian enrollment program being conducted by the education division of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Hawaiians are currently eligible for a variety of services and benefits throughout the state; OHA anticipates additional entitlements provided that federal legislation on land claims and restitution is passed. Operation 'Ohana seeks to locate Hawaiians, and verify their ancestry, so that every Hawaiian eligible for benefits can claim them. More than simply enrollment, it provides a consistent and universal means of identification of the Hawaiian people.

Staffed by Maria Kaina and Kimberly Kau, Operation 'Ohana is proceeding in two stages: enrollment and verification of Hawaiian ancestry. Currently, both steps are combined in the enrollment process. If you are already enrolled, now is the time to submit your documents for

verification. Once enrolled in Operation 'Ohana, individuals receive a "membership" card identifying them as Hawaiian.

The benefits of Operation 'Ohana to Hawaiians as individuals and as a people are many. They include:

- preserving genealogies and creating a genealogical database;
- validating Hawaiian ancestry;
- a Hawaiian ID card and benefits brochure;
- compilation of a comprehensive Hawaiian census; and
- compilation of Hawaiian needs by membership surveys.

Operation 'Ohana builds upon Hawaiian values and traditions, primarily that of 'ohana, the extended family that is the backbone of Hawaiian society. 'Ohana is the foundation in assisting in this important project by registering themselves, their families and others. Help OHA provide all Hawaiians the opportunity to make a difference and ho'olahui (to rebuild a nation). Contact Operation 'Ohana at 586-3754 or 586-3751 to register or to volunteer to distribute enrollment forms.

"I Ola Ana Nā Loina Hawai'i"**That Hawaiian ways will endure ...**

Hawaiian culture is our identity. If you are a practitioner of Hawaiian culture — a canoe builder, lauhala weaver, chanter, Hawaiian language translator, traditional fisherman, genealogist, lei maker — anyone who has learned and practices native Hawaiian culture, OHA seeks your kōkua.

OHA's Culture Division is working to identify all Hawaiian cultural resources in Hawai'i by way of a simple informational survey. For copies of the Hawaiian Artisans, Crafters & Practitioners survey form, contact Pikake Pelekai or Manu Boyd today at 586-3777. Mahalo piha!

People's Water Conference addresses Hawaiian rights Satisfactory resolution of water issues c

by Patrick Johnston

In Hawai'i water means power, and if Hawaiians ever hope to realize sovereignty they will have to establish clear and precise water rights that provide for present and future needs.

This was the central argument presented by hydrologist and native rights activist, Dr. Kate Vandemoer, keynote speaker at the 9th annual People's Water Conference held in February at the Kawaiaha'o Church in downtown Honolulu.

The conference, which brought together scientists, lawyers, and government officials from both Hawai'i and the mainland, focused entirely on the issue of native Hawaiian water claims and sought to address both immediate and future concerns.

"Rights which are supposed to be reserved are currently in jeopardy," Vandemoer said. "You must identify your rights now."

Vandemoer stressed that, whether recognized or not, the Hawaiian people are a sovereign nation, and, like their Native American counterparts, enjoy the rights and privileges of a sovereign people. With this in mind, Hawaiians should take the next step in establishing their resource claims.

"Hawaiians are not just ethnic minorities. They are sovereign entities, sovereign governments with rights to what all sovereign nationals have."

Despite sovereignty aspirations, the state controls the water, decides who gets what, and has plenty of thirsty constituents who feel they have as much claim to the water as the next person. Native Hawaiians have had to compete against other, usually more affluent users, and have often come out short.

State laws theoretically protect present and future native Hawaiian water needs but, according to Vandemoer, their language is too imprecise for it to have any substantive value for Hawaiians.

"We feel the state law is inadequate to protect native Hawaiian water rights. The laws have no meaning without the correct technical and administrative guidelines... meanwhile the commission is handing out permits and the water level is going down. Where is the reserved water?"

Vandemoer added that identification, meticulously quantifying present and future needs, and

establishing legal procedures to make sure those needs are met, are vital steps for native Hawaiians.

Without control of natural resources, Vandemoer argued, Hawaiians can't realistically exercise sovereignty because these resources are the structure on which the economy, culture and politics of a nation are built. Hawaiians will build on the home lands, develop Moloka'i, and rejuvenate Kaho'olawe only if they have access to Hawai'i's water resources.

The task will not be easy given the organized, aggressive compe-

political you."

Identifying claims involves gathering information on sources of water, quantity of water, priority dates, points of diversion and purposes of use.

For native Hawaiians this includes the water claims of Hawaiian home lands, traditional farmers owning land outside the home lands, and Hawaiians engaged in traditional gathering activities.

Like Vandemoer, McKusick also emphasized establishing reserved water claims, making sure that future Hawaiian generations will have the water for

many would argue morally, native Hawaiians have all the rights they need. The 1920 Hawaiian Homes Commission Act makes all water licenses subject to DHHL's 'first call.'

Commission, some conference member argued has yet to create the necessary rules and regulations guaranteeing native Hawaiian reserved water rights.

The situation contrasts signifi-

Constitutionally, legally, and, many would argue, morally, native Hawaiians have all the water rights they need.

The Act also gives DHHL the rights to revenues from water leases.

In 1987, the Hawai'i state

cantly with Native Americans, who, McKusick pointed out, have a specific reserve clause, standards to quantify irrigation, arable lands criteria, and a federal trust responsibility that obligates the federal government to put money into assisting Native Americans in quantifying needs and with litigation if necessary.

Alan Murakami of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation said at the conference that one reason officials aren't moving very fast on Hawaiian water rights is because, when the scope of the needs are really uncovered, it would "send the conflict to a deeper pitch" and would significantly affect the way we look at water today.

Murakami added that it is important to turn what he called 'paper water' into 'wet water,' pressuring the state to act promptly to get water out of the government offices and into the homes of Hawai'i homesteaders.

The task of quantifying Hawaiian home lands water rights, and ensuring that water gets to homesteaders, has gone to the Department of Hawaiian Homelands. Speaking at the conference, DHHL legal counsel Ben Henderson argued that DHHL has done the groundwork to quantify present and future needs for the projects it has planned, and, given the large supply of water on most of the islands, the issue is less reserved water, than developing the infrastructure to service the need of homesteaders.

In an interview after the conference, Henderson said that DHHL has requested as much as \$100 million for homestead improvements, a significant amount of money that would take time to be realized, given other state priorities.

Henderson stressed that each island is different. Although an integrated water supply is available in O'ahu, less populated islands, such as Maui, contain isolated locations which require extensive infrastructure improvements.

Contrary to positions stated by others at the conference, Henderson argued that the provisions (set out in the Hawaiians Homes Act and the Water code)



Traditional taro cultivators: Hawaiian farmers face an uncertain future under present water laws.

tion said Robert McKusick, anticipated home lands develop- Legislature passed the State Water Code, which restated the reservation rights of the HHCA, and also affirmed native Hawaiian rights to grow taro and gather items of traditional

Despite Hawaiian sovereignty aspirations, the state controls the water, decides who gets what, and has plenty of thirsty constituents who feel they have as much right to the water as the next person.

ment and taro cultivation, integral parts of building a Hawaiian nation and preserving its culture.

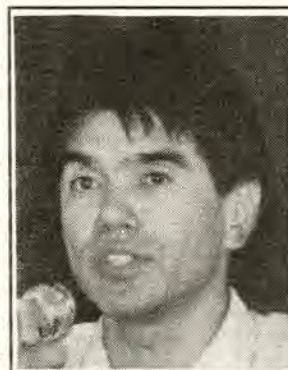
"You need laws that recognize, not only current but, most importantly, future water rights. ... that is your best bargaining chip."

McKusick added that the water doesn't have to be put to use right away, and can even be leased out, but control must be established now if Hawaiians want to have a say in future development.

Constitutionally, legally, and,

importance and value. A six-member commission on

"When you get down and start calculating 'wet water' all the conflicts will arise."



Alan Murakami

water resource management was put together to administer the code.

Despite paying lip-service to the needs of Hawaiians and Hawaiian home lands, the



Kate Vandemoer

"We feel the state law is inadequate to protect native Hawaiian water rights."

your water rights you have to have your background prepared because people who want to take that water away from you will literally out-inform and out-

critical for future of Hawaiian nation

are clear enough—DHHL has first call rights to water it needs, now and in the future—and that there is no need for more rules regulations. Developers have a clause in their contracts stating that first priority for water always goes to

of present users.

Like Henderson she stressed, that the problem was not so much the supply of water as it was paying for infrastructure, especially on islands other than O'ahu and Moloka'i.



Maui stream: Most islands have more than enough ground- and surface water to suit present needs.

Hawaiian Homes.

State Water Commission deputy director Rae Loui stated a similar position at the conference, arguing that the HHCA and the Water Code had established reserved rights for native Hawaiians and that the abundance of water on most Hawai'i

islands makes more explicit instructions unnecessary. Loui, however, expressed concern about the "uncertainty" in the development community regarding DHHL and Hawaiian water rights. "There is a potential," she pointed out, "that developed water [water being used for present developments] will be rolled back should DHHL exercise its first call rights."

Since this has obvious ramifications for developers wishing to put money into the state, Loui suggested that DHHL negotiate with users near homestead land in order to ease the concerns



Milliani Trask

"Every other use has been covered by administrative rules but not Hawaiian reserved water rights."

level of ground water is 475 million gallons per day. The needs of DHHL are 3 million gallons per day. Maui is currently pumping 40 million gallons per day. The difference on the Big Island is a little bigger. ... It is not that the water is running out. The issue is of trans-



Williamson Chang

"The basic assumptions we have about water are not value-free."

porting that water from where it is to DHHL homesteaders."

On Moloka'i, Loui explained,

while there is plenty of water now, DHHL's future development demands for water, which are largely agricultural based, exceed the present sustainable level. Island residents, she added, are now trying to agree upon what course to take—agriculture or resort development. A dilemma brought up by the DHHL water demand, Loui added, is that it would force the development of the pristine Pelekunu Valley, affecting ground water levels there which would, in turn, affect the traditional gathering practices of local Hawaiians.

Given the complexities of the issues involved, not only on Moloka'i but wherever there is a native Hawaiian water claim, and the fact that the Commission is short-staffed, Loui encouraged community participation "to get experts to help us with our job." She explained that "in most cases the water issues are so complicated that we need input from all the people involved."

On Moloka'i, she noted, there is a good example of community participation in a task force called the Moloka'i Working

Group, community leaders who are sorting out future land and water development on the island.

In addition to home lands needs, water issues on Moloka'i, and other islands, also involve appurtenant rights, the rights of farmers living beside or near streams to use that water to cultivate traditional Hawaiian foods. Issues here involve filing claims for water and making sure that ground water use doesn't affect stream levels to the point that the water cannot be used for taro cultivation.

Because of the problems facing future water development, Moloka'i has recently been designated a 'water management area' by the Water Commission. Despite being legally entitled to the use of the water, taro farmers have been asked to submit applications to the state requesting use of stream water. A Moloka'i farmer asked Loui at the conference why it is he now must ask for permission to use water that has provided sustenance to his family for generations.

"Why are you restricting me from using my land and stream," he questioned. "The land is mine. ... When the king issued this land to my family it included use of the river."

Loui answered that the commission is not trying to restrict stream use but only to protect the present stream flow. This, she claimed, can only be ensured through the application process.

Issues like this, said conference speaker Williamson Chang, a UH law professor, reveal a fundamental division in Hawaiian society as a whole.

"We are divided into two



Charles Ka'ai'ai, homesteader

groups. One is the bean-counters, the professionals, people who think water is the business of government ... 'you have to have rules,' ... 'you have to get things

Chang explained that the first group approaches the issue of water rationally, recognizing that water is a basic need and that all must have access to it, while the second group looks at water more emotionally, either because of an ancient tie to the land or through the recognition that we, as natural creatures, all have a common bond to nature.

Chang added that people who have come to Hawai'i recently have no reason to question the rules, but for many native Hawaiians, the laws represent an attempt to strip them away from their natural bond to the land.

"The basic assumptions we have about water are not value-free. They reinforce certain situations in society that are oppressive for a variety of groups. The people who are passionate (about water) ... suddenly realize that there is something wrong with the status quo. ... that the diver-

sion of water from streams to a subdivision of Kāne'ohe is not necessarily a higher use than growing taro."

Like Loui and Henderson, Chang stressed

done so that life can go on. ... The other group is passionate about water, emotionally they are drawn here, they are concerned about the protection of the environment, they are concerned about Hawaiians."

that water is really not in short supply on the Hawaiian islands. What is in short supply is the political will to subsidize the cost of taking that water to the people that are legally entitled to it.

Water Law Symposium planned for April

The Native Hawaiian Advisory Council will hold the 1993 Hawaiian Water Law Symposium April 9-10 at the William S. Richardson School of Law in Mānoa. The April 9 schedule will run from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., while the April 10 schedule is from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The symposium will address legal, political, and economic issues for strategic planning of Hawaiian water rights and will center on the themes "Balance at Risk," "Search for Balance," and "Striking a Balance."

Speakers include David Getches, Robert McKusick, and S. Timothy Wapato, recognized experts in the field of water, law, economics and Hawaiian rights.

Discussions and workshops will center on strategic and economic planning for Hawaiian water rights and the development of policies for efficient water resource management.

An evening lū'au is planned for April 10, 5:30-9:00 p.m. and will feature a speaker, food and entertainment. Symposium and lū'au registration fee is \$75 (students \$30); lū'au only price is \$10 for students, \$12.50 presale, and \$15 at the door.

For information call 523-1440 or fax 599-4380.

News from Washington D.C.

Mai Wakinekona Mai

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



Swift action necessary to reverse anti-native rights trend

The effort to have the "midnight" opinion of former Solicitor Thomas Sansonetti overturned is gathering speed and momentum. The Sansonetti opinion, reversing the prior position of the Department of the Interior, held that the United States did not have a trust responsibility to native Hawaiians under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

As noted in my previous column, the entire Hawai'i Congressional delegation has expressed strong opposition to the Sansonetti opinion. In this regard, native Hawaiians have been more fortunate than Alaska natives, whose congressional delegation generally supports the Sansonetti opinion on limiting Alaskan Native rights. While in Washington D.C.



for the National Governor's Conference, Governor Waihe'e met with his colleague, former Arizona Governor and now Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, and urged him to withdraw the opinion. OHA trustees Abraham Aiona and Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i, along with Congresswoman Patsy Mink, also met Babbitt and urged him to repudiate the opinion. Babbitt assured the trustees that the Sansonetti opinion would have no operational effect in the Department and would be fully reviewed. Babbitt confirmed his commitment to review the opinion in a letter to the senior member of Hawai'i's congressional delegation, Daniel Inouye.

The OHA trustees also met

with John Lesche, who has been nominated to be the new solicitor at the Department of the Interior. Lesche expressed a willingness to consult with native Hawaiians and has requested legal critiques of the Sansonetti opinion. Such critiques have been provided by the Attorney General of Hawai'i and OHA legal counsel.

Sen. Daniel Akaka has received correspondence from former Carter Administration officials, Interior Secretary Andrus, and the former Interior Deputy Solicitor and Associate Solicitor for Indian Affairs (whose views Sansonetti sought to overturn) reaffirming their support for the existence of the trust responsibility. Further, all the editors of the 1982 edition of the Cohen handbook on Federal Indian Law, the pre-eminent text on native rights, affirmed in a letter to Sen. Akaka, the handbook's recognition of a federal trust obligation under the Hawaiian Homes

Commission Act.

In other developments of concern for native Hawaiians, the future of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee has come under attack. On the surface, the attack was related to the overall effort to reduce the size and cost of the federal government, including Congress. But most observers believe that the attack is a veiled backlash against the Committee for its aggressive support of native rights. Among those affected have been logging and mining interests and particularly those competing over water rights and Indian gaming. The committee was able to beat back the first effort which focused on eliminating "select" committees. In the process, the committee's name was changed to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Another battle looms, however, because Congress has created a temporary joint Committee on Organization, chaired by Sen. David Boren (D-Oklahoma) and Congressman Lee Hamilton (D-Indiana).

It is important that native support for the continuance of the Indian Affairs Committee be demonstrated. Indian tribes, organizations, and individuals have sent, and should continue to send letters and resolutions to:

Senate Indian Affairs Committee and the Joint Committee on Organization, Congress of the United States, Washington D.C. 20510.

In April, there will be several congressional activities in Hawai'i. As part of its national field hearing effort, the Senate Indian Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on April 7 in Honolulu on potential amendments to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. Because of several recent U.S. Supreme Court cases Native American rights to access and protect religious sites and to practice traditional religions have been limited. Among other goals, these amendments would seek to reverse the impact of the Supreme Court. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act specifically includes native Hawaiians as Native Americans in its coverage. No specific legislation has been introduced as yet.

The Senate Indian Affairs Committee is also sponsoring a Native Hawaiian Education Summit on April 24-25, 1993 in Honolulu. The Native Hawaiian Education Act, landmark legislation, is up for renewal this Congress.

Foundation to assist families in becoming self-sufficient

New Hawai'i Hawaiian Community Network is a non-profit community development foundation designed to assist Hawaiian kuleana families in becoming socially and economically self-sufficient. Established in 1988, it provides education on how to take advantage of tax laws, and creates business opportunities that help kuleana families. New Hawai'i believes that self-sufficiency leads toward self-governance.

New Hawai'i's directors must be of Hawaiian descent but all races are allowed to become members and participate in its activities. The purpose of this is to give Hawaiians full control of the organization.

As in ancient Hawai'i, the organizational unit of New Hawai'i is the family. Acting for the good of the whole, and becoming a family who can care for its homeless, its incarcerated, and its needy is the essence of the vision of New Hawai'i.

New Hawai'i argues that the responsibility for Hawai'i's homeless and troubled lies with the family, not the government.

Before a family can participate in New Hawai'i marketing activities they must form a legal entity,

such as a non-profit corporation, and form a trust under the corporation for holdings in common. Members of the family unit will be required to understand the laws relating to the legal entities they choose so that they know how to manage themselves. New Hawai'i believes that learning self-management is an important part of becoming self-sufficient.

New Hawai'i is directed and chaired by Sylvia Leikanui'okalani Meyers Tuinei, a part-Hawaiian who also works as a business and estate planning consultant as well as a part-time teacher. She is a parent representative on the Hilo High School SCBM council, and a parent worker on the OHA-funded Hilo High School Parent Tutorial Cadre, a support group for parents of Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian



Sylvia Tuinei

students.

Tuinei is presently working on a doctorate where she will be designing a curriculum that combines two fields of knowledge; community development and public policy. Her mission is to assist Hawaiian families to become self-sufficient.

She would like to meet and share ideas with leaders of family

groups, especially those who already have family reunion organizations. Write to: New Hawai'i Hawaiian Community Network, 430 Hilina'i Street, Hilo HI 96720 969-7080.

Queen Lili'uokalani's manuscript of "Aloha 'Oe"

New Hawai'i is funded by its membership as well as its marketing and fund raising activities. Its first fund raising project has been to sell copies of Queen Lili'uokalani's original manuscript of "Aloha 'Oe." They first sold them at the Big Island's Aloha Week Festivals in Nov. '92, and are now giving Hawaiian organizations the opportunity to own these documents before prices increase.

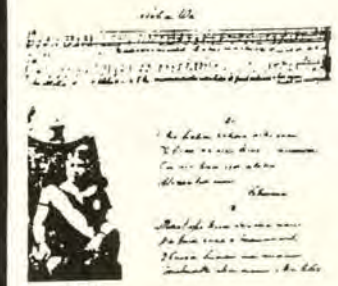
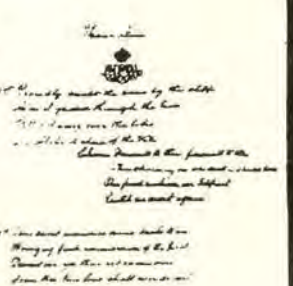
New Hawai'i is now offering subscribers of Ka Wai Ola O OHA the opportunity to own a registered copy.

The manuscripts are a collector's item of a limited edition and all owners will be registered with the New Hawai'i Historical Arts Foundation.

Interested buyers should order now as the present donation value (price) will end promptly on May 31, 1993, and will increase the next day. Write to New Hawai'i, 430 Hilina'i Street, Hilo, HI 96720 or call (808) 934-9031.

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Steel guitarists convene on O'ahu in May

The Hawaiian Steel Guitar Association, which is based in Bellingham, Washington, is holding its bi-annual convention in Waikiki in early May. Hawaiian steel guitar players from many different countries will convene

on O'ahu, starting with a free May Day concert in Kapi'olani Park. May 2 will find the steel players performing at Ala Moana Shopping Center, and a "steel guitar ho'olaule'a" (location to be announced) is scheduled for

May 3. There is also another Kapi'olani Park concert set for 9 a.m. to noon on May 8.

For more information, contact Alan Akaka at 533-6165 or Victor Rittenband at 923-1644.

Diabetes conference set for May 19 - 21

Diabetes has become a serious problem for native peoples throughout North America, the Pacific Basin, and Australia and is beginning to threaten people of all ages.

Because of the severity of the problem, and the enormous cost of medical services, health care providers are constantly seeking innovative, culturally-sensitive approaches to treatment and prevention in an attempt to halt the spread of the disease.

These approaches will be the theme of the second annual International conference on Diabetes and Native Peoples to be held May 19-21, in Honolulu, at the Ala Moana Hotel.

The conference will provide refresher courses for health care workers about the latest cross-cultural innovations in the treatment of diabetes.

Sponsors include the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the Wai'anae

Coast Comprehensive Health Center, Native American Research and Training Center (Arizona), Indian Health Service (Medical Services Branch), Health and Welfare Canada, Assembly of First Nations (Canada), American Diabetes Association-Hawai'i Affiliate, and the Pacific Rehabilitation Research and Training Center.

Continuing education credit will be offered for physicians, nurses, and pharmacists. An \$85 registration fee is required and covers the cost of two lunches, a reception, and continuing education units.

For further information, write or call: Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center, 86-260 Farrington Highway, Wai'anae, Hawai'i 96792-3199, (808) 696-7081; (Mainland) Dr. Robert Young, NARTC, 1642 E. Helen St., Tucson, Arizona 85719, (602) 621-5560.

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Pi'ianāi'a scholarship available for grad students

The University of Hawai'i Foundation has announced the Abraham Pi'ianāi'a Graduate Scholarship for Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian students pursuing graduate degrees in subjects included in Hawaiian studies in a non-professional curriculum.

A graduate student selected on the basis of past achievements and future goals will be awarded \$1,000, which will be applied to tuition for the fall 1993 and spring 1994 semesters.

The deadline to apply is June 15.

Pi'ianāi'a, a professor of geography at UH-Mānoa, founded the university's Hawaiian Studies program and is an officer of the OHA Education Foundation.

To be eligible, applicants must be enrolled in or accepted by a UH-Mānoa graduate program and must provide proof of Hawaiian ancestry. Applicants must submit two letters of recommendation, an official transcript of academic work, and a one-page statement of goals in the graduate program in relation to Hawaiian studies.

Applications are available from the UH-Mānoa sociology department. For more information, call 956-7693.

Applications should be returned to Abraham Pi'ianāi'a Graduate Scholarship, c/o Dr. Kiyoshi Ikeda, Department of Sociology, Porteus 247, 2424 Maile Way, University of Hawai'i-Mānoa, Honolulu, HI 96822.

New children's book depicts ancient Polynesian mariners

University of Hawai'i Press and Curriculum Research and Development Group have announced the publication of *To Find the Way*, a children's story about ancient Polynesian sea travel.

Written by Susan Nunes and illustrated by Cissy Gray, *To Find the Way* is told from the viewpoint of a young boy and is a story of courage, survival, of coming of age and of learning to trust the knowledge of seafaring people.

The book is also the story of the human side of a most extraordinary historical accomplishment—the voyage from Tahiti to Hawai'i by the ancient Polynesians, who, without maps or charts, crossed thousands of miles of open sea.

Susan Nunes was born and raised in Hawai'i and for many years wrote textbook materials for island school children. She now lives in California.

Cissy Gray is an award-winning artist and portrait painter and has illustrated numerous children's books and magazines in addition to designing promotional materials and advertising.

Ola kino o nā Hawai'i

Hawaiian health horizons



Hawaiian diet helps improve health, build pride

by Patrick Johnston

Hawaiians have always attached special meaning to their food. By returning to a traditional diet, even one modified to a modern lifestyle, they can develop better health, pride in their heritage, as well as added self-esteem.

In an attempt to reverse the declining health condition of many Hawaiians, diets have been developed that incorporate traditional foods such as poi, sweet potato and seaweed, as well as community participation and exercise.

A recent Native Hawaiian Research Forum brought together doctors and health specialists from around the islands to address the many health concerns of native Hawaiians, focusing specifically on traditional food diets and their physical, mental, and spiritual benefits.

Most speakers warned Hawaiians have the worst health record of all the ethnic groups in the islands and will continue to hold this distinction unless they

move away from the standard American diet and lifestyle to one that incorporates more traditional eating customs and habits.

By significantly reducing fat, sugar, and cholesterol intake, Hawaiians in the diet studies have lost weight and in many cases seen significant improvements in their health condition. The diet can reduce blood pressure and sugar levels, and often allows Hawaiians to get off diabetes medication.

Dr. Noa Emmett Aluli, coordinator of the Moloka'i diet, emphasized that eating low-fat, high-carbohydrate traditional foods not only improves the general health of patients, but also can stimulate pride in being Hawaiian, an important element in making them more active, dynamic, and productive members of their community.

A recent adaptation is the mod-

ified Hawaiian diet, a slightly less extreme weight loss program that allows individuals to lose weight at a more gradual pace. Emmaline Ihu, a registered nurse with the Kaua'i native Hawaiian Health Center, Ho'ōla Lāhui Hawai'i, said they used this diet because they found it was difficult for individuals to stick to the traditional diet for a long period of time.



Emmaline Ihu

"Food is like good sex," Ihu pointed out. "After you know what it's like, you can't stay away from it for too long."

She added that Hawaiians had been apathetic about 'imported diets' but when she introduced the traditional and modified Hawaiian diets to her patients they became very enthusiastic.

"Why did they change from being so noncompliant to being so enthusiastic?" she asked. "It's

because the diet is Hawaiian and it's something that they can be proud of."

Most panelists stressed the importance of cultural sensitivity when administering these diets, pointing out that Hawaiians are not guinea pigs and should be treated in a way that addresses their specific needs. An important part of healing is invoking the trust and the confidence of the patient, and this can't be done without sensitive and sympathetic communication.

Claire Hughes of the Department of Health explained that, "Beating knowledge into people doesn't empower them (to change), it makes them stay away." She went on to say that what is needed is a "treatment protocol," a way of treating Hawaiians that gives them what they want and makes them feel good about themselves.

In an attempt to improve communication with his patients, Dr. Terry Shintani, director of the OHA funded Wai'anae Diet, said that he tries to incorporate a

holistic approach in his diet that is consistent with the way Hawaiians traditionally took care of healing. "Traditional healing involves the whole person," he explained, "the spiritual, the mental and the emotional."

To help with the healing process Shintani said he brings in experts from fields other than medicine.

Shintani also stressed involving the whole community. "Part of our belief is that, even if we change the diet of one individual, if others don't change their behavior, the person will return to eating the same foods." Shintani believes that real change won't come about until the society has altered its fundamental approach to diet.

One of the ways he hopes to affect change is by using the media. He presently has a monthly column in Ka Wai Ola O OHA as well as a radio talk show.

(Editor's note: 'Ai Pono E Ola, a column by Dr. Shintani, will resume next month.)

Great Hawaiian Plate Lunch Challenge set for June 12

The Office of Hawaiian Health and the O'ahu Native Health Council will hold the third Great Hawaiian Plate Lunch Challenge at Honolulu's Kapi'olani Park, Saturday, June 12, from 8:30-12 p.m.

The purpose of the challenge is to encourage restaurants and caterers to design and create tasty, affordable native Hawaiian meals which conform to health

guidelines, and will send positive messages to the community at large.

This challenge is open to restaurateurs, caterers, lunch wagon operators and others in the food industry.

Those interested in entering this year should request an entry form from the Office of Hawaiian Health, Department of Health, 50 South Beretania Street Suite C-

208 B, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 or telephone 586-4800.

Recipes of all entries must be submitted by Mon., May 24, 1993 to ensure that they meet the requirements of the guidelines. A panel of judges from the department of health, the native Hawaiian community, and the media will decide the winners in various categories.



E Ola Mau seeks to identify Hawaiian health care pros

A non-profit organization of native Hawaiian health care professionals, E Ola Mau needs your kōkua. E Ola Mau is trying to identify Western-trained, native Hawaiian health care providers including: MDs, RNs, LPNs, DOs, DDSs, therapists, social workers, health educators, nutritionists, hygienists, outreach workers, etc.

Fax or mail to: EOM Registry, 1301 Punchbowl St., Room 320-A, Honolulu, HI 96813, Ph: 537-7226, Fax: 537-7826.

Registry of Western Trained Native Hawaiian Health Care Providers

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| 3. If you are of native Hawaiian ancestry and you are a health care provider, would you like to have your name listed in a directory of native Hawaiian health care providers? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

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 Signature: _____

(The registry will be made available through the Department of Health and E Ola Mau to organizations who request it. E Ola Mau assumes no liability for the use of this directory.)

Learn to speak the Hawaiian language

Learn Hawaiian at Home is a new study text written by Kahikāhealani Wright and published by Bess Press.

The 176-page book and cassette tapes emphasize the oral approach to language learning, provide dialogs, vocabulary and self-tests, and include stories and songs about the islands of Hawai'i.

Kahikāhealani Wright has a degree in Hawaiian Studies from the University of Hawai'i-Hilo and presently teaches the Hawaiian language at Kapi'olani Community College.

For more information contact Bess Press, P.O. Box 22388, Honolulu, HI 96823 or phone 734-7159, fax 732-3627.

Ola kino o nā Hawai'i

Hawaiian health horizons



Physician finds healing in traditional diet

by Patrick Johnston
Kaua'i physician Wayne Fukino, past president and now advisor to Ho'ōla Lāhui Hawai'i, is a firm believer that what hap-

pens at the dinner table will be an important part of a Hawaiian cultural renaissance.

Fukino plays a leading role in Ho'ōla Lāhui's traditional

Hawaiian diet program, the principal activity of the non-profit health organization set up to meet the needs of native Hawaiians.

Hānai 'ai ho'ōla, feeding to heal, is at the heart of Fukino's nutritional philosophy. He believes the traditional diet is important for physical and spiritual health because it teaches Hawaiians about their past, enabling them to overcome their negative self-image instilled by 100 years of Western rule.

"Cultural education is important. Telling people about the history and agriculture of Hawai'i is an integral part of our diet program. ... The cultural component helps with our self-esteem, making us aware of our accomplishments and helping us overcome negative stereotypes in our own minds."

With knowledge of their heritage, and its resultant increase in national pride, Hawaiians will feel better about themselves and have more incentive to rigorously apply the diet. He believes that as a stronger, prouder people they would be in a better position to rebuild the political and economic base of the Hawaiian people.

Fukino graduated from Kamehameha Schools and received his B.A. from the University of Hawai'i. He then entered the 'Imi Ho'ōla accelerated pre-med program at UH (a program that helps underrepresented minorities enter the medical field), and later was accepted at the John A. Burns School of Medicine.

He finished his medical schooling in 1981 and began practicing in Honolulu. Seven years later there was an opening on Kaua'i and he jumped at the opportunity to move to the Garden Island. "It was, overall, a good move," he thinks. "Kaua'i reminds me of the Kalihi community I grew up in back in the '50s."

Getting the community involved is a key element of the traditional Hawaiian diet, not only in Kaua'i but on all of the Hawaiian islands. Fukino says they could only work with a small group at a time and that they would probably never be able to treat everyone who needs help. Part of their program is getting the participants to educate neighbors, friends, and family.

Information about the diet is disseminated through the local press as well as community meetings.

Fukino's and Ho'ōla Lāhui's work faced a setback in September with Hurricane 'Iniki as native Hawaiians became more preoccupied with building and less concerned with diet.

Much of the emergency food sent to Kaua'i was high in fat and sodium and most residents put their diet on hold.



Dr. Wayne Fukino

Ho'ōla Lāhui's principal function became the distribution of food and medicines, and Fukino, who also works as a general practitioner at the Kaua'i Veterans Medical Hospital, had his hands full with injuries and illnesses brought on by the disaster. The psychological stress of the hurricane and its effects brought on an increase in the number of congestive heart failures among elderly Hawaiians. Skin infections that before the hurricane would not have required hospitalization increased in severity and required that patients be admitted.

If anything, the hurricane has brought the Kaua'i community together, Fukino says, breaking down racial and class barriers and helping in mutual understanding. Everyone had to stand in line to get food and water, and the insurance crisis that followed hit all homeowners equally.

"It doesn't matter how rich you are. You could have a million-dollar home but if you can't get insurance you're the same as everyone else."

Hawaiians, Fukino argues, might have even fared a little better because there were agencies, like Ho'ōla Lāhui, that looked specifically after their needs. The Queen Lili'uokalani Trust provided money for Hawaiian children and OHA grants of \$50,000 and \$75,000 were allocated for kūpuna and child care.

Fukino has nothing but praise for the Imi Ho'ōla program which enabled him to become a physician, noting that there are close to 100 practicing Hawaiian physicians in Hawai'i today, largely as a result of the medical school program.

Native Americans, he points

Dr. Fukino's tips for a happier, healthier life:

1. Don't smoke. Even social smoking can cause serious health problems, not to mention tremendous economic loss brought about as result of the illness. Fukino speculates that Hawaiians, having evolved in a warm climate free of the smoky homes associated with the cold, could perhaps be genetically weaker at resisting the harmful affects of smoking.

2. Drink only in moderation. It is better to drink moderately on a regular basis than to consume a six or twelve-pack on the weekend. If you like the taste of alcohol, Fukino suggests trying the non-alcoholic beers that are readily available on the market.

3. Eat less meat and more vegetables. Broil (kō'ala, pūlehu), steam (hākuī), or bake (kālua) more, and use less oil and salt in cooking.

4. Take time to enjoy the outdoors. Get out and relax, look at a sunset or go fishing. Hawai'i abounds in outdoor activities and Hawaiians should take advantage of them.

5. Don't resort to violence when dealing with stress. Try to find someone to talk to before hitting your wife and children. Kūpuna, ministers, priests as well as a number of organizations are available to give advice.

out, without access to the same type of education, have considerably fewer doctors.

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New cultural directory now available

The WOHA Project, Inc. is a non-profit, multi-cultural collective of women writers and artists of native Hawaiian, Native American, African, Latin, Asian/Pacific Islander culture or heritage who live in, work in, or visit the Hawaiian Islands.

They have just produced The 1993 Inter-Island Art Resource Directory, a listing of cultural and art resources representing all media.

For information write: The WOHA Project, Inc., 94-535 Anania Ct., #103, Mililani, Hawai'i 96789

Chairman's View

Ka 'ikena a ka Luna ho'omalu

(This column reflects the views of the OHA board chairman and does not necessarily represent the official position of the OHA board of trustees.)

The Hawaiian Congress – the time for justice is now

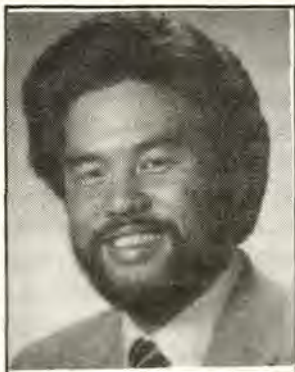
Clayton Hee, Chairman
Trustee, O'ahu

The recent centennial observance of the illegal overthrow of the kingdom of Hawai'i provides a great opportunity for the State of Hawai'i, through its legislature, to restore a significant measure of justice. The overwhelming emotion and participation of Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians alike testify to the desire and commitment to "right what was wronged" 100 years ago. The Queen's desire to compel the U.S. to restore justice to the nation of Hawai'i has not died, but has been restated resoundingly.

I believe a Hawaiian Congress should be held to re-establish the nation through a democratic process that represents the most appropriate and reasonable approach to constructing a new Hawaiian government. No sub-

ject matter or issue should be restricted and all Hawaiians should be encouraged to run as delegates.

I believe the Congress should convene in 1993 as originally proposed to the state Legislature. It should consist of 101 delegates



representing Hawaiian demography throughout the state, according to the "one man/one vote" constitutional principle. As Chief Elections Officer, the Lieutenant Governor should govern the election, ensuring that it comply with established election standards. Educational institutions, native groups, appropriate government agencies and public interest groups, such as the League of Women Voters and Common Cause, should all be involved to ensure a fair and equal process.

The costs of the Congress should be shared equally by the state and private sector as each

are obligated to Hawai'i's people, Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian alike.

The timing of the Congress is critical. Governor John Waihe'e was instrumental in establishing OHA; he has been unwavering in his dedication to his people. He is now Governor of the State of Hawai'i. If we believe his presence is critical to petitioning the state Legislature and the federal government to accept a new Hawaiian nation, the Congress must be held in 1993. Moreover, if the outpouring of emotion and dedication, the momentum generated by January 17, 1993 is any indication, 1993 is clearly the year to convene the Congress.

According to the schedule of the original HB 1992, by January 17, 1994, the 101st anniversary of the overthrow, the Hawaiian Congress would present the Governor the results of a direct referendum of the Hawaiian people—all Hawaiians will have a voice, not just the delegates.

There are those who have denounced this proposal and those who presently claim to be

sovereign. Without recognition and acceptance by the state and federal government as legitimate repositories for land and other entitlements, however, the resources will not be returned. Rather than oppose this proposal, sovereignty groups should participate in the Congress so everyone can consider their views and vote

"I admit the timetable is ambitious and much needs to be done. I believe the people are ready; they are tired of waiting. They will not wait for another anniversary or another 100 years."

on them democratically.

The governing document produced by the Hawaiian Congress will not be perfect. What it will be is the beginning of a new nation, created by and for the Hawaiian people. Its flaws will be corrected at subsequent

Congresses, just as the state and federal constitutions have been amended.

I admit the timetable is ambitious and much needs to be done. I believe the people are ready; they are tired of waiting. They will not wait for another anniversary or another 100 years.

There's been much discussion at the Legislature about the ambitious time frame. That signals me that the Legislature is as serious about the issue of self-determination as the people are. In the final analysis, the Legislature may opt for a later date to convene the Congress. They may decide that additional steps should be added to the elections process and deliberations of the Congress. These decisions should only be made after exhaustive contributions are made by OHA and other interested Hawaiian groups and individuals.

It can and will be done. The Hawaiian Congress is long overdue and its concept, principles and goals are rational, reasonable and democratic.

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.)

Kū'ē: to stand in defiance in the face of opposition

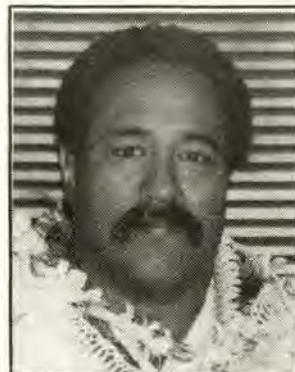
by Samuel L. Kealoha, Jr.
Trustee, Moloka'i and Lāna'i

Many had come to the courtyard of 'Iolani Palace. It was reminiscent of the gathering at the Palace just a month before. A page in the history of the Hawaiian people was about to turn. Over 500 Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians had come together to kū'ē, to stand in defiance in the face of the opposition.

Mililani B. Trask, the kia'āina of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i, a native initiative for self-governance, stood in front of the growing crowd to brief them of the enormous and seemingly impossible task at hand. It was now time to proceed.

The march to Mabel Smyth Auditorium began in earnest. The sound of the pū echoed throughout the area to signal its start.

Wave after wave of people slowly made their way up Punchbowl. Nā koa protectively marched on the outskirts of the sidewalks. Traffic was at a standstill, many in cars cheered and honked their horns in a show of solidarity. Linda Delaney, OHA Land and



Natural Resources and Trustee Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i eagerly joined the march. As the last of the people filed into the overflowing parking lot of the auditorium, they were greeted by the electrifying chanting of the hundreds who had gathered,

"Kū'ē," "Kū'ē," "Kū'ē."

On Feb. 15, 1993 an historical event took place at Mabel Smyth Auditorium. It was attended by a standing-room-only crowd of over 500 concerned Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians. The issue at hand: a joint hearing of the House and Senate pertaining to

Hawaiian affairs.

Why was this historical? We have never seen a hearing by both the House and Senate relating to Hawaiian issues. To quote Mililani Trask, "I've been lobbying in this Legislature for 15 years and I've never seen this before, a joint hearing by House and Senate members."

"The time has come to segregate the native trust lands and to allow the Hawaiian people to work with the government and the private sector to better their own conditions."

On the agenda were five bills. This article focuses on HB 1992 / SB 1639 Relating to a Hawaiian Congress, and HB 1053 / SB 1356, Relating to Native Hawaiians, the Ka Lāhui bill.

HB 1992 / SB 1639 establishes a Hawaiian Congress for the purpose of establishing self-determi-

nation and self-governance for native Hawaiians. It also appropriates funds to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor to conduct the election of delegates and a ratification election. Trustees Aiona, DeSoto and Kamali'i supported this bill for obvious reasons. However, over 100 others testified in opposition of this measure. Nevertheless, the "overall" agenda had already been set.

Ka Lāhui Hawai'i has already held three constitutional conventions. This organic instrument, created by and for the Hawaiian people, is the founding document of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i. The work that this bill proposes has already been done three times over!

After nearly five hours of testimony, HB 1053 / SB 1356 was finally placed on the floor for discussion. HB 1053 / SB 1356 would have added a new chapter to the Hawai'i Revised Statutes mandating state recognition of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i. It also called for the transfer of the Hawaiian Home Lands and the ceded land

trusts to Ka Lāhui Hawai'i to administratively manage and to distribute the benefits of the trusts. Supporting testimony was given by Mililani Trask, Drs. Haunani-Kay Trask, director of the Center for Hawaiian Studies at University of Hawai'i-Mānoa, and Prof. Lilikalā Kame'eiehiwa, also of the Center for Hawaiian Studies, Ka Lāhui Hawai'i citizens, honorary citizens and representatives of other prominent organizations in Hawai'i.

Although the time has come to segregate the native trust lands and to allow the Hawaiian people to work with the government and the private sector to better their own conditions and to achieve economic self-sufficiency without the interference of state (OHA) or federal agencies, for obvious reasons, the "powers that be" will continue to treat us as wards of the state.

Be the one to turn the pages of our history, the time has come to kū'ē.

OHA Trustee's Views

Ka mana'o o nā Kahu Waiwai pākahi

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We need alternatives for incarcerated youth

by Moanike'ala Akaka
Trustee, Hawai'i

In the March Ka Wai Ola I wrote about Kūlani Prison. That same month the American Civil Liberties Union threatened to sue the state because of conditions at the Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility. In a Honolulu Advertiser article Mar. 5, Wayne Matsuo, head of the facility, predicted that "the ACLU would win such a case." He believes HYCF is "probably unconstitutional because the state is not doing enough to segregate and protect nonviolent youth from dangerous offenders." These kids are being warehoused, according to Matsuo, in overcrowded conditions, where older youths strong-arm and bully younger ones. This



is compounded by allegations of some staff abusing youngsters.

"The experience at the facility should be one to give the kids opportunity to make a different choice," according to staff. "Instead, some boys and girls are forced to become hardened to protect themselves from abuse."

Nearly five years ago the

ACLU threatened to sue, but held off upon reaching an agreement with the state. However, the state is still not living up to its promise to cut the youth prison population by providing alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent youths. Matsuo says

the state has 30 youngsters under lock and key who should not be in prison because they could function better in community-based programs or supervised-

release programs. Instead the HYCF population increases — it

"The state is still not living up to its promise to cut the youth prison population by providing alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent youths."

was recently at 48, which ACLU National Prison Project Director Al Bronstein states is still too high. Alternative programs generally have been unavailable.

The tragedy is also that while it costs between \$78,000-\$100,000 to house each youth at HYCF in such deplorable overcrowded conditions, it would only cost between \$20,000-30,000 in a community home where more individual attention for healing will be available. Attorney Dan

Foley, quoted in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on March 5 said, "Why spend \$100,000 per kid to get sued for an unconstitutional facility where kids are assaulted and end up in prison as opposed to \$20,000 per kid to have them become productive citizens. What's there to debate over? It's nonsensical!"

Last year through the Health and Human Services committee I chair, OHA did fund some bed spaces at an alternative community base home through Wayne Matsuo's group. In our Health and Human Services biennium budget now going through the Legislature there is a request for bed space in a Maui adolescent community home. Much more is needed.

Remember, we're talking about kids, many of whom are Hawaiians that all too often go from HYCF to prison.

We owe it to the youngsters as well as to our future to try to

resolve this social problem. Attorney Foley's position is worthy of pursuit!

Last month's Ka Wai Ola O OHA article on the OHA housing division's contribution to the Keaukaha-Panaewa self-help housing project failed to acknowledge the Hilo Hawaiian

"We owe it to the youngsters as well as to our future to try to resolve this social problem."

Home Builders Support Group. These kūpuna have worked long and hard, lobbying strenuously at the Legislature for funding these self-help homes in Keaukaha. Their kōkua made the project a reality. Mahalo nui loa to them.

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

OHA Trustee's Views

Ka mana'o o nā Kahu Waiwai pākahi

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The abuse, misuse and theft of the Hawaiian lands trust

by Rowena Akana
Trustee-at-large

For the last 100 years, the Hawaiian lands trust — ceded and Hawaiian Homes — has been impoverished through executive orders, lands swaps, sales and theft. With each change of government trusteeship were agreements to provide for the needs of the land's inhabitants: the Hawaiians. Each trustee government, in turn, has thoroughly mismanaged the inhabitants' land.



— Hawaiian Home Lands. Among those, Pōhakuloa on the Big Island is an Army training camp, Lualualei in Wai'anae is a Navy target range and Kekaha on

Kaua'i is a Navy munitions dump.

Kaho'olawe was set aside by a presidential order, with the stipulation that the military later clear it of ordnance and return it to human use. Today, the Target Island remains bomb-rich

and human-poor — despite its placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands estimates territorial and state governors issued between 40 and 60 executive orders setting aside Hawaiian Home Lands for military use. In 1978, a federal district court ruled all the governors' executive orders were illegal.

In 1984, Gov. Ariyoshi rescinded nearly 30 of these illegal deals, covering some 30,000 acres. The state Attorney General, meanwhile, decreed the

U.S. Navy's occupation of 1,400 acres of prime homelands near Honolulu to be a "fundamental breach of trust."

But, rather than evict the offending land users — which include state and federal agencies — DHHL opted for monetary settlements totaling less than \$10 million. However, the department keeps some Hawaiians from settling lands it awarded because the state has yet to install utilities, roads and water as required.

Until recently, DHHL's main source of funding to manage and improve the land was the general use leases it granted non-Hawaiians on land "not immediately needed" for homesteading.

"For the last 100 years, the Hawaiian lands trust — ceded and Hawaiian Homes — has been impoverished through executive orders, lands swaps, sales and theft."

Consequently, DHHL leased twice as much land to non-Hawaiians as to Hawaiians.

Meanwhile, there are an esti-

mated 14,400 qualified applicants in the Hawaiian Homes waiting list, many of whom have waited for 40 years or more.

Many more died waiting.

Department of Land and Natural Resources

For the state's first 20 years, the Department of Land and Natural Resources managed ceded lands without scrutiny. Among other abuses, DLNR allowed use of ceded lands by other state departments without adequate compensation, and it executed a slew of summary land swaps. For example, the land between Hanauma Bay and Waimānalo — once Hawaiian Home Land — now belongs to just about everyone but Hawaiians.

In fact, the department's first ceded land inventory came from the state's legislative auditor in 1986. A few examples of occupations without compensation: Hilo Municipal Golf Course, Maui's Waiehu Golf Course, Kaua'i's Wailua Golf Course, Ala Wai Golf Course, Sand Island, Ala Moana Beach Park, Kapi'olani Park and its rentals, Honolulu Harbor, Kahului Harbor, Kewalo Basin, Ke'ehi Lagoon, Honolulu International

Airport, General Lyman Field, Moloka'i Airport and the University of Hawai'i. All occupy in part or in total ceded and/or Hawaiian Home lands — at the expense of Hawaiians and native Hawaiians.

When will this sickening litany

"When will others stop managing our affairs in their interest, stop taking for theirs that which they agreed in writing was ours and stop actively campaigning against any meaningful resolution to our plight?"

of abuse, misuse and fraud end? When will the state or federal government keep a promise to the Hawaiian people? When will others stop managing our affairs in their interest, stop taking for theirs that which they agreed in writing was ours and stop actively campaigning against any meaningful resolution to our plight?

Military

In 1959, when the Admissions Act turned responsibility for the remaining 1.5 million acres of ceded lands over to the new State of Hawai'i, the federal government "retained" several hundred thousand acres for its national parks and military installations.

Today, more than 100 facilities crowd the eight Hawaiian islands, a land area approximately the size of Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. All the military bases occupy ceded lands, and at least six occupy — without consent or compensation

Ke ao nani Naturally Hawaiian

by Patrick Ching
artist/environmentalist



Noio – birds that find fortune

A flock of noddies is a welcome sight to seafaring people for it is often an indicator of good things to come. To a voyaging canoe a flock of noddies means that land is near, as these birds feed relatively close to shore.

To fishermen, noddies are a sign that fish are in the area. Often the noddies gather over the ocean surface to feed on small fish which have been

scared to the surface by schools of tuna. Such feeding behavior has earned them the nickname "aku birds" among many local fishermen.

The noddy's diet varies with the seasons, from young flying fish (puiki) to goatfish ('oama), anchovies (nehu), mackerel scad

('ōpelu), and gobies ('o'opu).

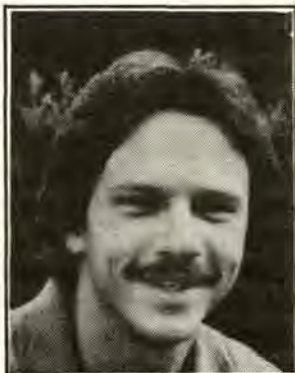
There are three types of noddies in Hawai'i. Black noddies and brown noddies are both called noio in Hawaiian. Brown noddies are also called noio koha (plump noio). They are larger than and may weigh nearly twice as much as black noddies. The third noddy species, the blue-gray noddy, is quite rare and nests in crevasses on steep, rocky islands.

Aside from their obvious size difference, black and brown noddies differ slightly in color, blacks being the darker of the two. Both species have light gray foreheads, which gradually fade to dark at the neck as if they'd been painted with an airbrush.

Juvenile birds do not have such a delicate gradation but have instead a light patch of gray on their foreheads.

When nesting, black noddies prefer cliff hedges, trees or shrubs where they build true nests using twigs and leaves. Brown noddies usually nest on the ground where they form mere "scrapes" in which to lay their eggs. Females of both species will normally lay one egg and raise one chick per season.

Brown and black noddies are quite common on the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. They also inhabit small islets near the main Hawaiian islands such as Mānana (Rabbit Island), or Moku Manu just off Mōkapu peninsula, Kāne'ohe. Some can also be found in sea caves within the main islands such as those on the Nā Pali Coast on Kaua'i, and the Hāmākua Coast on Hawai'i.



Pūnana Leo opens in Wai'anae

by Jeff Clark

The Wai'anae Coast now has its own "language nest preschool," Pūnana Leo o Wai'anae.

Pūnana Leo, nonprofit Hawaiian language preschools, started eight years ago with three preschools on Hawai'i, O'ahu and Kaua'i.

Today there are six sites and approximately 80 preschoolers who speak the Hawaiian language at fluent or near-fluent proficiency levels. Pūnana Leo o Wai'anae, which opened Feb. 8, currently has nine students.

The new preschool rents space in the Boys and Girls Club of Wai'anae at 85-165 Plantation Rd.

"The entire community is just now finding out that we are situated here in Wai'anae," said preschool director Rene Bishaw. "There is a great demand for applications."

Families wanting to enroll their keiki in Pūnana Leo o Wai'anae should call the school at 696-0212 and Bishaw will mail an application.

The school is currently operating on a temporary Department of Human Services license, and Bishaw won't know until she has the permanent license in hand how many students the school

will be able to accept. But she does expect there will be a few openings when the next school semester starts in September.

In addition to Bishaw, the school is staffed by po'okumu (head teacher) Ululani Chock, kumu Ululani Glass, and kumu kōkua (assistant teacher) kupuna Iliahi Faulconer, a mānaleo

also use Hawaiian-speaking volunteers, Bishaw added.

Bishaw hopes to hold an open house sometime in the near future, perhaps in June, by which time the students will be more proficient in 'ōlelo Hawai'i and will be able to proudly show their stuff. When the school opened, none of the students spoke Hawaiian beyond the basic words – such as "puka" and "pau" – that we all use. By early March they were able to understand their teachers and say more elaborate phrases.

"I would say they understand the daily routine, and they ask 'What is your name?' and 'Where do you live?' and they ask to leave the table when they're done eating,

things like that," Bishaw said proudly.

For more information on Pūnana Leo o Wai'anae write the school at P.O. Box 1848, Wai'anae, HI 96792.

To learn more about the Pūnana Leo concept and the other sites around the state, write:

Hale Kāko'o Pūnana Leo at 174 Kino'ole St., Hilo, HI 96720.

'O nā kamāiki a kākou ke ola o ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i. 'O ke kelki e hānai 'la a mālama 'la i ka 'ōlelo makuahine, 'O la ka ha'aheo o ko kākou lāhul.

Our children are the life of the Hawaiian language. The child that is nurtured in our mother tongue is a source of pride for our people.

(native speaker) who was born on the island of Ni'ihau.

Bishaw said the school needs a second assistant. "We are looking for a kumu kōkua who is willing to work 30 hours, is able to speak Hawaiian fairly well and has a good rapport with young children, and who is aware of the Hawaiian culture, because we tie the language in with the culture." Pūnana Leo o Wai'anae could

Cable to air Hui Na'auao video

This month cable TV subscribers can view "Hui Na'auao: Sovereignty, Eleven Concepts of Self-Determination," a video produced by Hui Na'auao and Nā Maka o ka 'Āina.

The program will air Fridays in April on Oceanic Cablevision at 8:30 p.m. on 'Ōlelo, Channel 22. Big Island residents can see the video on Jones Spacelink's Channel 2 at 7 p.m. on April 14 and 28.

Hui Na'auao is a statewide consortium of 40 Hawaiian groups whose purpose is to educate the community on Hawaiian sovereignty.

The video features one-on-one interviews with 11 sovereignty advocates who describe their respective positions on Hawaiian self-determination.

The program features Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell, Ka Pākaukau; Clayton Hee, chairman, Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Frank Palani

Nobriga, Temple of Lono; Kamaki Kanahale, State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations; Peggy Ha'o Ross, 'Ohana o Hawai'i; Kawehi Kanui Gill, 'Ohana Council; Rowena Akana, Sovereignty Advisory Council; Pōkā Laenui, Institute for the Advancement of Hawaiian Affairs; Kihei "Soli" Niheu, Kānaka Maoli; Michael Dudley, Nā Kāne o ka Malo; and Mililani Trask, Ka Lāhui Hawai'i.

Puhipau, Nā Maka o ka 'Āina filmmaker, said this and other videos are available at \$50 for schools and institutions and \$35 for individuals. He emphasized that his prices are not "\$35 and up" but "\$35 and down," meaning that he occasionally gives discounts. For a sales list, write: Nā Maka o ka 'Āina at 3020 Kahaloa Ave., Honolulu, HI 96822.

OHA to produce CBED video

OHA, in collaboration with Juniroa Productions, is producing a 20-minute broadcast video showcasing a variety of community based economic projects throughout the state.

The video will act as an information resource about community based economic development, as well as highlight some of the projects that OHA has helped put together.

The idea for the video came out of the Community Based Economic Development conference put on by OHA last August. Feedback from the conference

indicated there was a need for more information sharing.

As well as sponsor OHA will act as a liaison between Juniroa and the CBED projects.

"We want to provide a catalyst for people in the community to take the initiative with regard to economic development" says OHA's Christine Van Bergeijk. "We want them to realize they don't have to follow an outside vision."

The project is expected to be finished the end of April and will be aired later on 'Ōlelo, Channel 22.

Ka nūhou mai Alu Like

News from Alu Like

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



Business classes for Hawaiians

For Hawaiians needing help to start or operate a business, the Alu Like Entrepreneurship Training Program will begin two 6-week courses in May on O'ahu and Maui. The course will cover all aspects of entrepreneurship: business attitude, marketing, organization, financial management and business planning.

The O'ahu classes begin with an orientation class on Monday, May 10 and will run Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday night weekly from 6-8 p.m. at the Maunakea Marketplace, 1120 Maunakea Street. Call 524-1225 for an application and interview. The last class will be Thursday, June 17.

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

Anthony Ching changes careers successfully

With the help of Alu Like's O'ahu Island Center, Anthony Ching is fast becoming a qualified real estate appraiser, realizing career goals and providing for his family.

Ching suffered a back injury from a previous construction job and found it very difficult to get back into the same field. After working in a number of low paying, temporary jobs he realized he would have to make some changes if he was to support his wife and children. Ching then came to Alu Like, received some financial and guidance assistance and began to get his life back together.

He enrolled in an Alu Like classroom training program and

took a real estate appraisal course. After a lot of hard work Ching successfully completed his appraisal training and is now preparing for the state examina-

tion. While studying, he supports his family by working for a Honolulu company that provides appraisal services.



Participants of Alu Like's entrepreneurship training program celebrate graduation.

Tony Rivera fulfills a dream

For many people the most important events in their lives are birth and death. But it is also important to fill the middle, to consider what you would like to achieve in your lifetime.

Tony Rivera began to think about such things. He made a concentrated effort, examined his skills, his likes and dislikes of previous positions, and concluded that he really enjoyed people and driving. Rivera used to drive tour buses here and on the neighbor island and he could see himself doing this again. He inquired

Rivera came into the O'ahu Island Center early last August. Alu Like entered him into a test project with TransHawaiian Bus Company for a "brush up" to familiarize himself with the company buses. TransHawaiian had guaranteed him a position upon completion of the training and his receipt of a CDL license. He accomplished both, and is currently an employee with them.

Several months ago, Rivera was approached by the owner of the company who asked if he would consider an exclusive contract to detail (clean) the company buses. As Tony used to do this type of work before, he said, "Why not?" Tony is presently ironing out the little details that go along with becoming self-

employed. He still calls Alu Like to thank the staff for helping him achieve his dreams. They say it was his efforts that made things happen, Alu Like only helped

with the logistics and the finances.

Rivera has promised to offer some job opportunities through Alu Like when his company becomes official. By helping one person, Alu Like can help others achieve their dreams too.

Tanya Kamake'eaina: perseverance pays

Tanya Kamake'eaina, a bright, determined, young woman found that perseverance pays after she landed a full-time clerical position at the Moloka'i General Hospital. Kamake'eaina, who comes from Hilo, is the Alu Like-Moloka'i Island Center's featured OJT (on-the-job-training) participant for January '93.

Without job experience or

employable skills, Kamake'eaina moved to Moloka'i several years ago. In 1991, with the support of family she entered a 16-week clerical training program on Maui provided by the Department of Labor and Employment Services. When she finished, she returned to Moloka'i and worked as a clerical aide for the Department of Labor, completing the 13-week program as an outstanding participant. She then took these skills and, through Alu Like's OJT program, did more training at Moloka'i General Hospital. This, coupled with her warm personality and smile, helped secure her a permanent position as office clerk at the hospital.

Kamake'eaina is presently in charge of billing and very excited about her new job. She's even a little surprised. She once said that she would never work in a hospital environment. Now she likes the people she works with and has few complaints about the work she does, even when it's busy.

Kamake'eaina enjoys her supervisor, Cynthia Wallace, the business office manager. "Cynthia is fair and always addresses their needs and makes sure that they are met," she says. Wallace would also like Kamake'eaina to consider career growth in other hospital departments such as Emergency and Outpatient care. Kamake'eaina sees growth in these areas and would like to go back to college and study them in the near future.

Alu Like staff are happy that Kamake'eaina is doing so well, working hard in her profession, and also caring for and spending quality time with her children. She says, "Thank you Alu Like for giving me this opportunity."

Iwi to return

Continued from 8

"educate" against the wishes of the living. "What about education of cultural sensitivity?" he asked.

Hui Mālama intends to reinter the returned human remains, which they say will satisfy the spiritual wrong committed when the 'iwi were taken from their resting place without their consent or that of a living descendant. "Reburial is not just putting the bones back in the ground and allowing mana to flow back into the ground. Reburial tells us we are carrying on expectations of the ancestors and that we also expect our children to do so."

Testimony in strong support of Hui Mālama was presented at the hearing by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Speaking for administrator Richard Paglinawan, OHA land specialist

Lynn Lee noted, "We believe that the intent of the law is to assure that native peoples have the same right to spiritual consideration and protection of their ancestors as any other group. The museum's insistence on holding these remains for further 'proof' gives the impression of tacit approval to the practice of grave desecration. More importantly, such acts must be recognized as a basically racist position." She said that the Hearst Museum's own acting director, Dr. Patrick Kirch (a former Bishop Museum archeologist) in his book "Feathered Gods and Fishhooks: An Introduction to Hawaiian Archaeology and Prehistory," noted that Polynesian occupation in Waimanālo began as early as the 400 A.D. and that Waimanālo

was one of the first occupation sites for Polynesian migration.

Traditional Hawaiian practice was to bury remains in shoreline sand dunes, she said, a practice consistent throughout Hawai'i. "These bones were found in a place of traditional Hawaiian burial and were buried in a manner consistent with Hawaiian cultural practice. These two facts alone would indicate that these remains are Hawaiian. Whether or not the scientific community can prove that they are Hawaiian is not the most important issue. To this community these remains are 'ohana and should be brought home."

The Hawai'i meeting was the fourth held by the committee since its creation and its first repatriation dispute resolution hearing. In its previous meetings the committee developed soon-to-be published draft regulations under the act, and other informational materials about the statute

and the committee's functions. Committee chair Tessie Naranjo said procedures for mediation are still being developed.

The committee's Hawai'i agenda on its second day included discussion of the statute's implementation in Hawai'i with representatives of Native Hawaiian organizations, federal agencies, museums and the public, and its 1992 report to Congress.

Members of the review committee are:

—Committee chair Tessie Naranjo, a Santa Clara Pueblo native from Española, New Mexico, who has been active in cultural preservation activities at Santa Clara Pueblo and serves as the collections manager for Pojoaque Pueblo;

—Rachel Craig, an Inupiaq native from Kotzebue, Alaska, who has been active in efforts throughout Alaska to save native cultural traditions;

—Dr. Jonathan Haas, vice-presi-

dent for collections and research at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago;

—Dan L. Monroe, president of the Peabody and Essex Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, who played a leading role for the American Association of Museums in development of legislation that led to the statute;

—Dr. Martin E. Sullivan, director of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, Arizona, who has been active at the national and regional levels in repatriation issues;

—William Tallbull, a Northern Cheyenne native, the Northern Cheyenne tribal historian from Lake Deer, Montana;

—Dr. Phillip L. Walker, a physical anthropologist in the Department of Anthropology at Santa Barbara, who also serves as chair of the task force on repatriation of the Society for American Archeology.

He mau hanana

A calendar of events

April

1
Ka Ipu o ka 'Ike, community meeting in Nānākuli on Hawaiian education conducted by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to develop a community prospectus of Hawaiian education to be presented during April 23-24 hearings on reauthorization of the Native Hawaiian Education Act. The last in a series of community get-togethers held statewide, this meeting will be held from 7 - 9 p.m. at Nānāikapono School. For more information, call the OHA education division at 586-3753.

3
Makiki walking tour will acquaint participants with "A History Among the Highrises." Historian Stephanie Fitzpatrick will share architectural and historical treasures tucked away between apartments and condominiums. Preregistration is required for this tour, which will be held 9 - 11:30 a.m. Cost of the tour is \$5 for adults, \$2 for children and \$4 for students and senior citizens. Subject to cancellation due to poor weather. To register or receive a brochure on Kapi'olani Community College's Interpret Hawai'i walking tours, call KCC's Office of Community Services at 734-9245.

7
U.S. Senate hearing on AIRFA, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. Held by the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, the hearing will focus on a bill to amend the Act. (See story elsewhere in this issue.) Hawai'i Sen. Daniel Inouye, who chairs the committee, welcomes comments and suggestions on the draft measure. The hearing will take place at 5 p.m. in Classroom 2 of the William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawai'i, 2515 Dole St. If you would like to testify or you have any other questions, contact Noelle Kahanu, counsel to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, at 541-2542.

8
Nā Ali'i: Kings and Queens of Hawai'i, a walking tour through historic Honolulu with storyteller Woody Fern, who brings to life stories of Hawai'i's only hapa-haole queen, Queen Emma, and the first monarch to travel around the world, King David Kalākaua. Preregistration is required. Cost of the tour is \$5 for adults, \$2 for children and \$4 for students and senior citizens. Subject to cancellation due to poor weather. To register or receive a brochure on Kapi'olani Community College's

Interpret Hawai'i walking tours, call KCC's Office of Community Services at 734-9245.

9-10
Hawaiian Water Law Symposium will address legal, political and economic issues for strategic planning of Hawaiian water rights and will center on the themes "Balance at Risk," "Search for Balance" and "Striking a Balance." Discussions and workshops will focus on strategic and economic planning for Hawaiian water rights and the development of policies for efficient water resource management. The workshop will be held 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. April 9 and 8:30 a.m. - 1 p.m. April 10 at the William S. Richardson School of Law at UH-Mānoa. A lū'au is planned for the evening of April 10 from 5:30 - 9 p.m. For more information, call the Native Hawaiian Advisory Council at 523-1445.

10
Ha'aheo Kalihi-Pālama, a multi-cultural dance presentation put on by the Kalihi-Pālama Culture & Arts Society. The purpose of this event is to give the students enrolled in the various cultural dance classes sponsored by the Kalihi-Pālama Culture & Arts Society a chance to share their accomplishments in perpetuating the dances of their culture and to instill in them a sense of pride in their community. The program will include dances of Okinawa, Samoa, Tahiti, and the Philippines, and will also feature a special hula presentation in commemoration of the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy, presented by the students of kumu hula Iwilani Ohelo. The presentation, partly funded by the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts and the National Endowment for the Arts, will be given at 7 p.m. in the Farrington High School auditorium. Tickets are \$5, and children under 5 get in for \$4. For more information, call 521-6905.

10
The Legacy of the Kamehameha Family Bus Tour with kumu hula John K. Lake and Nā Hanona O Ka Hālau Hula Pa Ola Kapu will highlight in chant, dance and lecture three generations of the Kamehameha family. Stops will be made at sites significant to each ruler. Fee is \$25 per person. All presentations are given at outdoor settings, so participants should wear comfortable outdoor clothing and good walk-

ing shoes and bring a brown-bag lunch and drink. Reservations are required. For more information, call 734-9245.

11-17
Merrie Monarch Festival, including a variety of performances and other events, at the Edith Kanaka'ole Tennis Stadium and other locations in Hilo. This year marks the festival's 30th year. The Miss Aloha Hula Competition, in which wāhine compete in both kahiko and 'auana styles, will be held the



The Merrie Monarch Festival

evening of April 15. The hula kahiko competition for kāne and wāhine is scheduled for April 16, and the hula 'auana competition is set for April 17. At press time there were some tickets available for the Miss Aloha Hula Competition (Thursday night). The other two nights of the festival were sold out months in advance, as is the case every year, but KITV Channel 4 will broadcast 17 hours of Merrie Monarch festivities. For more information, call 935-9168 in Hilo.

15
Free Hawaiian culture lectures presented by Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate. Louis Agard will speak on Hawaiian sovereignty from 7 - 8:30 p.m. at Kaumakapili Church, 766 N. King St. in Honolulu. The presentation will focus on the historical events that led up to the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom as well as the sovereignty issue. On the same day, Sam Ka'ai will give a talk on the Hawaiian warrior, ke koa, from 7-8:30 p.m. at Ben Parker Elementary School Cafetorium, 45-259 Waikalua Road in Kāne'ohe. For more information, call the Kamehameha Schools Continuing Education Program at 842-8279 or 842-8297.

16
Free Hawaiian culture lecture, presented by Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate. Harry Kuikahi will present the art of lau niu (coconut-leaf weaving) from 10 - 11:30 a.m. at Lunalilo Home, 501 Kekāuluohi St. in Honolulu. For more information, call the Kamehameha Schools Continuing Education Program at 842-8279 or 842-8297.

20
Free Hawaiian culture lecture, presented by Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate. Nainoa Thompson and Chad Baybayan will present "Wayfinding" from 6 - 7:30 p.m. at the Hawai'i Maritime Center, Pier 7 in Honolulu. Attendees will be invited on a field trip (location to be announced) from 9 - 11 a.m. on April 24. For more information, call the Kamehameha Schools Continuing Education Program at 842-8279 or 842-8297.

24
Hawaiian Quilt Registrati-on Day on Moloka'i. Volunteers of the Hawaiian Quilt Research Project will be registering Hawaiian quilts and patterns made prior to 1960 at the Kala'iakamanu Hou Congregational Church Hall in Kaunakakai. Moloka'i residents are invited to bring their Hawaiian appliqued quilts, Hawaiian flag quilts and patterns for photodocumentation, examination and registration. Quilt historians, textile specialists and conservators, and a professional photographer will aid in the documentation process. Oral history recorders invite quilt owners to bring as much information about the quilt and/or the quiltmaker as possible. Owners' names and photos of the quilts and patterns will not be released to the public without the owners' consent. Sponsored by the Hawaiian Quilt Research Project, a special project of the Kalihi-Pālama Culture and Arts Society, Inc.

24
Ka 'Ohana: Family Traditions in Hawai'i 1820-1850 explores the similarities and differences between Hawaiian and Christian American family structures and roles and how these traditions influenced each other in 19th century Hawai'i. Visitors will be invited to watch demonstrations of hearth cooking, play period games, perform family chores, try on period clothing, and listen to stories. Presented at the Mission Houses Museum, 553 S.

King St. in Honolulu, the program is designed for children and families, but everyone is welcome. Admission is \$3.50 for adults, \$1 for children 6-15 and free for kids under 6.

24
"Myriad Plumes of the Graceful Phoenix" features the Phoenix Dance Chamber in the seventh annual Island Dance Festival presented by Dances We Dance, Inc. This concert will present a variety of Chinese dances and is supported in part by the Hawai'i State Foundation on Culture and the Arts. Admission is \$10 for adults, \$8 for students and seniors and \$4 for children under 13.

May

1
May Day steel guitar concert showcasing some visiting steel players but featuring mainly the steel guitar players of Hawai'i, 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., Kapi'olani Park. Free of charge, everyone is welcome. Sponsored by the Hawaiian Steel Guitar Association.

1
George Helm / Kimo Mitchell 20-mile Relay Run / Walk, benefiting a scholarship fund for students pursuing their education in Hawaiian Studies and serving as a memorial to two young kānaka maoli martyred trying to stop the bombing of Kaho'olawe. This event is an expression for the preservation of Helm's and Mitchell's love for the 'āina and the Hawaiian culture. This seventh annual event will be held at Kaunakakai, Moloka'i and the cost for participants is \$15. For more information, call race committee chairs Adolph and Corene Helm on Moloka'i at 553-3780.

2
Steel guitar concert featuring musicians from places other than Hawai'i, Ala Moana Shopping Center Center Stage, noon - 2 p.m. Free. Sponsored by the Hawaiian Steel Guitar Association.

8
Steel guitar concert featuring visiting and local players, 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., Kapi'olani Park. Free of charge, everyone welcome. Sponsored by the Hawaiian Steel Guitar Association.

16
Bankoh Kayak Challenge, the 17th annual, 32-mile, one-person

Continued on page 23

Calendar of events

Continued from 22

kayak/surf ski race across the Kaiwi Channel from Moloka'i to O'ahu. Featuring male and female Olympic-class and world champion competitors, the race ends at Koko Marina Shopping Center in Hawai'i Kai Harbor. For more information, call event sponsor Bank of Hawai'i at 537-8660.



Hālau Hula o Kukuna'okala will present ancient hula of Moloka'i at Kaluako'i on April 22. Photo by Phil Spaulding III

19-21

Diabetes and Native Peoples Conference is expected to be attended by representatives of more than 300 native peoples from the U.S., Canada and elsewhere. Co-sponsors of this second international conference on the subject are the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the Wai'anae

Coast Comprehensive Health Center, the USPHA Indian Health Service, and coordinator Dr. Jennie Joe, director of the Native American Research and Training Center at the University of Arizona. OHA will have an exhibit table and will offer the welcome on the first night of the three-day conference. OHA Trustee Kamaki Kanahele is scheduled to present the opening and closing ceremonies.

19-23

NALI '93, the Native American Language Issues Institute Conference, focusing on the use of native languages in all aspects of life. Participants and presenters from a wide range of indigenous groups are expected

to attend. The conference will be held on the campus of UH-Hilo. Registration fee is \$375 and includes conference participation and materials, shuttle service, meals, opening reception and closing banquet. For more information, contact 'Aha Pūnana Leo, Inc. in Hilo at 959-4979.

22

Moloka'i Ka Hula Piko - A Celebration of the Birth of Hula on Moloka'i will feature performances by Moloka'i hula hālau, musicians and singers. Hawaiian crafts, including quilting, wood-working and deer-horn scrimshaw, will be demonstrated and available for purchase. Hawaiian foods and Moloka'i specialties will be sold throughout the day. A series of lectures on Moloka'i history and mo'olelo (storytelling) will be presented by kumu hula John Kaimikaua of Hālau Hula o Kukuna'okalā at Colony's Kaluako'i Hotel & Golf Club during the week preceding the festival. Kaimikaua will also conduct tours to historic sites celebrated in ancient chants and hula. He has chosen "Nā Pu'u La'a o Moloka'i (the sacred hills of Moloka'i)" as the theme of this third-annual event. The festival will be held from 10 a.m. to sundown at Pāpōhaku Beach Park at Kaluako'i. Free. For more information, call 553-3876.

24

Great Hawaiian Plate Lunch Challenge entry deadline. The Office of Hawaiian Health and the O'ahu Native Health Council will hold the third annual Great Hawaiian Plate Lunch Challenge at Kapi'olani Park on June 12, but the deadline to submit recipes is May 24, to ensure that entries meet contest requirements. The purpose of the challenge is to

encourage restaurants and caterers to design and create a tasty, affordable Hawaiian meal which conforms to health guidelines and will send positive messages to the community at large. Those interested in participating should request an entry form from the Office of Hawaiian Health, which can be reached at 586-4800.

State regains historic site in North Kohala

The 22-acre Greenbank Estate in North Kohala, a site of major archaeological importance and reportedly the home of Kamehameha I the first five years of his life, has been turned over by the U.S. Customs Service to the state of Hawai'i for historic preservation.

Greenbank encompasses part of the Hālawā Valley in North Kohala and has been determined to be one of the finest existing examples of Polynesian irrigated agricultural sites in Hawai'i.

According to a review of the site in 1989 by Ross Cordy, Ph.D., state archaeologist, "The terraces of this site are in excellent condition, and we believe that this site is an excellent example of its type—an irrigated agricultural sites found in narrow gulches or valleys. The surface remains of such sites typically can date from A.D. 1400s-1800s,

with subsurface, earlier deposits quite possible."

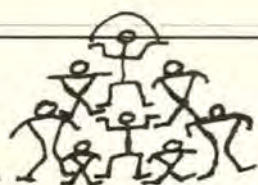
Kamehameha IV deeded Greenbank to Dr. James Wright in 1850 after Wright had been shipwrecked with his wife at Mahukona and were persuaded to become part of the Kohala community.

Representatives of the Kohala Foundation, based in North Kohala, initiated community interest in Greenbank several years ago and actively looked for solutions to preserve the sight.

The U.S. Customs Service seized the property in 1990 because it was reputed to have been purchased with drug money. In June '92 they assisted in having the property turned over to the State of Hawai'i under federal law, Title 21 of the United States Code, which allow forfeited property to be transferred to the State for "historic purposes."

'Ohana Reunions

Nā 'ohana e ho'ohui 'ia ana



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.

Horner

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, kōnane and horseshoe tournaments. For more information, call Roy and Faith Horner at 567-6501 or 567-6400, or fax 567-6244.

Adolpho-Hattie Davis

The John Green Adolpho-Hattie Davis 'ohana will be having a reunion on Moloka'i from July 29 - Aug. 1. The family is seeking to update family information so that all members can be included in this activity.

John Green Adolpho and Hattie Haleaka Davis were married July 21, 1906 in Kapaia, Kaua'i. They had 11 children, including Annie Margaret Adolpho, John Adolpho, Kaeo Kulani Adolpho,

Thomas Adolpho and Kulani Adolpho. The known surviving children are Esther Kaalipo Wailiula, Genoa Leilani and Keawe Aiko. If you are part of this 'ohana and want to attend, or would like to help, call Kaeo Matthew Adolpho, Sr. at 567-6080 or write P.O. Box 47, Ho'olehua, HI 96729.

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 on Maui July 2-4. On Maui contact Kathy Fernandez Shimada at 877-0839; on O'ahu contact Barbara Swift at 395-4185 or Linda Tam Hirahara at 696-2839. Write to "Swift 'Ohana" at 397 Kea Street, Kahului, Hawai'i 96732.

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"...and Kamehameha made my dream come true."

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