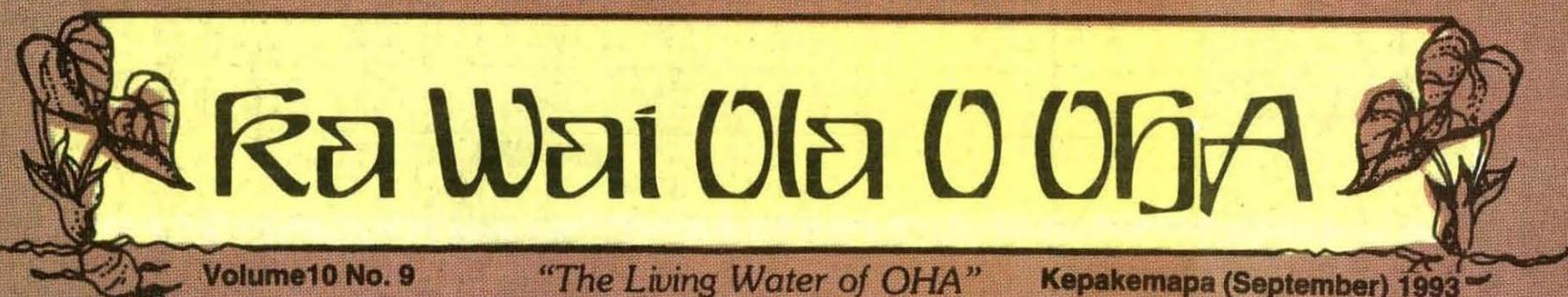


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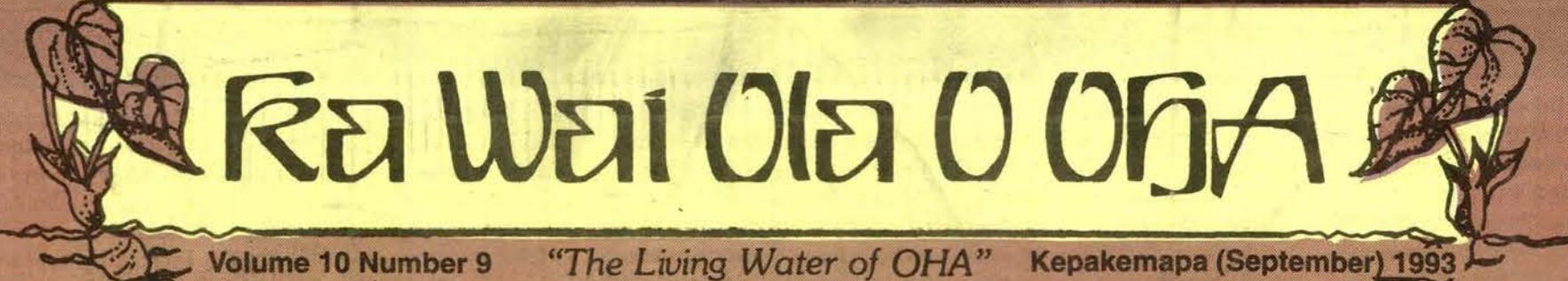
Volume 10 No. 9

"The Living Water of OHA"

Kepakemapa (September) 1993

In celebration of canoes pages 10-11





Volume 10 Number 9 "The Living Water of OHA" Kepakemapa (September) 1993

To begin planning '94 referendum on sovereignty

Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commissioners meet

by Deborah L. Ward

Nineteen individuals have been appointed to the newly-created Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission and have begun their work that will ultimately devise a process for bringing about Hawaiian sovereignty. Specifically, the commission will advise the Legislature with proposals for conducting three elections:

- a referendum on whether to convene a Hawaiian convention to draft an organic document for a Hawaiian sovereign government;
- election of delegates to the convention if the answer to the referendum is yes; and
- ratification of the organic document by the Hawaiian people.

The commissioners will also advise the Legislature on apportioning voting districts, establishing eligibility of convention delegates, conducting educational activities, including a voter registration drive, for Hawaiian voters, establishing the size and composition of the convention delegation, and establishing the dates for the special elections.

The advisory commission must report its findings and recommendations to the state Legislature 20 days before the 1994 session convenes. The commission received

\$420,000 in state general, and OHA special, funds for its work. Commissioners serve without compensation but are reimbursed for travel and subsistence expenses connected with official duties.

The commission began holding meetings last month in Honolulu. The public is welcome to attend meetings of the commission. The meeting agenda is posted with the Lt. Governor's office and individuals may request a copy by calling the Office of State Planning at 587-2844.

A commission chair and vice-chair were to be elected at an Aug. 28 meeting, after Ka Wai Ola went to press. The commission will initially hire two staff: a planning and policy analyst and a program assistant.

The members were appointed last month by Governor John Waihe'e from a list of over 130 names. The legislation establishing the commission called for at least 12 members to be nominated by Hawaiian organizations. That dozen was to include nominees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs and Ka Lāhui Hawai'i. Ka Lāhui Hawai'i Kia'āina Mililani Trask has said



Members of the Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission at their first meeting. Left to right: William Meheula III, Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i, Aimoku McClellan, Bob Lindsey, "Bumpy" Kanahele, Allen Hoe, Sol Kaho'ohalahala, Tasha Kama, Pōkā Laenui, Bruss Keppeler, Barbara Kalipi, Ann Nathaniel, Denise Chun (representing A'o Pohaku Rodenhurst), Mahealani Kamau'u and La France Kapaka-Arboleda. Missing from photo, but present at the meeting: Louis Agard, Jr., Davianna McGregor, Kamaki Kanahele, III, and Jean Keale.

her organization does not plan to participate in the commission.

The commission also has at least one member each to represent the islands of O'ahu, Hawai'i, Maui, Kaua'i, Ni'ihau,

and Moloka'i and Lāna'i.

Appointed were:

Kaua'i

• La France Kapaka-Arboleda —

Kaua'i county emergency permitting office; board chairwoman, Ho'ōla Lāhui Hawai'i Native

continued on page 19

CBED conference coming to O'ahu

The second annual Hawai'i Conference on Community-Based Economic Development will be held October 11-12 at the Hawaiian Regent Hotel in O'ahu.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs and DBEDT (Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism) are sponsoring the event which will bring together community leaders, private funders, and government officials from Hawai'i and the mainland to discuss community-based economic development as a way to diversify Hawai'i's economy and return some of the control of that economy back to the local level.

Topics to be discussed at the conference include planning and financing for CBED projects, creating partnerships with banks, financial management techniques for nonprofits, and local activities and resources. Participants will also receive updates on federal community banking legislation and CBED activities on each island.

The event is a result of last year's highly successful and well

received conference which brought together 150 participants and was the first conference on community-based economic development held in Hawai'i.

Registration is \$125 if postmarked by Sept. 27. There is a 40 percent discount for additional registrants from community-based organizations. Late registration is \$175. For more information call Christine van Bergeijk at 586-3745.

In this issue:

An alternate view on sovereignty ... page 3

Tourism: can it change with changing Hawai'i? ... pages 4-6

Feature: OHA's education division ... page 9

A celebration of canoes ... pages 10-11

Kaua'i OHA office goes mobile



Pending completion of a new OHA Kaua'i office, OHA's Kaua'i staff have gone mobile. Because many Hawaiians are still in need of kōkua following the ravages of Hurricane Iniki a year ago, Kaua'i liaison Carmen Panui and staffer Kim Naholoholo will be using a rented van to visit beneficiaries in the community. Radio station KUAI will feature Panui on a call-in basis to notify the community where and when the OHA van will be in their neighborhood. (See story page 2.)

Hawai'i's new multi-service computer bulletin board

by Deborah L. Ward

Hawai'i Online, a Kaua'i-based computer bulletin board service, offers Hawai'i residents a port of entry to a new communications world. This electronic-age equivalent goes far beyond the posted flyers and want-ads of the traditional bulletin board. A personal computer, modem, communications software and telephone are your window on a vast world of computer-based services that you can discover right from your home or business. Owned and operated by part-Hawaiian Lynn Taylor and her husband Thayne, Hawai'i Online is designed to make it easy for even a computer

novice to gain access to a wealth of computer information and services.

Through Hawai'i Online, the Taylors hope to meet the needs of the people of Hawai'i — the local population, business community, senior citizens, health care and special interest groups, local and state government, artists, the education system, and visitors as well.

What does a bulletin board offer to all these different interests?

- For starters, access to many computer programs, including graphics, word processing, accounting, flowcharts, astrology, and games.

- "Chat lines," using the computer keyboard and monitor to communicate with anyone else who is online at the same time.

- Computer "conferences" with people all over the world on every topic imaginable ... computer software, hobbies, politics, everything from A to Z. Hawai'i Online participates in FIDONET (a national computer network) and will be adding others.

- Classifieds ads section.

- Games: They've come a long way since Pong and Pac-Man! Play against the computer or join in "chat" multi-player games. There's Star Trek, Stellar Wars, Legends, Chat Casino with Black

Jack, Roulette, Dice and Keno; Chat Chess, Biorhythms, MatchMaker, even sessions with Eliza the online psychologist. New games are added all the time.

- News service: news, weather or sports; USA Today, BoardWatch, NewBytes and a variety of other special-interest reading.

- Electronic mail which allows you to send and receive messages from across town, in Hawai'i or around the world.

- Marketing and consulting services to advertise services and products electronically to local and statewide and national bulletin-board users.

Soon to come:

- a computer shopping mall with new vendors and Hawai'i specialty items, online catalogues with full-color photos.

- an online reservations room

where you can check out activities, tours and accommodations and book reservations for Hawai'i, mainland, and travel abroad.

Unlike other bulletin boards, the Taylors offer on-duty system operators to answer questions. While Lynn acknowledges that Thayne has the greater technical background, she optimistically notes, "I'm learning more every day." Her own newness helps her understand how to make their service fun and easy to new users, she says.

Lynn Taylor was born and educated in Los Angeles. She has worked as a radiologic technologist, junior art director for advertising firms and as manager for a commercial photography studio, handling public relations and pro-

continued on page 17

'Onipa'a book, video being produced to commemorate January centennial event

In response to hundreds of requests for photographs, videos and information about the events surrounding the 100-year commemoration of the 1893 overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani and the Hawaiian Kingdom, the 'Onipa'a Centennial Committee is pursuing production of a one-hour documentary video and publication of a book about the historic Jan. 17 event, at an estimated cost of \$200,000 for both.

Creation of the 'Onipa'a Centennial Committee was made possible by an appropriation from the Hawai'i Legislature in 1992. Members represent various Hawaiian organizations. OHA administered funding and the committee effectively became a

subcommittee of OHA. The primary purpose of the committee was to plan and organize events during January 15-17, 1993 on the island of O'ahu to commemorate the overthrow centennial.

Thousands of people from throughout Hawai'i and overseas attended the three-day centennial observance which took place in the downtown Honolulu civic center and on the grounds of the 'Iolani Palace. There were speeches, marches, vigils, presentation of ho'okupu to the Queen's statue, and a costumed drama reenactment of the events of Jan. 15-17, 1893, which culminated in the overthrow.

Through publication of a commemorative book and video to record this historic event, the 'Onipa'a Centennial Committee hopes to document these extremely important events. The committee, headed by state Sen. Eloise Tungpalan, believes production of the book and video is critical to providing continuing information to the public in Hawai'i and internationally. These two projects will provide thousands of people who were unable to attend the events, and future generations, with the opportunity to experience them.

Kalama Productions was contracted by the committee to shoot footage of the Centennial events.

The cost to produce a one-hour documentary video for local broadcast is estimated at \$53,000. The committee anticipates that copies of the documentary may be sold to organizations, groups and clubs, or be made available for public and private schools and libraries. The documentary may be shown on national television, to Hawaiian and community organizations and to governmental bodies.

Mutual Publishing Co. was awarded the \$130,000 contract to produce a 200-page 'Onipa'a commemorative book. It will be sold to the public. The committee anticipates sales revenues will more than cover the full cost of producing both the book and the video.

Victoria Kneubuhl, playwright and author, was awarded a \$2,500 contract to write the book. Completion of the book is expected by early December in time for holiday purchase.

Due to sales of commemorative booklets, T-shirts, buttons and other items in January, the Centennial Committee will be able to provide over \$100,000 toward the book and video projects. The balance of funding comes from a \$100,000 loan being provided by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Hawai'i Online owners Lynn and Thayne Taylor.

Edith Kanaka'ole, Henry Lindsey featured in 'Legacy of Light' series

Two outstanding Hawaiians, Edith Kanaka'ole and Henry Lindsey, are featured in the "Legacy of Light" program on Sept. 8 on KITV4. Lindsey was a scholar, inventor, scientist and genealogist. During World War II he helped develop underwater sonar with the military. He was a pioneer in television broadcasting and recording in Hawai'i.

Edith Kanaka'ole was a much-respected educator, musician, composer and kumu hula. She won a Nā Hōkū Hanohano award for her record "Ha'ahu / Pele I Hawai'i."

The program will be repeated on Sept. 11 at 7:30 p.m. It was produced by Elizabeth Lindsey (daughter of Henry Lindsey) and Martha Noyes. Previous programs in the series have featured Gabby Pahinui, E.K. Fernandez, Tandy MacKenzie and Mary Kawena Pūku'i.

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"The Living Water of OHA"

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Notice to readers:

The monthly Board Business report on business meetings of the OHA Board of Trustees will now be featured with the Trustee's columns. See page 12.

NEXT ISSUE

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UH professor speaks out for individual sovereignty, property rights

by Patrick Johnston

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness: familiar words to most Americans but seldom spoken by today's sovereignty advocates who would rather put the United States and its principles behind them in their pursuit of nationhood.

One Hawaiian not afraid to voice support for these principles is Rubellite Johnson. A staunch advocate of private property rights, Johnson believes the American form of government, with its emphasis on the property rights of the individual, should be a model for the creation of any Hawaiian nation and that sovereignty advocates have not properly addressed issues central to the American constitution.

"The present (sovereignty) movement does not respect private property rights," Johnson said in a recent lecture at



Rubellite Johnson

Kuykendall Hall on the UH-Mānoa campus.

Current models for sovereignty, according to Johnson, offer a collectivist type society, similar to that found in Native American tribes on the mainland, where the needs of the individual are sacrificed to the needs of the many and property rights are denied.

Because a significant portion of a future Hawaiian nation would likely be made up of Hawaiian home lands, now held in trust by the state and leased to Hawaiians, Johnson believes a Hawaiian government would simply continue the state leasing policy, mirroring the collectivist communities of Native American reservations, and perpetuating the landless conditions of native Hawaiians.

"If land is transferred to a Hawaiian government then nothing will change," she explained. "The lands will go to

another government gang."

Johnson would prefer to see Hawaiians given the chance to own their land like they were at the time of the Great Mahele when Kamehameha III gave Hawaiians the opportunity to

"If land is transferred to a Hawaiian government then nothing will change. The lands will go to another government gang."

buy land from the crown. To see this happen Johnson suggests the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act be amended to allow Hawaiians, after living on a homestead at least one generation, the option to purchase the land in a fee-simple arrangement.

"We don't need a sovereign tribe," she argued. "We need the rights of a sovereign individual."

Contrary to the opinion of many in the Hawai'i sovereignty movement, Johnson supports Kamehameha III's privatization of Hawaiian lands in the Great Mahele, arguing that the policy was progressive and a step toward democracy. "The introduction of American ideals broke up the absolute power of the kings and changed the old system."

Johnson's opinion can be at least partly attributed to her being a direct descendant of Kamehameha III and her belief that she has claim to some of his lands.

Some of her concern with the sovereignty movement is that they will ignore these claims. Under the present system, she can take her claims to court and

have them properly examined.

"The U.S. government cannot forfeit our right to own property unless we don't pay our taxes. ... We have the right to resist the government if it takes land without just compensation. ... Sovereignty advocates have not said how they will offer similar rights."

Johnson gains most of the philosophical inspiration for her beliefs from Thomas Jefferson, another property rights advocate and supporter of individual freedoms.

She does not think anyone in the present-day sovereignty movement has Jefferson's vision nor is capable of providing the leadership necessary to bring all the different Hawaiian groups together.

Hawaiian elected to chair UH language preservation committee

Elaine Rogers Jourdane was recently elected to be the new chair of the University of Hawai'i Committee for Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art and Culture. Jourdane, an anthropologist formerly with Bishop Museum, recently joined the state Department of Land and Natural Resources' Historic Preservation division. She was previously committee vice-chair and replaced M. Paakea Nogelmeier, who resigned to pursue doctoral studies in anthropology at UH-Mānoa.

The new vice-chair will be Jan Yoneda, an education specialist in Hawaiian studies with the state Department of Education.

Other committee members include: Dr. Isabella Aiona Abbott, Kapena Achiu, Leilani Basham, Aunty Malia Craver, Beatrice Krauss, Paul Nahoa

Lucas, Aunty Edith McKinzie, Nalani Olds Reinhardt, Barbara Smith and Wilson Manuwai Peters of Moloka'i, who represents the neighbor islands.

The newest committee member, Toni Han, a cultural resource specialist with Bishop Museum, will fill the vacancy created by Nogelmeier's departure.

The committee is a community service and outreach agency of the University of Hawai'i. It was established in 1959, by the last territorial legislature, to seek out and assist those components of the Hawaiian language, art and culture in need of urgent preservation. Since then, over 150 projects have been undertaken and funded by the committee.



Elaine Jourdane

ASPIRE TO EXCELLENCE



APPLY TO KAMEHAMEHA

Applications for the 1994-95 school year are being accepted for preschool, kindergarten and grades 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. The application deadline is December 1, 1993.

Kindergarten age requirements: Boys must be born between July 1, 1988 and June 30, 1989. Girls must be born between September 1, 1988 and September 30, 1989.

For applications and information call 842-8806. Financial aid is available.



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS/BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP ESTATE

KS/BE's policy is to give preference to Hawaiians to the extent permitted by law.

Sovereignty economic symposium hits \$\$ snag

A two-day follow-up symposium planned this month to examine the economics of sovereignty has been postponed for the time being, due to lack of funds. It was meant to continue the dialogue begun at a June 5 symposium when representatives of sovereignty groups, economists, government officials, business leaders and Hawaiians from many walks of life gathered to talk about economic models pro-

posed under sovereignty. The day's events were broadcast live on Hawai'i Public Radio.

Symposium organizers Pōkā Laenui and Kioni Dudley said they will continue to seek funding sources and contributions so they can continue the dialogue on the future of sovereignty. Contributions to the symposium may be made by calling Pōkā Laenui at 696-5157.

Tourism: Where do we go from here?

by Patrick Johnston

Tourism in Hawai'i: It gives, it takes away. It provides jobs, it destroys lifestyles. It's a forum for culture, but can trivialize it in the process. It is one of the largest and most economically important industries in the state, and yet is despised by certain elements of the Hawaiian population that see it tearing apart the cultural and environmental fabric of their society and giving back very little in return.

With large-scale agriculture on its way out, the direction and control of tourism remains of primary importance for native Hawaiians, not only economically, but also politically and culturally. In 1992, according to Hawai'i Visitors Bureau statistics, \$9.6 billion, a third of the state gross national product, and 40 percent of all employment, was supplied by tourist-related industries. Fifteen percent of corporate taxes, 22 percent of excise taxes, and 40 percent of liquor taxes were collected from tourism. This money provides a significant amount of the support for state culture and arts programs, health and human services, even sovereignty commis-



Beach scene in Waikiki: Few support the visitor industry continuing on its present course.

sions.

Despite its obvious economic benefits, very few involved in tourism, even business leaders, think the industry should continue on its present course. Hawaiians point to their trivialized culture and polluted environment. Business people realize

that Hawai'i is going to have to stay unique to remain a popular destination.

"I believe the time has long passed for the hospitality industry to come to terms with the Hawaiian issue," George Kanahele, long time consultant on culturally-sensitive hotel manage-

ment, said in a recent speech. "If you continue to deny, ignore or trivialize it, the current slump will be nothing like the disaster you may be inviting upon yourself from hostile elements in the population."

Kanahele is a supporter of the industry but would like to see it

become more "Hawaiian," in the sense that cultural activities and programs are performed and monitored by experts in the field, and that managerial staff, especially non-locals, are sensitized to the culture. (see story below) He cites as examples of this the Kā'anapali Beach Hotel and Hotel Hāna Maui which have incorporated various features of Hawaiian culture, into their design and managerial policy.

Preserving the "Hawaiianess" of the island is central to the Hawai'i Visitors Bureau's three-year-old "Keep it Hawai'i" program, which awards and recognizes companies and organizations who institute programs that include elements of Hawaiian culture. (See story page 5.) The awards are controversial but represent an understanding by the bureau that Hawai'i needs to stay Hawaiian if visitors are going to keep coming.

Others want more than gestures of cultural recognition. They want an entire shift in the way the industry operates to one that actively involves Hawaiians at all levels, from the HVB and upper management levels to community-based operations. Says 'Ohana

continued on page 16

Reshaping the visitor industry

Hawaiian takes inside track in effort to Hawaiianize industry

by Patrick Johnston

For George Kanahele, there are two ways Hawaiians can make tourism work for the benefit of themselves and their culture: one is to stand on the outside and beat it into submission, the other to work from within and try to convince the industry that it is in their and Hawai'i's best interest not to misuse the culture.

He has chosen the latter.

For over a decade Kanahele has been at the forefront of a movement to "Hawaiianize" the visitor industry, a movement that he hopes will empower Hawaiians to take, if not financial, spiritual control of the industry.

"The way an indigenous person gains some control in the absence of ownership," he explains, "is by doing what we're doing: asserting the culture, affirming the culture, ... getting into the heads of owners and instilling values that are close to the culture. All people are value-driven. This way you can effect decisions and gain spiritual ownership."

His work is centered around the Waiaha Foundation, a research group he helped set up in 1981 to study Hawaiian values and disseminate findings.

The flagship of Kanahele's approach is the Kā'anapali Beach Hotel on Maui. The Kā'anapali has been called the most "Hawaiian" hotel in the state, and represents the culmi-

nation of years of effort and training on the part of the Waiaha Foundation and hotel management, in particular general manager Mike White, to incorporate Hawaiian ways, not only into the layout of the hotel but also the minds of managers and employees.

Hotel Hawaiiana includes an annual employee lu'au and song contest, May Day pageant, adopt-

is very low and employee safety ratings commendably high.

"It shows that you can operate a hotel and be sensitive to the culture," says Kanahele.

In the past few years a number of other hotels have begun similar programs, part of a movement Kanahele believes is helping hotels rethink the way are managed.

"Our hotels are managed in a way that bothers people," says Kanahele. "We have to change the mindset of management."

American-style management, Kanahele argues, functions in an intimidating, macho way which reflects a value system opposite that found in Hawaiian culture.

As a possible solution he advocates, and in a few cases has conducted, training for all mainland managers in Hawaiian culture. Kanahele has even recommended licensing. "What you need in this whole process of sensitizing management is commitment or compliance. Licensing is a way of getting compliance."

Hotels and politicians have listened but argue that cost and scheduling make his proposals unrealistic.

However, with the tourist industry on a downswing, trying to convince industry leaders to take a more serious look at the Hawaiian culture has become a much easier task. Nobody has turned around and started to

"In order to get through to people in business you have to speak to them in their own language."

George Kanahele

ed hālau hula, Hawaiian culture workshops for employees, a Hawaiiana library, on-site Hawaiian language classes, staff internship with the Bishop Museum and kuhina (goodwill "ambassadors") that provide professional expertise on Hawaiian culture for guests and employees.

Since it began its program in 1986 the hotel has one of the highest occupancy rates of any hotel in the area and is one of the most profitable in the U.S. Staff absenteeism and sick leave abuse



Kanahele: Changing the mindset of management.

advocate licensing but many in the visitor industry have begun to realize that in order to stay competitive in the world tourist market they will have to take a serious look at Hawaiian culture and how they are using – or misusing – it.

"It's a wonderful window of opportunity. It's a bad time economically but a good time for us. Our message will save the industry and empower Hawaiians to take more control."

Kanahele understands that using culture as a means to fulfill economic goals upsets a lot of Hawaiians, but he believes it's the only way to get people running the industry to listen.

"In order to get through to business people you have to speak to them in their own language. Economics is a way of talking that is comfortable for them."

Kanahele has developed a

Hawaiian assets assessment that judges a hotel on how accurately and fully it is using Hawaiian culture. Items it considers include the hotel name, the use of Hawaiian words in the hotel, and how it incorporates the history of the property. A score is given at the end of the assessment.

"Assets is one of these words business people will understand. ... It's another way of opening the door. We want to get into the heads of people making decisions long enough so they'll sit down and listen."

A problem that Kanahele and arguably the whole industry face is that relatively few Hawaiians are employed in the tourist business. Kanahele estimates that only 10 percent to 15 percent of tourism employees are Hawaiian and far fewer in the high managerial positions. This he attributes

continued on page 16

Hawai'i Visitors Bureau: Keeping it "Hawaiian"

by Patrick Johnston

Should businesses and organizations in Hawai'i be encouraged to incorporate the aloha spirit into their operations in order to keep Hawai'i "Hawaiian" and ensure that visitors keep coming?

The Hawai'i Visitors Bureau thinks so. For three years the office has been giving awards to islands enterprises that actively promote Hawaiian culture in the day-to-day running of their operation.

The Keep it Hawai'i program began in 1990 and has had two stated goals: to keep Hawai'i a unique vacation spot so visitors will choose it over closer less expensive alternatives, and to preserve the culture for the local community and future generations to enjoy.

Explains Gail Ann Chew, vice-president of communications at the Hawai'i Visitors Bureau, "The program is dedicated to fostering what is unique about our community, our environment, and our cultural activities. ... Unless you do something to protect what is here, people will have no reason to visit."

This year's Keep it Hawai'i offers approximately 26 different awards in 13 different categories. These include environmental and

historic preservation, accommodations, visual and performing arts, retail, and restaurants. Finalists receive one of two Kāhili awards which acknowledge both business sense and respect for Hawaiian heritage.

ty.

"You can find things here that you can't find anywhere else," Chew points out. "Tourism has the opportunity to perpetuate culture and protect it. That is what we are trying to do."

Reactions to the HVB program have been mixed.

"There has to be an emphasis on culture in the visitor industry," argues OHA trustee and former HVB board member Kamaki Kanahele. "This allows tourists to be more aware of Hawai'i's cultural and natural environment and be sensitive to issues like sovereignty."

George Kanahele, co-founder of the Waiaha Foundation, a long-time advocate of culturally-sensitive hotel management, echoes these sentiments when he says, "Anything anyone does to get industry more sensitive to the culture is good."

"Conceptually it's a great idea," says Manu Boyd, OHA culture specialist, who spent three years at the Hawai'i Visitors Bureau and was there when the project began. "It focuses attention on the product and gets a commitment from industry to look at what they're offering and make sure they have a cultural component."



HVB Kāhili award winner Hotel Hāna Maui.

Others are not so supportive.

UH marketing professor Robert Rees comments in the July 19 Pacific Business News that HVB's policy trivializes Hawaiian culture, "as surely as if HVB were to award gold crosses or stars of David to those motels and fast-food chains which represent the spirit of the Good Samaritan."

Rees feels the only way to safeguard Hawaiian culture is by restoring sovereignty and empowering Hawaiians to revive

their customs and language.

OHA economic development officer Linda Colburn criticizes HVB for being too removed from the culture itself. She argues the Keep it Hawai'i program is just a token measure masking the bureau's cultural ignorance, and that it doesn't go nearly far enough in establishing Hawaiian values in the industry.

"Recognition is a passive activity," she says. "The way to make things happen is by fermenting

continued on page 16

Is ecotourism an 'āina-friendly alternative?

by Jeff Clark

Tourism? "It's a very distasteful subject, because of the way it's been promoted, and because it has meant exploitation of our land, our culture, and our people," says OHA trustee Moanike'ala Akaka.

Akaka and others are realizing, however, that there is a new brand of tourism, ecotourism, that may turn out to be a pono alternative to the concrete-jungle brand of industry we've seen in Waikiki.

The Travel Industry Association of America defines ecotourism as "environmentally friendly travel that emphasizes seeing and saving natural habitats and archeological treasures." A Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) report to the state Legislature on ecotourism calls it "travel to relatively undisturbed natural or historic areas to study, admire and enjoy scenery, plants, animals and cultural attractions."

"True ecotourism would be the way to go," said Akaka, who says she could tolerate this kind of industry because if it offers community control, is done on a small scale, and is environmentally sound "in the spirit of aloha 'āina. Instead of our land being exploited and used and abused it's important that it receive the respect it deserves."

The aforementioned DBEDT report lists hiking and camping,

kayaking, horseback riding, snorkeling and diving, bird-watching, and whale-watching as examples of ecotourism activities, and also includes hands-on conservation, such as weed-pulling on Nature Conservancy preserves and trail maintenance in state and national parks.

The report, noting that tourists interested only in ecotourism are, and likely will always be, a small percentage of the total tourism market, states that "ecotourism may provide an economic incentive to protect land in its natural state rather than develop it."

Classic ecotourism experiences are offered by the Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i, which is lauded by treehuggers as an exemplary environmental organization and offers hikes to its preserves on O'ahu, Moloka'i and Maui. Volunteers can roll up their sleeves and take an active role in protecting, preserving and maintaining those preserves, which are sanctuaries for Hawai'i's native birds and plants.

Ecotourism is a different approach to travel, and according

to travel industry trade publications, is enjoyed most often by the educated, well-to-do traveler who has seen a lot of the world and is presumably jaded by the hotel scene so predominant in many resorts, rendering them indistinguishable from each other. Swimming pools, tennis courts and restaurants do not distinguish hotels in Hawai'i from hotels in the Bahamas or Greece. However, the DBEDT maintains, "Ecotourism rarely requires

extensive infrastructure development. Moreover, ecotourists as a group are usually more willing to accept relatively primitive facilities than are resort visitors."

Still, in the past few years, some entities in the tourism industry's mainstream have been trying to show that maybe "hotel" or "resort" does not always mean "destruction." For instance, on the island of Hawai'i, the Mauna Lani Resort acts as kahu to about 232 acres of state land at Puakō which contain roughly 3,000 petroglyphs. Kaniela Akaka, Jr., who works for the Mauna Lani Bay Hotel as its Hawaiiana historian, said the resort put up fencing around the most fragile of the petroglyphs, and replaced a trail that went through the area with a new trail that merely skirts it. It allows people to see, learn about, and enjoy the ki'i pohaku without damaging them.

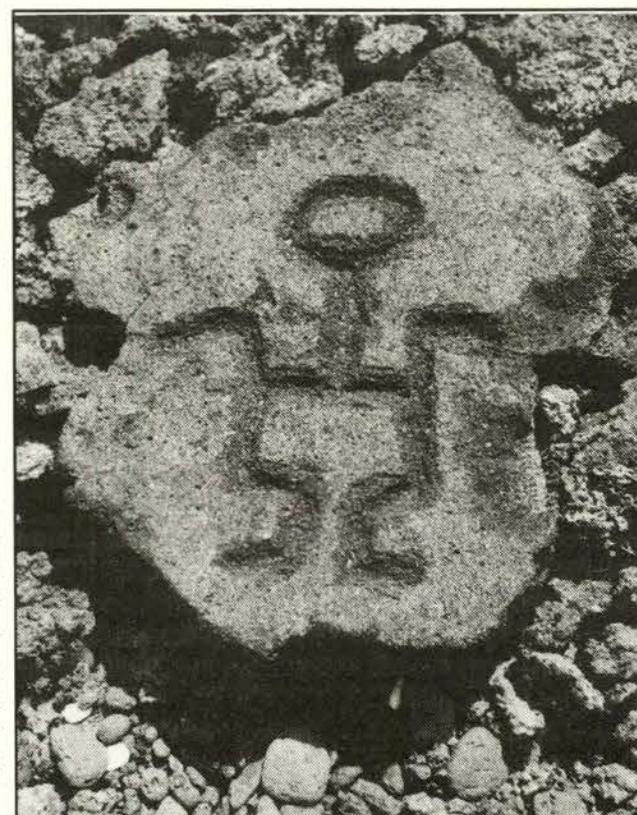
Prior to the resort's involvement and the construction of the new trail, Akaka said, the petroglyphs were damaged by people trying to make ink rubbings of the figures or even being so thoughtless as to pour resin

into the carvings. Trail signs sternly advise visitors, "Please kōkua. These carvings remain cultural treasures. Do not walk on them. Do not take rubbings. The only safe and accurate way to record them is with a camera."

Hyatt Resorts Hawai'i is also making an attempt at mixing business with protecting the 'āina. As part of its "Responsible Resorts" campaign, the company has established endangered species preserves at the Hyatt Regency Kaua'i and Hyatt Regency Waikoloa. The preserve at Waikoloa on the island of Hawai'i houses a facility which is home to the nēnē goose and kōloa duck. On Kaua'i, staff have nursed albatross chicks to health and are establishing a preserve to propagate native plants. Hyatt visitors learn about Hawai'i's endangered species through demonstrations and educational tours.

Says Hyatt Resorts Hawai'i regional vice president Patrick Cowell, "A resort offers the perfect environment for preservation and educational efforts. They offer large areas of land and water, irrigation, landscapers, and even, in the case of our resorts in Hawai'i, wildlife directors."

"And, of course, resorts provide a source of funding for programs which often take years to develop when done through a more bureaucratic process."



This petroglyph is one of thousands visitors can view at Puakō without causing harm.

Photo by Deborah L. Ward

continued on page 16

Neighbor islands offer alternatives to mainstream tourism

Moloka'i

Moloka'i is one of the only Hawaiian islands that has chosen to limit tourist development and focus more on agriculture and maintaining the traditional lifestyle of the residents. Some would argue the decision has been a costly one. With the decline of the pineapple and sugar industries employment has risen to 10 percent, twice the state average.

Instead of panicking and redirecting the economic development of the island towards Maui- or Kona-style tourism, island leaders are trying to promote small-scale, community-based agriculture and aquaculture as a means of preserving the rural character of the islands and providing a viable economic alternative for its residents.

The Moloka'i DBEDT (Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism) office is at the center of alternative economic programs on the island has been involved in projects to restore fishponds, open slaughterhouses, put together backyard aquaculture projects, help homesteaders start agriculture, and develop fish hatcheries. "This is not traditional DBEDT stuff," says John Sabas, DBEDT economic development specialist on Moloka'i. "We're a bit of a misfit branch."



Kā'anapali hotel staff assist Bishop Museum during archeological dig in Maui.

Maui

The flagship of attempts to "Hawaiianize" the tourist industry in Hawai'i is the Kā'anapali Beach hotel in Maui. While still part of the overdevelopment that has plagued the western shores of Maui, the hotel has made significant attempts to incorporate Hawaiian values and culture into the management of the hotel.

"We manage by values," explains cultural director Lori Sablas. "At the beginning of the program in 1986 we asked employees to tell us what values were important to them. What we found was that employees' and employers' values were the same. We then put together a mission statement, a standard that employees refer to."

The discussions between employees, managers and owners helped establish a strong sense

of family in the hotel, a feeling that everyone was working together for a common cause. While this value is not unique to traditional Hawaiian culture, it is an important part of it and it contributes to the mood of the hotel today.

Other Hawaiian features of the hotel include regular classes for employees on various aspects of Hawaiian culture, a hula hālau, archeological projects with Bishop Museum, and a kūpuna program that has an elderly Hawaiian come once a week to sit and talk to employees and guests.

The hotel also has a cultural research department that helps staff formulate policy for the hotel and assists others in the community that might need information about Hawaiian culture.

Sablas explains, "Our program is designed for the employee. As employees begin to feel better

of the Japanese economy has made tourism seem even less appealing. According to Sabas, personnel have been laid off and hotels are falling into disrepair.

On the other hand, island leaders are keen to attract more local residents to the island, bringing with them not only their wallets, but also a keener sensitivity to Moloka'i's natural and cultural environment.



Moloka'i fishponds: building a future without tourism.

state. We've got cheap water and lots of valuable agricultural lands," Sabas points out. "But to get it that way you need assistance."

For a variety of reasons, not the least of which being resident opposition, tourism has never been able to get a solid foothold on the island. Also, two of the major tourist developments are Japanese-owned, so the downturn

"We'd like to see more marketing of state residents. This way we at least get a steady flow of visitors."

Sabas believes preserving the quiet rural environment of Moloka'i makes the island an appealing visit spot for locals as well as maintaining the rural traditions of the island.

about themselves the start to share it with the guests. They feel pride and talk with pride about Hawaiians."

Across the island in Hāna, the Hāna Maui hotel is accomplishing much the same goal using altogether different means. With fewer cultural programs the hotel relies on its largely Hawaiian staff and natural setting to establish a uniquely Hawaiian setting.

"The setting is part of the culture" explains general manager Chip Bahouth. "It is untouched and pristine. Also the people here are all related. It's a real 'ohana.'

Activities at the hotel include walks along the coastline, visits to ancient fishponds, and treks into the hills to capture the "mood" of the natural surroundings.

Bahouth points out that when they have a lū'au at the hotel they don't truck in a group from the outside to do the entertainment but instead have the workers perform.

"Your check-in girl, your waitress, your bellboy, even the cook will take part in the festivities."

The Hāna Maui hotel opened in 1947 and according to Bahouth has always been this way. "You can find the real aloha spirit here," he says. "The people and location really bring this place to life."

Kaua'i

Kaua'i represents a unique challenge for those interested in providing alternatives to tourism in Hawai'i. Its largely tourism-dependent economy suffered a crippling blow last September when hurricane 'Iniki virtually ground the industry to a halt. Now, with hotels shut down, and visitor rates plummeting, residents are starting to take a second look at how their island economy is structured.

La France Kapaka-Arboleda, a very active and visible member of the community-based economic development group, Hawai'i Alliance for Community-Based Organization, realizes the economy's failings and is trying to establish a more diversified and independent economy using community-based economic strategies.

For several years Arboleda has been involved in CBED projects around the island, including a University of Hawai'i backyard aquaculture program and an extensive taro project in Waipa. Both these projects have as a goal the economic self-sufficiency of community residents.

Arboleda believes the hurricane stepped up the process of impressing on residents the need to incorporate added diversity into their economy.

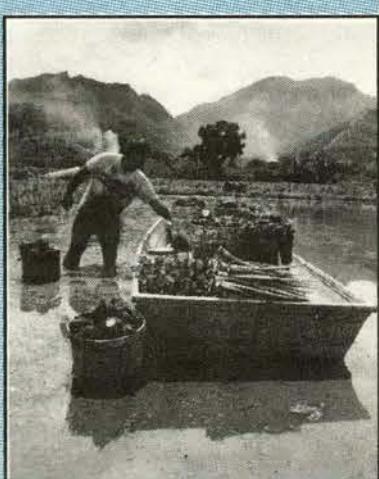
She does not spend much time in the communities that she works

with, choosing instead to provide them with the motivation necessary to get them off the ground.

"I am the seed planter. I supply the concept so that communities can find economic alternatives that are best suited for themselves. I try never to be long-term."

Arboleda tries to distance herself from any discussion on tourism because she realizes that many residents have spent a good deal of their lives dependent on the industry and it's difficult to try and persuade them that it's now time to take a 180-degree turn.

"I work separately from tourism. ... There's been a dependency (on tourism). It has meant mortgage payments, kids' education. It's hard to approach a community and say this is bad. You have to show them alternatives."



Kaua'i taro grower.
photo by Anne K. Landgraf

Lāna'i

Lāna'i may have suffered most from the shift in economic emphasis from plantation agriculture to alternative industries. A small island, completely owned by one company, and inhabited largely by Filipino plantation workers, its range of alternative industries has been limited. Like most of the other islands it has turned to tourism to fill the void left by the decline in pineapple production.

Two newly built hotels, The Lodge at Kō'ele and Mānele Bay Hotel, did one thing right when they hired Sol Kaho'ohalahala as director of cultural resources. He is in charge of ensuring the hotels take advantage of the cultural resources of the island and that the island and its culture are treated with appropriate sensitivity.



Planting 'ōhi'a lehua trees at Kō'ele lodge.

Kaho'ohalahala has extensive experience in the hotel industry as well as being a local Hawaiian very familiar with Lāna'i history and culture.

"The area that's been the most rewarding," says Kaho'ohalahala, "has been actually sensitizing the employees to the islands. Many have been born here but they don't know about the island."

As culture director Kaho'ohalahala teaches employees about the history and culture of Hawai'i with emphasis on Lāna'i. His discussions include information about historical sites, oral histories, and floral and fauna.

Kaho'ohalahala believes giving employees a sense of place is important because it empowers them to take responsibility for the area they live in and teach visitors that come through to do the same.

Guests are educated not only through presentations but also by casual contact with employees. Explains Kaho'ohalahala, "Even housekeepers have contact with guests while they are cleaning their rooms. If questions arise during this time the employee can share their island knowledge, on a one-to-one basis."

Kaho'ohalahala believes the care of resources rests with the people and if the visitors can learn something about the island, they too can participate in its cultural and environmental preservation.

Alu Like: Working together to improve the Hawaiian condition

"E Alu Like mai kākou, e nā 'ōiwi o Hawai'i, nā pua mae 'ole..."

Are you looking for a job? Do you know someone with a drug abuse problem? Would you like to start your own business? Alu Like Inc., a non-profit, multiservice agency serving native Hawaiians, might be able to help.

Alu Like services range from substance abuse counseling centers, to entrepreneurial training, to ex-offender rehabilitation. Projects, 17 in all, fall under four different categories, social development, education, employment, and economic development.

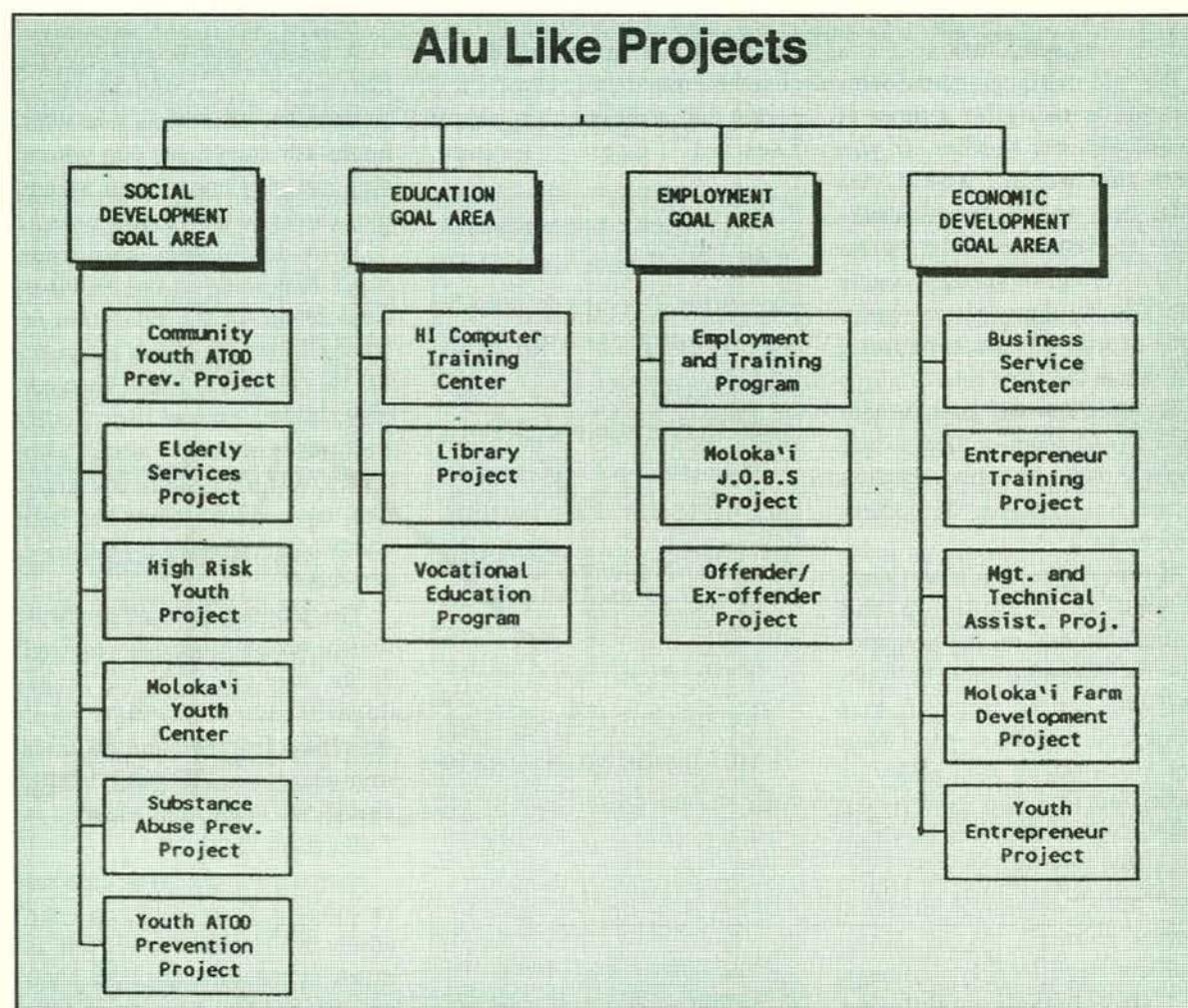
A significant portion of Alu Like funding comes from federal and state sources. OHA supports Alu Like with over \$700,000 to offset administrative costs, and provide salaries for island representatives and business specialists.

Social Development

Alu Like's social development projects include providing assistance for adult and youth drug abusers, and programs to improve the lives of the elderly.

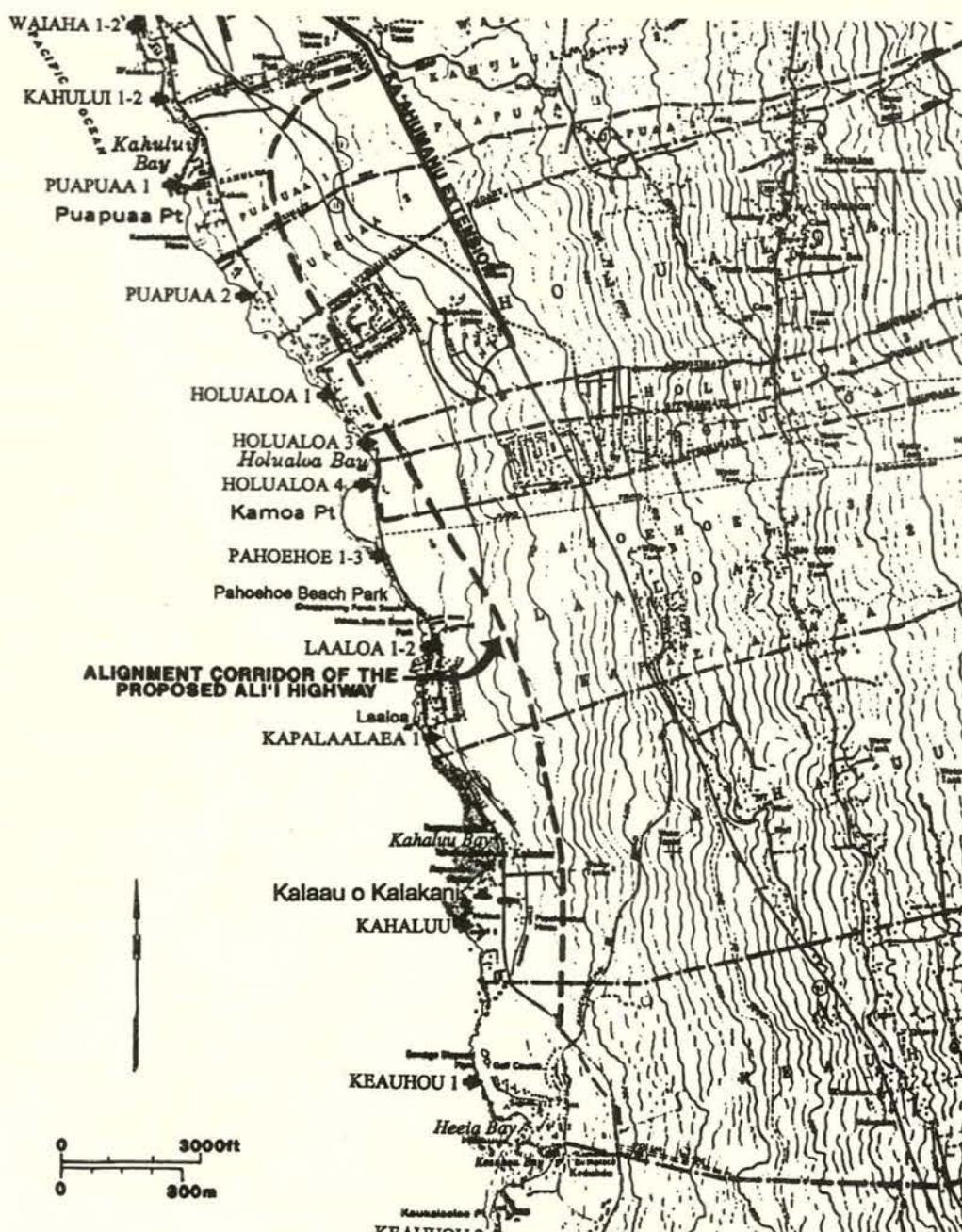
Youth ATOD projects

Alu Like's youth program, Youth ATOD (alcohol, tobacco and other drugs) prevention project, and its Community Youth ATOD Prevention Project are new and aim to tackle the problem of substance abuse at a young age by using kūpuna, kāko'o (support persons), and peers as counselors. The youth project is aimed specifically at adolescents and teenagers. In the future Alu Like hopes to establish a program for children.



PUBLIC NOTICE

All persons having information concerning possible unmarked human burials outside of designated cemeteries between the Land of Kahului 1st on the north to the Land of Keauhou on the south; within or adjacent to the 300 ft wide road alignment corridor of the proposed Ali'i Highway, North Kona, Island of Hawai'i, are hereby requested to contact Mrs. Ruby McDonald, Liaison, Office of Hawaiian Affairs (West Hawai'i), (808) 329-7368, 75-5706 Hanama Place, Suite 107, Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i 96740; Mr. Alan T. Walker, Hawai'i Projects Director, or Kepā Maly, Cultural Resources Specialist, at Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc. PHRI, (808) 969-1763, 305 Mohouli Street, Hilo, Hawai'i 96720; and/or Mr. Edward Halealoha Ayau, Burials Program Administrator, Department of Land and Natural Resources - State Historic Preservation Division (DLNR-SHPD), (808) 587-0047, P.O. Box 621, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809.



Ex-offender project

The ex-offender program coordinates with the job placement program to help get prisoners off drugs and on the job. Explains Alu Like executive director Haunani Apoliona, "When we began working with ex-offenders in job placement we recognized there was a need for substance counseling."

Elderly services project

Alu Like's kūpuna program is a federally funded statewide operation that provides elderly Hawaiians with information about legal and social services, education programs and health assessments. It also provides meals and a wide variety of cultural activities.

Education

Under education, Alu Like offers computer training classes to prepare Hawaiians for careers in business, promotes the use of information services through its library project and works with the Department of Education to improve vocational education opportunities available to Hawaiians.

Vocational education program

Alu Like's work with the DOE aims at making vocational education more accessible and successful for Hawaiians. Apoliona says, "Our goal is to advance the success of Hawaiians in vocational education. We work with the DOE and the University of Hawai'i community college system to help them improve the vocational education system, especially for Hawaiians."

Apoliona believes vocational education in Hawai'i has lagged

behind the rest of the country and that in today's economy, having the technical education it provides can be an important asset.

Computer training center

Alu Like's computer training center is a partnership with IBM and a number of other corporate and educational sponsors. At the end of the course Alu Like helps to find work for graduates.

Placement rates for the 18 courses offered to date have been high. Explains Apoliona, "When we begin the course we have a ho'olauna and talk about Hawaiian values. .. We try to reinforce and reawaken many things that these Hawaiian students have brought with them including elements of Hawaiian culture. They start to feel good about themselves and what they are doing. We try to instill some basic technical skills and revitalize their can-do spirit."

Native Hawaiian Library project

Alu Like's library project encourages the use of information with a traveling van that takes books and audio-video equipment into remote areas of the islands. Part of its activities include community promotions at libraries where they give lectures and put on displays. They also have fellowships for librarians that encourage Hawaiians to get master's degrees in library science.

Employment

Alu Like's employment projects include its flagship Employment and Training pro-

continued on page 17

KS/BE Traveling Preschools**Toddlers and parents learn and have fun through play**

by Jeff Clark

It's mid-morning and the temperature is rising for a mom at home with her toddler. If you were that parent, would you rather turn up the television full-blast to drown out the bored child's crying, or spend a couple hours in an atmosphere where both of you can be happy and learning at the same time?

To bring fun and learning into keiki's (and Mom or Dad's) life, Kamehameha Schools / Bishop Estate has created "Traveling Preschools."

At sites on the Wai'anae Coast, as well as in Honolulu and Waimānalo and on the neighbor islands, Kamehameha Schools staff take all the materials that compose a preschool, pack them into a van (along with plenty of aloha), and take their show on the road. A recent day at Pōka'i Bay was filled with Play-Dough, reading, hula, singing, puzzles, games, painting, all the things toddlers need to fill, challenge and stretch their developing minds.

But "things" do not a preschool make. Some of the more important elements of the experience are cooperation, sharing, getting along with others, imagination, curiosity, motor skills development, and problem-solving.

The Traveling Preschools are designed for children ages 2-3, but slightly younger and older kids are welcome to join in the fun. It's an outreach program that brings the preschools to the

neighborhoods by making use of churches, community centers and parks. Fall semester sites on the Leeward Coast include:

The Kamehameha Schools Traveling Preschools Program visits neighborhoods with high concentrations of Hawaiians to engage toddlers in fun learning experiences and to teach their parents or caregivers teaching methods they can use at home.

It's free and it's fun.

For information call the Kamehameha Schools office nearest you:

Ko'olauloa 293-9066

Waimānalo 259-7922

Honolulu 842-8462

Wai'anae Coast 696-5821

Kaua'i 337-1162

Maui 842-8817

Moloka'i 842-8888

East Hawai'i 935-2165

West Hawai'i 323-2145

Nānākuli Recreation Center, the Pu'u Heleakalā Community Association building, the Mā'ili Recreation Center, Pililā'u Park, Wai'anae District Park, and the Mākaha Recreation Center.



Dolly Hargrave and daughter Shailah paint together at the KS Traveling Preschool located at the Wai'anae Boys and Girls Club.

Photo by Jeff Clark

A teacher and an aide lay out mats and set up a different activity on each. There is a mat with books for storytime, one where they can play house, mats where they can build things, and more.

What do children learn from play? According to the National Association for the Education of Young Children, "Play is essential for children to learn. Through play children explore their world, find out how to get along with others, test their skills and muscles, try out new ideas, and feel competent enough to try different activities."

The program pays strict attention to health standards required by the state education and health departments. Keiki must have their TB clearance and all their immunizations. Regular health checks are made, and Monday is "uku check day."

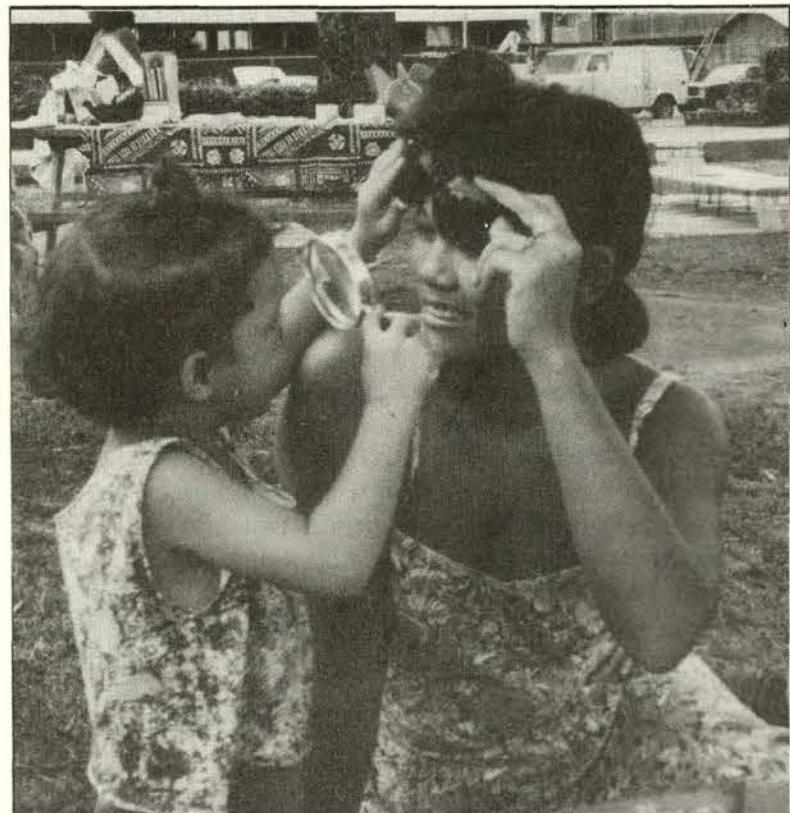
Each child must bring a parent or other caring adult, and the adults are involved every bit as much as the kids are. They are encouraged to interact and play with their children, help them learn and get along, and do a little learning themselves. That

important seed of parental involvement in education is planted.

Some of the parents have commented that they enjoy the

chance to spend real quality time with their children, minus the distractions that steal attention from the keiki at home.

continued on page 18



Here's looking at you, kid: Nancy Lopez and her daughter Ho'opono see eye-to-eye at Pōka'i Bay. Photo by Jeff Clark

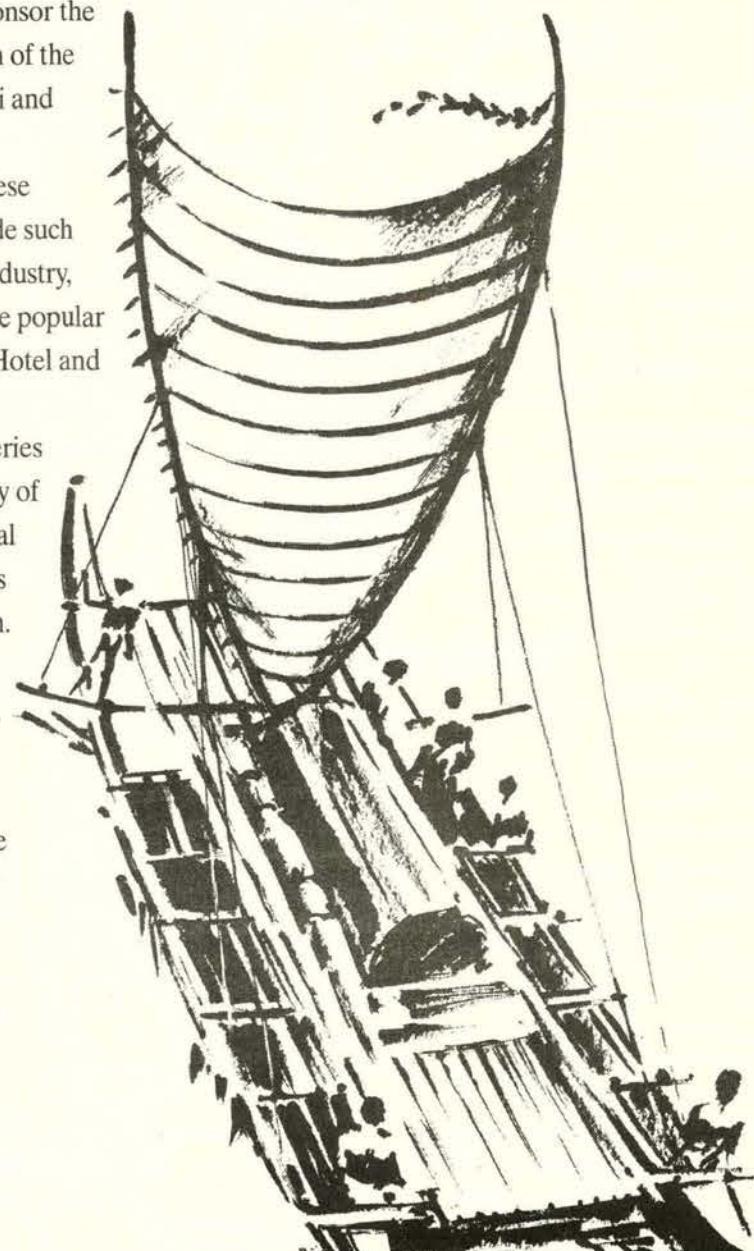
The HERITAGE Series

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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OHA's education division helps Hawaiians 'imi 'ike*

by Jeff Clark

As OHA's education officer, Rona Rodenhurst sees her primary challenge as getting Hawaiians to look at education in a fundamentally different way. She's trying to get a couple of messages through: First, that education is not just for kids, but for all ages. And, second, that education is not something that occurs away from home and family at school, but is inseparable from the 'ohana.

"One thing we focus on, and that is a challenge, is that when we talk about education, we talk about 'ohana education. ... Education is lifelong learning, and that's the way Hawaiians learn. Many Hawaiians think education is just school, but learning doesn't stop at 2 p.m., and neither does it begin at 7:45 when you drop off the kid, so there has to be lifelong learning, and the family must get involved."

Another attitude Rodenhurst tries to get people to challenge is that education is a luxury, rather than a basic need. She realizes, however, that it's not easy. "It's not a luxury, it's a necessity. But if both parents are holding two or three jobs just trying to pay the rent, where's the time for the children? ... I think Hawaiians see education as a need, a long-term priority, but life gets in the way sometimes."

Parental involvement, while helping the keiki learn, also builds self-esteem in the parents

and pushes them to further their own education, Rodenhurst said. "Parents begin to think, 'Well, I've seen my child grow, I've seen my child learn, now what about me?'" Then they are motivated to go back and get their high school diploma, or to explore higher education.

Before coming to OHA in 1986, Rodenhurst was the assistant director of the Hawaiian studies program at the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa. She also spent a number of years, starting immediately after graduate school, teaching the Hawaiian language in UH's Department of Indo-Pacific Languages, and was a program developer for the Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center.

She's assisted by education specialist Ka'iulani Vincent, who joined OHA three years ago as the culture specialist. Before that, Vincent, who has a bachelor's degree in Hawaiian studies, was the executive secretary for the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts. Rounding

out the team is division secretary Barbara Yuen.

But the activities of the education division sometimes require more than just those three staff members, so Rodenhurst frequently calls on an active cadre of volunteers. "Volunteers are very important to our divi-

Anne Kaapana and nā kāko'o, a group of volunteer kūpuna who participate in a number of ways. The kūpuna speak and give presentations at schools, conferences and various OHA functions, passing on their knowledge of Hawaiian ways and culture. In Ho'olauna, a program put on by

OHA's health and human services division, they provide insight to Veterans Administration workers on how to treat Hawaiians in a culturally-sensitive manner.

Once a year the education division and the kūpuna team convene a conference of Hawaiian elders, or 'Aha Kūpuna.

These gatherings serve to recognize and strengthen the kūpuna's place in the 'ohana

and to encourage them to fulfill their role as the transmitters of culture. As Rodenhurst puts it, while some kūpuna learned the important Hawaiian traditions and actively pass them on, with others that is not the case, and so the motivation behind 'Aha Kūpuna is "to take the kūpuna that have maintained those things and mingle them with those who haven't." (Editor's note: watch

for a story on OHA's kūpuna team in a future issue of Ka Wai Ola O OHA.)

'Opio

At the other end of the 'ohana line are the 'opio, or youth, and a lot of what the education division does revolves around them. Every June the division, along with the kūpuna and a host of volunteers, hold 'Aha 'Opio, the acclaimed week-long youth leadership conference in which high school juniors participate in a mock legislature to learn how government works.

"I think it's a worthwhile program because you're developing a network of young people who have the potential of becoming leaders within their own community," Rodenhurst says. "Now whether or not they select to be in elective office, that's really not the goal, but if they can influence their own 'ohana ..."

Another way 'opio benefit from the education division is through scholarships. This year 39 students shared \$50,000, lightening their financial load and thereby enabling them to concentrate on their studies while attending college. The division also provides information about other funding sources and works with Kamehameha Schools in coordinating students' scholarship applications.

Tutorials

For the students still in grade school, the education division uses its budget to fund tutorial programs. Last year \$196,274 in tutorial funds benefitted 38 schools, which set up their own programs. In fact, tutorial money purchased the classroom computers mentioned in the OHA television spot featuring Brody Tinao of Ho'okena School.

Another project the education division takes on annually is the coordination of Ke Kukui Mālamalama, an annual award OHA gives each year to four individuals who exemplify excellence in Hawaiian education.

The education division also takes on special projects as they come up, for instance helping to organize the Native Hawaiian Education Summit presented last April by the U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and holding statewide meetings before and after the summit to collect community input.



The OHA Education Division, left to right:: Rona Rodenhurst, officer; Ka'iulani Vincent, specialist; and Barbara Yuen, secretary. Call 586-3751 for information on scholarships and other financial aid, 'Aha Kūpuna, 'Aha 'Opio, Ke Kukui Mālamalama, tutorials, and other matters pertaining to Hawaiian education. Photo by John De La Cruz

sion," she attests. "Without our volunteers, we'd be dead. ..."

Kūpuna Program

The division's Kūpuna Program is run by alaka'i (leader) Betty Kawohiokalani Jenkins, who was hired by OHA in the early '80s to recruit kūpuna for the Department of Education's kūpuna-in-the-classroom program. Jenkins is supported by

Nominations open for Ke Kukui Mālamalama

Beginning Sept. 7 the OHA education division will be accepting nominations for the 1993 Ke Kukui Mālamalama awards, OHA's annual recognition of outstanding individuals or groups in Hawaiian education.

The awards honor exemplary work in academic and cultural education in the Hawaiian community. Nominees can be educators, administrators, community individuals/groups, and businesses or businesspersons. OHA seeks those who have excelled in education leadership, curriculum development, education innovation, sensitivity to Hawaiians, and encouragement of Hawaiians in education. Nominees do not have to be of Hawaiian ancestry.

All the nominees will be recognized during an awards reception Dec. 8.

To be eligible, nominees must

be exceptionally dedicated to furthering the education of native Hawaiians, inspire students of Hawaiian ancestry to excellence, have the respect and admiration of students, parents, and colleagues; and take an active, useful role in the community.

"Some years I wish we could give an award to everybody who is nominated," said OHA education officer Rona Rodenhurst, adding that the award "shows that there is this consistency of excellence for Hawaiian education."

Last year's awardees were Abraham Pi'ianai'a, Rubellite Kawena Johnson, Jack Yama and Harriet Awana O'Sullivan.

Nomination packets must be received by Oct. 15. For an application and more information, contact the OHA education division at 586-3751.

***seek
knowledge**

Ku'ikahi a nā Kūpuna On Being Kūpuna

'Aha Kūpuna, OHA's sixth annual kūpuna conference, is scheduled for Sept. 30 - Oct. 3 on the island of Hawai'i at King Kamehameha's Kona Beach Hotel in Kailua-Kona.

"Kūpuna" are defined as Hawaiians who are age 55 and over or who are grandparents. Kūpuna are considered to be Hawaiians' source of traditional cultural beliefs, practices and values.

The theme for this year's conference is "Mālama i ka Ipu - Mai ka Ipu Nui Mai, Ka Po'okela (Care for the Ipu, Within the Big Gourd there is Excellence)."

There will be workshops on genealogy, Hawaiian language, nā lei Hawai'i, overall wellness, lā'au lapa'au (traditional herbal healing), aquaculture, mo'olelo (storytelling), plants of the sea, and ki'i pōhaku (petroglyphs). The guest speaker will be Paul Persall, Ph.D., a motivational lecturer who combines the principles of modern science with traditional concepts of faith.

The registration fee is \$225, but OHA will pick up \$160 of that amount, so kūpuna need only pay \$65 (mākua, those 54 and younger, can register at full price but are waitlisted). The fee includes the conference packet, workshop materials, speakers, lunches, and the awards dinner. (After Sept. 15 there is a late registration fee.) The hotel is offering a special rate for those who wish to stay overnight; those planning to stay at the hotel must make their own reservations.

For more information, call Betty Jenkins at 637-9118 or OHA's education division at 586-3751.

'This isn't about canoes and voyaging. ... it's about a ...'



The launching of Hawai'i Loa seemed almost too simple after the years of carving, weaving, and preparations that went into its construction. After a lengthy blessing ceremony carried out in drenching rain, the craft, destined to become the first sailing vessel of its kind to recreate the earliest voyage from the Marquesas to the Hawai'i, was lowered gently into the water. The pū sounded; the crowd voiced its approval; history was made.

History was started at least. The Hawai'i Loa is only at the beginning of its life. Barring catastrophe it will recreate one of the greatest voyages ever undertaken and come into contact with tens of thousands of young Hawaiians, hopefully inspiring them to the greatness that obviously was characteristic of the first Hawaiians.

Like the boats built centuries ago, Hawai'i Loa's hull was built using only natural materials. Its hulls were carved with stone adzes and made water tight with the sap of an 'ulu tree. Its sails are made of lauhala and coconut-fiber sennit. Eight miles of rigging and lashing were used in the construction.

After entering the ocean the Hawai'i Loa crew set about the task of putting together the boat, raising the masts and putting the final touches on the rigging. Thirty men and women that built the canoe then took their place on the craft and began paddling in unison chanting "Ia Wa'a Nui" (That Large Canoe), a chant discovered in the Bishop Museum archives and translated by Mary Kawena Pūku'i.

"Ia Wa'a Nui" has been used for canoe launchings and arrivals since the 1975 launching of the Hōkūle'a.

The boat was then turned over to the Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program, represented by OHA and NHCAP chairman Clayton Hee. NHCAP is sponsor of the Hawai'i Loa project which receives federal funds channeled through Bishop Museum. NHCAP contracted with the Polynesian Voyaging Society to hire Nainoa Thompson as project manager.



The building of the Hawai'i Loa could not have happened without the donation of koa logs by the Tlingit and Haida tribes of Alaska. Byron Mallott and Judson Brown of the SeAlaska Corp. represented the tribes at the ceremonies and were presented with ho'okupu from various dignitaries after the launching of the canoe.

"Our mission is to bring about a unity of spiritual and human forces," Mallott said.

Their gift brought to light the serious depletion of natural resources that has taken place in Hawai'i. Not only the wood but most of the materials for the lauhala sails had to be imported.

However, the Hawai'i Loa could still boast that all it was made of completely natural materials. Local koa was used for the bow stern and mo'o (side) pieces. The 'iako (cross pieces) and kia (masts) were made from 'ōhi'a logs and the railings from hau.

Dr. Yoshihiko Sinoto, senior anthropologist at the Bishop Museum said after the launching, "The difference between Hōkūle'a and Hawai'i Loa is that Hawai'i Loa is made from natural materials. This is a great achievement."

Words and photos by Patrick Johnston

Hawaiian tradition has it that a man called Hawai'i Loa first discovered the Hawaiian islands and that all Hawaiians are descended from him and his wife. An altogether different Hawai'i Loa contributed in a small way to the rebirth of the Hawaiian people on July 24 when the double hulled craft was lowered into the water from a crane on Pier 35 in Honolulu harbor.

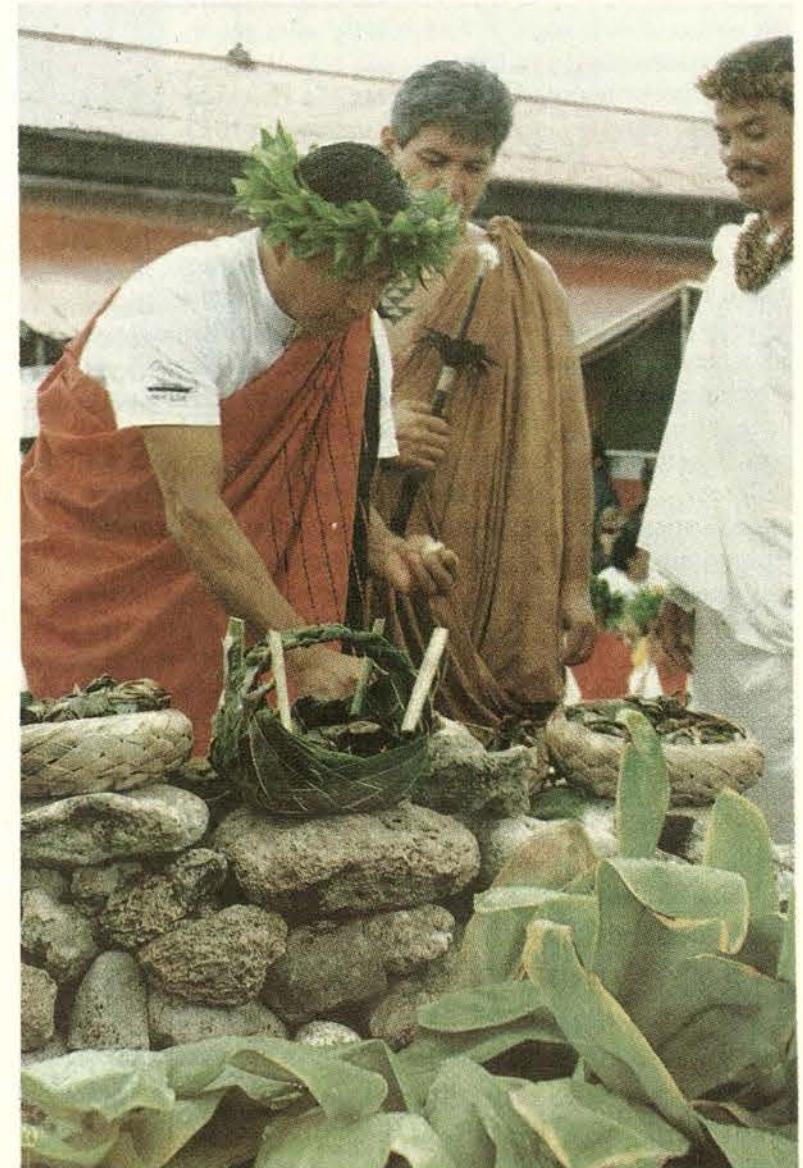
The Hawai'i Loa is the culmination, not only of two years painstaking labor, but of decades of cultural reawakening for native Hawaiians. Like the Hōkūle'a of 20 years earlier it is hoped this canoe will help Hawaiians regain pride in their culture and themselves as conveyors of that culture.

Hundreds gathered on a stormy Saturday morning to witness the launching of what is probably the finest of the Hawaiian boats built.

Beginning in 1992 with spruce logs donated by the Alaskan Tlingit and Haida tribes, over 200 volunteers contributed to the construction of the canoe, which took place under the leadership of Hōkūle'a navigator Nainoa Thompson and master craftsman Wright Bowman.

Unlike the Hōkūle'a, Hawai'i Loa was built with all natural materials including its huge crab claw sail woven of lauhala. Jane Nunies and Elizabeth Akana carried out this monumental task.

In 1995 the Hawai'i Loa will repeat the 2000 mile journey from the Marquesas done originally by the first settlers of the Hawaiian islands.



Tropical depression Eugene showed little concern for ceremony July 24 as pre-launch rituals were drenched by steady rains and chilly gusts. As testimony to the resolve of all who participated in the construction of Hawai'i Loa, the 'ai kapu ritual was carried out without major delay or incident.

'Ai kapu is the offering up of sacred foods to the canoe deities, in particular the god Kū, so that the gods will infuse the foods with their mana.

The leader of the ceremonies was Bert Kaihe Barber, who prepared the foods. He was assisted by ha'i'olelo Keone Nunes.

'Ulu, kumu, and hiwa coconuts were used in the ceremony and were offered to those in the kapu area, individuals identified by master canoe builder Wright Bowman, Jr. as instrumental in the canoe's creation.

On the cover:

Braving the wind and rain at the launching of the Hawai'i Loa canoe at Pier 35, Honolulu Harbor, Eddie Kaanana holds stone adzes which were presented to Alaska Native representatives who donated the logs for the canoe.

Photo by Patrick Johnston

'Race of people realizing the greatness within them.'

by Deborah L. Ward

On a sunny July morning at Pōka'i Bay in Wai'anae, hundreds gathered on shore to watch a sight missing from Hawai'i for hundreds of years. Sailing with dignity, smoothly and confidently, a fleet of five Hawaiian canoes made a spectacular sight as they entered the bay with numerous small canoes in their wake. They were greeted in traditional style by an exchange of welcome between chanters on shore and on board the vessels.

The five canoes, arriving in this order, were:

- **E'ala** — a double-hulled canoe built in 1981 by the youth of Wai'anae through the E'ala Youth Program. The canoe just returned from spending 10 years on Maui.
- **Hōkūle'a** — a traditional double-hulled Polynesian voyaging canoe which made four major voyages of 50,000 nautical miles from Hawai'i to the South Pacific and back, demonstrating that

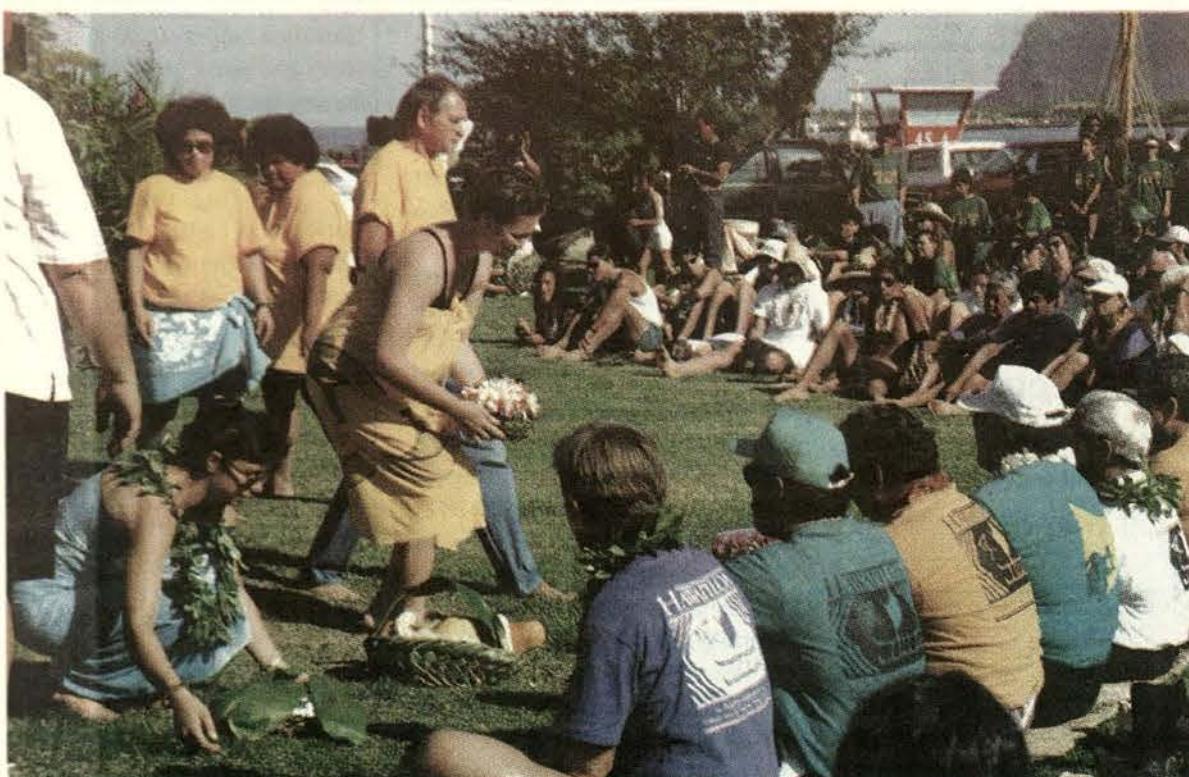
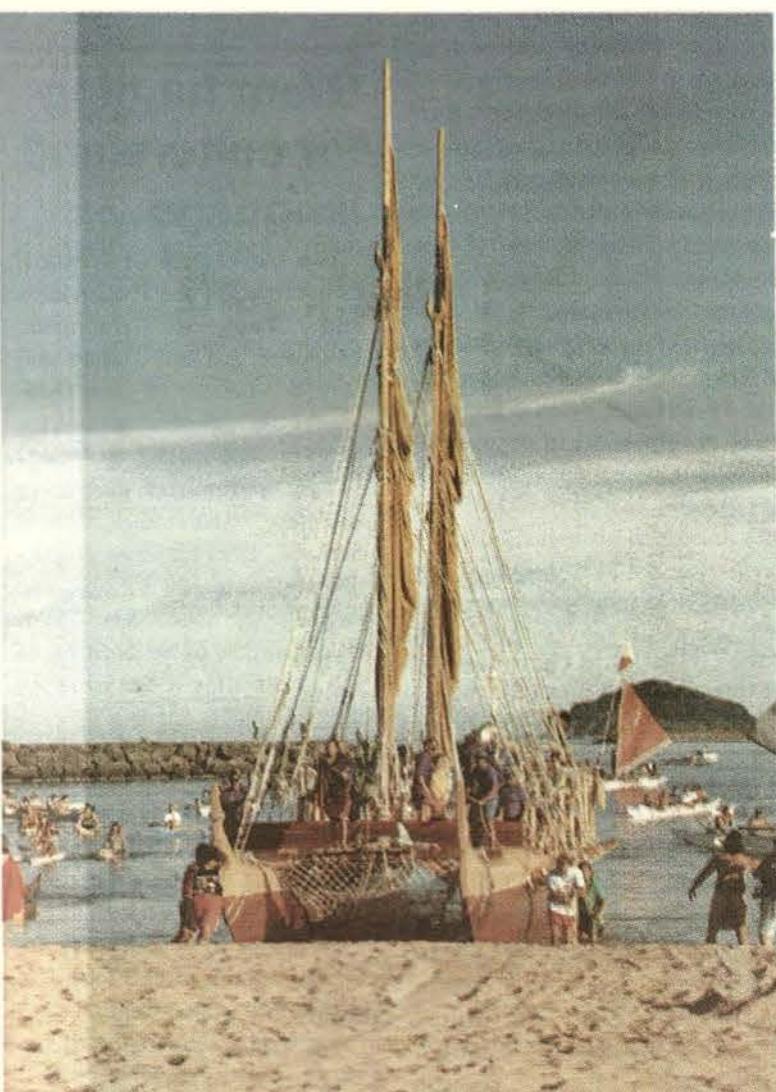
ancient Hawaiians could travel purposefully between island groups using traditional instrumentless navigation.

The arrival and celebration of the canoes on July 31 was planned by the Polynesian Voyaging Society and advisory organizations, including the Wai'anae Coast Culture and Arts Society, as the culmination of a week-long community-wide celebration called Nā Waiwai o Ke Kai '93 and organized by the Wai'anae Coast Coalition for Human Services. It included more than 40 events providing education, entertainment, information, and activities to highlight the value of the ocean as a resource to the Wa'ianae Coast community.

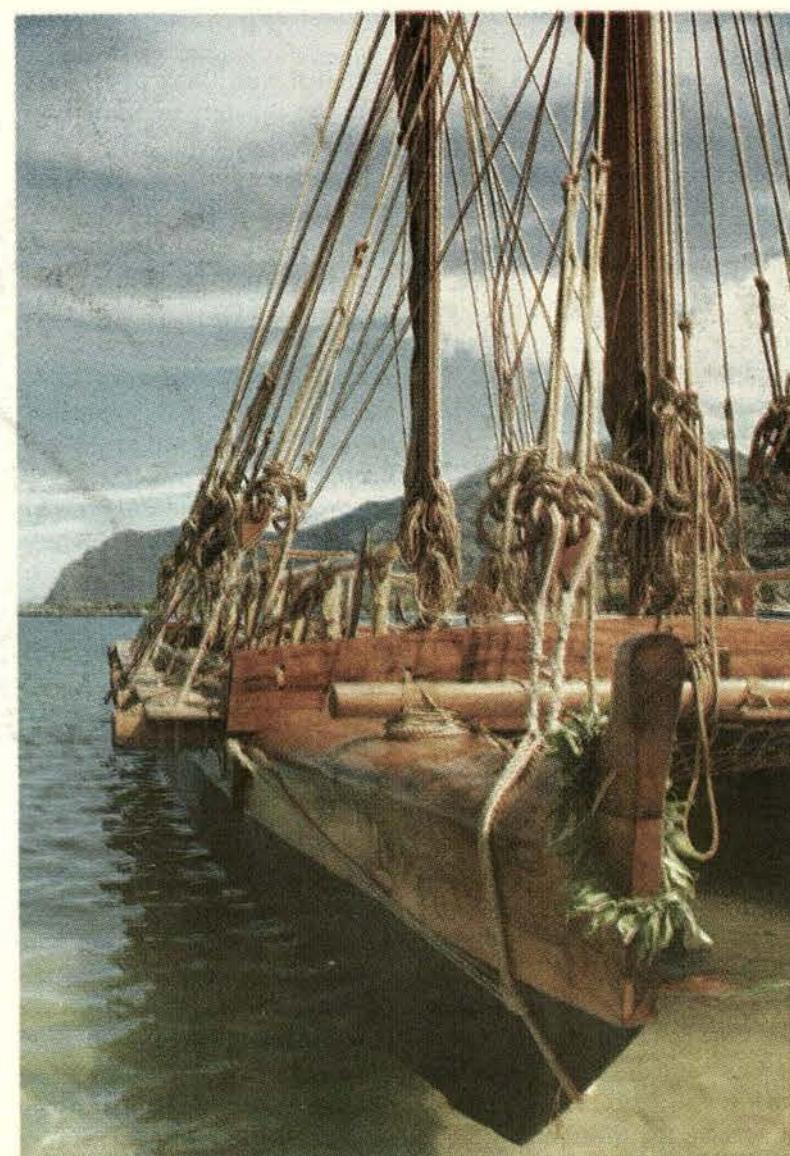
At a ceremony to welcome the canoes and their crews on behalf of the Wai'anae community, Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program director Randie Fong acknowledged the vision, leadership, courage and strong sense of mission of the leaders and members of the Polynesian Voyaging Society, the canoe builders and crews. He also thanked the many volunteers in the community whose support lay at the heart of the canoe voyages' success.

The challenge now is to pass this knowledge to the next generation, he said. "You see, this really isn't about canoes and voyaging at all. This is about a race of people realizing the greatness within them; the understanding that as a community we are capable of great things. If we are grounded in our culture and dare to take risks, our Polynesian lifestyle and cultural practices will be the key to our success as a race in the 21st century. That's what this is all about!"

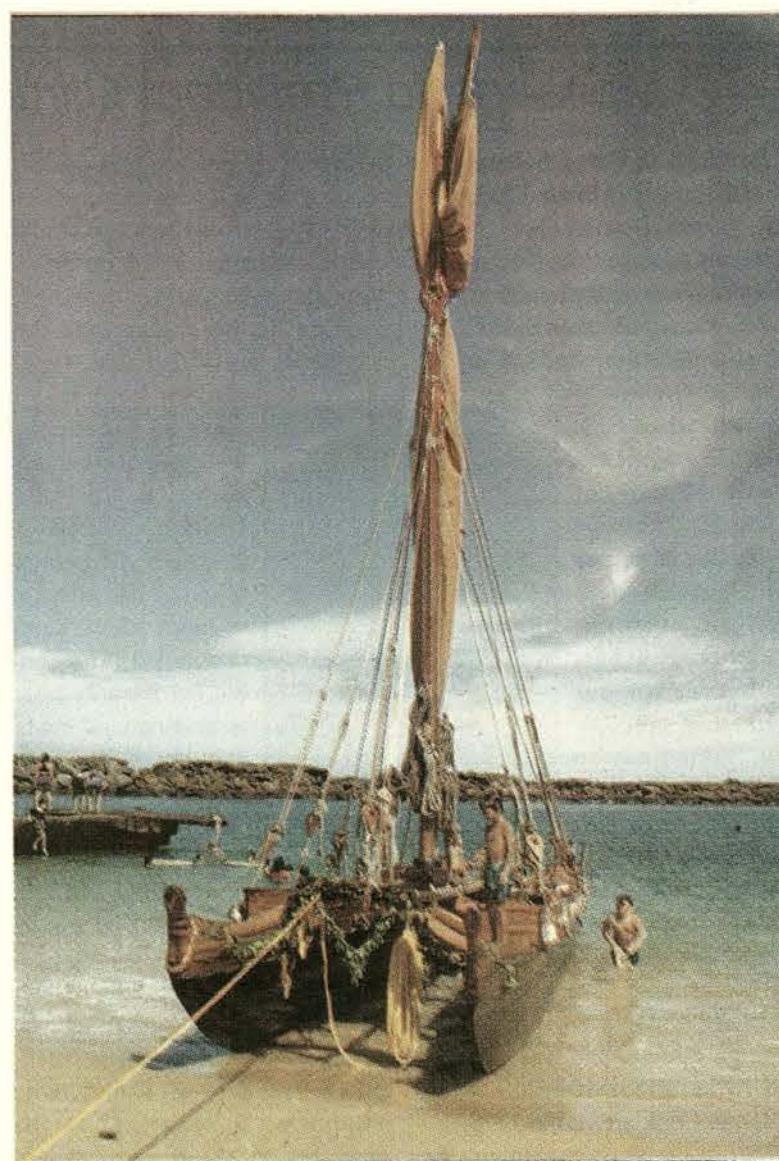
Photos by Deborah Ward



Parents of Pūnana Leo children offer ho'okupu of greeting to the canoe crews.



"Eia ho'i nā holowa'a." Greeting the dawn of a new era of Hawaiian exploration are: above, the Hawai'i Loa, which will voyage from the Marquesas to Hawai'i in 1995; at left, the Hōkūle'a, which led all Hawaiians on a voyage of rediscovery; below, the E'ala, built by youth of the Wai'anae Coast.



The E'ala, pride of the Wai'anae Coast.

OHA Board Business

Nā kuleana a ka Papa Kahu waiwai

by Deborah L. Ward
Editor

The Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs held its regular business meeting on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1993 at the Kaua‘i Resort Hotel, Ni‘ihau room, at Wailua. All trustees were present.

The following summarizes board actions taken during this meeting:

Selection of custodian for OHA assets

The board voted to select First Hawaiian Bank as new custodian for OHA assets received from the ceded land trust settlement. This action is in line with OHA’s decision to eliminate potential conflicts of interest by not allowing any one institution to perform more than one function. Prior to May 1993, the monitor of the funds was Bishop Trust, the custodian was American Trust, and a manager was Hawaiian Trust. In May, Bank of Hawai‘i, which owned Hawaiian Trust, acquired Bishop and American Trust. To re-separate the functions, a new custodian had to be chosen.

As custodian, First Hawaiian Bank is responsible for holding in an account the trust funds which are invested by other money managers selected by the board of trustees. First Hawaiian Bank was runner-up to Bank of Hawai‘i in a custodial search two years ago and remains the only Hawai‘i-based organization not

affiliated with Bank of Hawai‘i with the capacity to administer the funds.

‘Onipa‘a commemorative book and video

The board voted unanimously to execute contracts with a writer and producer to complete production of a commemorative book and one-hour documentary video about the centennial commemoration. The board will provide an interest-free loan of \$100,000 to the ‘Onipa‘a Centennial Committee to match the committee’s funds. All profits and proceeds will come to OHA. The projects will come under the final approval and authority of the board’s Education and Culture committee. (See story, page 2)

James Severson contract

The board unanimously approved \$20,000 to extend the contract of housing consultant James M. Severson, AIA to allow completion of a housing and community development plan for OHA by Oct. 31, 1993.

Housing loan programs

In response to requests for assistance from Hawaiian home-steader, the board approved two housing loan programs, subject to approval by the Hawaiian Homes Commission. The first authorized use of \$10 million in OHA trust funds for a down payment loan program for purchases of homes on Hawaiian Home Lands.

The maximum loan amount for qualified owner/occupants is \$20,000 for a 10-year period based on 20-year amortization at a fixed interest rate of 6 7/8 percent.

The board also voted to approve \$10 million in trust funds to fund a rehabilitation loan program for Hawaiians on Hawaiian homestead land. The maximum loan to a qualified beneficiary will be \$50,000 with the same loan terms as the down payment program.

This action authorizes the board to enter into agreements with:

- the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, subject to the Hawaiian Homes Commission’s agreement to guarantee the loans;
- and with First Hawaiian Bank, which would service the loans statewide at a rate of .25 percent interest per loan.

The loan program will begin when formal agreements have been signed.

To date there are approximately 15,000 applicants (unduplicated count) waiting for awards on the DHHL listing. There are approximately 2,000 that have been awarded leases that are without homes. Many native Hawaiians have been unable to come up with the necessary down payment on a home loan even though they may be able to make the monthly payments. This revolving loan

program would help qualified applicants to make their down payment, and to repay their loan at low interest rates, to keep the loan fund pool going for other Hawaiians.

Feasibility study on obtaining state land at Ke‘ehi Lagoon for a Hawaiian canoe center

The board voted to authorize the OHA administrator to request proposals for a study on the feasibility of OHA accepting a 15-acre parcel from the state at Ke‘ehi Lagoon, O‘ahu. If OHA accepts, the state would require that OHA use five of the acres to build a canoe center. Other construction, as proposed by the state’s master plan, includes canoe launching facilities, retaining walls, utilities, a bridge across Kalihi stream and parking. The state estimates cost of construction at \$13.8 million.

The feasibility study will estimate costs of construction to OHA if it accepts the land, the development potential of the remaining 10 acres, cost of that development, and any revenue that may be generated.

The next meeting of the Board of Trustees was set for August 30 and 31 on Lāna‘i. The board will meet on Moloka‘i in September and resume meeting in Honolulu in October.

Neighbor Island

The Board of Trustees will conclude their monthly meetings on the neighbor islands during the summer months, as follows:

September – Moloka‘i

Dates, times and locations will be announced in local media, or call your OHA island office or the OHA Newsline at 1-586-3732.

Grant funding for culture and language

The University of Hawai‘i Committee for the Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art and Culture will have two periods of grant funding for the forthcoming academic year, according to Henry Iwasa, committee executive secretary. The first deadline is Sept. 30, 1993 for those proposals beginning Jan. 1, 1994 and ending by Dec. 31, 1994. Applicants will be notified of the committee’s decision by Nov. 30, 1993.

The second deadline will be Nov. 15, 1993 for proposals beginning Mar. 1, 1994 and ending by Feb. 28, 1995. Applicants will be notified by Jan. 30, 1994.

Proposals from both individuals and organizations of the academic and general community on subjects dealing with the study, preservation, perpetuation and promotion of the Hawaiian language, art and culture, are most welcome. The committee is especially interested in topics of Hawaiian heritage rooted in early Hawai‘i.

Funding grants range between \$1000 and \$3000. Application forms and information on proposal criteria and limitations may be obtained by calling the committee at (808) 956-7357. Or write to Henry Iwasa, Executive Secretary, University of Hawai‘i Committee for the Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art and Culture, 327 Hamilton Library, 2550 The Mall, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96822. Requests for applications should be received by the committee no later than Sept. 22 for the first deadline and by Nov. 5 for the second deadline.

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.)

Message to President Clinton: We look to you for justice

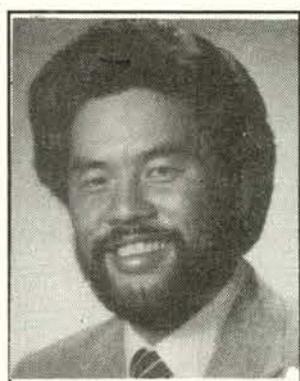
by Clayton Hee, Chairman
Office of Hawaiian Affairs

(Editor’s note: the following open letter to U.S. President Bill Clinton was published in the July 12 Honolulu Star-Bulletin at the time of Clinton’s Hawai‘i visit.)

Dear President Clinton,

As you take your well-earned vacation and enjoy our weather, beaches, mountains and our traditional hospitality, take time to consider the people who first made these islands their home. Our Hawaiian ancestors sailed across uncharted ocean, navigating by stars, waves and cloud formations to reach these fabled islands. The society our ancestors created thrived, free of foreign disease, and was estimated to be about 300,000 when Captain Cook arrived in 1778.

From the very beginning, the



Kingdom of Hawai‘i was widely recognized as a sovereign nation. By 1893, Hawai‘i had diplomatic corps stationed at 23 outposts throughout the world.

One hundred years ago the kingdom was illegally overthrown by a small band of Americans who sought to annex Hawai‘i to the United States. President Cleveland rejected the attempt to annex Hawai‘i and concluded “If a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty by a misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation ...”

Unfortunately, he was succeeded by President McKinley, who supported annexation. In the transaction, America obtained

1.75 million acres of government and crown lands which had been held for the benefit of the Hawaiian people. Since then, the rights of Hawaiians have never been fully repaired.

Today, a century after the ille-

As you take your well-earned vacation and enjoy our weather, beaches, mountains, and our traditional hospitality, take time to consider the people who first made these islands their homes.

gal overthrow, the Hawaiian people look to you for leadership. We look to you for compassion. Most importantly, we look to you

for justice.

Like other Native Americans our lands were taken, our culture destroyed. Yet, unlike other Native Americans, the United States has ignored the rights of Hawaiians. Even though President Cleveland admitted our sovereignty was taken “by a misuse of the name and power of the United States,” the Reagan and Bush administrations both denied that America had any trust responsibility to the Hawaiian people.

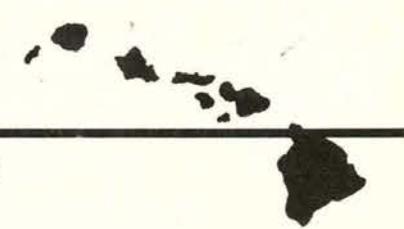
When you ran for president you pledged to support sovereignty and self-determination of Native Americans and ensure trust obligations are respected and fulfilled. Hawaiians ask that we not be the forgotten Native Americans. Give us self-governance over Hawaiian Home Lands. Allow us to seek damages in federal court for breaches of trust by the government. Pay us a fair rent for use of Hawai‘i lands by the military.

Let all America, and the world, know there is justice for all.

OHA Trustee's Views

Ka mana'o o na Kahu Waiwai pākahi

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



South Pacific Commission and New Zealand Trip

by Abraham Aiona, Vice Chairman
Trustee, Maui

On behalf of OHA, I was recently able to attend a session of the South Pacific Commission (SPC) and a meeting of its Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations in Noumea, New Caledonia.

The South Pacific Commission belongs to the people of the Pacific and the 27 member countries. In 1947 the SPC was formed by the Allied Powers to help develop their dependent territories and colonies in the Pacific. The commission has grown immensely from that time. As the people became involved in their governmental affairs, independence became a reality for several member countries, later admitted to the SPC as sovereign members. Others are still dependent on the major powers



such as the U.S., United Kingdom, France, New Zealand, Australia and the Netherlands for economic and social support. The South Pacific basin is home to five million people in 22 island countries scattered over 30 million square kilometers.

These Pacific island members benefit from the commission's technical assistance, advisory services, information and clearinghouse services, and small grants aid. They can participate in all of the conferences, regional conferences and technical meetings, and take courses. Each request must have official governmental approval transmitted to the commission's secretariat.

The Secretary General, who is normally an international civil servant, is elected by the South Pacific Commission and is at the "helm" of the organization. He has two directors who help him manage almost 200 staff officers,

and most of them are based at the headquarters in Noumea. They also have branch programs in Fiji and the Solomon Islands. There are two official languages; French and English. The annual budget is approximately \$22 million.

Nations that have sovereignty today were able to work with foreign powers that colonized their islands and through a long process, were able to pursue sovereignty working with the colonial power and the United Nations.

As I look at how things have progressed in the short time that I have been involved with these people, I notice the strong bond

among all of us here, whether Micronesian, Polynesian, Melanesian — even haole or pakeha — who are working for the betterment of their own people. All of this is a tremendous effort, and I hope that someday in the near future Hawai'i may enter as a member from OHA or as the sovereign nation of Hawai'i. This is a goal I will continue to strive toward.

I was also fortunate to attend the 18th meeting of the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations, and was able to speak to the group about the question of sovereignty and the authority of the state to grant sovereignty to us. Nations that have sovereignty today were able to work with foreign powers that colonized their islands and, through a long process, were able to pursue sovereignty working with the colonial power and the United Nations. I was able to testify before the SPC plenary session about OHA to let them know where we were coming from and the impact of the legislation

passed by our last Legislature, including the bill for a Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission as well as the ceded land settlement of \$136.5 million.

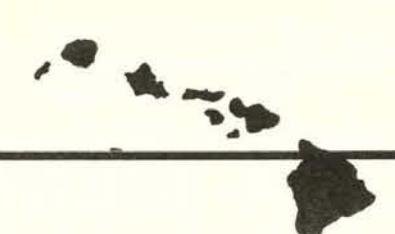
It is fantastic, the hospitality, the closeness of the people, whether we are from Micronesia, Melanesia, or Polynesia or from other parts of the world. It is important and helpful to link up with these people.

There seems to be a lot of strong sentiment toward us becoming a member. However, they view us as part of the U.S., that is one of the major colonial powers along with Australia, France, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, and since the U.S. is being represented, they feel that Hawai'i is a part of that entity. Once we establish a sovereign entity or plan ahead, we should make every effort to have OHA be considered a part of the organization because we will be able to contribute to their programs in the way of expertise and knowledge.

OHA Trustee's Views

Ka mana'o o na Kahu Waiwai pākahi

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



The books aren't closed

by
The Rev. Moses K. Keale, Sr.
Trustee, Kaua'i & Ni'ihau

On June 4, 1993, the State of Hawai'i delivered to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs a check for more than \$129 million. Their agreement to pay this amount was directly related to the conclusion formulated by audits of Ernst & Young (hired by the state) and Deloitte & Touche (hired by OHA), whose job it was to reconcile the moneys owed to OHA. OHA and the State announced the receipt of this money and some people assumed that the books were closed.

On the contrary, the debt is not settled. The bill is not fully paid.

The audits identified eight departments of the state which controlled or managed ceded lands. Those departments are:

- Accounting and General Services
- Business, Economic Development and Tourism
- Education
- Health
- Land and Natural Resources
- Transportation, Airports Division
- Transportation, Harbors Di-

vision

• University of Hawai'i

From that audit it was agreed that the State of Hawai'i owed OHA and the Hawaiian people \$129,584,488.85. The audits further went on to point out several

actions and reconciliation was how OHA wanted to receive this settlement. We chose to receive this settlement in cash!

Regarding the above dispute, let me put it very simply. The item entitled "interest" consti-

Item	Amount collected	OHA 20%
Interest income	\$ 34,684,802	\$ 6,936,960
DOH-Patient Services	\$ 73,067,397	\$ 14,613,475
DOT-Duty Free Revenues	\$ 205,287,389	\$ 41,057,478
Lease Cancellation Penalty	\$ 775,000	\$ 155,000
DOT-Airport Misc. Fees	\$ 159,108	\$ 31,822
Total Disputed Amount	\$ 313,973,678	\$ 62,794,735

areas of disagreement. These areas of disagreement are:

It is my opinion that these are non-negotiable disagreements. Our position should be to simply request compliance with the letter and intent of the law. Negotiations on what constituted compensational revenue were completed in 1989 when a settlement was reached and the laws were amended to reflect this definitive agreement.

Between 1990 and the present, all that was left to clarify negoti-

tutes monies earned by the state through investing the dollars it collected from the use of the ceded lands, but withheld in its past payments to OHA. That interest is "revenue" derived directly from asset use. Patient services fees paid to hospitals located on ceded lands also constitutes "revenue" from the use of the ceded lands. And finally, Duty Free Shoppers, the largest concession at the Honolulu Airport, from which the largest lease collection is obtained, can-

not exist without the airport, a part of which is located on ceded land.

The state chose not to include these sums as revenue because it was not specifically mentioned in the definition of "revenue." However, in the absence of such language, one would naturally default to a definition founded in legal terms. Revenue is defined in Black's Law Dictionary as "Return or yield, as of land; profit, as that which returns or comes back from an investment ... As applied to the income of a government, a broad and general term, including all public moneys which the state collects and receives, from whatever source and in whatever manner ... public income of whatever kind."

Put simply, it is my contention that any money earned from the use of the ceded lands, including interest due to investment policies, penalties from terminations of lease agreements, or services of public facilities who charge fees for services rendered, are



compensable to the Hawaiian people and payable to OHA. The Hawaiian should not be cheated out of his legal entitlement in an effort to alleviate the state's inability to pay its appropriate compensation.

It is OHA's statutory and moral duty to defend this entitlement to the very last penny. The Hawaiian's needs are great and the assets limited. Let us not diminish our ability to assist our people by lacking the fortitude to pursue the difficult. By being aggressive today, we can show our resolve to be true to the cause of justice.

The Hawaiian should not be cheated out of his legal entitlement in an effort to alleviate the state's inability to pay its appropriate compensation.

OHA Trustee's Views

Ka mana'o o na Kahu Waiwai pākahi

by Rowena Akana
Trustee-at-large

Not too long ago, OHA's chairman took a beating in the press for seeking political contributions from companies competing to manage \$136 million in OHA funds.

What the public doesn't know, and should, is that the nine-member OHA board still has made no provisions for spending that \$136 million. If dangling a hundred million dollars as campaign bait seems crass, squandering it on myopic whims will be infinitely more odious.

The \$136 million is partial compensation for back payments on ceded lands once owned by the Hawaiian government, but now held by the state. The OHA board chairman deposited the bulk of the funds in OHA accounts at the Bank of Hawai'i pending decisions on where to invest the money. The board has never discussed a long- or short-range plan on how to spend the money.

Not once.

One of our agency's missions is



to seek and coordinate funds for Hawaiian programs. We now have some funds, but we have not coordinated them with our programs. Unfortunately, we haven't coordinated our programs, their directions or destinations either. It's not that the board is planning to fail, it's just failing to plan.

The OHA board needs to ask what programs will get how much, when and why.

It is a difficult, convoluted, but crucial question to answer. The chairman has not asked and has not offered to let the board try. Instead, the board members waste time in argument over procedural matters and jurisdictions.

For example: Because Bank of Hawai'i could insure less than one percent of OHA's money, it bought \$130 million worth of U.S. Treasury certificates. Either the bank or the chairman made the decision, no one will say. Three days later, the chairman brought the issue to the board. Eight board members approved the decision, ostensibly because it was a safe financial move. I

(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.)

How will OHA spend the ceded lands money

voted against approval because whether or not the decision was financially sound, it was made without consultation with the majority of board members.

The OHA board needs to ask what programs will get how much, when and why.

The move, in judicial parlance, was a *nunc pro tunc* — legal like many of the chairman's other maneuvers, but dangerous because of what it represented: a reckless lack of consideration.

OHA has been demanding the back payments for years, but never decided how to put the money into investments, projects and plans. Unless plans are made, the board will just dole out the cash piecemeal until nothing is left and nothing is left to show.

The board has made only two decisions to allocate reparations money: a \$10 million education foundation and a \$20 million set-aside for loans through First Hawaiian Bank for Hawaiian homestead leaseholders.

The chairman's plan for the

\$136 million seems to be not to have a plan. Without a plan, there is nothing to follow and therefore anything goes — like asking contract seekers for campaign contributions.

The general election in November 1994 will be the most important since statehood. Hawai'i will choose a new governor, Honolulu city council, OHA board of trustees (*Editor's note: five seats will be open*) and perhaps — if the oracles, constellations and tea leaves agree, a new Honolulu mayor. Hawaiians too must make these decisions along

with a referendum on a Hawaiian constitutional convention.

The people, especially Hawaiians, know things aren't right. Last year they wanted elected officials to be accountable for their actions, but they got politicians accountable only to themselves — a fact impossible to reconcile in a public trust such as OHA.

So, if you're tired of reading about politics as usual, stop electing politicians.

OHA is as good a place to start as any.

Grant workshops in Sept.

Two free grantwriting workshops will be held this month by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, one on the island of Hawai'i and the other on O'ahu. The workshops are designed for people with no previous grantwriting experience and will cover developing a project idea, drafting a proposal and budget, and identifying funding sources. It also covers the basics of starting a non-profit corporation. The workshop package includes OHA's new grantwriting manual, a how-to primer which guides the user through each step of putting a grant request together.

Workshop dates are:

— Sept. 11, Saturday, at the Na'alehu Nutrition Center, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

— Sept. 18, Saturday, on O'ahu. (location to be announced)

Pre-registration for the workshops is advised. To register call OHA grants specialist Craig Brandow at 586-3857.

OHA Trustee's Views

(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.)

The state of health and human services

by Moanike'ala Akaka
Trustee, Hawai'i

During the last Legislature, the OHA Health and Human Services Committee I chair had, as part of OHA's biennium legislative budget, requested \$600,000 annually for much-needed direct health and human services for you, our people: programs to prevent and treat domestic violence statewide; help Hurricane 'Iniki victims deal with post-traumatic stress; create space in small group homes for adolescents (as an alternative to Ko'olau), and others to help heal our Hawaiian 'ohana were a part of that package.

Unfortunately, it was not funded. Some funds were appropriated, however, for the Wai'anae Diet, and more than \$600,000 a year will be going to Alu Like for its administrative costs instead.

It is a huge disappointment that

since OHA's inception little attention has been devoted to this area. Are we being overburdened with bureaucracy in our desire to service?

On a more positive note, I am happy to announce the formation of the Health and Human Services sub-committee on child and adolescent mental health and the intention to create another sub-committee on prisons.

With the help of Lorraine Godoy, OHA's health and human services officer, we have put together a task force composed of mental health providers, a representative from the Department of Education; Pua Kanahele, culture specialist; Dr. Neal Mazer, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division; Fern Clark, Office of Hawaiian Health; Mark O'Donnell, head of the Mental Health Association; community health leaders; and members of families affected by youth with mental health problems. Trustee

Samuel L. Kealoha, Jr., vice-chairman of my committee, and I are also task force members.

We are concerned about the lack of treatment facilities for youth with emotional problems before the situation becomes a crisis. Treatment facilities are few and very expensive. Many are forced to go to the mainland.



situation becomes a crisis. Treatment facilities are few and very expensive. Many are forced to send their 'ōpio to more expensive mainland facilities away from home and 'ohana.

This task force hopes to come up with innovative, creative solutions. "We must dare to dream!" stated Jim Kahue, new assistant head of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division. There is a shakeup going on in their office because existing programs are not working. They are trying to make needed changes in an area that has been neglected and currently considered the worst in the nation. Effective preventive measures and programs are needed before problems become extreme. The state is being sued to improve services. Rural and neighbor islands have fewer services and a higher incidence of teen suicide — a situation that is an intolerable disgrace to our tradition of aloha and concern.

This task force wants to come up with program recommendations to make a difference for our youth, and will seek community input before proposing funding

There is a good cross-section in this diverse group which met twice in July and again in mid-August. Learning about each other's experiences, we are concerned about the lack of treatment facilities for youth with emotional problems before the

recommendations for approval to our Health and Human Services Committee. The recommendations will then go to the Budget and Finance Committee and to the Board of Trustees for approval. Programs based on these recommendations will be jointly funded by OHA and task force member organizations.

We are also setting up a sub-committee on prisons. We all know the high incidence of incarceration among our people. Now there are few programs available to help rehabilitate our pa'a'ao (prisoners). We will work with prison officials, advocates, 'ohana and pa'a'ao to improve conditions, and to focus on incarcerated adolescents to lessen their chances of going to jail.

I hope that the Board of Trustees will support funding recommendations in these areas so we can support and participate in the healing of our renaissante Hawaiian nation. I welcome your input and suggestions in these crucial areas of our lives.

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

An open letter from eight trustees and the administration

You may have read or heard the continuous negative attacks of Trustee Rowena Akana on any myriad of issues, all of which are intended to further her political career at the expense of any one of us, OHA or the beneficiaries. We do not quarrel with Akana's right to disagree with us on any issue or any philosophy. We do, however, take exception to statements which are intellectually dishonest, or which by implication and innuendo, do not reflect the truth about the trustees or the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

We are not always in agreement with one another. We come from different socio-economic backgrounds and hold to different ideologies and philosophies based on our life's experiences. Although we may disagree with each other, we have not personalized that disagreement by writing to the newspapers or complaining over the radio. We do not believe that would be in anyone's best interest, and, more importantly, the Hawaiian people's best interest. Rather, we prefer and have tried to work out our disagreements within our organization through

processes such as ho'oponopono.

In an article published in a local newspaper, Rowena Akana has stated that we weren't consulted on the temporary investment of \$130 million. The records show that we all had the opportunity at the Finance Committee meeting June 10, 1993 to discuss, question and deliberate on the temporary placement of the investment with Bank of Hawai'i. We each also had an additional opportunity at the official Board of Trustees meeting on June 14, 1993, where the vote taken was 8 to 1. Akana could have offered a better alternative, but she apparently didn't have one. Instead she once again turned her disagreement into OHA bashing in the media.

Akana has said we don't have a plan for the use of the new revenues. The fact is there are several plans that present and former OHA trustees have been working on for several years which could not be funded because OHA did not have the revenues. By 1982, OHA had developed a Master Plan, which was subsequently revised in 1988, and will be updated shortly. The Master Plan presents OHA's mission statement, goals, policies and priori-

ties for a 10-year period. It clearly establishes what OHA intends to do and why.

The functional plan of this office operationalizes the Master Plan. It lays out in great detail how the goals and priorities are to be accomplished by OHA's divisions and offices. Each program states its objectives, a time frame for accomplishment, the impact expected, and the resources needed to achieve each objective. The functional plan covers three biennium periods, 1991-1997, and guides OHA's biennium budget request, which constitutes our spending plan for yearly operations. The priorities identified in the Master Plan guide our decisions on use of trust funds.

In 1992, the trustees designated \$10 million as part of the OHA Education Foundation to make available greater opportunities through scholarships and programs such as the Hawaiian Language Immersion Program. On August 4th we passed the first Housing Partnership Plan with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and First Hawaiian Bank to offer homestead beneficiaries second mortgage down payment financing and home

repair financing. The total funding of this plan is \$20 million. What's Akana's plan aside from personalizing and criticizing all that we do?

Each of us has our special areas of interest - Moses Keale is the Chairman of the Committee on Planning and has been working on economic development projects; Kamaki Kanahele is the Chairman of Education and Culture, and has worked hard to implement the Education Foundation and the Native Hawaiian Historic Preservation Council; Frenchy DeSoto and Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i as Chairs of the Legislative Review and Land & Sovereignty Committees have been working on sovereignty and the realization of the return of state and federal land claims for many years; and Moanike'ala Akaka has for years been trying to define and quantify a comprehensive health care plan, including an adolescent mental health care task force and a subcommittee on the welfare of incarcerated Hawaiians. Samuel L. Kealoha Jr., a small businessman on Moloka'i, has worked with all of us to incorporate his ideals on sovereignty, and the future of

Moloka'i. Abraham Aiona as Finance Chairman has been trying to be sure that all expenditures are within the guidelines and principles established by present and former trustees. And finally, the Chairman has been trying to keep the organization moving forward.

If Akana is right in stating that we aren't moving fast enough, where's her plan? Maybe it's still being worked on. Maybe she doesn't have one. After all, it's far easier to knock someone else's plan than put forth your own.

No one is perfect. We are the first to admit this. But we are not the ones you will likely read complaining about our colleagues in the newspaper or hear on the radio because we believe that so long as we disagree on issues and not individual personalities we can and will succeed in achieving consensus. We will continue to try to be proactive rather than reactive to the tasks before us. We will refrain from personalizing our disagreements. We will constantly strive to be better. We ask for your understanding.

CLAYTON HEE, CHAIR

MOANIKEALA AKAKA, MEMBER

KINA'U BOYD KAMALI'I, MEMBER

MOSES KEALE SR., MEMBER

RICHARD PAGLINAWAN, ADMIN

ABRAHAM AIONA, VICE CHAIR

A. FRENCHY DESOTO, MEMBER

KAMAKI KANAHELE, MEMBER

SAMUEL L. KEALOHA JR., MEMBER

JERRY WALKER, DEPUTY ADMIN



News from Washington D.C.

Mai Wakinekona Mai

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

Still pending: reversal of Bush opinion denying U.S. trust responsibility

An important issue still facing the Clinton Administration is the "midnight opinion" of the former Interior Department solicitor (under the Bush Administration), denying a U.S. trust relationship to the Hawaiian Home Lands trust, or to native Hawaiians generally.

The Hawai'i Congressional delegation has roundly condemned this opinion; the Attorney General of Hawai'i has provided extensive legal analysis directed at reversing it; and OHA trustees have met with Secretary Bruce Babbitt and the new interior solicitor to press the case. Although the new administration is not letting the opinion have legal effect, the underlying issues are still under review within the Interior Department.



native Hawaiians have against the United States, arising out of the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani.

The memorandum drafted by U.H. law professor Jon Van Dyke and myself is relatively brief. It does not try to repeat the excellent arguments of Hawai'i Deputy Attorney General William Tam's memorandum which delineated historic and

legal arguments demonstrating the United States' responsibility for the mismanagement of the Hawaiian Home Lands trust.

The thrust of our memorandum was that the "opinion" seriously misconstrues fundamental federal trust law concepts, and, in addition, makes several mistakes in its legal and historical analysis.

The central thesis of the "midnight opinion" is that native Hawaiians are simply another ethnic or racial minority, for whom neither events nor the laws of the United States have imposed a trust relationship in which the United States would be financially liable for breaches of trust.

Our response makes clear that the trust relationship is conceptually and legally broader than that espoused in the "opinion," and that a trust relationship can exist even where the United States may have no clear financial liability. The response says that:

"... the Opinion misconstrues trust law as it relates to Native Americans. It makes no distinction between the existence of a trust, and the ability to hold the United States liable. In effect, the Opinion begins its analysis from a specific search for financial liability on the part of the United States and works backward from that point. Somewhat simplistically, if it cannot find clear financial liability, the Opinion concludes there can be no trust."

In the homelands trust context, questions of financial liability cannot be resolved until Congress provides a statutory framework for addressing claims. When Congress provides that standard, it will presumably address liability standards.

Another flaw in the "opinion" is that it fails to acknowledge that the Newlands Resolution of Annexation (1898) and the Organic Act (1900) both provide a distinct legal foundation for

determining that the United States recognized and accepted a trust to the native people of the islands. The "opinion" is a distortion of history, asserting that whatever trust may have been established, it was not for native Hawaiians.

Still another flaw in the "opinion" is its failure to consider the full legislative history of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

This failure to give congressional intention the full weight that it is usually accorded in determining the trust responsibility of the United States, is itself a serious flaw in the "opinion." Congress' has extensive plenary authority with respect to native peoples. With respect to native Hawaiians, Congress has spoken over and over again by legislating for the benefit of native Hawaiians. In the findings section of the 1992 Native Hawaiian

continued on page 19

Hui Na'aauao

This article is the third in a series on Hui Na'aauao, a three-year sovereignty education project. Last month's article covered the continuing Ho'āla workshops, which give historical, cultural and legal bases for native Hawaiian sovereignty. The articles in this series are contributed by Hui Na'aauao and presented by Ka Wai Ola O OHA as a service to our readers.

Since January 1993, the 100th anniversary of the American invasion of the Hawaiian kingdom, requests for workshops have increased dramatically. Feedback from workshop participants indicates their strong interest in examining the many viewpoints and approaches to sovereignty proposed by native Hawaiian sovereignty advocates. They would now like to go beyond the facts of the over-

throw to discuss economic, political and social ramifications of sovereignty and self-determination.

The second phase of the Hui's plan is to "Ho'okāhua," to lay a foundation. The workshop, "Ho'okāhua, Part 1: Elements and Models of Sovereignty," examines components of sovereignty including citizenship, land management, economic development, governmental structure, educational systems, inter-governmental relationships, taxes, administration of justice, etc. Existing Native American and international models of sovereignty will be presented and discussed.

"Ho'okāhua, Part 2: Models of Hawaiian Sovereignty" will focus on models within the pro-sovereignty movement in Hawai'i. This set of workshops

includes video presentations, small group discussions and question-and-answer periods in a forum where individuals may learn at their own pace. The workshops lay a foundation for discussion to help participants examine issues and make more informed decisions later.

This foundation of knowledge may serve as an incentive for nā kānaka maoli to carry such understanding to its fullest expression — restoration of Hawaiian sovereignty and self-determination.

Ho'okāhua's statewide forums feature a cross-section of individuals and organizations whose views represent some of the most advanced thinking on sovereignty and self-determination. These forums provide the public with opportunities to interact with many organizations who seek,

practice and are concerned about Hawaiian sovereignty and self-determination.

Hui Na'aauao facilitators suggest that prospective participants prepare for the workshops by thinking about state and federal governments, how they are supposed to run and how they actually run. Also, they might seek information on Pacific island nations and territories because Hawai'i shares many similar struggles in ecology, economics and cultural awareness. And, they might come with a vision of sovereignty and what it means to them.

Suggested follow-up to the workshop: people should contact and find out more about other sovereignty groups. If they are already involved, they can advance more specific ideas about how a sovereign govern-

ment should operate. Also, one should enlist another group of native Hawaiians to take the Ho'okāhua workshop, so it can reach the broadest range of nā kānaka maoli.

For more information on the Ho'okāhua workshop series for groups of 10 or more, call O'ahu workshop coordinator Lynette Cruz at 671-6699, or Hui Na'aauao at 947-6322.

Upcoming events: KHVN-News 99 airs a new Hui Na'aauao radio series at 5 a.m. and 7:05 p.m. on the second Sunday of each month. Also, "O Ka Āina Presents," a weekly kānaka maoli program by Nā Maka 'O Ka Āina airs on cable channel 22 from 7:30-8:30 p.m. on Sept. 10, 17 and 24.

Hawaiians offer alternatives to mainstream tourism

continued from page 4

Council member and OHA trustee Moanike'ala Akaka, "There should be a group of Hawaiians that advise the HVB and hotel management on sensitizing the industry. Also right now we have a glut of upscale hotels. We should have more community control."

Akaka sees what has happened in the industry as form of cultural

genocide and that tourists should know about it. "The culture and land have been exploited. ... There are problems in this part of the world and it's important that tourists know and are informed about them."

In response to the environmental destruction some in the industry and environmentalists suggest a shift toward ecotourism, tourist activities with an eye for the

environment. (See story page 5.) Hyatt Resorts Hawai'i has established programs to preserve endangered animals and offers small-group horseback tours in the Waimea Canyon on Kaua'i. The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i leads hikes for members to their preserves on O'ahu and neighbor islands.

Others see the solution in de-

deteriorates."

An illustration of ecotourists overrunning the ecosystem can be found in Costa Rica (the world's number-one ecotourism destination), where, the Adventure Travel Society reports, "the growth of the nature tourism industry has had an impact on the country's protected areas, which are the main attractions for this special brand of tourists. The demand for use of some of the country's protected areas has grown significantly. If the availability of management, conservation budgets and human resources does not grow accordingly, the situation in those areas will become critical."

emphasizing tourism altogether and putting more weight on community-based economic development. On Moloka'i and Kaua'i, leaders are actively involved in trying to provide alternative jobs through CBED agriculture and aquaculture projects in an attempt to diversify the economy and make residents more self-sufficient. "It's not good to put all your eggs in one basket," says Moloka'i DBEDT specialist John Sabas. "We've got our hands in a lot of stuff for a little island."

Throughout the tourism debate most agree that, while the industry may have helped Hawai'i prosper, the biggest losers have

Ecotourism

continued from page 5

While ecotourism is a small part of the whole tourism package, it's growing. Through a program called "Kaua'i by Design," guests at the Hyatt Regency Kaua'i can explore Waimea Canyon by horseback. But we're not talking hordes of galloping tourists. "To minimize the impact on this wilderness environment," the hotel's literature reads, just two visitors can go with a guide on each trip. Among other mini-adventures, Kaua'i by Design offers "marine awareness scuba dives," whose focus is protecting the reefs.

But is ecotourism the answer? Don't important sites enjoy some insulation, some safety, some protection from the madding crowd when all the tourists are shut up in Waikiki?

Warning is sounded by the Travel Industry Association of America, which, in its publication "Discover America ... Tourism and the Environment," states, "Some eco-tours are so popular that they threaten the environment they seek to protect. Many natural environments are delicate and cannot endure substantial tourism development. Once the saturation point is reached, financial returns diminish as the very natural environment tourists wish to experience

been the Hawaiians, their land, and their culture, and everyone may eventually lose if Hawaiian culture is allowed to drift into obscurity and the environment continues to be a secondary concern. What direction tourism ultimately goes largely depends on who gains control of the industry: the present owners, generally non-Hawaiian operators who may see no value in significantly altering the status quo, or native Hawaiians who, through the strength of their own activism and the power of their culture to attract visitors, acquire a kind of spiritual hold on the industry and use that to mold it to their liking.

HVB

continued from page 5

opportunities, by working proactively. ... HVB needs to establish a partnership with the Hawaiian cultural community to create a climate that makes the industry more educated about, and sensitive to, Hawaiian culture."

Boyd agrees that HVB should spend more time practicing what it preaches. "The Keep it Hawai'i program would be more effective if Hawai'i Visitors Bureau applied the same principles to themselves."

Boyd would like to see the

bureau become more "Hawaiian" itself so it could better understand the society it says it is working so hard to preserve.

Chew feels the negative feelings generated by the program are more just a reaction to tourism as a whole than to what they are doing specifically. "I don't expect that everyone will love tourism. ... But the reality is that until Hawai'i has a diversified economy tourism will have to stay."

Kanahele

continued from page 4

to the master/servant stigma they attach to working in the tourist industry.

"I'm sad that we don't have more Hawaiians in the tourist industry. ... Hospitality is a Hawaiian value, one of the most important values, and should not be considered an evil. However, I think we must make it work on our own terms. At this point there is no alternative (to tourism) and

there are positive things we can do to make it work."

Kanahele has written extensively including *Critical Reflections on Cultural & Hotel Management in Hawai'i* which can be found in major bookstores around the state. Waiaha Foundation offices are in downtown Honolulu and can be reached at 537-3941.

Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation Board of Directors' Meeting Schedule

All interested individuals are invited to attend NHLC Board meetings.

Meetings are held at 12 noon

in NHLC's offices at 1164 Bishop St., Suite 1205
Honolulu, Hawai'i, phone 521-2302

Sept. 23, 1993
Oct. 28, 1993
Nov. 18, 1993
Jan. 27, 1994
Feb. 24, 1994

Picking Managers for the OHA trust – the process of “blind” selection

by David Kirkeby

Bishop Trust

(Ed. note: In *Ka Wai Ola* surveys, many people said they wanted to know what OHA did with its revenue. Last month's issue covered OHA's operating budget for this biennium. This article covers how OHA's Board of Trustees selects money managers to advise them on investment decisions, in keeping with their fiduciary responsibility as trustees. It was contributed by David A. Kirkeby, an investment consultant at Bishop Trust who has worked closely with the board in the process. Bishop Trust is no longer investment consultant because its acquisition by Bank of Hawai'i, an existing bond manager, held potential for conflict of interest.

Ka nūhou mai Alu Like News from Alu Like

Alu Like entrepreneurship training

With a lot of willpower and hard work opening a business can become a reality for Hawaiians. Alu Like can get the process going with its Entrepreneurship Training program. The program has over 600 graduates and covers subjects such as business attitude, marketing, organization, financial management and business planning. The next two classes will be held on Kaua'i and O'ahu.

The Kaua'i classes begin on Lihu'e, Kaua'i and will run from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. for six consecutive Saturdays. Call Annette Creamer, island Representative at Alu Like Inc. at 245-8545 for applications or further information.

O'ahu classes begin with orientation on Monday October 18, 1993. These evening classes will run 6-8 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays for seven weeks. Call 524-1225 for applications and interviews.

Hawai'i Online

continued from page 2

motion. She returned to Kaua'i in 1985 to help start and manage a family-owned aquaculture business, Kaua'i Sea Farms, raising clams and servicing restaurant and hotel accounts on Kaua'i and other islands. Since 1992 she has been vice-president and co-owner of Hawai'i Online with husband Thayne, handling marketing and, customer relations.

Hawai'i Online offers toll-free access throughout the state of Hawai'i with 16 direct lines on Kaua'i and 32 statewide toll-free lines through the Hawai'i FYI. All computer types may participate.

For subscription form and full

they are doing. To do that, OHA retained an investment consultant with the technical expertise to evaluate investment managers, returns of various investments, and the safety of various investments.

To ensure that the selecting and monitoring of money managers is fair, Bishop Trust Company was retained to evaluate and interview potential firms and present our recommendations to the Committee on Budget, Finance, and Policy. This committee is key in selecting OHA's financial advisors. The five members of the Committee, headed by Trustee Abraham Aiona and including Trustees Rowena Akana, A. Frenchy DeSoto, Moses Keale, and Kamaki Kanahele, select the money man-

agers to recommend to the full Board of Trustees.

We use a “blind” selection process to ensure impartiality. When we present our evaluation of prospective money management firms to the committee, we identify the firms by letter, e.g. Firm “A,” Firm “B,” etc. rather than by name. The committee then chooses the best candidates for a “short list,” knowing only their qualifications, not their name. The candidates selected are then subject to ratification by the board.

OHA is currently in the process of selecting additional money managers to help invest the \$130 million recently received from the State of Hawai'i. In anticipation of this process, Bishop Trust recommended that the Budget and

Finance Committee invite over 30 money managers from Hawai'i and the mainland to submit proposals. At the committee's direction, Bishop Trust drafted a letter of invitation to the various firms to be signed by chairman of the board but directing all questions to Bishop Trust.

Bishop Trust evaluated the proposals received and, using the blind selection process, the committee shortened the list to eight stock managers and six bond managers. The stock managers made their presentations to the committee in July, the bond managers in early August. The money managers will soon be selected by the committee using the same impartial method.

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



Alu Like entrepreneurship training

gram, administering of the Moloka'i branch of the state-funded J.O.B.S Project, and job assistance for prisoners and former prisoners.

Employment and Training

Its employment and training programs (On the Job Training, OTJ, Work Experience WEX, Classroom Training) usually work with students, home-makers, prisoners or former prisoners and allow individuals the opportunity to get valuable work experience. Alu Like's Classroom Training is a financial assistance program that provides support for people going back to school.

will take over full responsibility for the salary after the six months. Their WEX (Work Experience) program offers no guarantee of future employment but does give the client an opportunity to gain important job experience. Alu Like's Classroom Training is a financial assistance program that provides support for people going back to school.

Moloka'i J.O.B.S

The Moloka'i J.O.B.S is a state contract Alu Like administers that works with individuals on Moloka'i to gain needed job training and find employment.

Economic Development

Alu Like's economic development projects include an extensive entrepreneurship training program both for adults and young people, a management and technical assistance project to assist these entrepreneurs, and a business service center to provide competitively priced services to

help entrepreneurs with the running of their business.

Entrepreneurship Program

The entrepreneurship program teaches basic skills, provides opportunities for hands-on experience, and offers instruction on how to put together a business plan. The project works closely with OHA's Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund to help ensure that budding business people have access to startup funds.

Explains Apoliona, “The NHRLF proved to fill a critical gap because what we were finding was that people were learning how to go through the process of making a business plan but then they couldn't get financing.”

OHA now provides funding for the salaries of business specialists, staff that are part of Alu Like's Management and Technical Assistance project, who provide specialized support and help clients carry out the business plan.

Business Service

Alu Like's business service area provides a variety of support services for their entrepreneurs

including graphics, book-keeping, messages and desktop publishing.

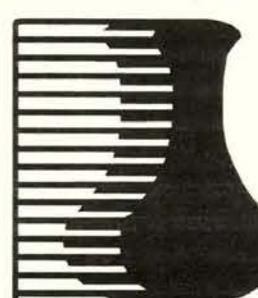
The youth entrepreneurship program focuses on the schools, training teachers and communities in areas with a large Hawaiian population about how to start a business.

This year Alu Like is beginning a family business education program in an attempt to copy some of the family business success of immigrants in Hawai'i.

Moloka'i Farm Development Project

Alu Like also administers the Moloka'i Farm Development project, a farmers co-op, that helps in the transportation and processing of farm produce on Moloka'i.

To help coordinate the myriad of services, not only that Alu Like provides, but also that are available at the state and federal level, Alu Like, with funding from OHA, has hired five island representatives to help refer individuals to different programs.



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A calendar of events

September

3 **Spiritual Peace Vigil Commemorative Service**, 5 p.m. at Kawaiaha'o Church, honoring the contribution of Queen Lili'uokalani and her love for her people. The public is invited. Call 235-2727.

4 **Queen Lili'uokalani Aloha Peace Walk and Hawaiian Cultural Fair**, honoring the Queen's aloha for her people, her abiding interest and work in the preservation of Hawaiian culture, and her music, which embodies a lasting essence of Hawai'i's aloha. The walk begins at 6:45 a.m. in front of 'Iolani Palace and ends at Thomas Square, where it will be followed by a cultural fair celebrating peace and aloha and featuring music, food, crafts, and exhibits. Volunteers are welcome. There is a \$5 registration fee to participate in the walk. Call 235-2727.

3-5 **Queen Lili'uokalani Long-Distance Canoe Race**, Hawai'i's biggest long-distance six-person outrigger canoe racing event. International and local teams compete in men's and women's single-hull and double-hull races. Men race 18 miles from Hawai'i Island's Hōnaunau to Kailua Bay, women race from Kailua Bay to Hōnaunau. Call Mary Green at 325-1417.

5 - Oct. 24 **Aloha Festivals** featuring Hawaiian pageantry, canoe races, ho'olaule'a on all islands. Children's Day events will be

held by Bishop Museum, Paradise Park, Waimea Falls Park, and Sea Life Park, which will offer big family savings. Wear your Aloha Festivals ribbon, available at Foodland and Blockbuster Video, and receive free or discounted admission to almost 300 events on six islands. Call 944-8857.

5 **Banana Poka Festival** at Kōke'e State Park, Kaua'i, part of the fourth annual Family Forest Education Fair. It's an all-day event featuring family fun from Hawaiian music to banana poka basket making. 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. Call 335-9975.

8-12 **Woods of Hawai'i woodworkers competition and exhibit**, in which koa will be limited to a maximum of 10 percent of any entry. Said an event spokesman, "If we keep promoting only koa we may exhaust our supply before current planting efforts can replenish our forests. It's our responsibility to use natural resources wisely and plan for the future." Sponsored by the Hawai'i Forest Industry Association with support from Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate. Free. Ala Moana Center exhibition area. Call 523-6354.

8-Oct. 3 **"Extraordinary 'Ukuleles,"** an exhibition featuring over 125 'ukulele from the Tsumura Collection in Japan, known as the largest private collection in the world. Honolulu Academy of Arts lecture hall. Call 532-8700.

9 **'Ie'ie Hawaiian Basketry**, free Kamehameha Schools/Bishop

Estate lecture by Patrick Horimoto, 7-8:30 p.m. at Kaumakapili Church, 766 N. King St. in Honolulu. 'Ie'ie was used extensively in ancient Hawai'i for weaving, planting and basketry, and Horimoto, who has been studying the art of 'ie'ie for 10 years, is researching the craft in order to revive and understand the art form. Call 842-8279 or 842-8297. Repeats Sept. 16.

9 **Recycling Means Business in Hawai'i, DBEDT workshop** on the economics of recycling, 7:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. at the East West Center's Jefferson Hall. Workshops and panel discussions with economists and recycling entrepreneurs. Call 599-1976, 587-2759 or 587-2766.

11 **Hawaiian Quilt Registration Day** on O'ahu. Volunteers of the Hawaiian Quilt Research Project will be registering pre-1960 Hawaiian quilts and patterns at Kawaiaha'o Church's Likeke Hall. O'ahu 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 quilter as possible. Owners' names and photos of the quilts will not be released to the public without the owners' consent. There will also be lectures and demonstrations. Call 521-6905 or 239-9766.

12 **Kamokila Hula Festival and Concert**, a celebration of Hawai'i's music and dance, will raise funds for the Ko'iahi O Kaona Foundation's Hawaiian studies scholarships. Lanikuhonua (next to Paradise Cove, Kō 'Olina), 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Call Vicky Holt-Takamine at 488-0092.

17 **Hula Hou**, free Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate lecture by Pomai Gau, 10-11:30 a.m. at Lunali Home, 501 Kekāluohi St. in Honolulu. Gau is kumu hula of Ke Ahi o Ka Malulani and lectures on dances of Hawai'i at Windward Community College. Call 842-8279 or 842-8297.

17 - Oct. 30 **"Kānaka Maoli"** exhibit of contemporary Hawaiian artists at the Gallery 'Iolani, 'Iolani Building, Windward Community College. Features sculpture, ceramic, fiber arts, painting, photography. Free. For gallery hours call Toni Martin at 235-1140 or the gallery at 235-7346. Three special gallery events planned are: Sept. 17, opening reception 4-7 p.m. with dance, music and a chance to meet the more than 20 Hawaiian artists in the show. Oct. 1, 7-9 p.m., multimedia event with poetry reading, dance performance and music. Oct. 29 7-9 p.m., open forum with the artists in the show.

21 **Designing Hōkūle'a and Hawaiiloa and the Application to the Modern Catamaran**, free Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate lecture by Aikane

Catamaran's Rudy and Barry Choy, 6-7:30 p.m. in the Hawai'i Maritime Center Pacific Room, Pier 7, Honolulu. Participants are invited on a field trip, 9-11 a.m. Sept. 25. Call 842-8279 or 842-8297.

25 **A Day at Queen Emma Summer Palace**, festival and fund raiser by the Daughters of Hawai'i. Hawaiian music and dance, palace tours, a living tableau of models in Victorian gowns, homemade jams and baked goods, Hawaiian books and crafts, and more. Adult admission is \$3, \$2 with Aloha Week ribbon. 9 a.m.-4 p.m., 2913 Pali Highway. Call 595-6291.

25 **Bankoh Nā Wāhine o ke Kai**, 15th annual women's 40.8-mile Moloka'i-to-O'ahu six-person outrigger canoe race. Finish at Duke Kahanamoku Beach, Hilton Hawaiian Village, Waikiki. Call 262-7567.

25 **Kāne'ohe Bay Pāpio Angling Tournament** offers anglers a chance to participate in UH's pāpio research project and enjoy a day of fishing on Kāne'ohe Bay. Awards banquet at Windward Community College to follow. Registration limited to 100 teams totalling 400 people. Registration deadline is Sept. 13, \$20 fee. 7:30 a.m. - 2 p.m. Call 235-7422.

25 **General membership meeting**, O'ahu Council of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, Ho'omaluhia Park conference room, 9:30 a.m. Call 6472-4692 evenings for information.

Traveling Preschools

continued from page 8

Nancy Lopez has been bringing her children to the Traveling Preschool at Pōka'i Bay for a long time. "We've been coming for three years and we enjoy it a lot. She loves to explore," Lopez says of her youngest, Ho'opono, who she asks, "You love school, huh?"

Dolly Hargrave, playing with her daughter Shailah, said, "We enjoy it. At least it keeps her occupied! It helps, so she can at least get along with other kids."

Kina Pahia says her three-year-old son Kauhane can't get enough of Traveling Preschool, so they went to both Wai'anae Coast sites open this summer, Pōka'i Bay and the Wai'anae Boys & Girls Club. "He likes it so much we go four times a

week, and that keeps him pretty busy. He learns pretty fast over here."

"The whole family is never excluded from any of our components, and that I think is one of the features that is the most powerful part of what we do in the community," said Barbara Ariyoshi, supervisor of Kameha-

meha's early education center at Mā'ili. "We go out there and embrace the whole family, and include them in our programs."

Ariyoshi said an important role of the parent is "to interact with the child, to lend language to what is going on and to lend understanding." She added that low SAT scores may follow if

parents don't communicate verbally. The teachers encourage precision and description in speech, because a child's school performance might improve after "Put away your stuffs" becomes "Please go into the bedroom and put your dolls in the toy box."

One of the stations at the traveling preschools is for parents (or caregivers), and includes pamphlets and brochures with information about how to stimulate the child in play. For instance, they are cued as to what words they can teach to their keiki, and what kinds of questions to ask to stimulate that young mind. Then the parents, aunties, uncles and grandparents are able to use these new teaching skills with their children at home.

The Traveling Preschools are part of Kamehameha Schools' early education program, which is partially funded by the federal government through the Native Hawaiian Education Act. The

early education program, which Ariyoshi says is basically a pregnancy-to-age-5 intervention program, also includes a parent-infant program and their center-based preschools. Kamehameha Schools also offers a six-week summer school program to help 4-year-olds prepare for kindergarten.

Kamehameha Schools early education director Bob Springer said the Traveling Preschools program has been wildly successful since it began in 1987, and that new sites in Hāna and Wailuku are being added this year.

"We have a full range of services, ranging from expectant parents all the way to age 5 when the child goes to kindergarten. So the Traveling Preschools fit right in the middle of those years," Springer said. "They provide a link between the infant stage and the childhood stage."



Parents, children and Kamehameha Schools staff all play together at KS/BE Traveling Preschools. Photo by Jeff Clark

Sovereignty commission

from page 1

Hawaiian health system, member, Hawaiian Farmers of Hanalei (formerly Waipā Project); vice-president, the Alliance for Community-Based Economic Development; member, State Burials Council Ni'ihiu

• Jean Kelley Keale, a retired DOE teacher on Ni'ihiu, who now lives on Kaua'i. She was appointed by the commission to fill the vacant seat left by Ka Lāhui Hawai'i.

O'ahu

• Louis K. Agard, Jr. — co-founder, Council of Hawaiian Organizations

• Pōkā Laenui (aka Hayden Burgess)— director, Institute for the Advancement of Hawaiian Affairs, president, Pacific-Asia Council of Indigenous People; former OHA trustee

• Allen Hoe — an attorney in private practice

• Mahealani Kamau'u — executive director, Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation

• Dennis "Bumpy" Kanahale — po'o, 'Ohana Council

• Davianna McGregor — professor of Ethnic Studies, University of Hawai'i-i-Mānoa; spokesperson, Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana; member, Pele Defense Fund

• T. Aimoku McClellan — businessman/owner of a trading firm and a marketing/sales firm

• William K. Meheula, III — attorney in commercial litigation, McCorriston, Miho & Miller; represented homesteaders in recent suit against DHHL, Ka'ai'ai et al v. Drake et al.

• A'o Pohaku Rodenhurst — businesswoman; po'o of Kū Ho'one'enu'u Pono, a service outreach organization assisting Hawaiians, and concerned with issues affecting Hawaiian education, economics, shelter and legal assistance.

Lāna'i

- Solomon Kaho'ohalahala, Jr. — director of cultural resources, The Lodge at Ko'ele and Mānele Bay Hotel

Maui

- Natalie "Tasha" Kama — homesteader; president Nā Po'e Kōkua self-help housing project

Hawai'i

- Robert Lindsey — Hawai'i island region manager, asset management group, Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate

- Ann K. Nathaniel — Hawaiian Homes Commissioner representing East Hawai'i, member, Prince David Kawananakoa Hawaiian Civic Club

Moloka'i

- Barbara Hanchett Kalipi — social worker/unit director, Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center

Organizational representatives

- Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i — trustee, Office of Hawaiian Affairs; chair, Committee on Land and Sovereignty; former chairperson Native Hawaiians Study Commission

- Kamaki A. Kanahale, III — president, State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations; OHA trustee-at-large, chair, Education and Culture Committee

- H.K. Bruss Keppeler — attorney in private practice; president, Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs

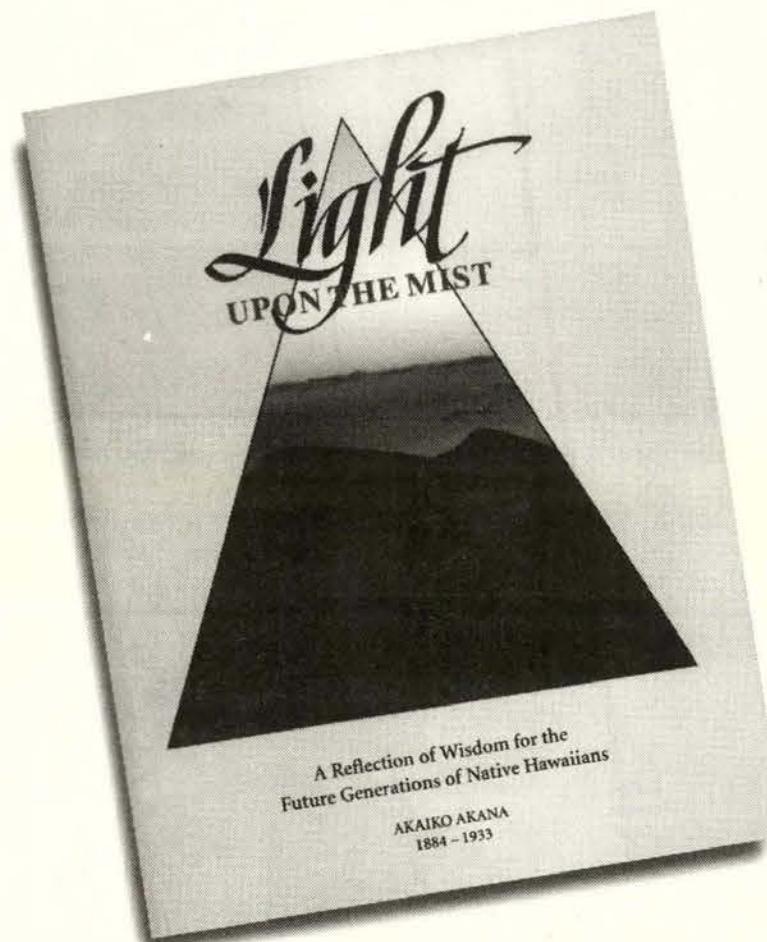
Mainland U.S.

In appointing an ex-officio member, Victor K. Jarrett of Las Vegas, Nevada, Governor Waihe'e said, "The issue of representation of native Hawaiians who reside outside of the Hawaiian Islands needs to be discussed." Jarrett was nominated by the mainland council of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs.

In passing the legislation which established this body, the legislative conference committee noted that, "The state cannot and should not abridge the inherent right of native Hawaiians to freely determine a government of their own choosing. It is for the Hawaiian people to work out their own destiny, but this work will continue to require support and understanding. ... Your committee believes that facilitating the process by which the Hawaiian people may achieve self-determination is within the scope of its jurisdiction and consistent with the principles of civil and human rights. ... Your committee recognizes and affirms the inherent right of the indigenous Hawaiian people to sovereignty and self-determination and supports their efforts to establish a

sovereign government with powers, duties, and land, ocean, water, and financial resources as they determine. This bill will aid in redressing the wrongs and inequities resulting from the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom and usurpation of the government, lands, and treasury of the indigenous Hawaiian people."

Rebirth of a Nation



Light Upon the Mist is a book by Akaiko Akana (1884 – 1933)

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Finally, the "opinion" misconstrues a number of federal court and state decisions relating to native Hawaiians.

We don't know when or if the Department of the Interior will affirmatively replace the discredited "opinion," but the issues will not go away, and are important in the overall struggle to provide justice for native Hawaiians.

Our memorandum concludes:

"The United States has a trust responsibility to native Hawaiians for the same reasons it has a trust responsibility to other Native Americans. Through its treaty relationships, its course of dealings with the native people of Hawai'i, and through numerous federal statutes, the United States has established and acknowledged a trust relationship with native Hawaiians.

"The precise details of the United States' obligations to native Hawaiians have not yet been defined. Among the elements that need to be addressed by Congress are resolving the land claims of native Hawaiians, resolving the claims of native Hawaiians arising out of the management of the Home Lands trust, and restoration of self-determination and self-governance for native Hawaiians."



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