

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS



Ke Wai Ola O OHA



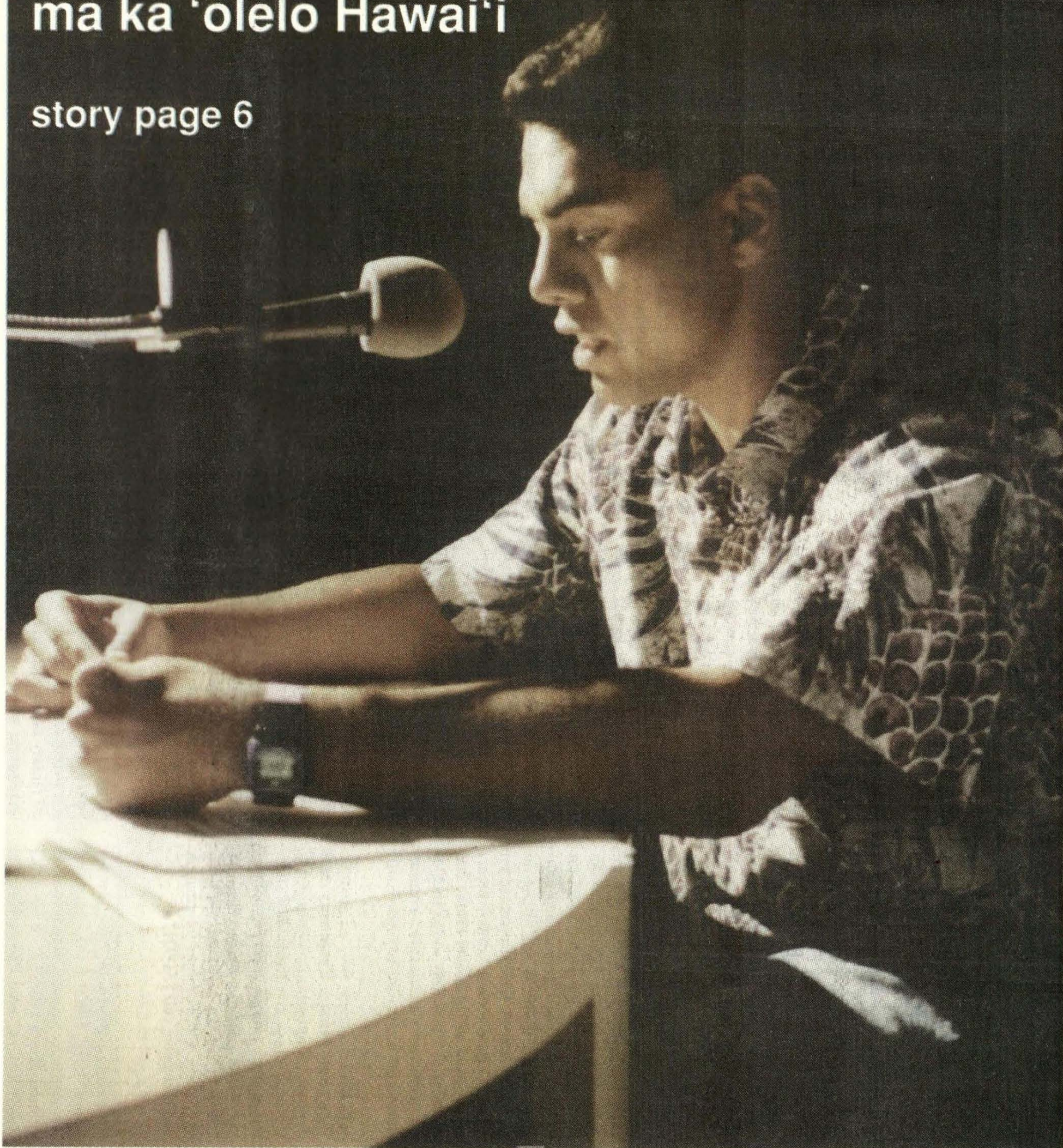
Volume 11 No. 3

"The Living Water of OHA"

Malaki (March) 1994

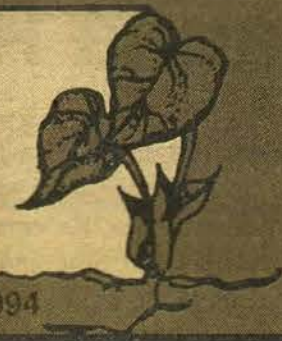
Ke Aolama: The news spreads ... ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i

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Ka Wai Ola O OHA



Volume 11 Number 3

"The Living Water of OHA"

Malaki (March) 1994

Hawai'i State Legislature



Jacob McGuire

by Deborah L. Ward

Pending further amendment in legislative committee hearings, a bill to replace the Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission with an elected Hawaiian Sovereignty Elections Board was instead evolving to continue the commission in order for it to carry out its original mission.

House Bill 3630 (Relating to Hawaiian Sovereignty) was heard last month before the House Hawaiian Affairs and Judiciary committees, and the Senate Government Operations, Environmental Protection and Hawaiian Programs committee. It

Legislature hears Sovereignty Commission bills

was pending the House Finance committee at press time for *Ka Wai Ola O OHA*. (A companion bill, SB 3153, was held in committee.) HSAC has requested \$1.99 million in fiscal year 1994-95 to carry out its recommendations.

Early amendments made last month to the bill included the following:

- deleting references to creation of an elected 17-member elections board to take over the duties of the HSAC;

- authorizing the commission to hire special counsel for legal services to carry out its duties under Act 359 (SLH 1993);

- authorizing the commission to submit new legislation to the Legislature by December 1994 to request needed funding and other support for 1995.

Responding to Hawaiian com-

munity concerns, commissioners sought in the original language of HB3630 to replace themselves with an elections board, to remove any cause for objection among those Hawaiians opposed to a commission made up of members appointed by the governor. At the Feb. 5 HSAC-sponsored gathering of 240 representatives of more than 100 Hawaiian organizations from all islands, that viewpoint was often expressed. However, strong support from many groups was also voiced for the HSAC commissioners to continue their job.

Many Hawaiian organizations submitted testimony on both sides of the bill.

In testimony before the House Hawaiian Affairs committee, OHA vice-chairman Abraham Aiona said OHA believes the present HSAC should be allowed to

HB 3629, a bill to establish a moratorium on further resale or exchange of ceded lands until a sovereign Hawaiian entity is established or recognized, passed the Hawaiian Affairs and Water, Land Use and Planning committees and was headed for the Finance committee as *Ka Wai Ola* went to press. It was amended to: exempt DHHL from provisions governing exchange of ceded lands; end the moratorium by 2004; allow transfer of ceded lands between OHA and other state agencies; exempt agreements for the sale or exchange of land which took place prior to the enactment of the bill; and allow land exchanges between the state and private landowners for historic preservation purposes.

continue and complete its work. OHA supported amendments to extend funding of HSAC another year and to attach it for administrative purposes to the Legislative Reference Bureau. OHA also recommended that the plebiscite question be worded to "ask the real question" and clearly state that voters were being asked whether they support the convening of a Hawaiian constitutional

or charter convention. OHA further supported the HSAC's plan for a mailout ballot in 1995 but noted that the bill should explain whether the intent was to conduct the election outside of the state of Hawai'i.

The House Hawaiian Affairs committee report after the first hearing noted, "... the Commission should be given the

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Money and land top agenda at first legislative hearings

by Patrick Johnston

Bills dealing with ceded land revenues and kuleana land headed the list at the Feb. 7 hearing of the Legislature's House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs at the legislative tower.

The committee, chaired by Dennis Arakaki, heard testimony on 13 bills covering subjects ranging from abandoned kuleana to ceded lands revenue due to OHA.

• HB 2800. Relating to abandoned property.

House Bill 2800 would add to legislation passed in 1987 requiring any kuleana lands with no heirs to be held in trust by OHA (see *Ka Wai Ola*, Jan. 1994 issue). It was created in response to a court ruling that the 1987 kuleana law could not apply retroactively. If a kuleana owner died before the passage of the law, OHA could not claim the land. The new bill states that all kuleana land acquired by escheat before July 1, 1977 escheat (revert) to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs unless the individual claiming ownership proves he

or she is the legal title holder. (Editor's note: The intent of the bill is not to undo any past quiet title actions or compete with Hawaiians who have legitimate claims to kuleana lands.)

Trustee A. Frenchy DeSoto spoke for OHA in favor of the bill, saying OHA is trying to reclaim kuleana lands for Hawaiians in cases where the lands are in the hands of people they don't belong to.

Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation staff attorney Carl Christensen gave testimony in favor of the bill but asked that certain language be clarified. NHLC proposed that any person seeking to acquire kuleana land by escheat identify "by name" the particular person whose death resulted in the escheat. Without this clarification, NHLC testimony went on, "it could be argued that identification as simply 'heirs of the original grantee' of the kuleana would be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the section."

The Department of Land and Natural Resources opposed the bill saying it "would cause severe disruption to current land ownership and tenure and to rights of security interest holders."

Ka Lāhui Hawai'i leader Mililani Trask also opposed the bill, arguing that OHA should try to spend more time looking for the original owner of the kuleana plot and that problems would result if an owner was found after OHA took control of the land. OHA's land officer Linda Delaney responded that OHA would return any land it had acquired through the law if an heir was found.

Status: passed, with amendments, to the House Water and Land Use Planning committee.

In its new form the phrase "kuleana acquired by escheat" is replaced by "kuleana land based on an escheat." This amendment will protect any title ratified by the courts prior to the enactment of the bill.

OHA would also be required to conduct a thorough genealogical and title search for living heirs of kuleana lands that had escheated to the agency. After doing so, OHA would hold the lands in trust for two years during which time an

heir or successor could come forward and make a claim. If no claim is made, OHA would retain title of the land.

Amendments proposed by the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation were also included.

• HB 2798. Payments of revenues due to OHA and revenue information.

House Bill 2798 would require that state departments receiving revenues from ceded lands pay OHA its 20 percent share on a monthly basis — not quarterly, semi-annually, or annually — or pay it plus interest on the amount due. The bill also requires that departments make semi-annual revenue estimates for the next six years. Any disputes with OHA would be resolved through arbitration.

OHA legislative lobbying team chair Abraham Aiona spoke in support of the legislation saying passage would "ensure that revenue due OHA from the state is paid in a timely manner and that OHA receives reasonable revenue information on current and future revenues."

Aiona added that a number of departments had not reported revenue information while others paid only on a quarterly or semi-annual basis and this made it difficult for OHA to plan and fund programs.

DLNR division chief Mason Young spoke against the bill saying there was nothing wrong with his department's accounting methods and that they didn't have the staff to handle the requirements set down in the bill.

Department of Budget and Finance director Eugene Imai submitted testimony arguing that the legislation created conflicts with present state payment procedures and, if passed, would require that amendments be made to present statutes. Imai was also concerned that departments might not be able to account and generate payments on a monthly basis and project future revenue. He also said there were some flaws in the way in which the interest revenues were to be determined.

Status: passed, with amendments, to Judiciary Committee.

The demand for monthly payments was dropped and replaced by payments that would take place a month after state departments receive their revenue, which is usually on a quarterly basis. Interest rate payments would be set so as not to conflict with the present state system.

Call OHA at 594-1988

All of the telephone, fax and modem numbers in OHA's Honolulu office have changed. Since Feb. 3, all numbers now begin with a new "594-" prefix. See the new February edition of the GTE Hawaiian Telephone book for new direct-line OHA phone numbers. Phone calls to old numbers will automatically be directed to the new numbers until August 1994.

The change was necessary because the downtown SELEX switching center was unable to accommodate the growing telephone needs of the Kaka'ako district.

Kaka'ako will now have a new switching center.

Here are the new main phone numbers of OHA:

- (808) 594-1888 OHA main line
- (808) 594-1979 OHA 24-hour meeting notice recording
- (808) 594-1984 Public Information Office

OHA may be called from the neighbor islands via the Governor's toll free number, 1-800-486-4644, then enter the last 5 digits, 4-1888. If you know the last 5 digits of a direct extension line, enter them instead.

Mauna Roy, modern-day kahu of historic sites

Interview by Jeff Clark

Kona native David Kahelemauna Roy, Jr., 69, has spent most of the last 25 years restoring and maintaining historic sites. He's worked on Ahu'ena, Ku'emanu, and Hikiau heiau, and he has spent considerable time and energy bird-dogging the federal government in the establishment of a national park at Kaloko-Honokōhau. Although slowed somewhat by a stroke, Roy hasn't lost his passion for preserving things Hawaiian. Meet one of Hawai'i's treasured kūpuna, Mauna Roy.

KWO: How long have you been preserving Hawaiian sites?

I started with the work that began with the Hotel King Kamehameha. That was the beginning. Prior to that I was in construction. My paraplegic father was either slated for a home or somebody had to take care of him, so I dropped everything to take care of him. That was my occupation prior to all of this. I built my home to accommodate him and a family. I finished all of that work by about 1969, and then I began to go out to work with construction in different residential areas.

But in the meantime all these Hawaiian things were matters of study with me. Every bit of my spare time was spent in reading, reading, reading, because nothing was ever given to us for study in Hawaiian history. Not even during my course with the university was I in a position to take advantage of historic Hawaiian courses, it wasn't offered, really, for credit. I only wish I had my education earlier, because this was not even offered at

Kamehameha Schools when I was there.

So everything I've learned right now you might say I've had to go look for. And I've had experiences with the community and so forth. All of that seemed to support what I do, until finally when we came to this point here, I was lucky enough to be included. ... I suggested that I undertake the job of running the crew for this restoration work at half pay, and that's what I did.

KWO: This is Ahu'ena?

[Nods] And I got it, see, because when I was going cheap the Bishop Museum was quick to grab that, that's why I did it, so I could get in.

KWO: When was the first Ahu'ena Heiau restoration? I understand you've done three there.

What I did in the beginning was to excavate and survey that area with the Bishop Museum. ... We went down to rock bottom to see whether or not we could find anything. We located various features of that heiau, and then we restored the platform itself, which was a mickey-mouse something for tourists, so we took that apart.

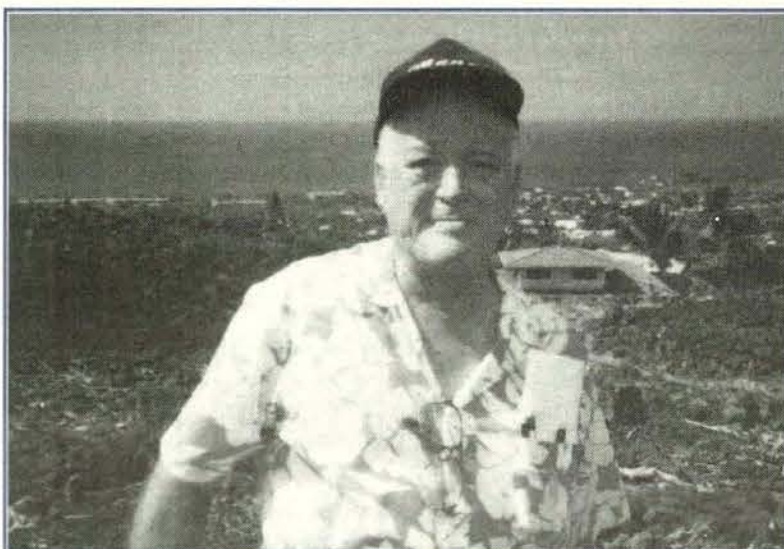
KWO: What did they have on top?

They had a platform with a simulated volcano on one end; concrete, gas light. When they had ceremonies in the evening, a canoe would come by and they'd throw a lighted spear in there and whoosh! it would light the volcano. And the mortuary mound

was the site of the imu. They made all their imu preparations on that platform.

KWO: You're kidding.

No. Nobody thought of it, nobody gave a damn about Hawaiians, except Hawaiians. And we didn't have enough to go on to speak up. In fact, even our own Hawaiians didn't consider it worth their time to talk about it. Some of them condemned us for becoming activists, but after awhile when things turned around and we were getting ahead, they came around to our side of it. Today, it's another story.



David Kahelemauna "Mauna" Roy, Jr. Photo by Jeff Clark

[Research at Bishop Museum ...] was a labor of love. ... and I extracted the original mortuary platform. Ahu'ena Heiau came out just about the way it was supposed to be. Of course they had to put in their lū'au grounds and so that took care of some of the historic sites. It's not the same as it was before but it's as close as can be expected.

KWO: So in other words this is a reconstruction?

Well, you might say it's a reconstruction, the difference is the original mortuary platform had been built over and extended, and I had to find that core, and I found that core, and we got rid of everything over there and exposed what was there before. Then, besides that, we went to Ahu'ena and I found five of the seven stones in line at the very base, and taking off from that point, the whole platform fell into place. So it's not a reconstruction, it's a restoration. I feel satisfied with that.

KWO: So because of the elements,

the action of the weather on the site, you had to go back?

Twice I had to go back to restore. There was one big storm that damaged it somewhat, and it wasn't too bad, but it still took some repair work on the outside structures. The platform never had any damage.

I'll tell you something interesting: the superintendent on the construction of the hotel, boy he looked at me and said, "Boy you're going to have to take hundreds of yards of concrete to make that thing hold up." [laughs] I said, "You know, I don't believe that's necessary because our Hawaiian people put up these heiau 200 years ago and they're still here. They didn't have any concrete what-ever." Well, there seemed to be something to substantiate me because the day I got through with the platform, a tidal wave came up. And it brought over three huge long coconut logs right across the whole platform and dragged them out again - I didn't lose a stone. So he looked at me, he shook his head. [laughs]

I continued working on that for about another year or two, finishing up the structures and the thatching. ... it took me until about the middle of '77 to be finished with it.

KWO: Oh, to finish the hale and the ki'i and all that?

I couldn't finish the carving until 1979. From then on I proceeded to work on the Ku'emanu Heiau. And then, another storm came up right after that, and required some more work on Ahu'ena, that was 1983 I think. Maintenance work really, re-thatching of the smaller structure, that kind of thing.

KWO: And you just completed a project in 1993 over there again?

This one took six months.

KWO: What did that one involve?

Repair of the structure on the seaward side. It had been blasted over

by 'Iniki, so there was no way of patching to repair that. It had to be removed and put back in place on one side at least. The other side away from the weather was all right; we didn't have to touch that. The ti-leaf thatching, and the trim and all that had to be replaced. It took a little bit of doing. We had to gather ti leaves until they were coming out of our ears.

Of course, I couldn't go participate with the boys to show them how to do that, and it was a bit of doing. So what I did was take a camcorder and have the boys shoot a picture of the whole thing that was there before, then I'd look at it and then with a set of walkie-talkies we were able to communicate and I'd tell them what had to be done, and that way it worked out. So I was able to surmount the problem of a disability and get the job done.

After that, we had heavy storm damage at Ahu'ena so I went back to repair that work. It's all maintenance over the years. But after I had my stroke, there wasn't much I could do. I was very limited. Right now I've improved quite a bit, but I'm lucky. Then after awhile we came through this recent job [at

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New address for Kona, Kaua'i offices

Here are the new addresses for OHA's offices on Kaua'i and in Kona:

— Kaua'i office: 3100 Kūhiō Highway, Rm. C-4, Līhu'e, Hawai'i 96766. Phone number is 241-3390; FAX 241-3508.

— Kona office: 75-5706 Hanama Pl. Suite 107, Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i 96740. Phone number is 329-7368; FAX 326-7925. The office is in the same building, but moved to a larger adjacent space.

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Commission asked to carry out its mandate

from page 1

opportunity to continue the work that it has begun. With its demanding schedule of community meetings, the Commission is beginning to draw people into the process. For this reason, if the Commission were to be replaced at this stage, there would be a substantial loss of momentum, coming at a crucial time in the process. Moreover, the commissioners are just now developing the important attributes necessary to carry forth the commission's agenda. These attributes include intellect as well as a sense of spirituality and dignity."

A Hawaiian Affairs committee amendment to change the status of the commission from advisory, and thus provide it greater authority, was reversed in the Judiciary committee because

there was no constitutional authority to give the commission direct powers to carry out its duties. However, HSAC commissioners feel strongly it is important for the commission to move beyond the advisory role in order to demonstrate greater independence from state control. HSAC commissioners were seeking a state Attorney General's opinion in support of their position.

The intent of the Legislature in passing Act 359 last year, which created the HSAC, was "to acknowledge and recognize the unique status the native Hawaiian people bear to the State of Hawai'i and to the United States, and to facilitate the efforts of native Hawaiians to be governed by an indigenous sovereign nation of their own choosing."

The HSAC consists of 19

Hawaiian members nominated by Hawaiian organizations in Hawai'i. Under Act 359 it received \$400,000 (half from general funds, half from OHA funds) to make recommendations to the Legislature on carrying out the following tasks:

- holding a referendum of Hawaiian voters on whether to convene a Hawaiian convention to draft an organic document for a Hawaiian sovereign document;
- holding an 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 HSAC was also to 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.

At present, the HSAC proposes holding the first plebiscite in June, 1995, by mailout ballot. Commissioners wish to poll Hawaiians who are at least 16

years old, residents and non-residents of Hawai'i, including those now serving prison sentences. Still to be determined are the actual plebiscite question, how registration would be handled, whether state funds can be used for such a vote, and the timetable for the rest of the process.

Sesnita Moepono is new OHA deputy administrator

Sesnita 'Auli'ikolomanu D. Moepono, Esq. has accepted the position of deputy administrator for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Moepono reports directly to Dante Carpenter, OHA's new administrator. She fills the position previously held by Jerry Walker, who joined the Department of Health prior to Richard Paglinawan's retirement.

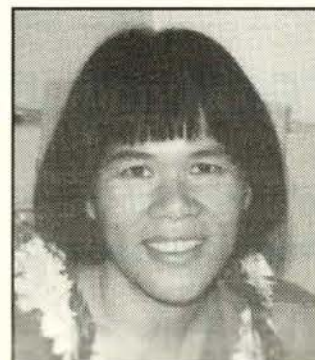
Moepono is an attorney with 10 years of legislative experience in positions with the Senate Judiciary and Ways and Means committees and its Majority Office. More recently, she worked for the Office of Youth Services, responsible for "youth-at-risk," where part of her work involved their reorganization and legislative matters.

Moepono was working in the Legislature when the enabling legislation for OHA was drafted and volunteered briefly at OHA in the early 1980s. She has watched OHA evolve from an idea to a reality. "I'm privileged to have this opportunity to be a participant in OHA's evolutionary process. With the sovereignty issue so prominent, this is a critical time for all Hawaiians, and a critical time for OHA. This is an opening in the wall for Hawaiians to make a positive change in deciding their future and that of generations to follow."

She received her law degree from the William S. Richardson School of Law and in her practice has concentrated primarily on civil litigation, probate and estate planning. Moepono was born and raised on O'ahu, graduated from Punahou School, and received her BA from the

University of Hawaii at Mānoa.

According to Moepono, her primary motivation is to secure a future for all Hawaiians and to ensure that



past and present achievements are preserved to enrich our Hawaiian heritage in the future. She feels Hawaiian children have the most to gain or lose by the present.

She would like to give them the same opportunities available to other children so they are guaranteed a better future.

"I see one of OHA's roles as facilitator to unite Hawaiians," she said. "All Hawaiians are ultimately striving for the same goal, a better future. We need to be united because fighting among ourselves will only be a barrier to achieving our goals."

In terms of her administrative style, she describes herself as a "behind the scenes" kind of person and believes that open communication is critical in any relationship. "When I start a new job, I am there to learn and to contribute in making it a better place to work. I believe that everybody's job is important and that we learn from each other. We're all striving to do the best we can and we can achieve more successes as a team. I'd like to see any work environment be 'user-friendly.'"

Ms. Moepono began work at OHA Feb. 7. She is married to Charles Austin Fern, a purchasing manager with Aloha State Sales. Their family includes two daughters, Alise Hi'ilani and Brooke Kahealani. She is the daughter of Moses and Anita K. Moepono.



Hawaiian community groups gathered Feb. 5 to discuss proposed legislation to replace the HSAC with an elected elections board, and to halt transfers or sale of ceded lands.

Grover Cleveland honored at downtown ceremony

Grover Cleveland, 24th U.S. President, will be honored for standing up for the Hawaiian people on March 18 at a noon ceremony in downtown Honolulu. A landscaped area on Queen Street next to the Ke'elikōlani Building at Mililani Mall will be renamed President Grover Cleveland Court.



Grover Cleveland was president in 1893 at the time of the U.S.-backed overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. He sent the Hon. James H. Blount, chair of the House committee on foreign affairs, to investigate the circumstances of the overthrow. Based on Blount's report, Cleveland addressed Congress on Dec. 18, 1893 in a message which acknowledged the participation of the U.S. minister and armed U.S. troops in the overthrow. Calling upon the highest standards of right, justice, and national conscience, Cleveland announced he would not submit to the Senate a treaty for annexation of Hawai'i.

In this message Cleveland said, "By an act of war committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of Congress, the Government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard to our national character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair."

The commemoration is taking place with the approval of Gov. John Waihe'e, on the recommendation of the Grover Cleveland Commemoration Task Force, which last year began studying major state facilities which could be named in honor of Cleveland. While the task force has not ruled out another memorial for Cleveland, this is the first public place named in his honor.

A commemorative stone with bronze plaque and bust of Cleveland, and a plaque with descriptive information, will be dedicated at the 1.5-acre landscaped mall. Though not a part of the Cleveland commemoration, a bronze sculpture and fountain by artist Donald Harvey, which was commissioned by the State Foundation on Culture and Arts, will also be dedicated.

First Hawaiian processes first OHA homestead loans

by Jeff Clark

OHA chairman Clayton Hee says, "There is no loan program like it in the United States."

In September 1993, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs established two \$10 million revolving loan programs for Hawaiian homesteaders. The 10-year down-payment and home improvement loans are funded by OHA, guaranteed by the Department of Hawaiian Home

Lands, and administered by First Hawaiian Bank.

Down-payment loans up to \$20,000 are for purchase of turnkey houses that are ready to move into, but not for new construction. Home improvement loans up to \$50,000 are available to remodel, upgrade, improve, and do any construction tied to an existing dwelling. This also covers include solar water heating, walls, fences and drive-ways. The interest rate for both

loans is 6 and 7/8 %.

These loans are second mortgages, and the interest rate is fixed. In comparison, the interest rate for First Hawaiian Bank's standard second mortgages currently runs at 7.5 %.

First Hawaiian Bank real estate loan officer Wonda Mae Agpalsa says native Hawaiian homesteaders have shown an interest and have applied, and that those applications are currently being processed.

He mau ninau, a me nā pane ...

Answers to the most commonly asked questions:

- **Why is there a "balloon payment" at the end of the loan?** Although the term of the loan is 10 years, to keep the payments at a minimum the monthly installments are computed over 20 years. This means that your monthly installments are made as if it was a 20-year loan - the longer the term, the lower the payments. Since the term of the loan is 10 years, about half the loan will still be due at the end.
- **How much are monthly payments on, for example, the maximum loan amount?** Down payment loan (maximum amount, \$20,000): monthly payment is \$156.56. Home improvement loan (maximum amount, \$50,000): monthly payment is \$383.91.
- **What credit rating do I need?** The program requires "no delinquencies or derogatory credit in the last three years at least," Agpalsa says. "The credit has to be clean, but we will review each application on a case-by-case basis. What I look at is the overall credit history."
- **What kind of debt-to-income ratio would I need to get the loan?** Only 38 percent of your income should go to your debts, including the proposed mortgage payments.
- **How much kōkua can I expect at the bank, and who can I talk to instead of waiting in line for a teller?** Any loan representative in any First Hawaiian branch can help you. Ask for the OHA loan brochure and application packet, which comes with instructions. Ask the loan rep any questions you may have, or call Agpalsa, whose phone number is listed on both materials.
- **Can I get an application in the**

mail? Yes. Call your local branch. Residents of Moloka'i, where there is no First Hawaiian branch, can get one from the island OHA office (553-3611). Residents on any of the neighbor islands may call Agpalsa collect at 0-525-8964.

• **Can I fill it out at home and then mail it in or submit it in person?** Yes.

• **After I apply, how long will it take to get an answer, and if the answer is yes, how long until closing?** "I have been trying to get answers back within the week," Agpalsa says. "I try to do a 24-hour turnaround, but the problem is, delays are caused when the applications come in incomplete." Once the loan is pre-approved, "it depends on how thorough the applicants are" in submitting all the palapala. "We should be able to final-approve these loans within a month. Once I have all the documents, I will final-approve the loan and the credit packet is submitted to DHHL for review to secure the guarantee."

• **Who pays closing costs, and how much?** On a \$20,000 maximum down payment loan, you'd pay \$459.95 in closing costs; for the \$50,000 maximum home improvement loan, you'd pay \$924.12.

• **Is there anything else I should know?** Home improvement loans are for existing dwellings. The work must be done by a licensed contractor. There are also income limits, as this program is designed to affect those falling into the "gap group" (see the informational brochure for details). In addition, for the down payment loan, the borrowers must come up with 3 % of the home's cost on their own.

Business directory update

OHA is updating its Directory of Native Hawaiian-Owned Businesses. The directory's purpose is to showcase the size and variety of Hawaiian-owned businesses and encourage the interaction between Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian companies. It will be available for distribution during the summer or early fall.

For more information contact:

Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Economic Development Division
711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96813
808-594-1888

Or clip and mail the accompanying response form to OHA.

Directory request form

/ / Yes! I am interested in receiving a copy of the Directory of Native Hawaiian-Owned Businesses and having my for-profit business listed within it.

/ / I am interested in receiving a copy of the upcoming Directory of Native Hawaiian-Owned Businesses.

Name: _____

Company name: _____

Address: _____

Daytime Phone: _____

BISHOP MUSEUM Collection Care Intern

The Conservation Services department at Bishop Museum seeks applicants for a full time (40 hr/wk) one year internship. The internship program is targeted primarily at Native Hawaiians, in response to the Federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and to foster partnerships between native communities and museums. The intern will work with several museum departments, to become familiar with museum practices and procedures, and with conservation staff to learn the preservation requirements of individual objects and the steps taken to maintain collections. The intern will communicate relevant information regarding community concerns and practices to museum staff. The internship includes attendance at professional museum meetings and up to two months study at a museum outside Hawaii. Applicants should have a strong interest in Pacific culture and demonstrate prior community involvement. Applicants must be willing to work with different staff on a variety of projects, and to undertake directed and independent activities pertaining to museum practices. A college degree or comparable life/work experience is desired. The intern must meet occupational physical requirements and must be able to travel. A monthly stipend based on \$17,056.00/year, medical benefits, and other museum privileges are provided.

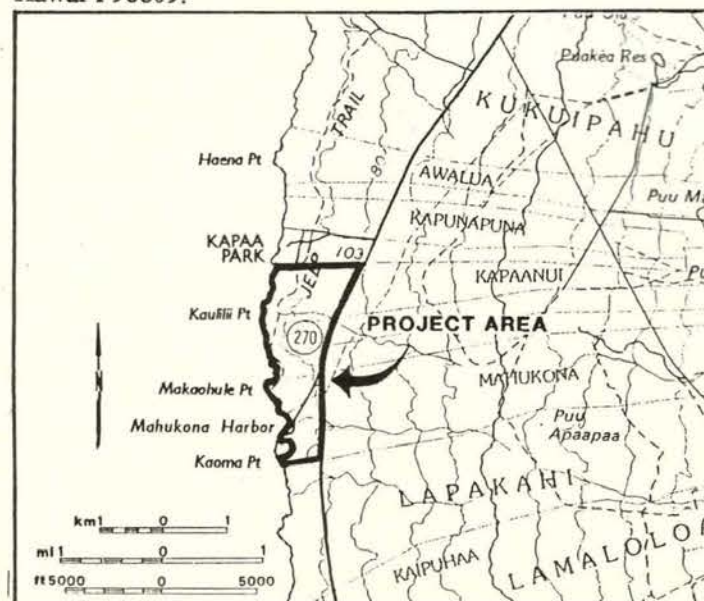
To apply: Send a resume and/or letter of interest, and two letters of recommendation by

March 15, 1994 to: Bishop Museum
Attention Carol Higa, Personnel
P.O. Box 19000A
Honolulu, HI 96817-0916

EEO/M/F/V/H

BURIAL NOTICE

All persons having information concerning marked and/or unmarked human burials outside of designated cemeteries in the Lands Kapa'anui, Kou, Kamano, Māhukona 1st and 2nd, Hihui, and Ka'oma, in North Kohala District, Island of Hawai'i, and owned by Chalon International of Hawai'i, Inc., are hereby requested to contact 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; 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; 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.



Public schools tutorial program funded by OHA

by Jeff Clark

Sometimes some Hawaiian students need a little extra help in making the grade. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is there for them.

OHA is giving more than \$185,500 to 36 schools statewide through its tutorial program. Half of the money was allotted to OHA's education division by the 1993 state Legislature, and half came from trust funds received by OHA as payment for the state's use of ceded lands.

Forty-eight schools submitted 53 proposals, for a total request of more than \$750,000. OHA staff chose which schools would receive funding. The only funded organization outside the state

Department of Education is Kula no nā Po'e Hawai'i o Papakōlea, Kewalo, Kalāwahine, the community study program run by the Papakōlea Community Association.

Education specialist James Perry, a temporary employee in OHA's education division, said tutorial funds provide space where students can do their homework, and extra attention where it is needed.

The schools implement their own programs and in most cases they bring in tutors to help the students and kōkua them either before, during, or after school. Because many Hāna High & Elementary students live in far-off Kaupō and Ke'anae and must

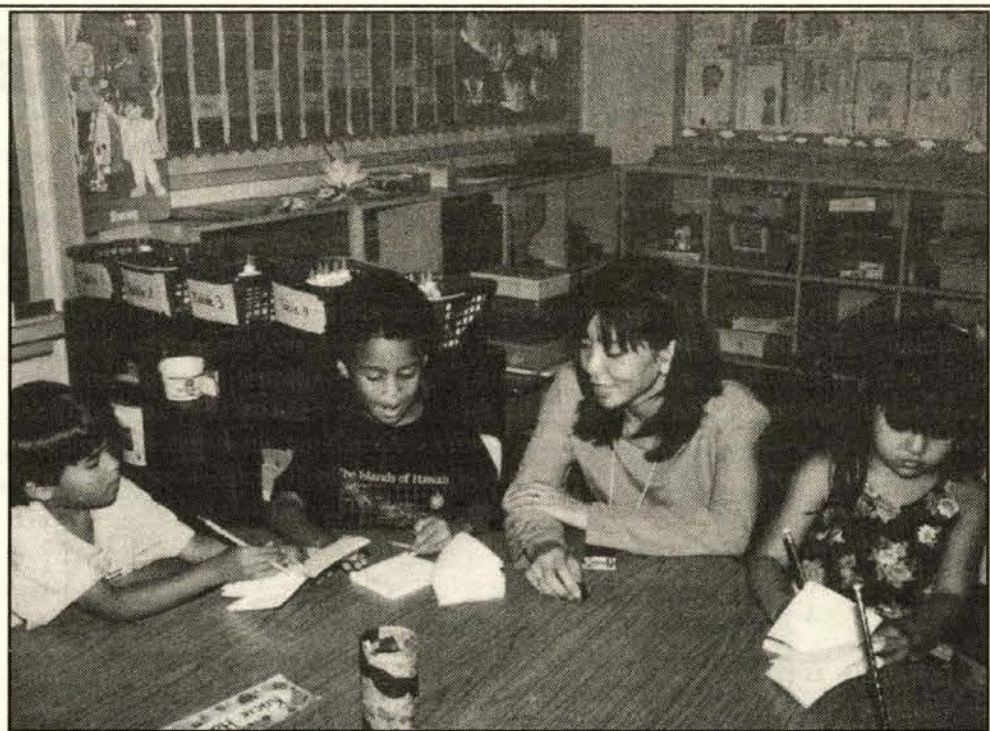
catch the school bus immediately after school, for example, they are tutored during school hours.

The program was originally designed to help Hawaiian students earn at least a 2.0 grade-point average (GPA). Several years ago the Legislature mandated that anyone participating in extracurricular activities must maintain a 2.0 GPA or better. Students who can't maintain a C average can't partici-

pate in clubs, student government, and sports – which are often the things that students show up for.

"For a lot of kids, not only for Hawaiian kids, sports and the other

continued on page 12



Teacher Aileen Ikei helps Kāne'ohe Elementary students Shawn, Maurice and Jazzmine (left to right) with letter recognition.

Photo by Jeff Clark

OHA outlines recommendations for water code

by Patrick Johnston

"The most important point regarding the revision of the water code is that native Hawaiians do have water rights and they must be secured for the future."

UH law professor and OHA counsel Jon Van Dyke presented this and other OHA recommendations to the Review Commission on the State Water Code at a public workshop held Jan. 26 in Mabel Smyth auditorium.

Van Dyke noted that, under the Hawai'i constitution, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs has the power and responsibility to make policy regarding Hawaiian rights to natural resources and the management of these resources.



Maui stream

OHA proposals include updating the 1921 Hawaiian Homes Commission Act and the seven-year-old water code so they more accurately reflect the modern economic activities most Hawaiians are engaged in.

"It is important to modernize water rights," Van Dyke pointed out, adding that most Hawaiians do not, and will not, be doing the kinds of things laid out in the 1921 Hawaiian Homes Commission Act and water code.

HHCA and the water code give preferential treatment to the water

needs of homesteaders and the traditional water rights of Hawaiians. These include gathering rights to 'ōpae, hihiwai, and 'o'opu, and appurtenant rights to guarantee enough water for cultivating taro and other traditional uses. Van Dyke said it was important now to include activities such as industry or resort development that are more in line with Hawai'i's modern economy.

Other OHA recommendations presented by Van Dyke included increasing the number of water commission members from six to eight and making sure that the native Hawaiian community is represented in the eight. For starters, OHA recommends including the chair of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. Van Dyke added that, "When a Hawaiian nation is created, these positions would be transferred to leaders of the new nation."

OHA would also like the water commission to take a more aggressive water management stance and designate the whole state a water management area. Now, the commission has taken what has been termed a "crisis management" approach, only designating islands where water supplies are threatened.

Regarding the controversial issue of quantification, Van Dyke explained that quantifying water rights based on present demonstrable needs – a move most technicians and engineers support – was impossible because no one is certain about what kind of water needs Hawaiians will have in the future. Instead, OHA is recommending that the commission reserve water for Hawaiians based on estimated future use. OHA also recommends that the commission allow temporary non-Hawaiian uses of reserved water only on the condition that these would be reduced if Hawaiian needs increase, and deny those that infringe on native Hawaiian uses.

Van Dyke insisted that Hawaiian rights to water exist regardless of whether they can be quantified.

"The right is its own measurement," he said.

OHA is also recommending that a 30-year ceiling be put on water permits and that fees be put in place that would help build infrastructure to deliver water to Hawaiians and others.

Other recommendations include having the water commission look into the loss of kuleana lands brought about by the building of irrigation ditches on various islands, and giving attention to the water needs of Kaho'olawe.

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, 7:30 p.m., 10 days after the original broadcast.

We sincerely hope you like these programs. Aloha.

h
Bank of Hawaii
HAWAII'S BANK

MEMBER FDIC



Hawaiian language radio newscast debuts

by Jeff Clark

"Ke aloha nui e ko Hawai'i..." That phrase, expressing greetings and aloha to all of Hawai'i's people, launched what is believed to be the first-ever regularly scheduled Hawaiian-language radio newscast on Jan. 31.

"Ke Aolama," or "the enlight-

Kamoa'e Walk, saying, "a lot of the work is falling on their shoulders."

Hawkins approves the courses that enable students, three translators and four readers, to earn credit for putting the show together. They get their news from the Associated Press and

Shore), "ka male 'ana o nā kana-ka i like ke 'ano" (same-sex marriage), "ua emi hou ihola ka pihana o nā lumi hōkele" (the decrease in hotel room occupancy), and the "e hō'ole ana 'o Kōlea 'Ākau i nā māka'ika'i noi'i nukela" (the refusal of North Korea to allow nuclear weapons inspections).

Other news readers are Hailiopua Baker and Kaleimakamae Ka'auwai.

Translators are 'Analū Okimoto, Liko Rodgers and Kaliko Baker. Baker says, "It's a lot of work, plus we have to get used to the news lingo. There's a lot of new words, like 'nuclear' - that's not a word you use all the time in everyday conversation." Not a problem, thanks to a group of Hawaiian language experts that coins new words and periodically publishes updated lexicons: the word is "nukela."

Haugen has been pitching the idea of a



Kim says.

"The percentage of people who actually speak and understand Hawaiian is probably not that great among our demographics, but it's a way for us to help perpetuate the Hawaiian language," says Kim. "I think it's important just to get something on the air," no matter how brief.

"They're really backing it," Haugen said of HPR. "(Station president) Al Hulsen is really excited about it, and it's so nice to have a person who's in a position to say 'yea' or 'nay' to be excited about something like this."

Haugen is oddly enough targeting the non-Hawaiian speaking audience as well, and says one of the program's purposes is "to show the public that it's not just an academic language. ... if they heard it in a live,

time to support it. The station may eventually rebroadcast the newscast the following morning,

'today' format, maybe people would realize it's a living language."



UH-Mānoa students Kumulā'au Sing, left, and Leilani Poli'ahu read the nightly news in Hawaiian over Hawai'i Public Radio.

Photo by Jeff Clark

ened world," is a five-minute newscast being aired Monday - Friday at 6:08 p.m. on Hawai'i Public Radio, KHPR/88.1 FM on O'ahu and KKUA/90.7 FM on Maui. Outer-island listeners may hear Ke Aolama through their cable television service (see box).

Initiated by musician, teacher, and 'ōlelo Hawai'i student Keith Haugen, the historic program is being coordinated by students and faculty members at the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa. Haugen credits 'Ioli'i Hawkins, Hawaiian language coordinator in the Department of Indo-Pacific Languages, and instructor

The Honolulu Advertiser. KHPR news director Scott Kim selects the stories and faxes them to UH in the morning; students translate them; Walk proofreads the copy before it goes on the air; and the students tape the broadcast at HPR's Kāheka Street studio in the afternoon.

For the first broadcast, Lloyd Kumulā'au Sing and Leilani Poli'ahu gave the news about the big "pā'ani pōpeku" between "ke Cowboys a me ka Bills" (the Superbowl), the possibility of "pākaha mai ka lewa i nā Serbs" (air strikes in Bosnia), "halehale maila nā nalu ma ke kapa kai 'Ākau" (high waves on the North

Hawaiian-language radio newscast for 25 years. Since the late 1960s, commercial radio stations have been telling him sponsors wouldn't support such a program, that without advertisers a commercial radio station can't survive. Now, a quarter of a century later, Hawai'i Public Radio has gone for it in a big way.

HPR has committed to airing the show for a one-year trial period. Two sponsors, Queen's Medical Center and Bank of Hawai'i, are buying air



UH-Mānoa Hawaiian language instructor Kamo'e Walk supervises students in producing Ke Aolama, and he also reads the 'ōlelo no'ēau that close each broadcast.

Photo by Jeff Clark

Kea'eloa: He makani kupa e pā ana i Aotearoa mamao

na Manu Boyd, OHA culture specialist
Paka 'ia e Kalena Silva, UH-Hilo

Aloha e nā hoa 'ōhua o kēia moku 'o Ka Wai Ola O OHA, aloha pumehana kākou a pau. 'Ano pīhoi-hoi a hau'oli nō ho'i ko'u na'au no ka hele 'ana i Aotearoa i kēia mahina nei, 'o Malaki. 'A'ole au i hele iki i laila, a he mea i kakali loa 'ia e nēia kana-ka nei.

Ma o ke kono mai ko Aotearoa mā, iā Kalena Silva, ke po'o o ka Māhele Ha'awina Hawai'i ma ke Kulanui O Hawai'i ma Hilo i loa'a ai kēia 'ano huaka'i iā makou, nā 'elele i koho 'ia e ia la, e hele a hō'ike i nā mēheheu o ko kākou po'e 'ōiwi i kekahi ho'olaule'a ma Welinakona, mokupuni 'ākau o Aotearoa, 'o ia ho'i 'o Te Toka-a-Toi ma loko o ka "New Zealand International Festival of the Arts," i hana 'ia i nā makahiki 'elua a pau. Na ko Aotearoa mā e mālama mai iā makou ma laila, a na ka Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program e kākō'o mai no ka mokulele.

Ua mana'o 'ia e koho i ka po'e i hiki ke hula, oli a hīmeni, a no ka mana'o ho'i he mea nui ka mākaukau o ua po'e lā i ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i, a no laila, ua hiki i nā kānaka 'ewalu i koho 'ia ke 'ōlelo Hawai'i kekahi. Na Kalena i noi mai ia'u nei, a ua 'ae aku wau e hele. Eia iho nā inoa o nā 'eono 'ē a'e i koho 'ia e hele: 'O Kalani Akana, he mea oli a he ho'opa'a hula nō ho'i lāua 'o Kalana. Ke a'o nei 'o Kalani i ke Kula Kaiapuni Hawai'i 'o Waiau; 'O Nāmaka Rawlins, ka Luna Ho'okele o ka Hale Kāko'o Pūnana Leo ma Hilo; 'o Kalehuamakanoe Mehe'ula no Ho'ōpūloa, Kona hema mai a 'o Kauano Kamanā o ka Māhele Ha'awina Hawai'i o ke Kulanui o Hawai'i ma Hilo - he mau hoa hula lāua mai ka hālau 'o Nā Pualei O Likolehua; 'o Kaho'okele Crabbe, he kumu kaiapuni 'o ia ma Pū'ōhala a he hoa hula no'u mai ka Hālau Nā Kamalei; a 'o Larry Kimura, he kumu 'ōlelo Hawai'i ma ke Kulanui o Hawai'i ma Hilo. Na Larry ka ho'olauna 'ana iā makou i ka po'e e kipa mai i nā hō'ike a makou ma laila.

'O Kea'eloa ka inoa i koho 'ia no kēia hui. He makani kama'āina ke a'eloa nāna e pā mai mai ka 'ākau hikina mai, a 'o ke moa'e kekahi inoa ona. Na ia makani e lawe mai i ka mālie a me ka 'olu'olu. No ko makou holo aku i Aotearoa me ia mālie a me ka 'olu'olu kama'āina o Hawai'i nei a no laila mai ka inoa o ko makou hui.

Ho'okahi wale nō pule ka lō'ihi ma laila, 'a'ole paha e lawa i ka makemake o makou, akā no ka pa'ahana ka ho'i koke 'ana mai. Mahalo na'e au i ke 'ano kaiapuni Hawai'i o ka huaka'i nāna e ho'omāhuahua i ka mākaukau o nei pulapula i ka wala'au.

E pa'i 'ia ana ka mo'olelo o ia huaka'i i ka puka 'ana o Ka Wai Ola O OHA i Mei. A laila kākou e hui hou aku ai, 'eā! Ke aloha nō iā kākou pākahi a pau.

For the English translation of this column, please turn to page 19.

Caring for the culture: museum internship open

WANTED: native Hawaiians with strong interest in Hawaiian and Pacific cultures, demonstrated involvement in community and cultural programs and interest in care of these spiritual and cultural heritages.

FOR: one-year internship as a collection care intern, in the conservation services department of Bishop Museum. This position is funded by Bishop Museum, OHA and the Mellon Foundation.

APPLY TO: Personnel, Bishop Museum, P.O. Box 19000-A, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817-0916. **Deadline for application: March 15, 1994.**

OHA's goal in supporting this internship is to develop professional collections management expertise in a native Hawaiian who can also bring cultural knowledge to the care of Hawaiian and Polynesian objects. OHA land officer Linda Delaney notes that "nontraditional applicants are especially welcome to apply. Their experience is valuable even if they don't fit the usual profile of a museum employee."

"Other Native Americans are

also grappling with the idea of how to care for repatriated objects," Delaney said. "Collections are not just human (remains). They also include birds, shells, tree snails — the entire spectrum of the Hawaiian heritage. The intern will work with Bishop Museum's collections and travel to learn how collections management is changing in the U.S. and in the Pacific."

She said, "After a year we will hopefully have someone to be the Hawaiian conscience and presence in the museum experience."

The internship is full-time, 40 hours a week. The intern will become familiar with museum practices and procedures, and work with the conservation staff to learn how to preserve individual objects, and how to maintain collections. In turn, the intern will pass on community concerns and practices to museum staff. The internship will include attendance at professional museum meetings and up to two months study at a museum outside Hawai'i.

Individuals contemplating careers in museums or cultural programs are encouraged to apply. A college degree or comparable life/work experience is desired, but personal experience and knowledge of Hawaiian or Pacific cultural traditions can substitute for academic or work

experience.

Applicants must be willing to work with different staff on a variety of projects, and to undertake directed and independent activities pertaining to museum practices.

The intern must meet occupational physical requirements and be able to travel.

The intern will receive a monthly stipend based on \$17,056 a year with medical benefits and other museum privileges also provided.

To apply, send a resume and/or a letter of interest, and two letters of recommendation. Include your present address and phone number.

The letter of interest should describe career goals, any knowledge, skills or experience which you will bring to the internship, and how your community and the museum profession will benefit from your participation.

Letters of recommendation can be written by an employer, academic advisor or community leader. These letters should address your ability to fulfill the internship, what you will bring to it and what you will gain by it.

Send applications by (March 15) to: Carol Higa, Personnel, Bishop Museum, P.O. Box 19000-A, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817-0916.

\$100,000 in film, TV grants available to producers

Pacific Islanders in Communications is announcing its 1994 television program grants open call, to provide funding for indigenous Pacific Islander-themed productions intended for national broadcast on public television. PIC has earmarked \$100,000 for support of research, development and scripting of projects, as well as for works-in-progress, including productions, post-production, marketing and distribution. Research and development grants are available up to \$10,000 per project, and production grants up to \$50,000 per project. **Deadline to submit applications is May 27, 1994.**

PIC seeks projects which will expand the public's understanding and appreciation of indigenous Pacific Islander cultures, histories, political, economic and social realities of Hawai'i, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas Islands and other Pacific Island areas. This year

special focus will be given to programming with a Samoan theme.

Applicants must submit a sample tape with the application and must be U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens over 18 years old. Independent producers, non-profit organizations and public television stations are eligible to apply.

PIC is one of five minority consortia funded by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and is a nonprofit media organization, founded primarily for the purpose of developing and assisting in the development of public broadcast programming with a Pacific Island focus.

For information, write Pacific Islanders in Communications, 1221 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 6A-4, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814. Or call (808)591-0059, FAX (808)591-1114.

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

Mahalo piha from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to the following individuals who have responded to our survey to identify artisans, crafters and practitioners of Hawaiian culture, and also to Anne Kapulani Landgraf, who coordinated the project.

OHA encourages all others who are Hawaiian cultural resources or practitioners to participate.

For copies of the Hawaiian Artisans, Crafters and Practitioners survey, contact Pīkake Pelekai or Manu Boyd in OHA's Culture Office at 594-1888.

Isabella Aiona Abbott
Howard A'i
Olana A'i
Hau'oli Akaka
Kalani Akana
Mililani Allen
Maile Andrade
Kawaikaulā'au Aona-Ueoka
Alani Apio
Solomon Apio
Henry Auwae
Nake'u Awai
Gussie Bento
Kekuni Blaisdell
Wright Bowman, Sr.
Wright Bowman, Jr.
Teresa Bright
Sean Browne
Kimo Cashman
Charlotte Cathcart
Momi Cazimero
Kauanoelehua Chang
Mary Ann Changg
Ken Ching
Malcolm Chun
Sam Chung-Hoon
Puamana Crabbe
Kioni Crabbe
Catherine Davenport
Jeff De Ponte
April Drexel

Moana Eisele
Mitchell Eli
Elizabeth Ellis
Moana Espinda
Freda Gomes
Kenneth Gramberg
Lilia Hale
Kaiwakapuokalani Hewett
Calvin Hoe
Liana Honda
Henry Hopfe
Gerald Ida
Arna Johnson
Kamuēla Ka'ahanui
Patrick Ka'ano'i
Ethelreda Kahalewai
Kalua Kaiahua
David Kalama, Jr.
Nathan Kalama
Samuel Kamaka
Dennis Kamakahi
Hoakalei Kamau'u
Herb Kāne
Pearl Ka'ōpio
Kimo Alama Keaulana
Genoa Keawe
Louise Kekahuna
Mary Lou Kekuēwa
Larry Kimura
Harry Kuikahi
Anne Landgraf

Jimmy Lewis
Chinky Māhoe
Keoni Martin
Katherine Maunakea
Keoni Martin
Charles Maxwell
Esther Mo'okini
Lyons Nāone
Puakea Nogelmeier
Iwalani Nosaka
Lily-Jane Nunes
David P. Parker
Elizabeth Pelletier
Abraham Pi'ianā'i'a
Gordon Pi'ianā'i'a
Nanette Purnell
Holoaumoku Ralar
Lehua McCandless Sen
Wesley Sen
Keola Sequeira
Ka'ohu Seto
David Sing
David Spencer
Holoua Stender
Keli'i Tau'ā
Myron Van Gieson
Puanani Wilhelm
Jan Yoneda
Noenoe Zuttermeister

Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund profile

Wet and wild: Kona Jet Ski makes a splash

by Jeff Clark

Imagine riding a motorcycle across the water, or a surfboard that doesn't depend on waves. That's the feel of the jet ski.

Halfway between boating and surfing, jet skiing is one of the newer sports on the scene, having been popular for only the past 10 years or so, according to Kay Brooks. She's the owner of Kawaihae Water Sports, which under the name of Kona Jet Ski rents the machines to visitors and others at Kailua Bay.

Known generically as "thrillcraft," these vehicles are subject to a host of regulations imposed by the state to ensure the safety of others using the ocean for recreation and to protect marine mammals.

Brooks had originally purchased a fleet of new machines, but they lasted only a year. She's now leasing four brand-new Yamaha WaveRunners that stay new: "Every thousand hours we get new ones," she says. They're high-maintenance machines, so leasing has its advantages: "I used to pay \$150 for steering cables - no more." In fact, she doesn't have to store them, just puts in gas and oil.

Brooks' Yamahas can hurtle across the water at up to 50 miles per hour.

The business opened March 2, 1992. For six years prior, Brooks worked at Ocean Sports Waikoloa, a concession within

the Royal Waikoloan hotel, ending up as general manager. It was there that she was struck with the idea for her own business. "So many people wanted to rent jet skis," she recalls. "I called up all the bellmen and concierges, the first contact hotels have with the tourists, and asked them how often people ask about renting jet skis. I totalled it up and divided by the days of the month and came up with about 13 per day."

With the idea to open a jet ski rental planted in her head, she went to OHA to help that idea germinate. OHA came through with a \$50,000 loan for start-up, and last year Brooks got another loan that provided her with working capital.

Kona Jet Ski is up and running, but it hasn't been easy. "I've faced bankruptcy three times in the last year," laments Brooks, "so I know what it's like to struggle."

Part of the struggle has been the downturn in tourism. "Tourism does fluctuate and our numbers are susceptible. We're jamming over here in the summer, but it's not like it used to be."

With so many activities available to the visitor, "The pie's only so big," says Brooks.

Another factor that's eating up

her share of the pie is a competitor who Brooks contends is operating illegally. Brooks has the only commercial thrillcraft permit for Kailua Bay, but another company is renting thrillcraft there too. In addition, it's not using a platform, as required by law. As a result, Brooks is losing business, and for a time was forced to engage in a costly price war. The whole situation has meant rough sailing. "It's been a war for two years," she says, "because she is obeying the law and her competitor isn't. And the state isn't enforcing it."

Still, Brooks is optimistic that the situation will be resolved in her favor. "It's been two rough



Kona Jet Ski owner Kay Brooks, left, and employee Amber Pajimola.

photo by Jeff Clark

years, but OHA has offered support in the form of legal counsel to try and get the state to do their job" and enforce the law, she says.

OHA, Legislature tackle 999-year lease problems

by Jeff Clark

Tutu has lived on the family lot for decades, but the lease has passed into the hands of her cousin, and the cousin wants her off.

Tutu's not alone. As part of one of the 50 or so families still holding a lease under the 999-year Homestead Lease Program, she is faced with uncertainty because of the complicated way in which the leases pass from generation to generation.

Lessees cannot pick a successor to their lease in their will. Under the program, when a homestead lessee dies, the lease goes to the spouse, and when the spouse dies, to their children. The children share the lease equally among them. But when there remains only one surviving offspring, that person is the sole lessee - his or her nieces and nephews, who may have lived on the land for decades, have no claim.

This program is separate from the Hawaiian Home Lands program (see box).

The state Legislature commissioned an OHA study of the 999-year lease program, and OHA's housing division contracted John H. Bay and Jane vanSchaick to look into it. They found the families facing several issues:

- they have difficulty financing home construction and repairs, because they don't own the land and can't use it as collateral;
- they lack documentation of title and are uncertain as to who is the legal lessee;
- they cannot buy their fee because state law sets the price

In the meantime, Brooks continues to establish her business as a good corporate neighbor. "We try to do community things," she says, including sponsoring a canoe team and lending the company boat as the official starter boat for canoe races. The boat has also helped the people of Kona in emergency situations. "We rescue everybody else. We have rescued our competition's skis, we have rescued two parasail boats, we've assisted in a rescue of a fishing boat at Kealahou Bay." Brooks says proudly.

In addition, as part of "Day on the Bay," Kawaihae Water Sports / Kona Jet Ski occasionally lets community groups jet ski for no charge. "It's all community kids, whose parents could never afford it. So we're trying to do good by them," Brooks says, offering her philosophy: "Do good and hopefully the business will thrive because of it."

at "fair market value."

House Bill 3113 and its companion Senate Bill 2769 aim to sort out the pilikia between lessee family members and to recognize the interest these families have vested in their lots by allowing them to purchase their land at a nominal fee.

The legislation would establish a genealogy arbitration panel to

Under the Land Act of 1895, more than 750 families were issued 999-year leases between 1895 and 1950. Most of these leases have been abandoned or canceled, but under a law passed in 1950, about 70 families have purchased fee simple ownership of their leasehold. Approximately 51 families still hold leases located on all major islands except Lāna'i. Most of these families are Hawaiian. The property is part of the ceded lands.

wade through birth and death certificates and determine who has legal claim to the lease. It would also allow lessees to purchase the fees on their leases for \$1 instead of market value, recognizing that 900 years is a lot of time left on the lease.

continued on page 16

Mahalo ā nui loa e Kamehameha

Thank you very much, Kamehameha



David Abraham
Hawaiian language major, Nānākuli

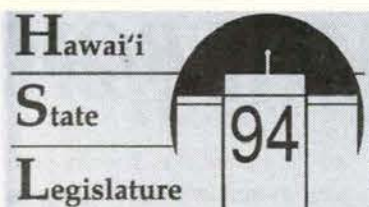
Nānākuli native David Abraham dreams of teaching 'Ōlelo Hawai'i to Leeward Coast high schoolers after he completes his degree in Hawaiian language at the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa.

Financial aid from Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate allows David to pursue his dreams.

If you are Hawaiian, in a full-time college degree program and attending specified Hawai'i colleges, you may qualify for some of the nearly \$13 million in post-high school financial aid offered by KSBE. For more information, call our Financial Aid Department at 842-8216.



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS BERNICE PAUHI BISHOP ESTATE



Other important bills heard by House committees

Bills passing first/second reading:

•**HB 2669. Relating to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.** Grants OHA the authority to issue general obligation bonds.

•**HB 2674** Permits the salaries of OHA trustees to be paid equally by OHA and the state, instead of from OHA revenues only.

•**HB 2799. Relating to retirement benefits for OHA trustees.**

Gives OHA board members the option to participate in the state employees' retirement plan.

•**HB 3012. Relating to native Hawaiian water rights.**

Requires Hawaiian home lands beneficiary applicants to be consulted on current future water reserves and development.

•**HB 3033. Relating to public lands.**

Requires an appraisal of public lands when the Department of Land and Natural Resources disposes of them, to ensure that the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands receives its entitlements. a

•**HB 3113. Relating to home-**

stead leases.

Provides for arbitration to aid families with homestead leases to determine their genealogy for purposes of determining leasehold interest. Allows the remaining homestead lessees to buy their lease for a nominal \$1.

•**HB 3155. Relating to the policy of DHHL regarding the death of a lessee.**

Authorizes homestead lessees to designate, in addition to spouse and children, a grandchild who is at least 25 percent Hawaiian as a successor to the lease.

•**HB 2672. Relating to Hawaiian entitlements.**

Provides for the continued service of the court-appointed independent representative after Dec. 1, 1994, and to appropriate funds for that purpose.

•**HB 3452. Relating to Hawaiian Home Lands Trust individual claims.**

Establishes a process under which individual beneficiaries under the Hawaiian Home Lands trust may resolve claims for actual damages arising out of, or resulting from, breaches of trust, which occurred between Aug. 21, 1959, and June 30, 1989.

•**HB 3565. Relating to public lands.**

Provides for the transfer of title by the governor to all public trust lands held by the Department of Land and Natural Resources in Kahalu'u, Waiāhole, Waikāne, Hakipu'u, Kualoa, Ka'a'awa, Kahana, Punalu'u, Hau'ula, and Lā'ie to DHHL in recompense for lands owed to Hawaiians.

Bills held in committee

•**HB 3564. Relating to public lands.**

Appropriates funds for OHA to publish informational brochures and conduct workshops for holders of 999-year homestead leases regarding the homestead lease program.

•**HB 3565. Relating to public lands.**

Provides for the transfer of title by the governor of all public trust lands held by the Department of Land and Natural Resources in Kahalu'u, Waiāhole, Waikāne, Hakipu'u, Kualoa, Ka'a'awa, Kahana, Punalu'u, Hau'ula, and Lā'ie to DHHL in recompense for lands owed to Hawaiians.



Members of the House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs.

Following are the Seventeenth Legislature Hawaiian Affairs committee chairs and members in both the state House and Senate, with their office and phone numbers. Offices are in the State Office Tower (Leiopapa O Kamehameha Bldg.). To receive hearing notices on matters of interest to you please contact each committee's clerk and ask to be put on the hearing notice mailing list. Neighbor islanders may call the toll-free number, 1-800-468-4644 and on a touch-tone phone punch in the last five digits of the state number (prefix must be either 586-, 587-, or 548-).

House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs (HAW)

Dennis A. Arakaki, chair
Rm. 1103, Ph. 586-6050

Peter K. Apo, vice-chair
Rm. 902, Ph. 586-6040

D. Ululani Bierne
Rm. 1109, Ph. 586-6470

Les Ihara, Jr.
Rm. 1110, Ph. 586-6250

David Y. Ige
Rm. 1003, Ph. 586-6230

Sam Lee
Rm. 1209, Ph. 586-6290

Tom Okamura
Rm. 1004, Ph. 586-6340

Larry S. Tanimoto
Rm. 1306, Ph. 586-6350

Senate Committee on Government Operations, Environmental Protection and Hawaiian Affairs (GEH)

Anthony K.U. Chang, chair
Rm. 303, Ph. 586-6930

Eloise Tungpalan, vice-chair
Rm. 503, Ph. 586-6820

Carol Fukunaga
Rm. 302, Ph. 586-6890

Andrew Levin
Rm. 301, Ph. 586-6760

Mālama Solomon
Rm. 505, Ph. 586-6940

Joseph Tanaka
Rm. 304, Ph. 586-7110

Rick Reed
Rm. 308, Ph. 586-6970

Our Readers Write

To the editor:

I recently asked for a meeting of the "five Trustees" who signed an affidavit, stating that they voted for another person as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs administrator, which is now in the hands of the Attorney General's Office as an "official complaint."

My request was ignored by one honorable and arrogantly snubbed by another, declaring "It did not meet open meeting requirements and because the Attorney General had not been notified."

This is a sad example of "practice what one preaches." Notwithstanding the embarrassment of this whole silly matter, I dared to take this pilikia to a higher level, the Hawaiian way — ho'oponopono.

The time for repentance is now past. It would have been far less agonizingly painful (the Hawaiian way) compared to what now hangs over the head of one "Trustee" who has committed "perjury."

Samuel L. Kealoha, Jr.
OHA Trustee, Moloka'i & Lāna'i

To the editor:

I commend OHA for its support and coverage of the Te Waka Toi exhibit. However, little attention was paid by OHA in recognizing the work of Hawaiian artists whose serious efforts mirror their Maori counterparts. As long as contemporary Hawaiian art fails to be effectively reviewed and interpreted, particularly by Hawaiian journalists, the contemporary Hawaiian art movement will continue to remain "underground." Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians alike will fail to benefit by this unique visual expression.

I ask that future exhibits of this type be provided space and attention. Contemporary Hawaiian art, like language and dance, is an important expression of culture that can only prosper when supported by the institutions of the Hawaiian community. Your assistance and support is desperately needed to expand the definition of contemporary art to include the contribution and perspective of native Hawaiians.

Herman Pi'ikea Clark, Jr.
Honolulu, Hawai'i

To the editor:

Thank you for publishing such an accurate and informative paper. I live in California and a friend brought me a copy of *Ka Wai Ola O OHA* from O'ahu when she was visiting relatives. I love it and believed I learned more from reading the August (1993) issue than I could have researching for many hours on my own.

I write and am greatly interested in the revival of Hawaiian culture. Could you do some articles about the South Point area of Hawai'i island? I am especially interested in koa canoes and early canoe landings in the Hawaiian islands. Do you have a contact person that I might write to, who is an expert in this field?

Carol Koehler Hebert
Benicia, California

(Editor's note: Readers who know of experts in early history of South Point, early canoe landings in Hawai'i, and koa canoes are invited to contact *Ka Wai Ola O OHA*. Mahalo!)

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OHA welcomes new staff

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs has welcomed a multitude of new staff members in the past year.

The first voice people who call OHA hear is that of the receptionist, **Michael-Lynn Hirahara**, who has worked in temporary positions at OHA in the areas of planning, education, and administrative services.

Grants specialist **Craig Brandow**, research specialist **Mark Eshima** and secretary **G. Lani Ho'omana** have joined the planning and research office.

Economic development specialist **Joan Chatterton** and loan adjustment specialist **Gerald Honda** are new additions to the economic development division. **Joanne Medeiros**, former secretary to the deputy administrator, is now the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund secretary. Former Loan Fund secretary **Lisa Rodrigues** is now a loan assistant.

The administrative services office has welcomed clerk-typist **Nani Naope** and account clerks **Michele Oka** and **Vivian Chapman**.

Maui Quizon, **Michelle Takeuchi**, **Jeff Cortez**, **Barbara Ray** and **Marisa Plemmer** are secretaries to the Board of Trustees. **Leoni Randall**, **Cheryl Lobo**, **Ruth Kamohali'i** and **Ipo Flint** are trustee aides.

Donald Kamai is secretary to the culture office.

OHA is also benefitting from a number of temporary and emergency hires, including education specialist **James Perry**, clerk typist **Sasha Springer Asato** (education division), trustee aide **Tana Kekina**, legislative assistant **Mary Aragon** and legislative clerk **Aulani Apoliona**. **Norma Ishikawa** is the secretary to OHA's Native Hawaiian Historic Preservation Council.

CEDED LANDS: WHERE DID THEY COME FROM ... WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

(First of a two part series)

by Patrick Johnston

Central to any discussion on native Hawaiian land and sovereignty claims are the ceded lands.

In brief, ceded lands are the public and crown properties the titles to which were transferred to the U.S. when it annexed the Hawaiian islands in 1898.

The lands trace their history to the 1848 Māhele when Kamehameha III divided Hawaiian lands among himself and his chiefs. As part of the reforms, in 1850 his government passed laws that awarded kuleana to native Hawaiian tenant farmers and made it possible for non-Hawaiians to buy fee simple titles to land plots.



King Kamehameha III

The king divided his portion – approximately 2.5 million acres – into two parts: 1.5 million acres for the government and one million acres for himself and his heirs. These crown and public lands were subject to the rights of native tenants and made up

the basis of what were to become ceded lands.

Kamehameha divided up Hawai'i the way he did for a number of reasons. Linda Parker argues in her work, *Native American Estate*, one reason was the fact that no one had clear title to land, making it impossible for any land user to buy or sell property.

The king was bowing in part to pressure from non-Hawaiians, but by awarding significant pieces of the islands to the crown, government, chiefs and tenant farmers, he also wanted to keep as much of the traditional land divisions as possible in the face of increasing Western influence and a rapidly declining Hawaiian population.

Parker also argues that there was the belief, propagated mostly by foreign advisors, that native Hawaiian farmers would become more industrious if they actually held title to the land they worked.

OHA land officer Linda Delaney also cites as a key factor the concern on the part of the Hawaiian leadership that, if a foreign takeover of the islands took place, having a Western-style title to the land would provide some security for native Hawaiian land owners.

The crown and government lands underwent significant changes between 1850 and the time of the overthrow. Although land laws created in the 1860s placed restrictions on sales of the king's land, by 1893 over 600,000 acres of government land had been sold or leased to private



Honolulu harbor: all submerged lands extending three miles off the coast are ceded.

interests, often at a discount. Both Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians purchased the land but most of the acreage was leased or belonged to foreigners.

After the overthrow, the newly-formed republic claimed title to all government and crown lands. These lands – approximately 1.75 million acres – were ceded to the U.S. when it annexed the islands in 1898.

The Joint Resolution of Annexation and the Organic Act of 1900 set down the guidelines for governing the new territory and the use of ceded lands. Except for lands set aside for U.S. military use, ceded lands were entrusted to the territorial government which was to use them "solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes." Land divisions in Hawai'i remained much as they were during the kingdom, the difference being public and crown lands were now held in trust by the territorial government.

In 1910 an amendment was made to the Organic Act to open lands for homesteading.

At the same time, Hawaiian leaders, responding to a noticeable decline in the moral and economic fabric of the native Hawaiian community, also were interested in reviving traditional ways.

In 1921, the U.S. government passed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, designating 188,000 acres of ceded land for native Hawaiian homesteaders. Attorney Melody Mackenzie argues in *Native Hawaiian Rights Handbook*, that sugar interests, concerned that their leases would be expiring shortly, supported the legislation because most homestead lands were restricted to "marginal" areas and did not affect many leaseholders.

Mackenzie writes that sugar interests also played a part in having the blood quantum set at 50

percent, thereby greatly reducing the number of Hawaiians eligible for homestead lots.

In 1959, the U.S. passed the Admission Act, making the Hawai'i the 50th state. With the act, the ceded land trust and all Hawaiian home lands moved from the hands of the territorial government to the state.

Section 5 of the Admission Act outlines the state's ceded lands responsibilities. Section 5(f) goes over where revenues from ceded lands are to be spent. (See list)

One of the responsibilities laid out in section 5(f) is the "betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act." Because this definition was limited to Hawaiians of 50 percent or more Hawaiian blood, some changes had to be made

when the state began to use these revenues for Hawaiians.

OHA and the use of ceded land revenues

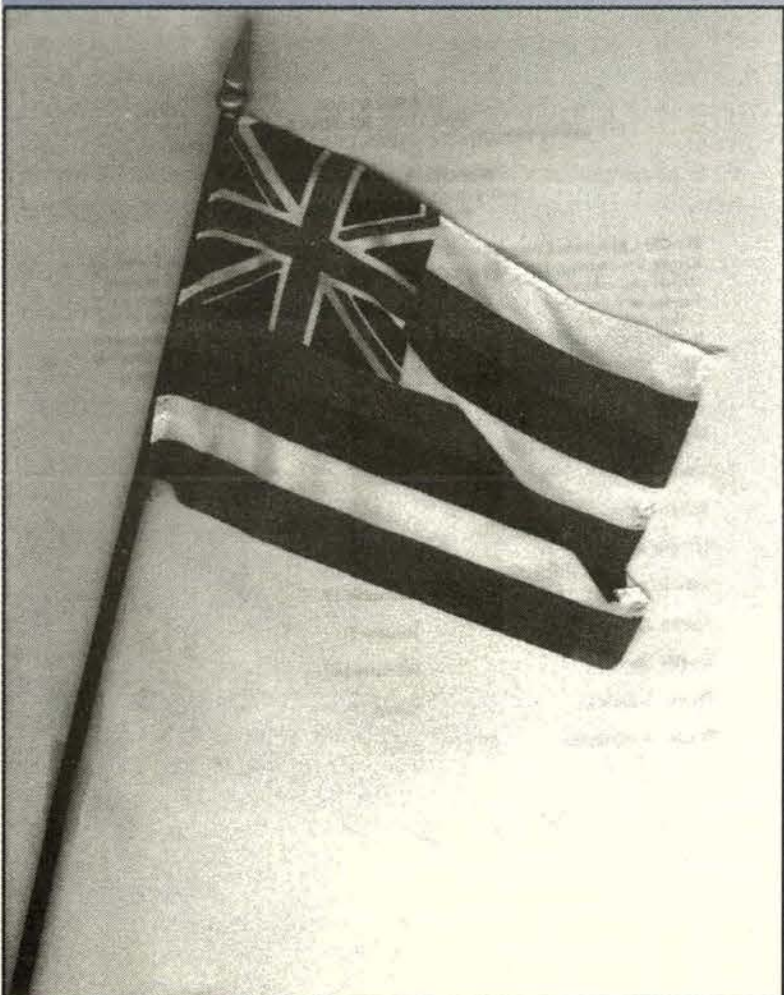
For the first two decades after statehood, revenue from ceded lands went into the general fund, usually earmarked for education. In 1978 a constitutional convention was held which led to the creation of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. The legislation stipulated that the office receive 20 percent of revenues from the ceded land trust.

To assure that OHA would be able to serve "all Hawaiians" and to overcome the limited definition of "native Hawaiian" as set down in the Admissions Act, much of the funding for OHA

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Admission Act: Section 5(f) Purposes of the ceded land trust:

1. The support of public schools and other educational institutions.
2. The betterment of the conditions of Hawaiians as defined by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, that is, any descendant of not less than one-half part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian islands previous to 1778.
3. The development of farm and home ownership on as widespread a basis as possible.
4. The making of public improvements.
5. The provision of lands for public use.



The pursuit of Hawaiian property

by Patrick Johnston

The introduction of private property radically changed the political, social, and economic landscape of Hawai'i. While established in part to maintain some of the traditional land system in the face of Western pressure to reform, privatization led instead to the widespread alienation of Hawaiians from their land.

The first to receive private plots of land in Hawai'i were the king and his chiefs after the 1848 Mahele. In 1850, the Kuleana Act awarded small plots of land to tenant farmers located on chief or government lands. In the same year non-Hawaiians were given the opportunity to purchase fee simple title to property.

A major problem for native Hawaiians was that they were unfamiliar with Western-style land ownership. They would sell property, fail to claim land, or not clearly establish heirs, not realizing that their actions would forfeit their right or their children's rights to use the land. Also, chiefs and commoners would often go into debt to Western businessmen and sell land to cover the debt.

Compounding the problem were epidemics that were rapidly wiping out Hawaiians with legitimate claims.

Kuleana escheat laws passed in the 1860s gave surrounding ahupua'a owners kuleana parcels if the owner died without an heir or will. This eventually made things worse for native Hawaiians because many ahupua'a were taken over by non-Hawaiian land owners. Once in control of an ahupua'a they would use kuleana escheat laws to gain control of unclaimed kuleana through a legal process known as quiet title, a procedure used to clarify ownership of property.

Adverse possession laws were established in the 1870s and were also used in quiet title cases. Adverse possession is a practice in which a landowner claims title to land that he is using if the original title holder does not reclaim it within a certain period.

Many of the large land estates in Hawai'i were built, in part, as a result of native Hawaiians not legally taking control of their lands. A non-Hawaiian purchased the entire island of Ni'ihau because local tenants did not file claims. A large portion of what is now Moloka'i Ranch – land representing a third of Moloka'i – was acquired through adverse possession.

Making things worse for native Hawaiians were ambitious Western agriculturists and business people who saw it in their and Hawai'i's best interest to develop as much of the islands' potential as possible.

By 1967, when the Hawai'i Land Reform Act was introduced, ownership of most of Hawai'i's land was concentrated in the hands of a small number of landowners. Seventy-two private owners held 47 percent of the land in Hawai'i with seven owning nearly 30 percent. Some of these landowners – such as Bishop Estate – were trusts set up by past Hawaiian royalty. Others were large non-Hawaiian agricultural operations.

Ceded lands as detailed in Section 5 of the Admission Act

5 (a) Lands owned in fee by the Territory of Hawai'i prior to statehood, including transfer of ceded lands on Sand Island the day before admission.
600 acres

5 (b) Fee title transfer of the bulk of ceded lands from federal to state ownership, including:
Hawaiian Homes trust lands 188,000 acres
Public trust lands 1,200,000 acres

5 (c) Fee title lands retained by the U.S. government, including:
National parks land 228,000 acres
other 58,300 acres

5 (d) Lands retained for federal use through Executive Orders, licenses and permits, including the island of Kaho'olawe. 87,200 acres

5 (e) Federal lands returned to the state within five years of admission. 500 acres

Source: Office of Hawaiian Affairs

from page 10

programs was to come from both the state and ceded lands trust revenue.

Soon after the creation of the office, a dispute arose over how to determine from what revenues OHA's 20 percent share was to come from. Many of the lands that OHA considered to be part of the trust were not included by the state as a source of revenue.

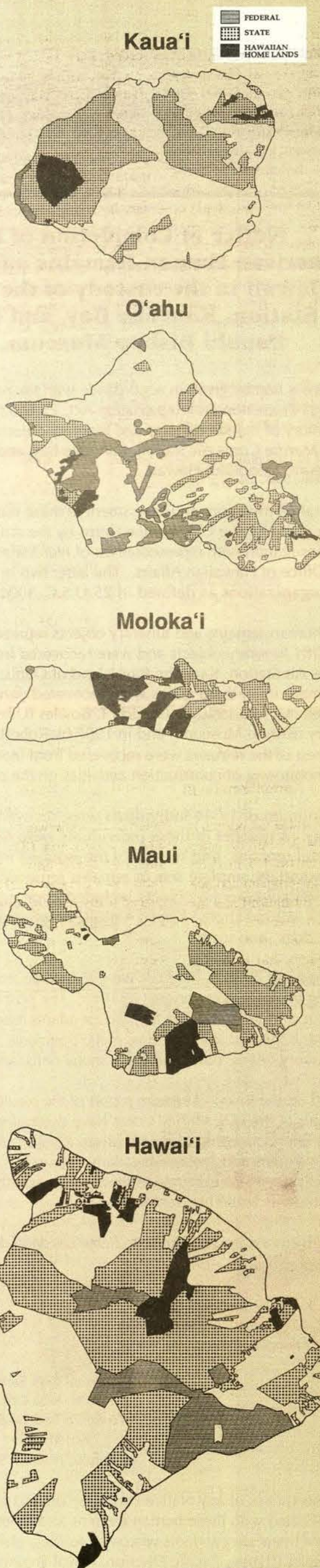
There was also uncertainty about the clear definition of trust income. If state lands were sold or

leased, OHA was given 20 percent, but problems arose when government land generated substantial income – such as harbors and airports – or when the government allowed private businesses to operate within public facilities. There was also a problem regarding whether to consider the gross or net incomes from ceded lands when working out the 20 percent share.

Attempts by OHA to seek resolution in the courts were directed back to the Legislature. On taking

office, Gov. John Waihe'e said he would sit down with OHA and get the issue resolved. After several years of negotiations, the state and OHA agreed on a formula in which OHA will receive 20 percent of rents, leases, licenses, for the use of trust lands, minerals and runway landing fees. Last year OHA received payments of more than \$135 million which represented unpaid ceded land revenues from the previous 10 years; OHA believes unresolved claims are worth more.

Federal, state, and Hawaiian home lands ceded title holders



Source: Office of Hawaiian Affairs

Tutorials

from page 5

activities, that's what keeps them in school," OHA education specialist Ka'iulani Vincent says. "And because a lot of them couldn't meet the 2.0, that meant they couldn't participate in any activities. So, they thought, 'No use come to school.'"

Just two years ago, the schools covered by the tutorial program

shared just \$36,000. "The reason for the big jump was that we had gone back to the Legislature with a lot more information and stats, some good hard numbers that came directly from the schools, on the need that is out there," Vincent says.

At Kailua High, the funds are used in two ways in a program titled E Kūlia I Ka Nu'u, which means "strive for the summit." In one, students are assisted in formulating their post-graduation

plans. They get help writing college application essays and completing financial aid forms, and they receive college and career counseling.

Kailua is also using the funds to educate the students on health matters. On a recent afternoon, Israel Kamakawiwo'ole dropped by to strum his 'ukulele and tell the 'ōpio about his weight-loss regimen. (Kailua also received \$38,650 in OHA grant money to expand this program.)

Notice of Completion of Inventory of Native American Human Remains and Funerary Objects from Hawaii in the custody of the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, and curated at the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C 3003(d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains and funerary objects from Hawaii in the custody of the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, and curated at the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these human remains and funerary objects has been made for the U.S. Marine Corps by the staff of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, in consultation with representatives of Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. The latter two organizations qualify as Native Hawaiian organizations as defined in 25 U.S.C. 3001(11).

The human remains and funerary objects represent a minimum of 1582 individuals and 281 funerary objects and were recovered from the Mokapu Peninsula, U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Island of Oahu, and curated at the Bishop Museum. The majority of the remains were recovered during archaeological excavations conducted in 1938-1940 by Gordon T. Bowles (University of Hawaii) and Kenneth P. Emory (Bishop Museum), and in 1957 by Robert N. Bowen (University of Hawaii). The rest of the remains were recovered from inadvertent discoveries and archaeological monitoring of construction activities on the peninsula.

A minimum of 1,544 individuals were recovered from pre-contact (prior to 1778) graves. A number of these individuals were represented by incomplete sets of skeletal remains, and several of the isolated individuals represented secondarily deposited incomplete sets of remains removed from their original context. The pre-contact funerary objects included *kupe'e* (wristlets made of dog teeth), basalt flakes, marine shells, *kukui* (Aleurites moluccana) nuts, and the bones of fish, birds, pigs, dogs, and turtles.

A minimum of 38 individuals were recovered from post-contact (prior to 1778) graves during a construction project in 1975. The post-Contact funerary objects included *kupe'e*, and *lei'opu'u* and *lei niho* (pendants made of calcite, shell, and whale bone), as well as bone and shell buttons, metal fragments, mirror glass, bottle fragments, a metal ring, ivory beads, bone and glass, metal nails, and metal parts of a smoking pipe.

Based on the Bishop Museum report of the results of the inventory and assessment, officials of the U.S. Marine Corps have determined that pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these remains and present-day Native Hawaiian organizations. U.S. Marine Corps officials have also determined that based upon the Bishop Museum report no lineal descendants could be identified.

The inventory report, described herein, is available for inspection at the following locations through April 1, 1994:

Kaneohe Regional Library
45-829 Kamehameha Highway
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

National Park Service
Pacific Area Office
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
Room 6305
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Hawaii State Library
Hawaii and Pacific Section
478 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Representatives of any Native Hawaiian organization which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and funerary objects and persons who believe they are lineal descendants who wish to file a claim should contact Mr. John Bigay, Planner-in-Charge, Pacific Division, Naval Engineering Facilities Command, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-7300, (808) 471-9338, before April 1, 1994.



Parent/tutor Brenda Cena gives first-grader Kristina extra attention. Photo by Jeff Clark

OHA tutorials help keiki at Kāne'ohe Elementary

Kāne'ohe Elementary Principal Mitchell Otani said the DOE had funded tutoring for grades 3-6, "But our teachers said, 'Hey, our younger students need help, too,' so we applied for the OHA funds." As a result, 18 kindergartners and first- and second-graders are tutored from 2:15 until 3:15 on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Teacher Aileen Ikei works with kindergartners, parent Brenda Cena works with first-graders and teacher Shari Miyashiro works with second-graders.

"We're very grateful for these funds," Otani says. "I'm happy for any kind of extra funding we can get."

The tutors at Kāne'ohe not only attempt to help the students academically, they also try to make a difference in the personal outlook of the keiki. The idea is to "make them feel better about school and about themselves," Otani says. "Some haven't had preschool, but hopefully we can catch our kids early and get them feeling good about school."

Aileen Ikei, who has been helping her kindergartners with letter recognition, is seeing progress in the students she tutors. For example, she says, "Alike could write his name, but he didn't know all the letters. Now he does, and I think that's an improvement for him."

The teachers have a heavy workload, their salaries are very small, and they get paid a great deal less for tutoring. So why do they opt to assume the extra task of tutoring their students after school? Says Ikei, "I can see how much help they need, compared to the other kids. I can't drill them in class, and it doesn't seem like they're getting the help at home, so I thought I might as well try and help."

As Otani says, "Nowadays that's all you can do. Try. And work the best as you can with the kids."

Our Readers Write

from page 4

To the editor:

As more monies are being received by Hawaiian organizations, the responsibilities these organizations have towards the Hawaiian people likewise increases. Native claims to political sovereignty can only be aided by efficient and meaningful use of what money has already been allocated for Hawaiian use. In the same breath, waste and/or mismanagement of "Hawaiian money" can only hinder and be detrimental to the long-suffering cause of Hawaiian sovereignty.

The leaders of today's Hawaiian organizations must be willing and able to display a higher sense of community responsibility than that shown by our federal and state governments. Without possessing the vast tax resources of the United States or State of Hawai'i, Hawaiian groups must be more diligent and exacting in the usage of what economic resources we do have.

Our ancestors lived this concept daily, by utilizing the 'āina to its greatest production (without destroying it). The same principle can be applied to economic, political and educational

resources as well. In short, people resources.

Let us not follow the path of waste, but rather, let us reclaim the path of stewardship. What we do today not only affects us, but our children and our children's children.

Charles Wagnersmith III
Honolulu, Moloka'i

Policy on Letters

Letters to the editor are gladly accepted for publication on a space-available basis. Letters shall be:

- specifically addressed to Ka Wai Ola O OHA; and
- legibly signed by the author; and
- accompanied by an address and/or telephone number(s) for verification purposes.

OHA reserves the right to edit all letters for length, defamatory and libelous material, and other objectionable contents. Letters cannot exceed 200 words and must be typewritten and double-spaced. Send letters to: Editor, Ka Wai Ola O OHA, 711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 500, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813.



KŪPONO

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Establishment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) by the 1978 Constitutional Convention was a first step toward righting the wrongs that began with the overthrow of the Hawaiian nation in 1893.

OHA is charged with developing educational and advocacy programs to sustain the struggle for Hawaiian justice. The 'Io, or Hawaiian Hawk, symbolizes the Hawaiian spirit to win that struggle — unafraid, strong and capable of soaring to great heights. (Mahalo to artist Patrick Ching for use of his image of an 'Io.)

The centennial commemoration of the overthrow is past,

but the struggle for justice continues. Another major step in redressing the harms of more than a century ago came in the U.S. apology to the Native Hawaiian people. In this apology resolution, the U.S. formally recognized its illegal involvement in the overthrow.

But many more steps will be needed before justice truly is done. That's why, as Native Hawaiians and Americans, we need your help and support. The determination and basic goodness to achieve justice is embodied in the American spirit and the Aloha spirit. By working together, for each other, and for justice, we will prevail.

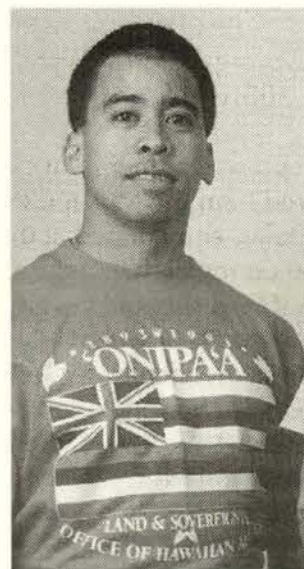


Complete reprint of President Grover Cleveland's message to United States Congress, delivered December 18, 1893. In this message, President Cleveland described U.S. participation in the overthrow of the Hawaiian nation 11 months earlier as "an act of war," and called for restoration of the Hawaiian nation. The accuracy of Cleveland's complete and honest analysis has withstood the scrutiny of history. Copies can be ordered by using form below.

Complete reprint of Apology to Native Hawaiians, approved by Congress and signed by President William Clinton November 23, 1993. Describes events leading up to overthrow of Hawaiian nation in 1893, clearly acknowledges U.S. participation as illegal and immoral, and apologizes directly to Native Hawaiian people. Applauds efforts by United Church of Christ and State of Hawai'i to make amends. Calls on President and Congress to work toward same objectives. Copies can be ordered below.



Four-page tabloid describing constitutional basis for trust relationship between Federal government and Native Americans, including Native Hawaiians. Includes legal and historical discussion of rights reserved to Native Americans by the U.S. Constitution, Congress and the Courts. Describes efforts by OHA to secure those rights for Hawaiians. Ideal background for sovereignty issue. Copies available below.



OHA has produced two distinctive T-shirts supporting the Hawaiian struggle for justice. All proceeds from T-shirt sales go to OHA Native Hawaiian Rights Fund to promote education, research and legal action to assure Hawaiian rights and support the struggle for justice.

Kūpono T-Shirt (at right, above) is aqua-colored with purple, gold and white silk-screen imprinting; "Kūpono" and 'Io on front, "Justice" on back. Premium-quality Beefy Tee, with color-fast silk screening.

'Onipa'a T-Shirt (at left, above) is bright red with white and blue silk screening on front. Image shows Hawaiian national flag (slightly longer than state flag). Premium-quality Beefy Tee with color-fast silk screening.

Send to: Land and Natural Resources Division
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96813

Make checks payable to: Native Hawaiian Rights Fund.

For more information, call the Land and Natural Resources Division of OHA at 594-1888. Or call your local OHA office, listed below.

Kaua'i: 3100 Kuhio Highway, C-4, Lihue, HI 96766
Phone: 246-3511 Fax: 246-9551
Maui: 140 Ho'ohana St., Ste 206, Kahului, HI 96732
Phone: 243-5170 Fax: 243-5016
Moloka'i: P.O. Box 1717, Kaunakakai, HI 96748
Phone: 533-3611 Fax: 533-3968
Hawai'i: 688 Kino'ole St., Unit 4a, Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: 933-4349 Fax: 933-4744
75-5706 Hanama Place, Ste 106a
Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
Phone: 329-7368 Fax: 326-7928

Yes! I want to help the Struggle for Justice!

Please send me:

Kūpono T-Shirt (with 'Io) Indicate number of T-Shirts in each size.

_____ Sm _____ Med _____ Lge _____ XL _____ XXL _____ XXXL

'Onipa'a T-Shirt (with flag) Indicate number of T-Shirts in each size.

_____ Sm _____ Med _____ Lge _____ XL _____ XXL _____ XXXL

Price is \$16 for each T-Shirt or two for \$30. Add \$2 handling charge for each order.

_____ President Cleveland's Message to Congress (no charge — indicate number of copies desired)

_____ United States Apology to Native Hawaiians (no charge — indicate number of copies desired)

_____ "And the Earth Shall Rise" Tabloid (no charge — indicate number of copies desired)

Name _____

Address _____

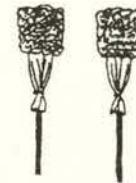
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Daytime phone _____ Enclosed is my check for \$ _____

OHA Board Business

Nā kuleana a ka Papa Kahu waiwai

by Ellen Blomquist
Public Information Officer



The Board of Trustees held its regular business meeting Thursday, Feb. 3, in the board room of OHA's Honolulu office. Chairman Clayton Hee opened the meeting at 10 am. Trustees Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i and Trustee Moses K. Keale Sr. were excused.

After Trustee Kamaki Kanahele offered the pule wehe, the board took up the routine business of reviewing and approving the chairman's report (7 - 0), and the minutes of December 30, 1993 (5 - 1, Akana dissenting) and of January 7, 1994 (6 - 1, Akana dissenting).

Community Concerns

William Amona, Esq., related to the board his concerns about the process of selecting a new administrator, which he had previously addressed in a letter to the board members and discussed in meetings with Chairman Hee and Vice-Chairman Aiona.

Kamuela Kala'i addressed the board with her concerns about the selection of the administrator, the subsequent allegations that were made, and the complaint she had filed with the state Attorney General.

Budget, Finance & Policy

Accounts at First Hawaiian Bank. The members present unanimously approved an action item to establish a loan fund account and a maximizer account at First Hawaiian Bank in keeping with the agreement previously made between OHA and First Hawaiian Bank with regard to the revolving loan funds for homesteaders. The accounts need to be established so the bank can close loans to applicants. Presently, there are five homesteaders (one each from Hilo, Moloka'i, Nānākuli, and two from Waimānalo) waiting to complete their loans. The loan

fund account - which is interest-bearing - will maintain a monthly balance of \$200,000 to fund loans. Interest from repayments of the loans made will be deposited in the maximizer account.

OHA High School Student Association. Members present agreed unanimously to allocate \$15,600 in trust funds to Waiākea and Hilo High Schools over a period of three years to develop an OHA high school association toward statewide implementation.

Education and Culture

Chairman Hee departed for a

meeting. The remainder of the meeting was chaired by Trustee Abraham Aiona. The six board members present approved a resolution for Alex Kane.

Legislative Review

The board received as an FYI OHA's position on pending state legislation. The board also approved a resolution for Andrea Akana, OHA's late government affairs specialist who was killed by a drunken driver last December. The six members of the board also approved draft legislation, "A bill for an act relating

to abandoned property." This proposed legislation seeks to correct ambiguity in the current kuleana escheat law, which provides that kuleana lands without heirs escheat to OHA rather than the state. (See story page one)

Land and Sovereignty

The board accepted the submission of a technical paper on Native Hawaiian Water Rights prepared by Jon Van Dyke, Esq., and presented to the Review Commission on the state Water Code. The paper was accepted 5 to 1, Kealoha dissenting.

Ad Hoc Committee on OHA Logo

The ad hoc committee on the new OHA logo presented a final design to the board for approval; all six members present approved the design (See related story this page.)

That concluded the business of the board. The next meeting was tentatively scheduled for Feb. 23 at 10 a.m. (Editor's note: the March meeting is tentatively scheduled for March 30 at 10 a.m.)

New OHA logo reflects new era of growth

OHA's board recently approved a new logo which will replace the current artwork used on its stationary, business cards, and forms. The board had previously approved an appropriation from Ka Wai Ola O OHA ad revenues for a new design and for the costs of new stationary, cards, etc.

An Ad Hoc Committee on OHA Logo Design was formed; its members were Trustees Abraham Aiona and Kamaki Kanahele, OHA Culture Officer Pikake Pelekai, OHA Culture Specialist Manu Boyd, and OHA Public Information Officer Ellen Blomquist. Proposals for a new logo design were solicited from four design firms. The committee selected Loomis & Pollock as being most cost-effective and responsive to OHA's needs. The board approved them as designers at the same time it approved the appropriation.

Why a new logo? Because organizations, like people, are dynamic: they change and grow over the years. Just as certain styles worked 10 years ago for someone, but don't work today, what was right for OHA 10 years ago doesn't quite capture its spirit today. The

board continues to be grateful to Rocky Jensen for contributing the original artwork; it served OHA well for over a decade.

As part of the logo design, Loomis & Pollock distributed a questionnaire to trustees and key staff, asking them to pick six adjectives from a list provided to describe OHA today and OHA 10 years from now and rank them in order of importance. The 15 who responded ranked OHA today as argumentative, volatile, exciting, unique, determined, dynamic and visionary. The participants described OHA 10 years from now as visionary, innovative, accessible, cultural, effective and responsible.

It was these qualities the new logo was intended to capture. The committee and Loomis & Pollock agreed that kalo continued to have great symbolism for the Hawaiian people and OHA, from the "oha" which is the taro shoot to its significance as the staple of life.

Various designs based on kalo were reviewed. The committee selected a final design which incorporated kalo as an element with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs acronym in lettering that is modern, bold, and future-forward. The logo colors are green and blue, capturing the importance of both 'āina and wai.



OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

OHA Trustee's Views

Ka mana'o o nā Kahu Waiwai pākahi

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

Education — the key to success

by Abraham Aiona
Vice-chair, Trustee, Maui

In a previous column I wrote for *Ka Wai Ola O OHA* (April, 1991), I stated that "knowledge is power," and "education is the key to success." My feeling then was that we needed to emphasize education of our Hawaiian youngsters from the time that early education starts, at about two years of age, and continue the process through the elementary, intermediate, high school, undergraduate and graduate schools. It was to be continuous with the learning of our rich culture and Hawaiian

language through the kūpuna and traditional schooling via the professional teachers.

At that time, I had recommended that OHA establish an endowment fund strictly for education. Trustee Moses Keale, then chairman of the education and culture committee of the board, followed through with members of his committee and of the board and developed the OHA Education



Foundation. Much thought and work with the education division's staff and legal help produced the necessary framework for the fund.

The OHA board wisely agreed unanimously to fund the Education Foundation with \$10 million from the 5(f) trust funds. This was a bold step forward and a landmark in OHA's history. It said we viewed education as one of the most important initia-

tives for our people, but that this was just a start.

In last year's legislature, we pursued the money owed us by the state from ceded land revenues, and received approximately \$130 million. This infusion of funds created a money portfolio of about \$150 million. The Education Foundation has a portfolio of \$10 million in the OHA common trust fund. This arrangement means:

- the Education Foundation is able to take advantage of the economics of scale that the larger \$150 million portfolio com-

mands;

- expenses are lower for the Education Foundation portfolio, making more money available for scholarships and programs;
- the Education Foundation board of directors are able to focus their efforts and attention on spending policies. They are relieved of the administrative burden of operating the fund; and finally,
- it recognizes that as fiduciaries of the trust, the OHA Board of Trustees have certain fundamental duties which cannot be transferred to anyone else. The foun-

continued next page

OHA Trustee's Views

Ka mana'o o nā Kahu Waiwai pākahi

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We do not need an elected elections board for sovereignty!

by Moanike'ala Akaka
Trustee, Hawai'i

Last summer, Governor Waihe'e appointed a Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission (SAC) to devise a plebiscite question asking the Hawaiian people, "Should there be a Hawaiian sovereign nation? Shall a Hawaiian Congress be gathered to create a constitution to be ratified by the Hawaiian people? Yes, or No?"

In my August 1994 column, I pointed out that there would be rough waters ahead with a governor-appointed SAC. The months since have indeed been rough waters for this second SAC.

First, Ka Lāhui Hawai'i refused to participate because the commission was governor-appointed. In January, Bumpy

Kanahele ('Ohana Council) dropped out because the SAC was not open to ideas of Francis Boyle, an international law professor who feels Hawaiians should have an independent nation.

In November 1993 and this January the SAC held island-wide meetings to get input from Hawaiians. Concern again: commission is governor-appointed. On Feb. 5, a meeting was held by the SAC at the

Hilton Hawaiian Village. Over 200 people attended, representing an astonishing 100 Hawaiian organizations. Ka Lāhui people attended as did members of the 'Ohana Council.

Presented were two bills now in the Legislature: House Bill (HB) 3630 and its companion, Senate Bill (SB) 3153 relating to sovereignty and the election of an Election Board to continue

the work of the SAC. The present SAC has until August to create the plebiscite question and the election process for delegates to our Hawaiian constitutional convention, and to report to the Legislature this session.

The SAC members initiated this bill in response to the community concern about being governor-appointed. The elected board would replace them and their function.

Though I was against the governor-appointed SAC, I have strong reservations and concerns about House Bill 3630 and question why the present commission was funded at \$400,000 — half from the Legislature and half from OHA funds — and can't complete their task before August 1994.

These bills would transfer all responsibilities of the SAC to the Elections Board. This proposed Elections Board would cost between \$1.8 to \$2.2 million, possibly more.

It's difficult to support such an

expenditure to duplicate what is presently the responsibility of the SAC, in view of the many Hawaiian programs that need funding.

OHA should not and cannot be mandated by the Legislature (according to the just-released Legislative Reference Bureau audit) to squander precious money on an elected Elections Board we do not need!

The second bill discussed was HB 3629 and its companion, SB 3300, which calls for a moratorium on the disposition, sale and loss of ceded lands by the state and counties, except for lands transferred to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and OHA for the Hawaiian people. This is a positive bill. OHA attempted to negotiate this moratorium with the state between 1988-90.

There is genuine fear in the Hawaiian community that ceded lands could be depleted before the sovereign Hawaiian nation becomes re-established.

Participants at the conference

divided into four discussion groups. Three recommended no support for the Elections Board bill; all groups supported the moratorium on ceded lands.

There was agreement on the need for more educational programs so we may make informed decisions about sovereignty.

In our journey and approach to nationhood, we must weigh democratic processes vs. bureaucratic entanglements — an impediment to our goals and a danger we must avoid.

Remember, Hawaiians are trying to evolve back into a sovereign state. One important concern: the degree of U.S. affiliation. We are at a creative stage of this process, which implies input — some good, some not. Within our differences, we must find common ground, allowing us to determine our own destiny as a credible sovereign Hawaiian nation.

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

OHA Trustee's Views

Ka mana'o o nā Kahu Waiwai pākahi

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

Auditor's theme: run OHA more like a trust, less like the Legislature

by Rowena Akana
Trustee-at-large

Apart from the reports that OHA management controls are inadequate, or that standing committees are dysfunctional, or that trust funds are mislabeled, or that the office's master and functional plans have not been updated, or that policy and procedure manuals are incomplete and not compiled in a useful way, or that internal communications are poor — apart from all that — the state auditor seems to think the Board of Trustees needs training in how to be trustees.

I think the state auditor is right. OHA was created to be the principal vehicle for the state to meet its trust responsibilities to Hawaiians and native Hawaiians. Instead, the office runs more like the Legislature — full of gas but no road map.

OHA and the trustees are fiduciaries to all Hawaiians, not just the people that got them elected. Three fundamental fiduciary duties are marshalling resources, loyalty and prudence.

One out of three is not good

enough

Loyalty implies that trustees must administer OHA's \$160 million in revenues solely in the interest of the beneficiaries. Some trustees focus their responsibilities on the constituents who elected them, rather than the beneficiaries as a whole.

"Seeing themselves as equivalent to legislators would permit board members to engage in activities that would not be appropriate for trustees who are held to the highest fiduciary standard dictated by the duty of loyalty," the auditor reported.

The use of office staff for personal purposes is another example.

Not only do trustees act like legislators, they don't think clearly when they do.

"Trustees have also made decisions without prudence," the auditor writes. "For example, the board has not [made sure] OHA has a basic operating manual." Such a manual would ensure OHA receives the necessary policy direction and guidance to function.

It must look strange to our Hawaiian passengers that the board has been driving OHA for 14 years without a road map. The "official" OHA response to the audit says the board will waste no time hiring outside experts as "travel guides."

Prudence also implies, according to the auditor, that a trustee not staff an advisory committee to a board committee that the trustee also chairs. In other words, being a policy maker and an advisor is not prudent, though it is politically convenient.

"For a better understanding of their fiduciary duties, trustees need more guidance and training," the state auditor reported. "The board's bylaws and policies and procedures do not define fiduciary responsibilities, and training about the responsibilities has been non-existent."

To that end, the board chairman announced the board's intent to hire people to educate us. Let us hope they are people the board chooses, and that they are eminently qualified in trust law.

Responding to all the criticism from the state auditor, OHA's chairman told news media the board will take to heart the auditor's suggestions.

Well, most of the suggestions. The office functional plans are just fine, says the board's official response to the audit, despite the auditor's finding that "without current plans, OHA is unable to assure that its various activities operate in concert with each other and are relevant to meeting its goals."

The sensation of all this is one where the board revs its engines ... but stays in neutral. That way, individual trustees take occasion

to stroll off the straight and narrow. Concrete plans, to the contrary, make stepping out more difficult.

To truly fulfill OHA's fiduciary duties, the biggest step trustees can take is to "follow the rules."

But then, we must first have it in our hearts to be trustees.

Hawaiians waited 16 years for OHA to perform its fiduciary duties. Let's hope the auditor's next report in 1998 doesn't offer the same suggestions.

For an up-to-date, 24-hour recorded notice of OHA meetings scheduled, call the OHA Newsline at 594-1979*. (* New number effective Feb. 3, 1994)

Education key to success

continued from page 14

dation is able to operate by using income generated on the funds while the principal is held and protected in the OHA common trust fund.

Through this Education Foundation, we can be assured that our young people will be able to enrich their lives and raise their economic status in Hawai'i.

There need be no reason for Hawaiians to say they did not have the opportunity to gain an education and to succeed in life. This would indeed show the people of Hawai'i that OHA is indeed "working for the betterment of our Hawaiian people."

News from Washington D.C.

Mai Wakinekona Mai

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



Boyle's opinion just one side of the story

In a speech in Hawai'i at the invitation of the Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission, Illinois University law professor Francis A. Boyle (see *Ka Wai Ola O OHA* February 1994 article) argued that the "Apology Resolution," (P.L. 103-150) meant that native Hawaiians could proclaim themselves an independent nation and seek recognition from other countries, particularly those "developing" countries in what is labeled the "third world."

Public Law 103-150 is the joint resolution of Congress that apologizes to the native Hawaiian people for the participation of agents and citizens of the United

States in the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. Boyle seems to think the apology represents law and that the right of native Hawaiians to restore their nation to its 1893 status to be self-executing.



In fact, congressional resolutions are not self-executing. They are viewed by U.S. courts as "hortatory," loosely translated as "nice words, no action."

An example of one such hortatory statute is the joint resolution on Native American Religious Freedom. When Native American religious practitioners attempted to use the Religious Freedom Act to prevent a federal agency from cutting a road through a pristine forest central to

their religion, the U.S. Supreme Court held the act was not self-executing, and that the management responsibilities of the federal agencies involved prevailed over Native American religious considerations.

Rather than focus on Boyle's speech, however, it may be more important to show how people can critically evaluate what lawyers advocate, and to discuss our obligations as lawyers to put our advice in a realistic context.

Because of complex statutes and the unique body of law concerning them, Native Americans have been particularly dependent on lawyers. One emerging rule of practice has been that lawyers should be very conscious of their roles as advisors and advocates, and should not confuse them with the roles of policy- or decision-makers which belong to clients.

Native Hawaiians are faced

with many complex issues relating to the restoration of self-government and the various claims of damages against the United States and the State of Hawai'i. There is probably more than one correct way to proceed on these issues. Lawyers are trained to present facts and legal theory, in a way that best supports the argument being made.

In a courtroom, this practice is balanced by rules of evidence, and by the arguments of the other side(s). In other arenas, advice from an advocate attorney who has a clearly delineated point of view is not necessarily balanced by other points of view or evidence. The balance or check is not present so the audience or client may not have an accurate basis for making decisions.

If an attorney argued that recognition within the federal system is a possible way for

native Hawaiians to proceed, and did not point out the many problems encountered by Indian tribes in this system, native Hawaiians would not have a full and adequate basis for decision-making.

Similarly, to advocate a self-proclamation strategy, based on the Palestinian or other experience, without presenting the limitations of international law and forums (particularly with respect to the one remaining superpower, the United States) would also not provide native Hawaiians with a full and adequate basis for decision-making.

I am not dismissing international law or its potential role, but suggesting that it, like any other strategy, has pluses and minuses. Clients and decision-makers always insist on knowing the full range of consequences of any approach and not simply receive an advocate's partisan viewpoint.

999-year leases from page 8

Testifying Feb. 7 before the House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, OHA trustee Abraham Aiona said, however, that HB 3113 is premature because many of the families involved remain unsure of their rights under the leases. Although OHA supports its intent, the legislation should be deferred until at least next year, he said. HB 3113 was passed with amendments by the committee Feb. 14, and was referred to the Finance Committee. Call the committee at 586-6200 for hearing schedules. The companion bill, SB 2769, was passed Feb. 14 by the Senate Government Operations, Environment and Hawaiian Programs Committee and

referred to the Senate Ways and Means Committee. Call the committee at 586-6690 for hearing schedules.

One of the problems with the program is that "lessee families just don't know where they stand," OHA housing officer Stephen Morse said.

HB 3564, "Relating to Public Lands," introduced by Rep. D. Ululani Beirne at OHA's request, would have helped remedy that situation. It called for money for brochures and workshops to educate the lessees as to their rights under the 999-year lease program. The bill was held by the House Hawaiian Affairs Committee Feb. 16.

"Legacy of Light" profiles 'Iolani Luahine, Rap Replinger

Legacy of Light, a documentary series on contemporary Hawaiian heroes, continues this year on KITV4 with three more fascinating specials. On March 9 (check date with tv guides), the program focuses on the late hula master 'Iolani Luahine, and on comedian James Kawika "Rap" Replinger.

Luahine was one of the century's outstanding solo performers of hula. Replinger was a comedian, actor and writer specializing in local humor.

In June, Legacy of Light will profile the late Pilahi Paki and George Helm. In September, Legacy of Light features the late Lena Machado and Ikua Purdy.

Mālama i ka nahele

How can we protect our tropical forests in Hawai'i and maintain their traditional uses by native Hawaiians? Hawaiians who want to have their say on these issues are invited to attend public meetings being held March 28-31 on Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, Maui and Hawai'i. The meetings are sponsored by the Hawaiian Tropical Forest Recovery Task Force.

Hawaiians are invited to share their mana'o on access to the forest for gathering, as well as how to:

- restore the health of tropical forests in Hawai'i
- identify compatible uses of tropical forests, such as agroforestry and the cultivation of scarce or valuable hardwoods or other forest products;
- identify plant, animal and microbe species;
- increase public awareness of threatened and endangered forest species;
- protect native plants and animals from non-native species;
- identify what existing state, federal and private forest programs can do to rejuvenate tropical forests in Hawai'i.

To find out when and where the public meetings and planned afternoon field trips will be held, call the Hawai'i Tropical Forest Recovery Task Force, coordinator Jan Lerum, at 541-2628.

Translation of Hawaiian language column on page 6

Kea'eloa: Local "breeze" reaches far-off Aotearoa

by Manu Boyd, OHA Culture Specialist
Edited by Kalena Silva, UH-Hilo

Aloha to you, our readers (described poetically in Hawaiian as "passengers on a ship"), joining us once again. Warm greetings to all! I am both happy and excited to tell you about an upcoming trip to Aotearoa (New Zealand) a group of us will be taking. Never having been there myself, you can imagine that this trip has been anxiously awaited!

By way of an invitation from Aotearoa to Dr. Kalena Silva, kumu hula and Hawaiian Studies Director at UH-Hilo, this trip was made possible. Participants will be exhibiting aspects of our culture in Wellington (north island) at Te Toka-a-Toi (the ancient theme of the arts), a sub-theme of the New Zealand International Festival of the Arts. We will be hosted by the festival organizers, and are most grateful for funding support for travel costs received from the Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program.

It was decided that participants should be versed in hula,

chant and singing, and further, be able to speak Hawaiian, as is such with all eight people selected. When Kalena asked me to be one of them, I immediately responded in the affirmative! Following are the names of the six others in the delegation: Kalani Akana, kumu hula and Hawaiian language immersion teacher at Waiau Elementary, will serve as chanter, drummer and musician along with Kalena; Nāmaka Rawlins, director of Hale Kāko'o Pūnana Leo in Hilo, will be one of the dancers; Kalehuamakanoe Mehe'ula from Ho'ōpūloa, south Kona and Kauanoe Kamanā from UH-Hilo's Hawaiian Studies Department will dance, and are hula sisters from kumu hula Leinā'ala Heine's hālau hula, Nā Pualei O Likolehua; Kaho'okele Crabbe, a Hawaiian language immersion teacher at Pū'ōhala Elementary and a hula brother of mine from kumu hula Robert Cazimero's Hālau Nā Kamalei; and Larry Kimura, Hawaiian language instructor at UH-Hilo, will serve as emcee and interpreter at our performances there.

"Kea'eloa" is the name selected for the group. This

refers to a kind of wind familiar to us all, which blows from the northeast. The a'eloa wind is also called "moa'e," or tradewind, and is calm and pleasant. Because of our traveling to Aotearoa bringing the "qualities" of the a'eloa, this name and its figurative suggestion are fitting.

We'll be there for just a week, perhaps not long enough, but the kind of endeavors that group members are involved with require minimal time away from home. I'm particularly appreciative, though, of the fact that our hui will communicate solely in Hawaiian while participating in this festival, enabling me to broaden my language capacity. A story on Kea'eloa's participation in Te Toka-a-Toi will be published in the May issue of *Ka Wai Ola O OHA*. Until then, aloha to all!

Editor's note: Exact translation from Hawaiian into English is at times awkward. This translation attempts to give the poetic feel of the Hawaiian language.

Mauna Roy

from page 2

Ahu'ena], we've got to continue maintenance on it, but that's about it — the story of my life: at the bottom of a heap trying to climb out.

KWO: What is the general state of condition of heiau in Hawai'i?

The major heiau that were well known are generally in fairly good shape. My feeling is that they shouldn't be touched. The ruins themselves tell a story. All that should be done is to stabilize them so that there is no further deterioration, stop it as is in a plane of time. They should be left just as they are, as ruins. Because the day that they did away with the kapu system is when they destroyed as much as they could on the heiau throughout the state. And some of them are good, some of them are in bad shape.

KWO: How can people mālama or kahu the heiau in their area?

If you want a heiau cared for, then what you should do is make all efforts to find some family closely associated with the heiau from childhood or even from generations back. Appoint them the kahu. And they will see to it that it's cared for. But if you don't do that, then it becomes a drag on the county and a matter of expense. Because they'll never get there until it needs to be cleaned, which means money by that time, and manpower. But if they do it the other way, the kahu would be there every day to pick up every little piece of grass that's growing. That way they'd keep it in good shape and it would keep the public from vandalizing. But they've got to be recognized as kahu.

KWO: What would a kahu do?

The kahu was to see that everything was cared for, clean, and nobody desecrated it, and any activities done within that area were within the constraints of propriety. Generally good care. Kahu is the guardian.

KWO: So today that would mean



Ku'emanu, the surfing heiau in South Kona, is one of the sites worked on by Mauna Roy.

Photo by Jeff Clark

cleaning up rubbish, eradicating weeds and things that tend to grow up?

Yes, seeing that it was in good shape. If it needs repair work then alert the community and if you can get volunteers to come in to help out, that's the kahu's job. If you need money, OK, approach certain sources to cover that, that can be done. The term 'kahu' is something that has not been accepted by the state yet, but it's a Hawaiian concept, not a haole concept. I think it's very much needed in the preservation efforts throughout the state. [Editor's note: DLNR has recognized several civic groups as caretakers of various heiau.]

Somehow I couldn't get the head of the state forestry division to understand what I'm talking about. He tried to get me to prevent that kind of thing. I said, 'No, that's

what you folks need — it would save you a lot of money.' You've got to pay a man \$20 an hour to get on that job. But if you have the kahu doing it, he's going to see to it himself. It's his spiritual responsibility.

KWO: Spiritual responsibility.

Darn right. You take on that project, you're the one, nobody else, so if it's not done, in Hawaiian thinking,

the impact would be on you.

KWO: So rather than thinking of a paycheck, he's going to operate from the na'au.

Exactly.

KWO: What kind of damage happens when weeds and things grow on top of the heiau?

You'd be surprised. The roots create a lot of damage. If they get big enough, they displace the stones. Not only knock them over, they move them away from their positions, and then they start getting loose and then they fall down. Watch what a monkey pod tree does to the road pavement; similar kind of thing. So every time you see something growing, a banyan tree or anything like that, yank it out, that's it.

KWO: When vandalism occurs, I would think that ignorance rather than malice is what drives the vandals.

Most of it is ignorance, but a lot of it is malice.

I have to be sure that the people I work with carry the values on to the kids that are being trained today so these values will continue and to shape our personalities, our Hawaiian people. Aloha is the key thing, and most people don't realize what aloha is all about. That has been going out the window over the years with all the influx of new people. So it's very important for us to convey this very important feature of our Hawaiian culture, aloha. Nobody else has it; we can't afford to lose it.

KWO: How would you express what aloha is?

Aloha, to me, as it's been expressed by the Hawaiian people in the traditional accounts, is the way they are able to suppress self to the consideration of the next one. In other words, what you want for yourself, he should have before you. And you know, that is so close to biblical training, what Jesus Christ was preaching, it's not funny. But they had it.

If you go as far back as Kualii, one of our ancient leaders, he invoked a kapu, a law, to the effect that if someone were to come to you [in need of something], he was to be given that by the household head or whoever, without restriction. Given. To refuse him would be death. However if that other person was to take it for his own advantage, the penalty would reverse to him. Now if that practice continued ever since Kualii's death in 1730, imagine: from the childhood times to the

death of the first generation, to the next generation to the next generation, wouldn't you have aloha there? It would be ingrained in the people.

KWO: There would be so much aloha. ...

Yeah, first they start it out from pain of death, then it would be by habit. And that's what it is now, by habit. Only now it's going out. It has to be given in order to be received.

Aloha was something that came out spontaneously with my folks. I can recall the instances when I was a kid, anybody who came to my house as a guest, everything in the house was for that guest. And he was treated accordingly, and we were instructed to treat him accordingly. That was the practice, and I grew up that way.

Today I'm having difficulty because I don't lock my doors as a rule. When somebody comes up to the door and I'm inside, I say, 'Come on in.' My wife doesn't do that: she goes to the door to see who's there before she lets them in. But my habit is according to the way I've been trained. 'Come in.' And when my children today see friends of theirs [at their house] and the friends are departing after the visiting, the kids are to stand there and wave and all that and pay their respects, then turn around and go back into the house. They don't turn around first before they leave. That kind of thing. *The guest must occupy the first line of attention.* And that is the Hawaiian practice, and I experienced [it], anywhere I went it was like that. So you know it's heavy to see it going out. And unfortunately it is going out. My kids can't understand when I bawl 'em out about it, but they'd better learn.

Ke ao nani Naturally Hawaiian

by Patrick Ching
artist/environmentalist



Nai'a, a friend in the sea

Throughout the world, seagoing people have regarded dolphins as more than mere animals. Their intelligence, playfulness and compatibility with humans is quickly recognized by anyone fortunate enough to witness those marvelous creatures in their ocean home.

There has always been an aura of mystery surrounding dolphins and other marine mammals. This is especially true in Hawai'i. Somewhat baffling is the question of why dolphins and other marine mammals, conspicuous as they are, are rarely referred to in Hawaiian literature and lore. Little is known about their relationship with the ancient Hawaiians except for a few references stating that dolphins were the property of the ali'i; were occasionally taken for food and oil; and were not allowed to be eaten by women. Early archeolog-

ical sites on O'ahu, Kaua'i and Hawai'i have turned up dolphin-tooth ornaments similar to those found in eastern Polynesia.

Several species of dolphin, or nai'a, as they are known to Hawaiians, occur in Hawaiian waters. The Pacific bottlenose dolphin is the largest, with males averaging 10 feet long and weighing 850 pounds. The Spinner dolphin is the smallest, averaging six feet long and weighing 175 pounds. The dolphins discussed in this article should not be confused with the dolphin fish (mahimahi).

Though they live in the ocean, dolphins are more closely related biologically to humans than to fish. They are warm-blooded, air-breathing mammals. Their calves are born alive and nurse on their mother's milk. Dolphins are very intelligent animals. Their brains

are larger than humans. They have a complex language to communicate with each other.

If you are in the water, or on a boat near some dolphins you can often hear the squeaking and clicking sounds that they make.

In recent years dolphins have become the subject of intense research and controversy. Many people have ideas about how dolphins should be treated, or not treated. There are some who feel that dolphins should not be kept in captivity, under any circumstances, and some who feel that keeping and studying dolphins is crucial to understanding them and ourselves.

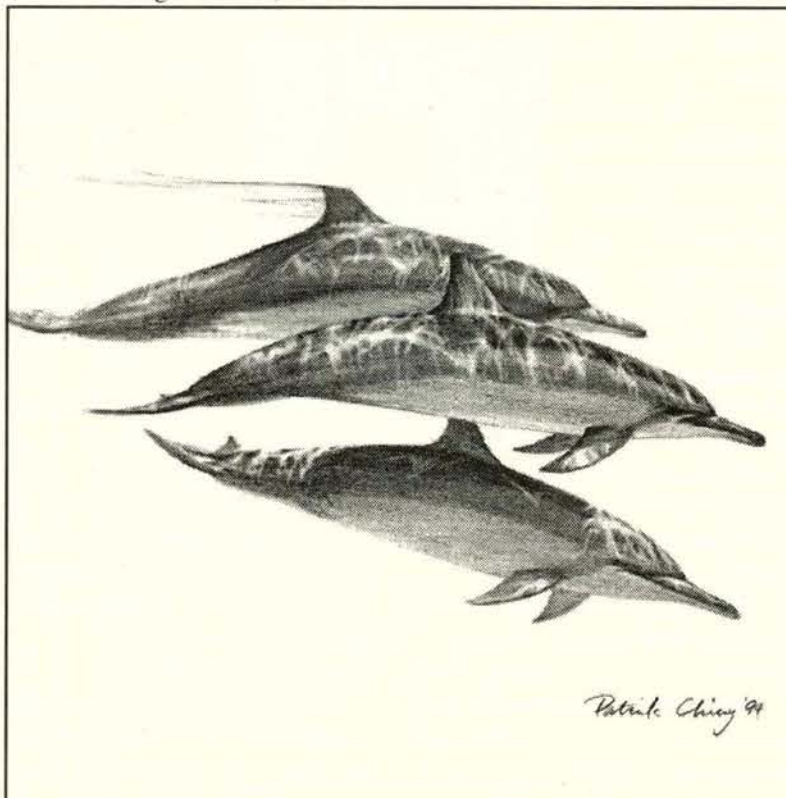
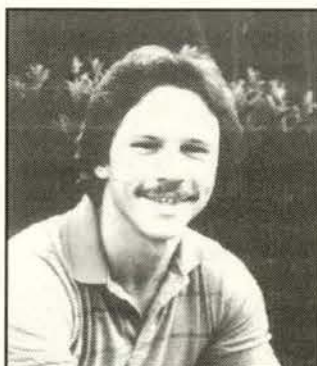
Commercial fishing operations in some countries look upon dolphins as pests and ruthlessly slaughter them by the thousands. On the other extreme, there are those who feel that dolphins are many times smarter than humans and may even hold the secrets to the universe.

There may be as many opinions about dolphins as there are dolphins. The only the opinion that

this writer will express is that dolphins, wild or captive, should be treated with the respect and dignity that all animals deserve.

In 1972 the Marine Mammals Protection Act was passed which makes it illegal to kill, harm or

harass dolphins and other marine mammals in the United States. For more information on marine mammals or to lodge harassment complaints, contact the National Marine Fisheries Service at 541-2727.



Ka nūhou mai Alu Like

News from Alu Like

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



Alu Like's vocational education project

Alu Like's Native Hawaiian Vocational Education Project is a less visible but important part of the agency's work with the Hawaiian community.

With support from the U.S. Department of Education, the vocational education project is responsible for the funding of Alu Like's computer training and entrepreneurship programs (See *Ka Wai Ola*, January 1994 and October 1993 issues) and works closely with community colleges and high schools around the state to ensure that Hawaiians get the education and training they need to enter the job market.

"We have contracts with colleges where we fund full-time counseling positions," explains NHVEP administrator Herbert Randall. "They work with native Hawaiian students, both to get them interested in post-secondary education, and to make sure they don't drop



out of college after they have enrolled."

Counselors go to high schools and encourage students to enroll in community colleges. Once on campus they help them with registration, and applying for financial assistance. They also encourage students to form native Hawaiian clubs, providing a familiar atmosphere that helps students feel more at home.

Randall explains, "The counselor tries to make a home away from

home for native Hawaiian students. ... Many students say they would never have come, or would never have stayed, if it weren't for the counselor."

Alu Like's vocational education project finances counselors at eight schools around the state: one at Maui, Kaua'i, and Hawai'i community colleges and five at O'ahu colleges.

NHVEP has also begun to work with a number of high schools in O'ahu to help provide students with some basic vocational skills they can use after graduation.

Kailua High School, with funding from Alu Like, has a Building and Construction Technology Academy which gives native Hawaiian students a chance to apply what they have learned in the classroom - mathematics and physics for example - to an actual construction setting.

Nānākuli High School has expanded on this and offers training in a variety of different fields using a team approach to teaching and classroom settings.

"We want to integrate academic learning with vocational training," says Randall.

Other high school vocational programs NHVEP supports

include health and business management internship projects. These provide on-the-job training for native Hawaiian high school students at hospitals and businesses around the state. In the past year

over 50 students have enrolled in the project and have been placed in hospitals such as Straub and Kaiser Permanente, at

many of the major hotels in Waikiki, and at companies such as Citibank and Chevron USA.

The vocational education project also has a contract with Winners at Work, an agency that helps handicapped adults become active and productive members of their communities. In the Alu Like contract, Winners at Work deals specifically with native Hawaiians and has

For more information
about Alu Like's
Vocational
Education Project
call 839-7922.



NHVEP activity

sites on the Wai'anae and Windward coasts and in Honolulu.

Explains Randall, "A large part of the (Winners at Work) effort is outreach. People who are mentally and physically challenged tend to be shy. We work with the families, find out what they want, and make a plan. Our goal is to get these native Hawaiians educated and trained, and help them find meaningful employment."

Business classes for O'ahu and Moloka'i.

Alu Like's Entrepreneurship Training Program is for native Hawaiians interested in starting businesses on their own. The program has more than 700 graduates and covers subjects such as business attitude, marketing organization, financial management and business planning.

The Training Program's next two classes will be on O'ahu and Moloka'i. The O'ahu classes begin on Tuesday, March 22 at the Maunakea Marketplace. The classes run from 6 p.m. - 8 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays for seven weeks.

The Moloka'i classes begin on Saturday, April 23. Classes will run from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. for six consecutive Saturdays.

Call 524-1225 for applications and further information.

Testing for computer training class

Testing of applicants for admission into Class 21 of Alu Like's Hawai'i Computer Training Center will take place on Feb. 25, March 4, March 18, April 8, and April 22, 1994, at 1120 Maunakea Street, Suite 200, 7:45 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Applicants will be tested in basic mathematics, English and typing.

Anyone who could use this training, but can't afford it, should take advantage of this opportunity to prepare for employment in the business world. Priority will be given to native Hawaiians and those seeking entry level positions after completion of training.

For more information, please contact the Hawai'i Computer Training Center at 532-3655, Monday to Friday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

'Ai pono, e ola

Eat right and live well

by Dr. Terry Shintani



Healthy Chinese food?

Is Chinese food good for us? Studies have shown that rates of chronic degenerative diseases such as heart disease, cancer and diabetes are much higher in modernized countries compared to countries which have kept traditional dietary patterns.

The native Hawaiian people, once known to be tall, slim, athletic and healthy, today have among the poorest health in the nation. Because diet appears to be a factor in the diseases

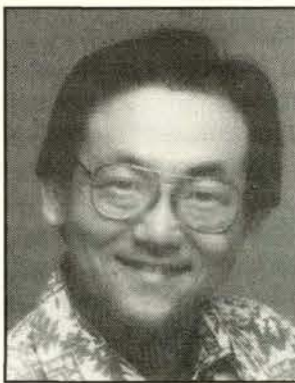
that are the leading causes of death in modernized nations, interest is growing in traditional diets as models to prevent and reverse these diseases.

Recently, scientists have become interested in the traditional Chinese diet because there is little chronic degenerative disease in most areas of China. In the early 1980s, T. Colin Campbell, Ph.D. and his col-

leagues at Cornell University conducted a massive study of the diets and disease of 130 communities from 65 counties in China.

Components of the Chinese diet

The traditional Chinese diet centers on rice, and lots of vegetables and fruit, but little animal food. Most protein comes from plant sources, an average of 60 grams/day, while animal protein averages about 4.1 grams/day. Total protein represents about 10.5 percent of calories.



Fat intake ranges from 6 to 24 percent, averaging about 14.5 percent of total calories. Fiber intake is much greater than in the U.S. and also exceeds intakes recommended by Western guidelines (24-35 grams/day).

Cardiovascular disease

The heart disease rate in China is generally low. In some counties there are no deaths from coronary heart disease. This low

rate of heart disease found in China is likely due to very low serum cholesterol levels, probably a result of the low fat, low saturated fat, low cholesterol Chinese diet.

The average serum cholesterol for the 65 counties studied is 127 mg/dl with a range from 88 to 165 mg/dl (Campbell). This is remarkable when you consider that in the U.S., cholesterol levels average over 200 mg/dl.

Cancer

Overall cancer mortality rates for Chinese are relatively low. Comparative mortality for different types of cancer shows much higher rates in China for esophageal cancer, stomach cancer and liver cancer. It is much lower than in the U.S. for colon cancer, lung cancer and breast cancer.

Low cancer rates in China are attributed to low intake of fat, and animal food, and also the high intake of starchy foods, vegetables and fruit, all of which contain high levels of anti-oxidants and fiber. Anti-oxidants

POPULATION DEATH RATES (per 100,000)

Heart disease			Cancer		
Men, Women (age 35-64)			Men, Women (age 35-64)		
China	11.5	9.5	China	112	67.3
US	198	56	U.S.	132	132

that seem to be helpful in preventing cancer and heart disease include vitamin C, beta carotene, vitamin E and selenium. There are many other less common anti-oxidants as well.

This doesn't mean that the foods found in a Chinese restaurant are particularly healthy, however. Most of the foods found in Chinese restaurants are not like traditional foods eaten in most of China. Many Chinese restaurant dishes are very high in animal fat, such as dishes containing beef, pork and duck, and prepared deep-fried or stir-fried. For example, fried rice can be as high as 8.9 grams and 33 percent fat per one-cup portion, and chow mein (fried noodles) can be as high as 13.8 grams or 51 percent fat in a one-cup portion.

This China diet study shows

that the true traditional diet of China, which is low-fat and high in vegetable content, is associated with less chronic disease. It supports the idea that eating in a similar way will help prevent or even reverse many illnesses without medication. You may or may not be surprised to find that the traditional Chinese diet is very similar in nutrient content to the traditional Hawaiian diet, and thus this suggests that the Hawaiian diet can have the same impact in preventing disease.

Dr. Terry Shintani, physician and nutritionist, is the director of preventive medicine at the Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center. A majority of its board and its approximately 20,000 clients are of Hawaiian ancestry.

He mau hanana

A calendar of events

March

through May 8

Greenhouse Earth, Bishop Museum exhibit exploring the possibility of global warming and what Earthlings can do about it, featuring participatory activities, interactive videos and computers, live demonstrations and theater. Daily from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Admission free with regular museum admission, \$7.95 for adults, \$6.95 for children 6-17 years, seniors and military. Keiki under 6 and museum members free. A special planetarium show, "Atmospheres," runs concurrently, daily at 2 p.m. and Friday and Saturday at 7 p.m. Day shows included in museum admission; evening shows cost \$3.50. Call 847-3511.

1, 8, 15

Hawaiian Music, Yesterday and Today, Kapi'olani Community College class covering Hawaiian music from ancient chants to controversial new trends, by lecturer Jay Junker. Tuesdays 7 - 8:30 p.m., KCC Olonā 105. \$30. For more information and to register, call 734-9211.

3

"Hawaiian Protocol," lecture by kumu hula John Lake, part of Kamehameha Schools' free Hawaiian culture lecture series, 7 - 8:30 p.m., Kaumakapili Church, 766 N. King St. in Honolulu. Repeats March 11 from 10 - 11:30 a.m. at Lunalilo Home, 501 Kekāuluhi St. Call 842-8279 or 842-8297.

5

Hawaiian Language - Its Direction in our Community, public meeting presented by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in preparation for Hawaiian language conference to be held by OHA this spring. Anyone with any interest in 'ōlelo Hawai'i is invited to participate. 9 a.m., Windward Community College's Waipā Lounge, 45-720 Kea'ahala Road in Kāne'ohe. Call 594-1953.

5

Makapu'u Hike with Frank Conkey of the Hawai'i Nature Center. Fantastic views, tide pools, blow holes, whales (hopefully), and a history of the lighthouse and the point. Moderate, 4 miles/4 hours. \$3 for members, \$5 for non-members. Reservations required. Call 955-0100.

6

Bishop Museum Family Sunday in conjunction with the O'ahu District Council of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs' Hō'ike'ike 1994. The theme of the Hō'ike'ike is "Ku'u Hae Hawai'i (My Hawaiian Flag)." Entertainment by Pandanus Club, Kawai Cockett and the Lei Kukui Serenaders, and several hālau hula. Also activities, food and prizes. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Free. Call 847-3511.

9

Flaking Out on the Top of the World: The Mauna Kea Adze Quarry, part of Kapi'olani Community College's non-credit lecture series on anthropology and archeology of Hawai'i and the Pacific. When measured from its base on the sea floor, Mauna Kea is the highest mountain in the world. Just below its summit is the largest adze quarry in the Pacific, which was utilized by

Hawaiians for centuries. How did Hawaiians work, live, and survive in this cold and hostile environment? Patrick C. McCoy, Ph.D. discusses the quarry in a slide and lecture presentation. Fee. For registration and information, call 734-9211.

9

Hawaiian Forest Plants, illustrated Hawai'i Nature Center lecture by Dr. Mark Merlin with book signing to follow. \$3 for members, \$5 for non-members. Reservations required. Call 955-0100. A hike with Merlin along Wa'ahila Ridge on Saturday, March 12 is offered in conjunction.

11

"Hawaiian Quilt Making," lecture by Althea Serrao, part of Kamehameha Schools' free Hawaiian culture lecture series. Serrao will present stories on quilting techniques and designs by kūpuna, and her husband John Serrao will share his knowledge of the spirituality of the designs and patterns. 7 - 8:30 p.m., Ben Parker Elementary School Cafeteria, 45-259 Waikalua Rd. in Kāne'ohe. Call 842-8279 or 842-8297.

11

"Duke Kahanamoku vs. the Surfnappers," leading American playwright Eric Overmyer's whimsical fantasy taking the audience into an imaginative world where Duke helps two young people find the stolen Hawaiian surf, presented by the Honolulu Theatre for Youth at the University of Hawai'i-Hilo Theatre. \$9 for adults, \$7.50 for teens, \$5 for keiki (ages 4-12) and kūpuna over 60. For reservations and information, call 839-9885. Repeats on March 19 at H.O.V.E.C.A. in Kā'u.

12

Hawaiian Family affair, day of fun and information revolving around Hawaiian family values, featuring booths providing information in support of education and social well-being, also entertainment, Hawaiian games, Hawaiian crafts demonstration, talent show, more. Presented by Nā Pua No'eau, the Center for Gifted and Talented Native Hawaiian Children based at the University of Hawai'i-Hilo. Free and open to the public, 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. at the UHH Campus Library and Campus Center. Call 933-3678.

12

An Evening of Harmony with Mākaha Sons, No Ka Liko, and the Hawai'i Youth Opera Chorus, performing as part of the Hawai'i Public Radio's Nā Mele 'o Hawai'i concert series, 8 p.m. at the Honolulu Academy of Arts Theatre, 900 S. Beretania St. \$10 tickets available at Hawai'i Public Radio (738 Kāheka St.) and the Academy. Call 955-8821.

18

Prince Kūhiō Essay and Song Contest, featuring the reading and performance of essays and songs about living on the homestead, Prince Kūhiō, and Nānākuli, designed to promote pride among haumana in the Nānākuli community and honor Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole, founder of the Hawaiian homestead program. 6 - 9 p.m., Nānāikapono Elementary School cafeteria, 89-195 Farrington Highway. Contest entry deadline is March 11. Organized by

'Aha Haku Mele O Maunakea. For entry forms or more information, call 621-7573, 668-2333, or 668-1965.

18

Kamehameha Schools Song Competition, grades 9-12 compete as classes with songs playing on the theme "Ka Lei," different types of lei as they relate to individuals, sweethearts and precious family members. Neal Blaisdell Center Arena, 7:30 p.m., all tickets given to students and faculty. Also televised live on KHON-TV2 starting at 7 p.m. Call 842-8873.

18 - 19

Dances We Dance 30th anniversary modern dance spring concert, featuring island dancers Betty Jones, Fritz Ludin, Peter Rockford-Espiritu, Karen Sarsona, Holly Chung, Megan MacArthur and Kakuti Davis. Highlight is a work specially created for the company's 30th anniversary by Martha Wittman, head of the Bennington College, Vermont dance department. Bakken Auditorium, Mid-Pacific Institute, 8 p.m. Tickets \$12, seniors/students \$10, children \$6.

19

Hawaiian Language - Its Direction in our Community, public meeting presented by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in preparation for Hawaiian language conference to be held by OHA this spring. Anyone with any interest in 'ōlelo Hawai'i is invited to participate. 9 a.m., Nānāikapono Elementary School Cafeteria, 89-195 Farrington Hwy. Call 594-1953.

19

Archeology of Makiki hike and lecture with the Hawai'i Nature Center's Martha Yent. After a brief but informative slide/lecture presentation, venture into Makiki valley to explore hidden archeological sites. "Easy but brushy," 2 miles/3 hours. \$3 for members, \$5 for non-members. Reservations required. Call 955-0100.

19

Masters of Slack Key, Raymond Kāne, Led Ka'apana, Cyril Pahinui, Pekelo, Haunani Apoliona with Haunani Bernardino and Aaron Mahi, performing as part of the Hawai'i Public Radio's Nā Mele 'o Hawai'i concert series, 8 p.m. at the Honolulu Academy of Arts Theatre, 900 S. Beretania St. \$10 tickets available at Hawai'i Public Radio (738 Kāheka St.) and the Academy. Call 955-8821.

22

"20th Century Fishing," lecture by Louis Agard, part of Kamehameha Schools' free Hawaiian culture lecture series. Agard is a local and international fish broker who has been actively engaged in fishing for more than 30 years. His talk will touch on how changes in the environment and man's activities have affected fishing in Hawai'i, today's fishing industry, and how new technology may shape fishing in the future. 6 - 7:30 in the Pacific Room of the Hawai'i Maritime Center, Pier 7, Honolulu Harbor. Participants are also invited on a field trip from 6 - 8 a.m. March 26. Call 842-8279 or 842-8297.

26

Palm Frond Weaving with the Hawai'i Nature Center's Wendy Arbeit. Participants age 12 and older can learn how to weave lau niu into

simple animals. \$3 for members, \$5 for non-members. Reservations required. Call 955-0100.

26

Holokū Ball, event sponsored by Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu to raise scholarship funds for students of Hawaiian ancestry, showcasing gowns past and present. Featuring a mini-fair and silent auction and entertainment by Mahi Beamer, Kealoha Kalama and the Kolohe Hawaiian Style Musicians. \$65 tickets can be ordered through the mail by sending a check payable to the Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu, P.O. Box 1513, Honolulu, HI 96806. Call Luana Sala at 523-6280

26

Prince Kūhiō Day Celebration at Waimānalo Beach Park, featuring the Aloha Pūmehana O Polynesia Revue, crafts, hula, guest speakers, a Hawaiian plate lunch, and entertainers who have contributed much to their homestead communities, including Aunty Genoa Keawe, Olomana, Ainsley Halemāno Trip, Clyde Lono Trio, 3 Scoops of Aloha, Bill Kaiwa, Anuhea, the Pahinui Brothers, and Pekelo. Starts at 9:30 a.m. Free. Presented by Waimānalo Hawaiian Homes Association. Call 259-7602.

26

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole

123rd Birthday Celebration beginning with a memorial and ho'okupu service at 9 a.m., and including continuous entertainment, silent auction, food, arts and crafts, an educational tent, and announcement of trivia and essay contest winners. Paukūkalo Hawaiian Homes Park, Maui. Presented by Maui Island Ahupua'a.

26

Taro Patch Party with the Hawai'i Nature Center. Get muddy and experience how the lo'i kalo feels. Learn about kalo and its importance in Hawaiian culture. \$3 for members, \$5 for non-members. Reservations required. Call 955-0100.

27

Hulihe'e Palace Band Concert honoring Queen Ka'ahumanu, 4 p.m. on the Palace's ocean lānai, Kailua-Kona. Free. Presented by Daughters of Hawai'i. Call 326-5634.

April

1-3

7th Annual Hawaiian Archeology Conference, sharing information on Hawaiian and Pacific archeology among archeologists and with the community. University of Hawai'i-Hilo. Call 847-8279.

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We are looking for future teachers who want to make a difference in the lives of educationally at-risk and minority children.

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Course work, held mostly on the Kamehameha Schools

campus, is taught in small groups with supportive faculty. Observation and field experience takes place in selected public and private school classrooms.

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For further information please contact Myra or Paula at 842-8800.



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