

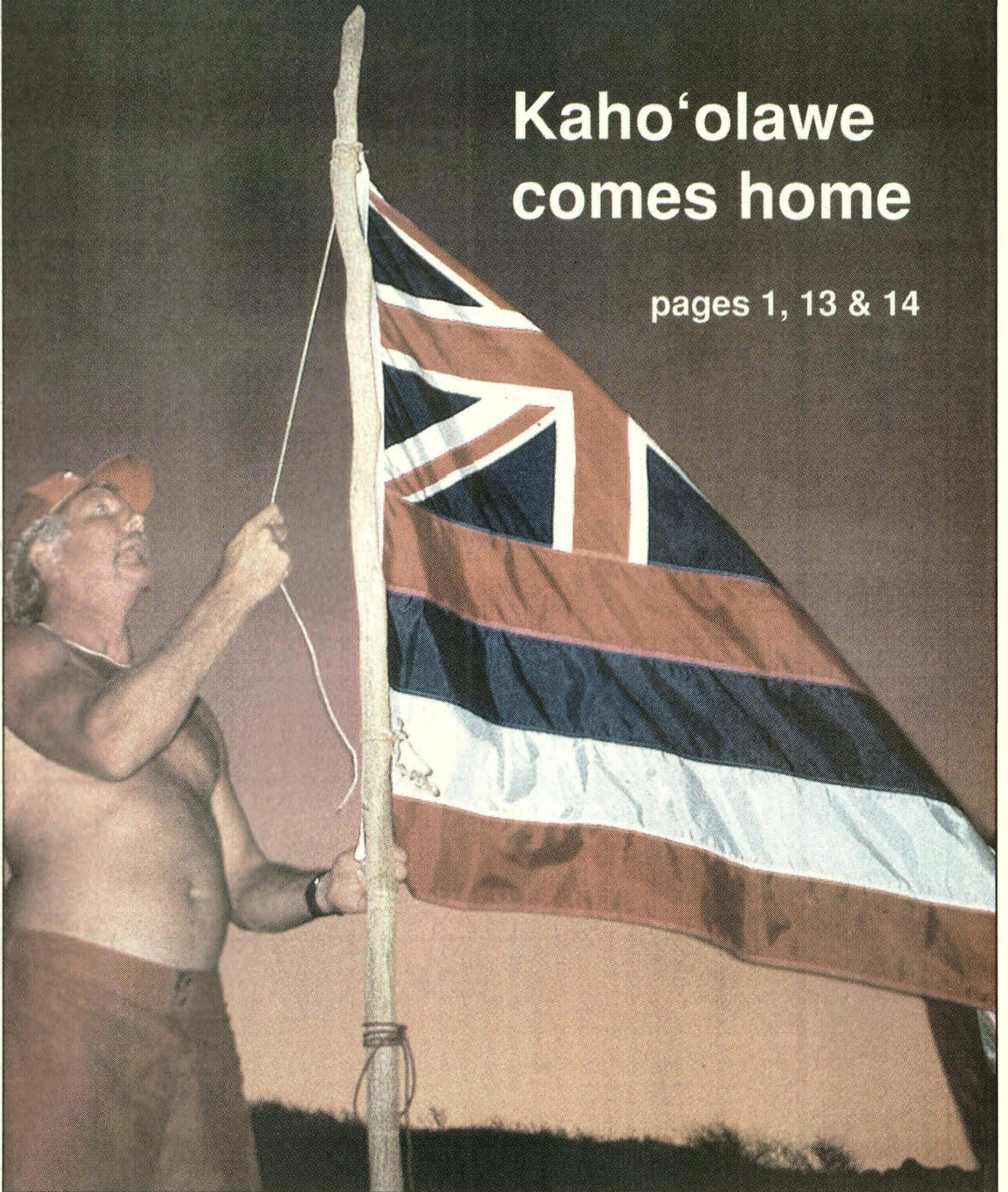
Ka Wai Ola O CHA

Volume 11 No. 6

June (June) 1994

Kaho'olawe comes home

pages 1, 13 & 14



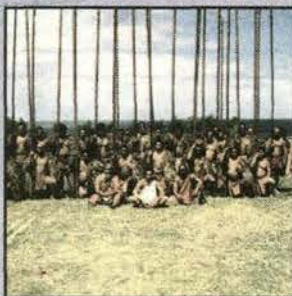
Ke'anae loan fund recipient an early participant in successful loan fund program.

pages 10-11



Nā Koa live Hawaiian traditions and strive for lōkahi.

page 12



"Back to the Roots" video teaches about traditional rural values.

page 20



OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Volume
Eleven,
Number
Six

June
(June)
1994

Ka Wai Ola O OHA

"THE LIVING WATER OF OHA"

It's a wrap

Legislature finishes on mixed note for Hawaiians

by Patrick Johnston

The 1994 Legislature wrapped up its business May 2, passing some important bills for Hawaiians, rejecting many others, and, in the confusion of the final days, nearly forgetting to sign legislation critical for the cleanup of Kaho'olawe.

Highlighting the session was passage of Senate Bill 2261, legislation authorizing OHA to issue revenue bonds to raise monies for projects for native Hawaiians. (See story page 4.)

"The potential for this is amazing," says Trustee Frenchy DeSoto, Chairman of OHA's lobby team. "It gives OHA the ability to leverage its money by floating tax-free bonds. This is really exciting."



A. Frenchy DeSoto

(OHA's lobby team includes Trustees Abraham Aiona and Kīna'u Kamali'i.)

Also passed – although just barely – was a bill that creates a trust fund for receipt of funds from the federal government for the rehabilitation of Kaho'olawe. It also provides money for the operation of the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission, and appropriates funds to complete negotiations on a memorandum of understanding with the United States Navy.

Senate Bill 3012 got "lost" in the confusion of the final days of the session and was not decked in time for final *continued on page 6*



Ceremonies heralding the return of the island of Kaho'olawe began with 100 blows of the pū, or conch shell. Photo by Jeff Clark

U.S. hands over Kaho'olawe

by Jeff Clark

A few strokes of the pen, and the island of Kaho'olawe was transferred to the state of Hawai'i after 53 years of control by the U.S. Navy.

The May 7 signing, made at Palauea Beach on Maui amid chant, ritual, song and prayer, was easy. Getting to that point, however, took many years and much personal energy and sacrifice by many Hawaiians and supporters.

"We've come full circle," said OHA housing officer Stephen Morse, who was among the nine who made the daring first landing on Kaho'olawe back in 1976. "My happiness and joy is tempered by the monumental work that faces us. Kaho'olawe is back but let's not forget there's still thousands of houseless Hawaiians. Kaho'olawe is just the tip."

Prior to the signing of the deed by Gov. John Waihe'e and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy Bill Cassidy, more than a thousand people stood on the beach and grasped a rope whose ends extended into the kai. This kaula (rope) ceremony served to link kūpuna and keiki, the Navy

and the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians, politicians and grassroots activists, VIPs and maka'āinana – and to reaffirm the link between the people and the ocean.

Kekuhi Kanahale and Kaipo Farias chanted "Ko'ihonua a Kaho'olawe," the epic genealogy of Kaho'olawe. It heralds "the day to return the island / The day to return the ancestral influence / ... A steadfast land for the Hawaiians / ... Forever in the heavens of Kāne / Forever in the sea of Kanaloa."

"Ho'omau ka mana'o o nā Kūpuna, ola!" A. Frenchy DeSoto, who was instrumental in the island's return, said later. "That means perpetuate the thought of the kūpuna, and the kūpuna's mana'o was to restore the land, and with the land, the culture and everything that is Hawaiian. Ho'omau is 'keep going.' That is basically the entire concept of what is happening in Hawai'i today, sovereignty and all of it."

Dignitaries presented ho'okupu of ko'a (coral), 'awa, 'uala, 'ulu, and kalo.

Noa Emmett Aluli, longtime leader of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana (PKO) and current chairman of the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission, acknowledged "the families of those who have gone before us, the families of those who have lent their support. ... This special day is very meaningful for all of us because we have joined ... in a partnership that will begin to heal our spirit, our soul, our 'āina. ... I wish to thank all those who worked so hard to get us this far."

Aluli also thanked the PKO, who he characterized as "the guys with the dirty backs, the guys who have been out there, and they're still out there, ... the guys who have been arrested so many times for putting their 'okole on the line and being barred from Kaho'olawe or other military bases, the guys who had really popularized this issue. Not only the guys, let me tell you, but some very strong women along the way – we wish to remember them also."

Aluli said the memorandum of understanding between the state and Navy on cleanup and access

continued on page 13

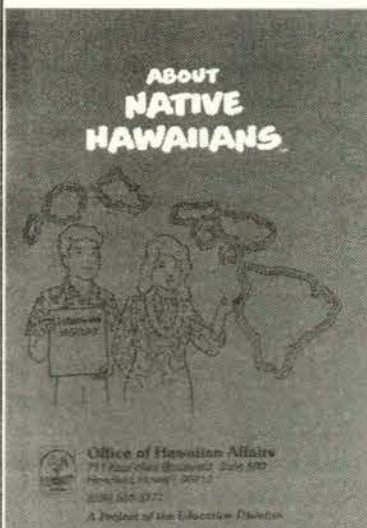


The crimson colored 'apapane: one of the living jewels that adorn Hawaiian forests. Painting by Patrick Ching

OHA Update

Education

The Education Division has been busy preparing for 'Aha 'Ōpio, OHA's youth legislature, which will be held June 12-18. The week-long residential pro-



gram gives Hawaiian high school juniors hands-on experience in the workings of government.

The division recently published a booklet titled *About Native Hawaiians*, which gives a brief description of Hawaiian history,

culture and politics. Groups or individuals may request copies of the booklet by calling the Education Division at 594-1912 during regular business hours.

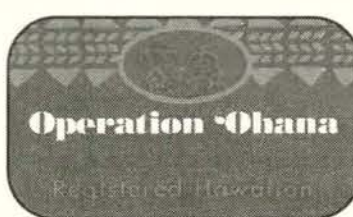
NAGPRA workshop

Representatives from Hawaiian organizations met last month at Bishop Museum for a one-day workshop organized by OHA's Land and Natural Resources division on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. NAGPRA was enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1990 and has been the legal basis for nearly four years of effort to return Hawaiian ancestral remains from across the Mainland and in Hawai'i. The return and reburial of nā 'iwi kūpuna however is only one aspect of NAGPRA. The law also addresses the appropriate return of sacred and cultural patrimonial objects, and this was the gathering's topic of discussion.

The workshop included an overview and discussion of Public Law 101-601 (NAGPRA) by Tim McKeown, NAGPRA coordinator in Washington, D.C., as well as a tour of selected collection areas at Bishop Museum, conducted by museum staff.

Operation 'Ohana

The Operation 'Ohana open house originally scheduled for this month has been postponed until July. Hawaiians who have registered with Operation 'Ohana but who haven't received a copy of the newsletter should call 594-1960 or 594-1961.



Housing

The grant request made by

OHA's Housing Division to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle has been recommended for approval. The division asked for \$500,000 to plan and develop a kupuna housing project in Waimānalo. Housing officer Stephen Morse is waiting for the bank's final approval, but is characteristically optimistic. "Maybe we'll build some houses this year," he says.

Grants

June 24 is the deadline to apply for the next cycle of OHA grants. Applications must be postmarked or received in OHA's Honolulu office or one of its neighbor island offices by that date.

Once completed applications are received, they will undergo a review process. Applicants will be notified within 120 days of the deadline whether or not they will be funded.

Application packets and more information are available from OHA offices, or by calling 594-1964.

**Call the
OHA
Newsline
at 594-
1979 for a
24-hour,
up to date
recording
on OHA
meetings
scheduled.**

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Ka Wai Ola O OHA

"The Living Water of OHA"

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OHA's Colburn, featured in new book, "walks the talk" as expert mediator

When Talk Works profiles 12 successful mediators in the United States who have applied their skill in conflict resolution to serve their communities. Featured in this new book, among such notables as former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, is OHA economic development officer Linda Colburn. Still active in alternative dispute resolution in Hawai'i, Colburn got her early training through the Neighborhood Justice Center and is considered one of the best mediators in Hawai'i. She faced one of her biggest challenges during a two-year stint as project manager at Mā'ili Land, a housing project for the homeless constructed and run cooperatively by the City and County of Honolulu and the Honolulu Catholic diocese.

The profiles, written by different authors, explore the personalities of the mediators, as well as their techniques, developed and honed to deal with anything from confrontation to violent aggression. Copies of *When Talk Works*, edited by Deborah M. Kolb, may be found in bookstores or ordered from Jossey-Bass Publishers, 350 Sansome St., San Francisco, California 94104.



Linda Colburn

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Notice to readers

News releases and letters deadlines:

Ka Wai Ola O OHA will accept for consideration contributed news releases and letters to the editor on topics of relevance and interest to native Hawaiians, as well as calendar event and reunion notices. *Ka Wai Ola O OHA* reserves the right to edit for length and content, or not to publish as available space or other considerations may require. **Deadlines are strictly observed.**

Next issue: July 1
Deadline: June 8

Moving? Moved?

Ka Wai Ola O OHA is published by Office of Hawaiian Affairs to help inform its Hawaiian beneficiaries and other interested parties about OHA programs and efforts, and about Hawaiian issues and activities. A copy of the newspaper is mailed each month to the oldest registered OHA voter at each address, to be shared by the household.

To keep receiving *Ka Wai Ola O OHA*, please remember to:

- Vote in each election and continue to receive news of Hawaiian affairs,

while demonstrating Hawaiian self-determination through the power of the vote; and

- Notify us when you change your address or your name, so that delivery can continue to your new address. *Ka Wai Ola* is not forwarded by the post office. Mahalo!

To advertise in Ka Wai Ola:

For advertising rates and other information, call Dave Chun at Innovation, 943-8599.

Advertising space reservation deadline for July *Ka Wai Ola*: June 8

Hawai'i State Legislature



Graphic by Jacob McGuire

Sovereignty commission: big thrust is education before '95 plebiscite

With passage of House Bill 3630, the Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission becomes, starting July 1, the Hawaiian Sovereignty Elections Council. The name change reflects its evolution from an advisory body to an implementing agency. Its responsibilities will be to: conduct Hawaiian sovereignty and voter education and registration; to plan and conduct a plebiscite of Hawaiian voters (probably in November 1995); to provide for an apportionment plan for the election of delegates to a Hawaiian convention on establishing a form of sovereignty; to establish the eligibility of convention delegates; to carry out the responsibilities necessary for the election of and convening of delegates; and to establish task forces and committees necessary to assist the Council in its work. After Aug. 31, 1994, no member of the Council will be able to run in any election. Any vacancies on the Council will be filled by the Governor from a list of nominees submitted by the Council.

The Legislature has provided a \$1.8 million appropriation for the 1994-95 fiscal year, half to come from state general funds and half to come from OHA trust funds. OHA's Board of Trustees is reviewing the council's proposed budget before it decides on approving OHA's matching portion. For administrative purposes, the Hawaiian Sovereignty Elections Council will be under the state Department of Accounting and General Services.

Wrap-up

Bills passed by the 1994 Legislature

Senate Bills

S.B. 2261. Relating to OHA bonds.

Authorizes OHA to issue revenue bonds secured by monies received by OHA from its 20 percent share of revenue from the public land trust.

S.B. 2261. Relating to Kaho'olawe.

Creates a trust fund for receipt of federal funds designated by Congress for the rehabilitation of Kaho'olawe; appropriates funds for the operation of the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission; and appropriates funds to complete negotiations on a memorandum of understanding

with the United States Navy.

S.B. 3068. Relating to subsistence fishing.

Designates native Hawaiian fishing areas and establishes administrative rules for the purposes of reaffirming and protecting all rights customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes.

past years, supplemental funds are required. (See story page 1.)

H.B. 3106. Relating to Mt. Olomana.

Provides that the D1NR may exchange for the privately owned land designated in Act 4-2-05:01 for the preservation of Mt. Olomana as a historic landmark, providing the exchange would reduce the combined land holdings of the ceded land trust.

H.B. 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.

House Bills

H.B. 2780. Relating to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs Supplemental Budget.

In order to maintain the level of progress OHA has made over the

Our Readers Write

Thanks to Alu Like

I was reading the April 1994 issue of *Ka Wai Ola O OHA* and really liked the article about Alu Like's aims to reform native Hawaiian offenders and ex-offenders.

I feel that Alu Like is a very special program. They understand that people who come from prison have lots of problems. Alu Like not only helps them to find a job but gets personally involved to help offenders and ex-offenders understand their problems and their responsibilities to forgive, to love and to live in harmony and restitution with all mankind. Alu Like also re-introduces people to their heritage to let them know that they belong and have a purpose to live.

As a friend, I personally thank all members of the Alu Like program for helping and caring for people who have strayed and need a helping hand to get back on track. Keep up your good work and may God keep your 'ohana safe and strong.

Joeann Lum
Kāne'ohe, O'ahu

Nā Pua No'eau

I am the mother of six children and one foster child. Two of them are applying for the Nā Pua No'eau summer program. I wanted to voice my appreciation to OHA for funding these programs for our local children. Here on Moloka'i our resources are limited, both economically and educationally, so these programs which

broaden and expose our children's life experiences are that much more appreciated.

I first learned of the availability of these programs (on Maui, Kaua'i and Hawai'i) through an educational workshop held here in 1992. My children and I are excited that they have a chance, along with many others, to apply for these programs. We realize getting accepted is an honor, and if not chosen to participate, we will support OHA and your efforts to enlighten our children. Mahalo nui loa.

Lori Buchanan
Ho'olehua, Moloka'i

Kā'ai controversy

According to Auntie Ruth Kaholoa'a, who was born and raised in Waipi'o and who is 89 years old, her grandfather told her that Liloa was living in Laupāhoehoe when his family in Waipi'o called him to become the haku (master or director) of his 'ohana in Waipi'o. When he died his remains were encased within the kā'ai and laid to rest. Later, Queen Ka'ahumanu ordered his bones to be removed from Waipi'o. (Their) removal would make way for the mana of King Kamehameha I to supercede all. It was a natural thing for her to do.

It was not a natural thing to remove the bones of the haku of the 'ohana away from the family lands. The rightful place for the bones of the haku is within the confines of his own 'ili. ... It has been a great dishonor to the

'ohana of Waipi'o to have had their beloved haku removed from his 'ili, the place of his love and his honor, to see his remains displayed for the world to see.

Neither I nor any of us would ever display any remains of our people before the public; or lay claim over things which we do not own.

I believe that through mutual respect and unification of heart and mind among our people, we will be able to achieve peace and prosperity. Mālama pono, Liko o Hawai'i.
S. Leikanui'okalani Tuinei
Hilo, Hawai'i

A police officer tells investigators that it (missing kā'ai) is a very Hawaiian (sensitive) issue. "I don't know who took them. I don't want to know." (*Honolulu Advertiser*, March 26): How can he look at a crime committed as being an ethnic issue? Taking the kā'ai is second degree burglary.

"The theft occurred in 1858, when Kamehameha IV ordered the kā'ai removed from Hawai'i to the mausoleum at Pohukaina, 'Iolani Palace, O'ahu." (*Ka Wai Ola O OHA*, April 1994, Trustee Akaka). How kiko'olā (rude) for anyone to imply, about the ali'i's jurisdiction, that it was a theft at that time.

"Police traced it to Waipi'o and (it) was confirmed by Chief Nakamura. However, the chief denied telling her where the kā'ai might be, because the police don't know where they are." (*Hawai'i*

Tribune Herald, March 29 citing State Sen. Eloise Tungpalan).

The Kawanānakoā family, Bishop Museum, Lili'uokalani Trust missed their chance to have a say in the future of the artifacts. By not participating they deferred to us, and by default, allowed us to make the decisions.

All maka'āinana, according to ancient protocol, have no rights, let alone (to) countermand an order made in the early 1800s by successive ali'i until 1918. The numbers at the Honoka'a and 'Aiea gatherings totaled 150-plus. A sad and irresponsible representation to make any claim or decision (out of) approximately more than 232,000 Hawaiians.

Auwē. My kūpuna are turning in their graves. If you could hear their voices, they are saying: maha'oi (impertinent), lālama (meddler), hewa (wrong), etc.
Dan Makuakane
Pāhoa, Hawai'i
(Editor's note: The Kawanānakoā family, Bishop Museum, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust and Gov. Waihe'e had all agreed to a plan that was in progress at the time of the theft, for re-interring the kā'ai in a specially constructed repository at the Royal Mausoleum.)

Recycling counts

I would like to thank and commend (*Ka Wai Ola O OHA*) for your recent environmental progress demonstrated in recycling newsprint. In my experience as chair of the House Energy and Environmental Protection

Committee, I have witnessed a strong move for environmental awareness throughout most industries in Hawai'i, none more than in the industry of which you are a part. As a legislator, I find myself in a position of continual struggle between preserving the environment and protecting the livelihood of businesses. I applaud your progress in recycling and thank you for being such a positive leader for other industries to follow. Anytime we can achieve important environmental goals without passing legislation, our state is well served.

Duke Bainum,
State Rep. Dist. 21 (D)

Policy on Letters

Letters to the editor are gladly accepted for publication on a space-available basis. Letters should 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. If you do not want to see your letter cut, be sure it does not exceed 200 words and that it is typewritten and double-spaced. Send letters to: Editor, *Ka Wai Ola O OHA*, 711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 500, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813.

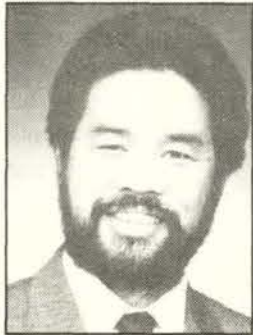
Legislature OKs OHA bonds

Money raising measure likely to be boon for native Hawaiian programs

by Patrick Johnston

Legislation passed this session has the potential to revolutionize OHA's ability to create and fund programs for native Hawaiians.

Senate Bill 2261 authorizes OHA to issue revenue bonds; revenue-generating certificates



Clayton Hee

sold to investors to raise money for specific projects.

The bill is important because it allows OHA to

start programs for Hawaiians without dipping into and diluting the large pool of trust funds OHA has just received from the state.

OHA chairman Clayton Hee explains, "The authority to issue bonds is a natural progression for OHA because it allows us to leverage our portfolio. By doing so it immediately gives OHA the ability to expand projects for Hawaiians without depleting the corpus."

Programs, Hee explains, might include developing commercial office space for Hawaiian businesses, putting up affordable housing for kūpuna, adding infrastructure for housing developments, or building cultural or educational centers.

"It brings dreams closer to reality," says Hee.

The money would not come for

free. The nature of revenue bonds is that the money generated from their sale must be used for projects that will pay back the interest on the bonds. If OHA starts a

"The authority to issue bonds is a natural progression for OHA because it allows us to leverage our portfolio. By doing so it immediately gives OHA the ability to expand projects for Hawaiians without depleting the corpus."

— Clayton Hee

housing project or builds a shopping center, these projects must generate enough money to pay the interest on the bonds.

The interest paid to investors would depend to a large degree on OHA's credit rating. If a company or government is seen as a safe bet, then they can pay a lower interest on their bonds.

"People will buy on your credit rating," explains OHA deputy Administrator Sesnita Moepono. "Your rating is based on risk. The

lower the risk, the lower the interest."

Credit ratings range from a high of AAA to a low of D. The state of Hawai'i has an A rating. A few years ago New York City was a D.

Moepono believes OHA is in good shape in this regard. Unlike the state, OHA has no deficits and does not have the obligatory outlays of cash for things like schools or road repair that the state does. It can only spend what it's got. Also, OHA's revenue comes primarily from lease rents from ceded lands, income which is far more stable than income from taxes.

"I see OHA as being a good risk," says Moepono. "We have money, we're going to be around."

Risk would also depend on the type of investment. Building housing units would be seen as a safer investment in housing-short Hawai'i than building a convention center, which would have to compete with closer-to-home options on the Mainland.

Another way of lowering interest charges is to use the bond funds for tax-exempt projects.



Homes on the Wai'anae Coast: Bond bill could mean more affordable mortgages and better infrastructure.

Photo by Deborah Ward

OHA could also buy insurance to guarantee payment.

One feature of these revenue bonds that will make them less expensive for OHA is that they will be tax-free. This could bring down costs for OHA by as much as 2.5 percent, a considerable savings on millions of dollars worth of bonds.

OHA officials stress that any decisions on the issuance of revenue bonds must go through the Board of Trustees, and no action has been taken in this regard.

"It is just an option that we didn't have before," says Moepono.

And, Moepono adds, bonds are not the only option. If it is cheaper to borrow money from the bank for certain projects, then OHA could go that route.

Money from revenue bonds could only go into revenue-generating projects. However, trust funds not spent on these projects could then be used for social projects that could not be expected to generate much, if any, income.

According to Moepono, funds raised through the issuance of bonds could be used for all Hawaiians and would not be restricted by blood quantum.

OHA hears community input on 'Upolu Point

by Patrick Johnston

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs held a public meeting at Kohala Elementary School May 13 to gather community input on a proposal to turn the former 'Upolu Point Coast Guard LORAN station into a native Hawaiian cultural learning center.

Thirty-eight acres of the federally-owned station has been leased free of charge to OHA. Community members would like to get OHA support in creating the learning center.

The land has been occupied for over a year by several groups as part of an effort to return the land to Hawaiians.

Close to 100 people attended the meeting which heard input from community members, the Coast Guard, and representatives from two groups with plans for the center.

Trustee Kīna'u Kamali'i said at the beginning of the meeting that it was important for all of the groups involved to work together and that OHA was prepared to discuss any concerns the community might have.

The first to speak was George Cook, whose group Holo I Mua 'O Kohala was one of the first to occupy the site. He

stressed the importance of making a center that would promote the education, health, culture and language of the Hawaiian people, and of working with existing agencies like OHA and Kamehameha

Schools in building the center.

Also presenting a proposal was Katie Nawahina, a representative from the Kaname'e and Perez 'ohana, who also occupied the point. She stressed the importance of promoting education and culture in the center, but said she wanted to see these used to help bring about sovereignty for Hawaiians.

Other speakers at the meeting were noted members of the Hawaiian community in Kohala including traditional healer Papa Henry Auwae, whose family roots are in Kohala. Auwae supported the community's efforts and said he would lend his extensive knowledge of

Hawaiian medicines to help enrich the center.

Kamali'i said at the conclusion of the meeting that OHA would set no timetable as to when a decision would be made on 'Upolu Point and would wait for the community to come together on a proposal for trustees to consider.



'Upolu Point Coast Guard LORAN Station barracks in Kohala.

Photo by Patrick Johnston

Public Notice

Two human burials were located during archaeological testing of a proposed water system for the Agricultural Park at Limaloa, Kekaha Kaua'i (TMK 1-2-02:1 portion). Specific locations are adjacent to the existing Kekaha Sugar Company's Limaloa Well and Pump sites. Persons having any knowledge of the identity or history of these burials are encouraged to contact Mr. Eddie Ayau, State Historic Preservation Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources at 587-0047.

Health Quest switches into high gear

SHIP and Medicaid recipients should know about the system and make sure they're signed up

by Patrick Johnston

Some important changes are taking place for low-income families and welfare recipients of state and federal health care programs and it is important for eligible Hawaiians to be aware of these changes if they want to take advantage of all the benefits available to them.

The Legislature has approved appropriations for Health Quest, a managed health care program aimed at Medicaid (AFDC) and State Health Insurance Plan (SHIP) recipients.

The Department of Human Services began sending out applications for the new program on May 9 with instructions to have them returned by May

For information about Health Quest call 586-5396

27. The application allowed recipients to choose from a number of different health care plans, the choice varying according to the island where the applicant lives. (See map at bottom of page.)

If an individual did not send the application off by the 27th he or she will have a plan chosen for them. State officials plan to switch over to the new system August 1.

All plans offer an identical set of basic benefits although there is some difference in the structure of each organization and the extra benefits they offer.

Health Quest is Hawai'i's attempt to anticipate reforms in Washington by making a health care system that is cost-effective, reaches most low-income and welfare patients, and provides them better overall health-care. It represents a major shift in health care delivery for Hawai'i Medicaid and SHIP recipients.

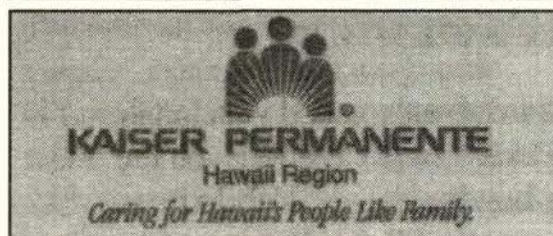
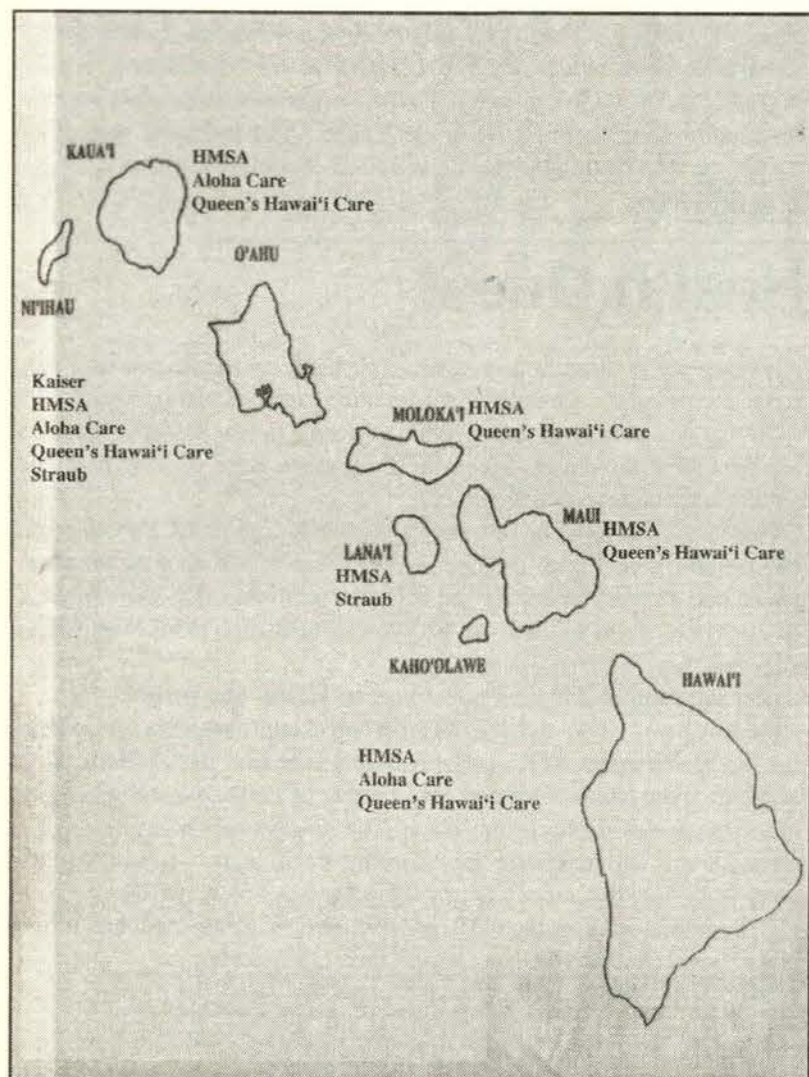
In the past doctors received payment on a fee-for-service basis – if they treated a patient, they were paid for that service.

The system was flawed in a number of ways.

Individuals would use a variety of different doctors for their medical needs, making it difficult to determine the patient's complete medical history. Also, physicians all had different rates, making payment difficult for Medicaid and SHIP staff to administer. And, because doctors were getting paid for each visit, it made more economic sense for the doctor if patients stayed sick and continued receiving treatment.

In the Health Quest managed health care system, individuals choose a doctor – mostly likely a general physician – from their health plan and use the same doctor for all medical problems. This allows the doctor to have a better understanding of the person they are treating. As Doug Murata, President of Queen's Hawai'i Care, points out, "When you coordinate a managed care system, you have a doctor who knows the entire medical history of the patient."

If the patient requires specialized treatment, the *continued on page 6*



HMSA is the largest health plan in Quest and is offered on all islands. It has an extensive network of private physicians and members will have access to a wide range of hospitals and clinics. It is the only plan to offer dental services.

Kaiser Permanente is O'ahu-based and members have access to the nine clinics on the island. Kaiser Permanente is a medical group program and enrollees must agree to receive all their care from Kaiser clinics. In case of emergencies members will be able to use other hospitals.

StraubCare Quantum is one of the oldest private group medical practices in Hawai'i. Its main clinic and hospital is in downtown Honolulu. Like Kaiser, it is a medical group program.

AlohaCare bills itself as a community-based health plan. Members will be able to choose from a wide variety of hospitals and clinics on the Big Island, Kaua'i, and O'ahu.

Queen's Hawai'i Care is part of the Queen's Medical System begun by Queen Emma and King Kamehameha IV 145 years ago. Like AlohaCare and HMSA, members can choose from a wide range of clinics and hospitals. Queen's is offered on all islands except Lāna'i.



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.

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Former OHA staff member Enos passes

OHA trustees and staff marked with sadness and aloha the passing of former staff member Andrew "Analu" Kamana'o Enos on April 22. Enos first volunteered in VOHA to help organize and coordinate fund raising for the first OHA election campaign in August 1980. There were 136 candidates which ran for the nine OHA board seats.

Enos was hired as a clerk by OHA in February 1981 and continued to work faithfully with diligence and untiring service to OHA and Hawaiian beneficiaries until his retirement last year.

Enos was born in Hālawā, Moloka'i, second youngest of seven children of Louise Kamana'o and Sam Kahulu Enoki. He attended Hālawā Elementary School and Kilohana Intermediate School, and graduated from Kamehameha School for Boys in 1950. He remained a dedicated Kamehameha alumnus throughout his life.

After graduating from high school, Enos joined the army and in December 1950 was sent to Korea. He was only 18 when after two months on the Korean battlefield, he was captured by the North Koreans. He persevered two and a half years as a prisoner of war, and at the end of the war in August, 1953, he was freed and returned to Hawai'i. His adventuresome spirit led him to re-enlist in October 1953 to serve another three years in Europe.

He then returned to Moloka'i where he met Ululani Rodriguez. They married in California and had three children, Andrew Kamana'o Jr., Adalynne Mahealani, and Joseph Wayne. He had two granddaughters, Grace and Faith.

Enos had a lifelong love of sports, from involvement both as an athlete and as a coach for numerous church youth volleyball, softball and basketball teams, both on the Mainland and in Hawai'i.

Enos worked as a letter carrier for the Daly City Post Office, a shotgun rider for Loomis Security in California, a supervisor in the construction of a power plant and an atomic plant in Louisiana, and a tour driver in Moloka'i.

Playing the 'ukulele was another one of his specialties and he would gladly sing and strum his 'ukulele when invited by any party group.

Enos is survived by his children, brother and sisters, and grandchildren. He was buried at Hawai'i State Veterans Cemetery in Kane'ohe.

Legislative session ends

from page 1

reading. In a last-minute effort to save the bill, legislators resurrected an earlier house draft and voted on it. However, the resurrected house draft had not appropriated any monies for the bill and it is now up to the Governor to find the necessary funding.

"To say that I was incensed would be to put it mildly," said DeSoto, who is on the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission. She added, "For a bill that important to get lost it makes you wonder whether it was lost on purpose."

A supplemental budget bill passed by the Legislature maintains funding for OHA programs passed in last year's biennium budget. The legislation restores funding for an evaluation of OHA's programs, and provides new monies for workshops on the 999-year homestead lease program.

The original bill introduced by OHA - House Bill 2780 - had asked for funding for a number of job positions, adjustments in salaries, and expenses for rent and equipment.

In the final version passed by legislators, there were no funds given for these added positions with the exception of the restoration of the programs evaluation money. The money for the homestead lease workshops was originally part of a separate bill that was tagged on to the OHA bill later in the session.

The conference committee report on the budget bill acknowledged that the programs OHA supported for native Hawaiians were important and should continue to be funded despite diminished revenues caused by the slow business climate.

However, the Legislature chose not to grant OHA's request for funding increases.

"We didn't get all we wanted, but these days who does?" DeSoto said.

Legislation to provide more funding for, and reform the overall mission of, the Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission was passed although its overall funding has yet to be resolved (see story, page 3). House Bill 3630 changes the Hawaiian Sovereignty Commission from an advisory body to an implementing agency, giving the commission authority to conduct a plebiscite on self-determination and, if the plebiscite is favorable, providing a process, such as a constitutional convention to resolve issues related to the form, structure and status of a Hawaiian nation.

In conference committee the bill was amended,



House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs

renaming the commission the "Hawaiian Sovereignty Elections Council" and pushing the date for the plebiscite back to 1995.

Conference committee amendments also included requiring that half the \$1.8 million funding for the bill come from OHA.

According to OHA's government affairs officer Scotty Bowman, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs has accepted the committee's amendment but notes any expenditure of funds must be passed by the Board of Trustees. OHA staff and trustees are now looking over the council's budget to ensure that they agree with all of its recommendations.

Bills rejected by the Legislature included House Bill 2700, legislation that would have reverted certain kuleana lands acquired by escheat to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Also rejected was House Bill 2798, which would have streamlined payment to OHA by state departments of OHA's 20 percent share of ceded lands revenue.

Despite failure to pass these important bills, OHA staff and trustees were generally upbeat about the 1994 session.

"Each year now," says Bowman, "Hawaiian legislation is being better understood by the politicians. I don't find a lot of resistance on the part of legislators."

DeSoto agrees but recognizes that legislators have their hands tied by financial and political considerations. "My own feeling is that legislators want to support the Hawaiian community but they are strapped."

DeSoto was generally impressed by the general attitude of legislators in the Hawaiian committees. "I was very appreciative of the House and Senate Committees. They were enthusiastic and seemed committed to our cause. And the most important thing is that they were accessible."



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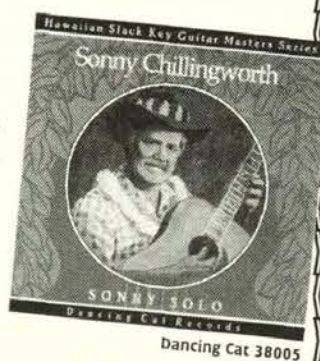
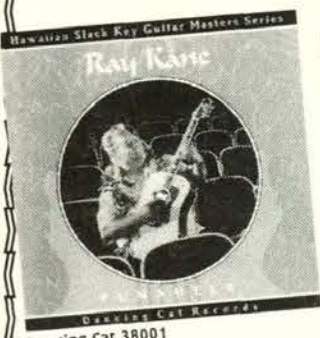
- John Berger, Honolulu Star Bulletin

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Health Quest

from page 5

physician refers them to a specialist. For his services the patient's personal doctor is paid a monthly fee, not a fee for visits and treatment.

"In the past there was no incentive to keep a person healthy," Murata explains. "For the doctor, economically it made more sense to have the patient keep on receiving treatment."

Physicians can join one or more of the health care plans. Patients then choose out of that pool the doctor they want to use as their personal physician. If individuals choose a health care plan that their present doctor is not a part of they will be allowed to change plans even if it is after the May 27 cut-off date.

For the state and federal governments, Health Quest hopefully will represent a way of controlling the spiraling cost of health care. By having the health plans bid for and effectively take over the administration of SHIP and Medicaid patients, the burden of keeping costs down has been transferred to the health plans. The government will pay them a set amount - determined in their contract negotiations - and the plans must work with that money to pay for the costs of plan members.

"The burden of keeping costs under control has now switched to the plans," says Dr. Larry Miike, Quest's medical director.

When negotiating with the health plans, the state, for its part, could only work with the last year's Medicaid bill, factoring in inflation.

For more information on Health Quest call 586-5396.

Hui Kāko'o to represent homestead applicants

Hui Kāko'o is a non-profit organization which was formed in March this year to, for the first time, officially represent applicants for Hawaiian Home Lands. It originated in September 1993 as an advisory task force of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. One of the task force's recommendations to DHHL was that there be a group to represent the interests of applicants on the waiting list. According to Hui Kāko'o leaders, DHHL will recognize Hui Kāko'o as the official representative of homestead applicants.

Hui Kāko'o was created to encourage active participation by all applicants in matters affecting them as beneficiaries of the Hawaiian Home Lands trust. It will advocate for and speak as the elected voice of DHHL applicants in legislative and judicial matters at the county, state, federal and international levels.

It will work with the Hawaiian Homes Commission and DHHL to support their efforts to get more Hawaiians on the land. Executive director Hanale Kauhi said Hui Kāko'o also hopes to contact applicants living on the Mainland, to invite their help in creating networks to spread the information.

Hui Kāko'o will also serve as a two-way communications network to hear the concerns of applicants, and to inform them about the status of DHHL programs as well as trust claims being examined by the Hawaiian Home Lands Individual Claims Review Panel and the work of the Independent Representative for Hawaiian Homes beneficiaries.

Presently designated island representatives of Hui Kāko'o are:

- Peter Kama, chairman, for O'ahu and out-of-state applicants



A voice for homestead applicants: Peter Kama (left) and Hanale Kauhi of Hui Kāko'o.

- Hanale Kauhi, executive director, for Maui
- Gordean Bailey, for Maui
- Robert Lindsey, for West Hawai'i
- Reynolds Kamakawiwo'ole, for East Hawai'i
- Lehua Matsuoka, for Lāna'i
- Kawika Gaspero, for O'ahu

- Jo Ann Lei Kalamau, for Kaua'i and Ni'ihau
- (no representative for Moloka'i yet named)

There will eventually be 17 Hui Kāko'o island district representatives, representing district advisory councils that will be formed from applicant mem-

bers on each island. Each district representative has one vote on a statewide board of directors. Monthly meetings of Hui Kāko'o representatives have begun. This month, meetings are scheduled: on Kaua'i, Monday, June 6, 7-9 p.m. at Lihue Community Center; on Hawai'i, Wed., June 15, 7-9 p.m. at Kūhiō Hale, the DHHL West Hawai'i office in Waimea; and on Moloka'i, Thurs., June 23 at Mitchell Pau'ole Center, 7-9 p.m. in Kaunakakai.

For information on future meetings and to join Hui Kāko'o, call Peter Kama, chairman, (O'ahu) at 259-7035, or Hanale Kauhi (Maui) at 871-7318.

Shine on, OHA volunteers!



OHA administrator Dante Carpenter gives lei to OHA's 1993 outstanding volunteer of the year, Ann Heffner. Assisting is health specialist Babette Galang. Photo by Patrick Johnston

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs Board of Trustees and staff wish to thank the more than 250 dedicated community volunteers who contributed nearly fifteen thousands hours of their valuable time to help make the Office of Hawaiian Affairs work in the past year. Though they worked at many different tasks — from Operation 'Ohana registration to clerical tasks in the different OHA offices, helping at community meetings, conferences, workshops and other events, entertaining kūpuna at the Lunalilo Home, and serving on OHA advisory boards — they all shared a willingness to provide their knowledge, talent, kōkua and aloha to benefit Hawaiians.

Receiving special recognition last month at the annual OHA volunteer recognition luncheon for the outstanding OHA volunteer project for 1993 were the members of the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund board of directors. This board, made up of business men and women and

financial experts, reviews and decides on revolving loan requests.

In the revolving loan fund's five years, loans have been made to 143 native Hawaiian businesses totaling \$7.4 million and creating at least 300 jobs. The program, the first of its kind among federal programs for native Hawaiians, has gained national Small Business Administration recognition. The task of the revolving loan fund's directors is made more difficult by the fact that it has received a \$58 million demand, though only \$6 million is currently allocated. Therefore the board can approve only 10 percent of total loans requested.

Recognized as the outstanding individual volunteer in 1993 was Ann K. Heffner, who has been a valued OHA volunteer for more than five years. She provided significant kōkua to the Health and Human Services division during the Indigenous Peoples' Diabetes Conference, and to the Land and Natural Resources division as well.

"Umi-a-Liloa" hula drama onstage at UH June 30-July 3

"Umi-a-Liloa," an original drama featuring dance, chant and music, spans 500 years of Hawaiian history. It begins with a hula drama based on the history of King 'Umi, son of the High Chief Liloa, then continues on to the present with a contemporary musical drama of Hawai'i's youth. It will be performed June 30 and July 1 and 2 at 8 p.m. and July 3 at 2 p.m. at the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa Kennedy Laboratory Theater. Tickets are \$5, available through the Kennedy Theater box office. Phone 956-7655 for information.

'Umi reigned during the Golden Age of Hawai'i and organized the first network of highway and immigration systems on Hawai'i island. He also introduced a new division of labor by according a higher social status to artisans and craftspeople. The balance and harmony he engendered fostered a climate of prosperity for his entire kingdom. Because of this, 'Umi is considered by many Hawaiian historians to be the model of an exemplary ruler.

The play is directed by Raplee K. Nobori, a graduate theater student at UH-Mānoa. Kumu hula John Keola Lake is the hula choreographer. The play is written by Raplee K. Nobori and Moses Ka'apana with new chants written by Kamana'olana Mills and chanter Dana Kauai'iki Olores.

The first part of "Umi-a-Liloa," a hula drama, borrows dramatic elements from the Noh dance drama tradition of Japan. Nobori, a master's degree in fine arts candidate, wrote the drama as a class project. He said he noted striking similarities in the elements of Noh theater to Hawaiian traditions — ghosts, warriors, ancient legends. He is using elements of Hawaiian religion, chant, chanters and dancers to create a uniquely Hawaiian drama. Characters will speak in Hawaiian, with a chorus and narrators providing English translation and dialogue.

Nobori also used this dramatic format in his earlier drama, "Death of Keoua," which will be performed in August at Pu'ukoholā Heiau on the island of Hawai'i, by torchlight.

The second part of "Umi-a-Liloa" is set in 1994 and follows the lives of Hawai'i teenagers searching for their identity in a Westernized culture. It examines issues of alcoholism, teen pregnancy, death, gang violence and love through the character of Mikey Liloa as he searches for his connection back to his native Hawaiian heritage. The music composed for the play is a cross-section of the contemporary local scene: reggae, rap, pop, soul, rock and contemporary Hawaiian music.

"Umi-a-Liloa" is presented by the UH-Mānoa Department of Theater and Dance and the Center for Hawaiian Studies.

Now More Than Ever, Education Is A Family Affair.

The active participation of the family means improved educational outcomes for children. And the role of the 'ohana in our schools has never been more important than it is today in Hawai'i. With DOE reforms like School Community-Based Management (SCBM) and Lump Sum



Budgeting putting more decisions into the hands of individual schools, parents have a tremendous opportunity to ensure their children receive the kind of education they desire. But with that opportunity comes the responsibility of involvement.



OHA encourages all Hawaiians to become involved with SCBM, parents' associations, or other school activities, and to help ensure that Hawaiian Studies, kūpuna in the classroom, and other Hawaiian programs remain a vital part of the curriculum at their children's schools.

It takes an entire 'ohana to educate a single child. It is an old idea. But it has never been truer than it is today.



OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

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

NHLC leads legal fight for Hawaiian land

by Deborah L. Ward

"Mānoanoa ka po'e; pānoanoa ka 'āina"
Many are the people; rare is the land.

Buried amid gray columns of squeezed print in the daily newspapers are the legal notices that most Hawai'i readers skip over in favor of sports or the comics. But to Hawaiian families, keeping a vigilant eye out for these notices can mean the difference in being able to "keep Hawaiian land in Hawaiian hands," or possibly losing title forever to land once owned by an ancestor.

Where can Hawaiian families turn when they need legal services, but can't afford to hire an attorney to respond to a quiet title or adverse possession lawsuit? Or to defend other rights to land, natural resources and other entitlements?

Since 1974, the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation, a non-profit public interest law firm, has worked to "assert, protect and defend Hawaiian land and traditional rights." NHLC is governed by a 12-member board of directors, eight of whom are attorneys appointed by the Hawai'i State Bar Association and four who are community representatives. It has a staff of 22 which includes an executive director, six attorneys and six paralegals (title searchers/genealogists), a translator and secretaries.

Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation defends Hawaiian rights through four projects:

- **the OHA Land Title Project** — set up to assist native Hawaiians who need legal assistance in defending land titles or interest in real property in Hawai'i; it is funded by OHA and the state Legislature.

- **the Native Rights Project** — which provides legal assistance to Hawaiians with claims to land, natural resources and related entitlements; it is funded by Legal Services Corporation (a federal agency), OHA and the state Legislature.

- **the Hawaiian Homelands Project** — to assist individual beneficiaries (lessees and those on the waiting list) with problems relating to the Hawaiian Home Lands trust. It is funded by the Hawai'i Bar Foundation.

- **the Individual Claims Review Panel** project represents Hawaiians with claims for breach of the DHHL trust.

NHLC's primary focus has been in defending the interests of Hawaiian families against quiet title land claims, which are generally made by large landowners or businesses.

Since 1982, when OHA established the Native Hawaiian Land Title Project, NHLC under contract with OHA has received more than \$5.2 million (in public land trust funds, and since 1988, matching state general funds) to provide representation for Hawaiians through the Native Hawaiian Land Title Project and the Native Rights Project. OHA supports these programs as part of its mission to better the conditions of native Hawaiians and

Hawaiians. Since 1981 the Land Title Project has represented more than 2,500 clients, who have recovered land and/or money valued in excess of \$20 million.

This year, NHLC is serving 1,079 clients, of which 641 (59 percent) are represented through the Land Title Project, 109 (10 percent) are represented through the Native Rights Project, 274



NHLC's logo, represents "niolo," something that is "upright, straight, stately, tall and straight as a tree without branches, sharply peaked as mountains." It was designed by Imaikalani Kalahale.

represented through the Hawaiian Homelands Project (26 percent) and 55 clients through the ICRP (5 percent).

Turning point

Yet as NHLC's expertise has increased, and it has gained con-

fidence of the Hawaiian community and the respect of opposing attorneys, it has faced growing pains that may require it to reassess the fees clients pay for its services. A recent program audit asked OHA and NHLC to determine which of the applicants to the program are capable of paying a fair share of costs of services provided, and which applicants cannot reimburse the program for services provided.

"NHLC attorneys stuck by us (and) fought hard for us when no one else would. They taught us more about the way the law works for us than we could have learned without them. We are more powerful now with that knowledge than we were before."

Sonny Kaniho

As part of its current contract with OHA, NHLC charges clients attorneys' fees at greatly reduced rates. Average cost of one hour of professional service in FY 91-92 was \$37.31. (Standard rates in other legal firms are \$150 an hour and up.) NHLC also charges clients for all costs advanced, such as court filing fees, taking of depositions, title searches if an independent title company is consulted and so on. These costs are recovered on a contingency basis so the client pays only if the NHLC is successful in asserting their interests in the property. Half of the money collected goes back to OHA, into the Native Hawaiian Rights Fund. All clients agree to pay an initial non-refundable fee of \$200. This goes to offset some of the initial costs associated with title and genealogical research.

NHLC recently asked for and received an emergency infusion of \$147,000 from OHA to make up for a budget shortfall in the current fiscal year. Georgiana Alvaro, NHLC board chairman, noted that a legislative funding cut in FY 93 and FY 94 decreased expected funding by half for the Native Rights Project, and played a part in that shortfall. At the same time there was a reduction in funds from the Hawai'i Bar Foundation for the Hawaiian Homelands Project. The foundation gave NHLC seed money in 1991-92 of \$50,000, which OHA matched that first year. The foundation later gave \$20,000 in FY 93,

then \$16,000 in FY 94.

Alvaro also cited higher operating expenses due to NHLC's move to a new larger office and purchase of an improved computer system and telephone system. She said the NHLC board of directors is looking at a number of options for controlling operating expenses and generating additional income, such as: increasing attorney and paralegal hourly rates paid by clients; increasing the non-refundable deposit; adopting a sliding-fee schedule or other variation of payment for services according to clients' ability to pay. However, she said that they are concerned that services should continue to be affordable to clients who need legal help.

Other income-producing ideas being considered, said Alvaro, include the possibility of establishing a regular law practice branch to provide basic legal services (such as wills and trusts) at standard rates; making available non-litigation translation services for a fee; and subletting office space. Fundraising and grantwriting activities will continue, but it is difficult, says Mahealani Kamauu, NHLC executive director, to gain support from local and national foundations, who shy away from supporting litigation.

At present, due to their high caseload (complex title cases may take years to resolve and involve hundreds of individuals), NHLC has set a temporary moratorium. Though no new cases are presently being accepted, families are given basic assistance in completing initial paperwork to keep them in the game, and referred to a private attorney if they can afford one. If not, they go on a waiting list until the case load lightens up and new cases can be accepted. NHLC has been asked by OHA trustees to present a budget plan for FY 95 that will allow them to lift this moratorium.

To many Hawaiians, NHLC is the body of legal warriors who will fight for the Hawaiian people. NHLC got its start in the early 1970s when several grassroots groups formed a non-profit legal service organization to help Hawaiian homesteaders with their claims. NHLC evolved out of that early grassroots effort.

One of those homesteaders was Sonny Kaniho, of the Aged Hawaiians. He says, "NHLC attorneys stuck by us (and) fought hard for us when no one else would. They taught us more about the way the law works for us than we could have learned without them. We are more powerful now with that knowledge than we were before."

CIVIL NO. 91-157
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT STATE OF HAWAII

STATE OF HAWAII
TO: HEIRS AND ASSIGNS OF HALF INTERESTS OF KAUPU SIGNS OF EKEKI SIGNS OF MAKAKA OF NAMAI; HEIRS AMA (K); HEIRS A HEKAHE (K); HEI LUAI (K); also known as M. MALEKA KAMAKA; ASSIGNS OF MOE WAI KAABA (W); KEAHI (K); also known as KAIIKOE as CHARLES KAIK AND ASSIGNS OF AS JULIA KAPOE FARM CREDIT BANK the Federal Land Mortgage; HAWAII PE CIATION (Mortgage); THE (Optionee); Also the parts of adjoining land STATE OF HAWAII THOMAS K. LAL KEA; ROMAN CA STATE OF HAWAII above who are under said Heirs; D other persons or any right, title, estate property described CONCERN, YOU ARE HERE HAMAKUA SUGAR simple ownership to the land described as:

CIVIL NO. 90-0185(1)
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT STATE OF HAWAII

OF NAKUINA; K. KALAWA; DAISIE LILINOE NEE IE KAUAHANE, a HAM; HAUME AHIE (W) aka K. MA, aka K. LANI HOU (W); a (W); KUKA ANA; KUHAU ALIANA; MIKI AND OCCUPANT STATE OF HAWAII above who are under said Heirs; a lions unknown claim or interest in the Plaintiff's ownership CONCERN: ED that Plaintiff KE fee simple owners

NHLC professional staff: (seated, left to right) Virginia Fontaine, title searcher-genealogist; Arnold Lum, attorney; Alan Murakami, litigation director; Eunice Kalahale, paralegal. Standing, Wayne Akana, paralegal; Melissa Seu, attorney; Carl Christensen, attorney; Mahealani Kamauu, executive director; Paul Nahoa Lucas, attorney; Charlotte Naone, paralegal. (Not pictured, Stacy Rosehill-Baker, title searcher-genealogist; and Ipolani Vaughan, translator.)

of land (being all of 065 to Nakuina, Ka (Kekua) situated, lying and County of Maui upua of Mokaenua 1-4-09-portion less.

HER NOTIFIED INC. has filed a Co Second Circuit Co

Wailuku, Maui Hawaii, requesting that title to the land described real property be determined quieted

Looking ahead: the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund makes plans for the future

by Patrick Johnston

In September 1989 a security service called Continental Services received a medium-sized loan to start up a business providing guards for government and private clients.

The loan was the first of nearly 200 approved by the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund Board since its creation five years ago. As of April 30, 1994, a total of \$6,294,157 has been used to help finance native Hawaiian businesses.

The loan fund received its initial funding from the Administration for Native Americans. In 1992 the fund was reauthorized for three more years the first year funded by ANA with matching funds from OHA.

The Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund has proven to be an effective way of providing needed capital for native Hawaiian businesses that would not have been available using regular commercial lending institutions. In recognition of its achievements the loan fund was named OHA's Project of the Year for 1993-4 and a number of awards have been presented to individuals working for the loan fund by the Small Business Association (SBA). (See story page 11.)

As the project moves forward, a number of changes are in the works that will likely alter and expand its

operations. One change might be to lengthen the terms of the loan from five to ten years.

OHA's economic development officer Linda Colburn explains, "The monthly interest on a big loan is high for a five year term. But originally the loan fund was a five-year demonstration project so the length of the loan term was five years."

As it is likely the project will be continuing well into the future she feels now is a good time to lengthen the terms of the loan.

Colburn would also like to see the interest rates for loans increased. She says because the interest rate for loans offered by the revolving loan fund is low compared to rates at commercial lenders this has attracted many people to the loan fund who could have been accepted at the banks. Raising the rate would encourage these people to look elsewhere for funds, saving the loan review board considerable time.

(Presently the rate is set two points below the six-month T-bill rate, making the cost of borrowing money through the loan fund only 1.5 - 2 percent.)

Also, current rates are lower than what was envisioned when the loan fund was introduced and do not generate enough income to support the program. Higher rates would lower

the amount that OHA would have to absorb.

The primary problem for native Hawaiians businesses is, according to Colburn, getting capital, not making monthly payments. Raising rates, while, at the same time extending the loan term, would not significantly increase the amount the borrower would pay on a monthly basis.

"If the program is to become self-sufficient, then we have to generate enough revenues to defray costs,"

explains Colburn.

OHA's economic development division is also interested in developing strategies to address the needs of other segments of the Hawaiian community that might have an even more difficult time securing loans. One strategy being tested is the introduction of a microloan pilot project to provide small loans for participants in recent aquaculture workshops. (See story page 11.)

Commercial lenders generally do

not loan small amounts of money to startup ventures like backyard aquaculture businesses, citing the low revenues generated by the loan and the uncertainty over the success of the project.

However, recognizing the value of these small native Hawaiian businesses, OHA wants to give them a chance. "We want to maximize Hawaiian entrepreneurs in all their forms," Colburn says.

Ke'anae farmers make living from the land

by Patrick Johnston

The Ke'anae peninsula is one of Hawai'i's natural gems. Despite being centrally located on the popular "road to Hāna," it has remained virtually untouched by the development that has affected other areas.

Farmers Isaac and Gladys Kanoa are working to keep it that way.

Isaac Kanoa, one of the first applicants to receive a loan from OHA's Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund, is the third generation of his family to farm the land around Ke'anae.

For 15 years Kanoa and his wife have been running a successful 12-acre operation on the peninsula, growing a range of products that includes lū'au leaf, pohole (Maui name for hō'i'o, edible fern shoots), kalo, noni, bananas and ki.

They started the farm with a loan from the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) in the mid-Seventies. Looking to expand, they came to OHA four years ago. Initially rejected on account of a weak business plan and uncertainty about the farm's cash flow, they enrolled in Alu Like's entrepreneurship training course, studying the specifics of running a business and learning how to satisfy the requirements - such as making a business plan - of the revolving loan fund. After finishing the course they applied for, and received, a loan from OHA.

"It is important not to give up," says Gladys Kanoa of their experience in trying to get a loan. "A lot of Hawaiians have their loan fund applications rejected and they don't keep on trying."

Despite working in a business that is notoriously unstable and a lot of hard work, the Kanoas have been able to make a living from their farm and, in the three and a half years since getting their loan, have never missed a payment. One key factor has been a diversified line of crops. Their biggest bread-winner is the lū'au leaf - which attracts a large local market - followed by pohole which is popular with local retailers and hotels. Taro, while having sentimental appeal, is susceptible to disease



Isaac Kanoa inspects taro in Ke'anae lo'i.

and pests and is a less reliable source of income.

"Diversifying is the only way," Isaac Kanoa believes. "Sometimes taro is good, sometimes it rots or gets disease."

But even with all the diversity in the world, if you don't have good produce and reliable delivery nobody will buy.

The Kanoas have built themselves a reputation throughout Maui county and the state by sticking to certain environmental principles - they use no pesticides or herbicides - and by making sure a quality product gets to customers on time.

Isaac Kanoa explains, "Being trustworthy and on-time has been important for us ... and because we don't use chemicals, we can label our product chemical-free. This is becoming important for retailers and hotels."

In 19 months the Kanoas will have paid back all their loans, an important milestone for the family of four.

"Our goal was to get out of debt," says Gladys Kanoa, adding, "We're more successful now. Our lū'au sales are strong and the business grows by about a third every year."

The Kanoas have had their share of bad times as well as good. In 1992, an infestation of golden apple snails virtually wiped out their crops. To deal with the problem, the Kanoas, with support from Maui county, shipped in a flock of ducks which quickly, and more effectively than chemicals, got rid of the snails. They are now cooperating in an



Gladys Kanoa harvests a crop of lū'au leaf.

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.

/ / 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: _____

continued on page 11

Loan board OKs microloan demonstration project

by Patrick Johnston

Microloans – loans for individuals to start up or improve small businesses – are becoming increasingly popular across the country and recently have been getting attention in Hawai'i.

Last month, the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund board approved the creation of a microloan test pilot project. The loan product will provide funding

for qualified participants of the recent aquaculture workshops (see *Ka Wai Ola*, March issue) who wish to start their own backyard aquaculture operations.

The aquaculture workshops were part of a project supported by OHA, the state Aquaculture Development Program, and the University of Hawai'i that taught participants the specifics of running a backyard aquaculture pro-

ject.

The loans will be small – under \$2000 – and will be used to buy tanks, seed stock, feed, and cover overhead costs. The hope is that aquaculture farmers will be able to pay off the loan with revenues from their first crop of fish.

To be eligible, applicants must satisfy the same qualifications as other Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund applicants, have participated in the aquaculture workshops, and be part of one of the hui (cooperatives) created by workshop participants.

Creating a business plan – a key part of applying for a OHA loan – will be required, but because the loans will be much smaller, less documentation will be needed.

Also, the loan fund applicant will be required to have been rejected twice by a financial institution for a personal loan or line of credit, as opposed to a business loan, which is generally much larger.

Economic Development staff stress that this is just a limited pilot, and is part of the regular

Anyone interested in getting more information on the aquaculture project should contact the hui on the island where they live.

These hui are:

Big Island: Aqua Hui Hawai'i Cooperative, P.O. Box 1060, Kamuela, HI 96743 885-8862

Kaua'i: Kaua'i Aqua Farms, 3473 Lawailoa Lane, Kōloa, HI 96756 332-7988

O'ahu: Hui Mālama, 41-1016 Waikupanaha Street, Waimānalo, HI 96795 259-7608

Maui: Hui 'Ohana P.O. 68, Hana, HI, 96713

Moloka'i: Moloka'i Aquaculture Hui, P.O. box 368, Ho'olehua, HI 96729

Lāna'i: Lāna'i Aquaculture Hui, P.O. Box 282, Lāna'i City, HI 96763

OHA hires specialist to handle delinquent loans

by Patrick Johnston

An inevitable fact of loaning money to businesses is that some don't pay it back. Reasons vary: Some get caught in a downswing in the economy; a few are just irresponsible; many, for various reasons, just quit.

OHA's Native Hawaiian Loan Fund manager Ken Sato explains that it is vital to take care of bad loans. "Monitoring delinquent loans is an important part of keeping lending operations such as the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund healthy. One of the principal ideas behind a revolving fund is that the money is repaid to the fund which can then be used to finance other businesses."

If you lend your money to people who don't pay it back it makes it harder to loan money to people who will.

Also, having a lot of bad loans on the books hurts the loan fund's standing in the eyes of support agencies and makes it harder to get funds to keep it operating and expanding.

In the past OHA relied largely on its loan fund officers to handle delinquent loans. Mostly this involved staff calling recipients and trying to fix the problem after their loan had gone more than 30 days with no payment. Often this would involve restructuring the loan to make monthly payments smaller.

Officers were effective with less problematic loans but more serious delinquents demanded more attention than they were able to provide.

To look specifically into these problem loans, this year OHA hired a "loan adjustment specialist." Gerald Honda, who has 18 years experience in the credit field, is responsible for contacting loan fund businesses that are severely delinquent, informing them of OHA's concerns, and trying to resolve the problem.

"Accounts over 90 days delinquent are usually

referred to me," says Honda. "I make calls, and send letters. ... We initially try to work things out in house."

If there is no response on the part of the client, Honda will ask OHA attorneys to get involved. "We take a tough line," Honda explains. "When a client gets a letter from a law firm they tend to take more notice. We have gotten responses from clients who have not responded for several months."

Honda believes most of the delinquent loan fund recipients are sincere about taking care of the loan.

"Most of the people we're dealing with are really honest. They want to pay. We work with them as much as possible."

Despite a screening process that rejects 90 percent of the applicants, as of March 31, 1994, the rate of NHRLF loans delinquent more than 30 days was 28 percent. This compares to a regular commercial bank's rate of below 3 percent.

The rate reflects the high-risk nature of the loan requests – they must be rejected twice by commercial lenders before they can be considered for an OHA loan.

Keeping the rate down is important for continued federal support of the program. Funding for the first three years of the loan fund – from 1989 to 1992 – came from the Administration for Native Americans. In 1992, the program was reauthorized, with \$1 million coming from ANA and \$1 million in matching funds from OHA.

Ke'anae farmers from page 10

effort, funded by an OHA grant, to stock the peninsula with enough ducks to eradicate the problem on all the farms.

Their taro, making a recovery after the snail infestation, recently found a welcome market at the ceremonies returning Kaho'olawe to the state.

The Kanoas divide their time between their farmhouse in Ke'anae and a residence in Ha'ikū. Gladys Kanoa says they have a surplus of lū'au leaf. Interested parties should call 248-8449. For information about the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund contact OHA at 594-1888.



Aquaculture workshop participants inspect tank on Moloka'i.

Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund program – not a new loan program.

"One of the reasons we're testing," explains economic development specialist Chris van Bergeijk, "is that we want to get rid of any problems before going on a big scale. ... It is easier to sell an idea if you've actually tried it."

To turn this into a regular loan program a number of key issues would have to be addressed. These include determining how to staff the labor-intensive product, funding, the type of delivery system used, and whether the project would be funded exclusively by OHA or whether the agency would

bring in partners?

"We've got a lot of homework to do," says van Bergeijk.

If a permanent microloan fund was established in the future, loans could be used to start up small, home-based businesses like backyard aquaculture or toward upgrades in equipment to help small operations or self-employed entrepreneurs improve their productivity.

The test product will be staffed by one of the loan fund officers who will work with one of the economic development specialists. It is anticipated that there will be a maximum of 25 loan applications offered during the trial period.

Revolving loan fund specialists win SBA awards

Three awards were handed out to individuals involved in the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund at the Small Business Administration awards luncheon held in Honolulu April 20.

Kathleen Cook and Dennis Kondo were named Minority Small Business Advocates of the Year, and Allan Yee was named Account Advocate of the Year for the island of O'ahu.

Both Cook and Kondo were noted for their work as consultants for OHA's loan fund program.

Cook has also worked with other minority groups, either one-on-one or in classrooms, and has helped start a variety of small businesses on her home island of Kaua'i.

Kondo has also worked extensively with minorities and is an active member of the SBA's Women in Business Committee.

Allan Yee is a member of the OHA's Revolving Loan Fund board. The review board has approved nearly 200 loans and loaned over \$6 million dollars to native Hawaiian businesses since 1989.



From top to bottom: Kathleen Cook, Dennis Kondo, and Allan Yee receive awards from SBA district director Andrew Poepoe at SBA luncheon.



Nā Koa: *The Warriors*

by Jeff Clark

Are these guys for real? Yes. The first thing you realize when you meet Nā Koa o Pu'ukoholā Heiau is that they are not meant to be a cosmetic effect, they are not make-believe, and they are not playing dress up. "This is not a game to us. ... We are not a parade unit," says group treasurer Hank Fergerstrom. "We're not the kind of people that feel like being in a parade and being weekend warriors. We are real warriors."

Dressed in ti-leaf capes, kihei, or just malo, and carrying traditional weapons like the club, spear, and pololū (battle pike), they impress most spectators at Hawaiian events where they ensure protocol is followed, ceremonies run smoothly, and photo-journalists and other nīele folk keep clear of the kapu areas.

They have stood guard at numerous 'awa ceremonies (including the one at 'Iolani Palace during the 'Onipa'a commemoration), rites for

Kaho'olawe, canoe launchings, the Dalai Lama's visit, royal court appearances, and more. They have also visited schools, and earlier this year made quite an impression on students from Wai'anae High when they served as onshore support crew for the educational voyage of the E'ala along the Kona Coast.

Nā Koa, who came together for Ho'oku'ikahi, the 1991 reunification ceremony held on Pu'ukoholā Heiau at Kawaihae on the island of Hawai'i, stand for lōkahi, for unity, for coming together.

President George Manu is a retired airline executive, Fergerstrom a computer technician; the group includes a fisherman, a former archeologist, a helicopter mechanic, construction workers, a refuse worker, a fine arts salesman, ... but when they're together, they are Nā Koa.

This is how charter member Mason Maikui describes the birth of Nā Koa: "It started off as a whisper, and a vision by an elder,

and a prayer by another elder."

Having met through weapons workshops conducted by Sam Ka'ai, they became a unit in order to preside at Ho'oku'ikahi. The purpose of Ho'oku'ikahi was to heal the hurt caused in 1791 when Kamehameha invited his cousin Keoua to Pu'ukoholā Heiau, which he had dedicated to his war god Kūkā'ilimoku in order to fulfill a prophecy that he would unite the islands — when Keoua reached the heiau, Kamehameha had him killed. So in uniting the islands, he caused a great division on his own home island between 'ohana.

"It was hard for a lot of us because a lot had blood on both sides," Fergerstrom remembers about preparing for the ceremony. "To portray oneself as a Kamehameha warrior was hard."

They needed a ka'au, or 40 men, in order to be established. The fortieth man showed up on the day of the ceremony. That day they made a commitment to the seven generations to come that they will protect, preserve and perpetuate the Hawaiian culture. Seven generations have passed since that fateful event at Pu'ukoholā 200 years ago; Nā Koa are the first born of the next seven generations, Fergerstrom said.

Since then their numbers have been cut in half, less a reflection of disinterest than a testament to the tremendous dedication Nā Koa demands of its men. They meet as often as possible, and constant meetings can be hard on one's 'ohana. Another hardship is funding: they never travel without a contingent of at least 10 warriors, which equals \$1,000 right off the bat for any off-island function. Nā Koa held a couple fundraisers, but getting cash with which to operate continues to be a major obstacle.

Although they have shrunk in numbers, the group *has* undergone considerable growth in other areas — members are now involved in many of the various fields of Hawaiian cultural practice. Most members carve, some work the lo'i, they learn chants, they undergo training in the Hawaiian martial art of lua. ... "We do anything we can possibly do that's Hawaiian," Fergerstrom says proudly.

They are also involved with community projects such as recycling.

In the three years they have been together, they have pulled others into the fold. Pua Case Lapulapu belongs to three groups that participate with Nā Koa in various events and projects. These are her hālau hula, Nā Kālai Wa'a (the group that built Mau Loa), and the DOE Hawaiian Studies kupuna program.

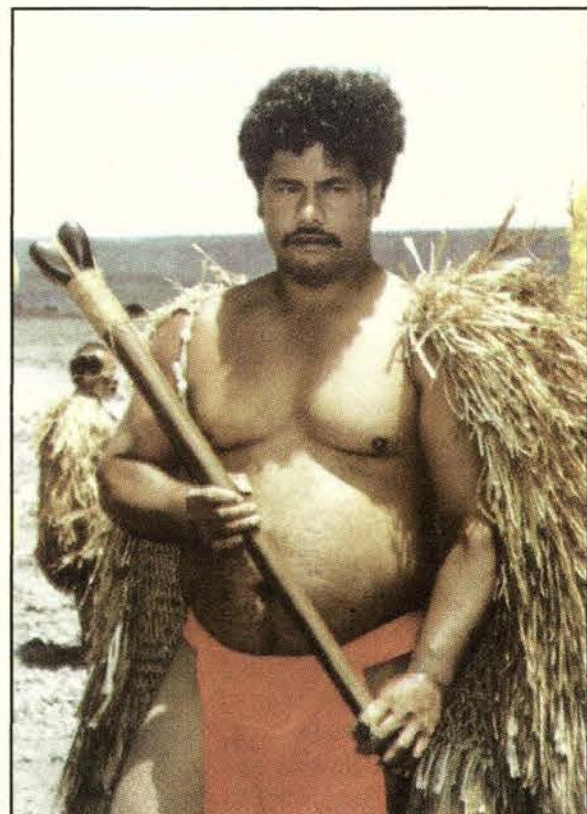
In characterizing how all the people work together, she says, "We deal with things on a spiritual level," adding that they shift their focus from the immediate task at hand to "how we feel, how we treat each other. Our whole focus is on being gracious to another, treating each other the way our ancestors treated each other."

Nā Koa are led by kūpuna and others who act as spiritual guides: Ka'ai, Hale Makua, Papa Akau,

Mel Kalahiki, John Lake, and Kalani Meinecke. The late Parley Kanaka'ole had been their kahuna nui.

To Maikui, Fergerstrom and Manu, involvement in Nā Koa is a means by which Hawaiian men can reclaim their place in the culture. "Too many years only the wāhine been talking," Manu asserts.

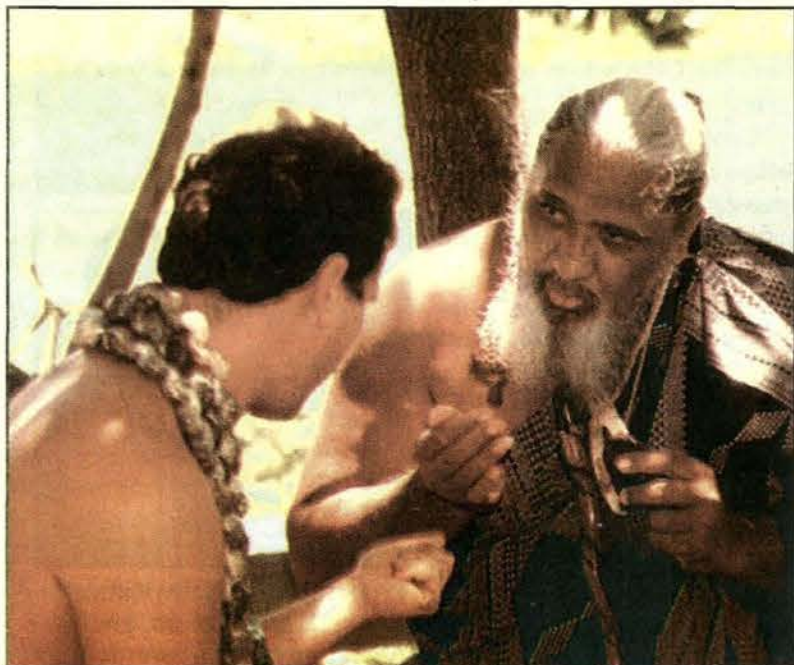
"When we first started none of us were really brilliant on any of this (Hawaiian culture),"



Would you cross this man? Alwood Hooper makes a stand on the rim of Halema'uma'u.

Fergerstrom says. "But we've learned of the past, and we've become a repository for any kupuna who would like to share any information that needs to be shared and passed on."

That's quite a load. He says, "It's an interesting load, but it can be done. And we're finding out it can be done very graciously. We can have a whole lot of fun doing it."



Nā Koa look to their kūpuna for guidance. Punahale Andrade, left, learns from Hale Makua.

Photos courtesy Nā Koa o Pu'ukoholā Heiau

Ho'okupu for Kaho'olawe

Stories and photos by Jeff Clark



(Above) Lei were placed at the plaques memorializing George Helm and Kimo Mitchell at a site picked by the late Uncle Harry Kunihi Mitchell, the spiritual leader of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana. Said Ke'alaka'i Kanaka'ole, "To the warriors who fought before me — your fighting was not for nothing."



(Above) Ho'okupu placed on the Kahualele ahu.

(Left) This lele wahine, or women's raised altar, was one of the sites at which chant and ho'okupu were offered during ceremonies on Kaho'olawe.

The reason for the ceremony is for mahalo," Kekuhi Kanaka'ole Kanahale told those gathered on Kaho'olawe the night of May 7 to prepare for traditional rites to be held the following morning. "Mahalo to the people that we see here and those we cannot see — the animate and the inanimate."

In a few hours the gathering of just under 100 Hawaiians and supporters, awakened by blows of the pū, headed into the sea for hi'uwai, or ritual cleansing. Then, dressed in traditional malo, kihei, or kikepa, they assembled atop the bluff on the north side of Hakioawa Bay and chanted to the sun and to nā 'aumākua.

'Awa was shared on Kahualele, the mua (a heiau-like structure) dedicated in August 1992 by the late Parley Kanaka'ole. The rest of the morning saw a series of processions to various sacred and significant sites in Hakioawa: ho'okupu were given at a shrine to the ocean god Kanaloa, a men's mua/heiau, the pā hula (hula platform) near the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana's base camp, and a lele wahine up ma uka.

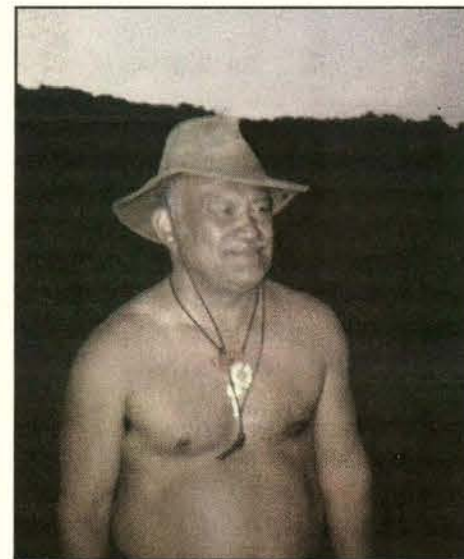
The nephews of George Helm and Kimo Mitchell received and placed offerings of lei at two memorial plaques established along the coastline in 1987, the 10-year anniversary of Helm's and Mitchell's deaths. In the words of PKO leader Noa Emmett Aluli, "They made the ultimate sacrifice" in striving to end the bombings that so desecrated the sacred 'āina (they were lost at sea paddling a surfboard between Kaho'olawe and Maui).

"It was George's dream to re-green this island," Aluli said, adding that it is up to their survivors, especially the youth, to make that dream come true.

"You take what he said to heart — you a keiki o ka 'āina, just like me," Auntie Dotty Tao, a veteran of Kaho'olawe accesses and PKO work details, later told a non-Hawaiian kama'āina.

The day's ceremonies weren't complete until 10 kāne lawai'a (fishermen) 10 times ritually held their breath underwater amid the crashing waves, even as the first boat arrived and paced offshore to ferry participants back to Maui. The rites ended as they began, with the sounding of the pū and the pahu, and the group call-and-response chant "I Kū Wa."

Then a cheer went up, and the people set their sights on their next task: now that the island is home, it's time to concentrate on nursing her back to health.



Uncle Les Kuloloio

The evening of Saturday, May 7, after the participants had made it to Kaho'olawe across several miles of ocean from Mākena, Maui, Uncle Les Kuloloio said of the gentle sea, "The gods are definitely with us."

Kuloloio runs the show when it comes to getting on and off the island. "Logistics" is what he calls his forte — he coordinates the watery ballet of boats, passengers, water jugs, and ukana (cargo, enclosed in either taped buckets or trash bags), while his son Manuel and Dan Holmes skim about in twin Zodiac inflatables and the charter *Prince Kūhiō* and Bobby Luuwai's *Punalele, T.H.* bob in the nalu offshore.

When asked how he felt to stand on Kaho'olawe now that it is no longer the property of the United States Navy, he said, "Never sink in yet. I think I'm dreaming." To somehow lend the moment a dose of reality, he ground his bare heel into the land and let out a cackle. "This is history," he said.

Kaho'olawe

from page 1

is "a document that will grow, will develop, into a vision of how Hawaiians took care of their 'āina. It's a document that sets precedent for us to manage our lands the way our kūpuna managed them."

continued on page 14



Atwood I. Makanani poses in front of Kahualele. He led the building of the mua ha'i kūpuna at the request of the late Parley Kanaka'ole.

Maui ceremony brings Kaho'olawe home

"It feels like Hawai'i is whole again."
— Gov. John Waihe'e

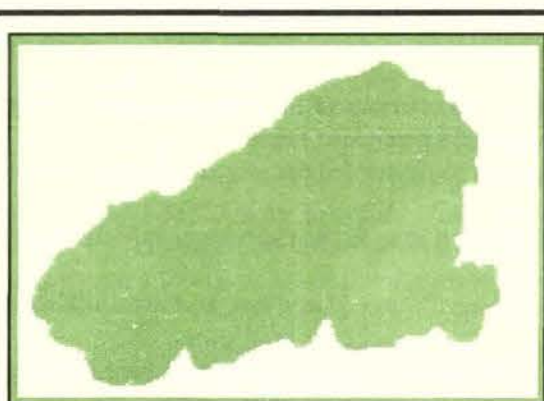


Hundreds of people participated in the kaula ceremony by grasping a rope whose ends were anchored in the ocean, emphasizing their connection to each other and to the sea.

Photos by Jeff Clark



Adm. Bill Retts and Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission chairman Noa Emmett Aluli sign the memorandum of understanding between the state and the Navy outlining terms of Kaho'olawe's cleanup. Gov. John Waihe'e and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy William Cassidy, having signed the deed transferring the island, look on.



Under state law, Kaho'olawe will be reserved for traditional Hawaiian subsistence, cultural, and educational use — commercial activity is kapu. The federal law which appropriates \$400 million for the island's cleanup over a 10-year period recognizes the quest for Hawaiian sovereignty: it specifies that Kaho'olawe is being transferred to the state only until such time as it can be handed over to a sovereign Hawaiian entity.

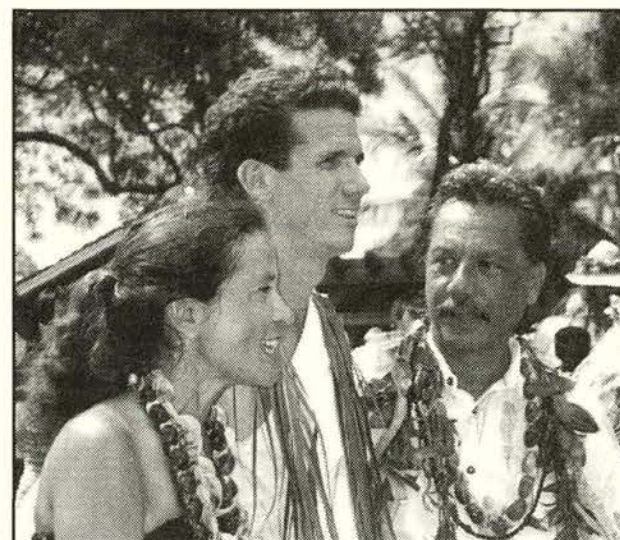
The Navy will retain liability during the 10-year cleanup period, and so will continue to control access along with the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission. For more information, contact the KIRC at 33 S. King St., Room 403, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813.



OHA chairman Clayton Hee and Trustee A. Frenchy DeSoto present ho'okupu of kūmū to Keoni Fairbanks as OHA culture specialist and chanter Manu Boyd looks on.



Kekuhi Kanaka'ole Kanahale and Kaipō Farias chant "Ko'ihonua a Kaho'olawe," the island's epic genealogy.



Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana members Davianna McGregor, Keoni Fairbanks and Noa Emmett Aluli rejoice following the transfer.

Kaho'olawe from page 13

Deputy assistant secretary Cassidy said he was proud that the Navy and the state will "together begin the process of restoring Kaho'olawe, an island that is important for its historical and cultural contributions to the people of Hawai'i, and an island that is important for its contributions to the national security of the United States. For that service, the United States Navy is grateful to all of the people of Hawai'i. But today, in 1994, the world has changed, and so has the Navy's relationship to Kaho'olawe. This ceremony reflects that change. It marks a new beginning for Kaho'olawe and a new chapter in the history of Hawai'i."

Cassidy then read a message from U.S. President Bill Clinton: "I join Gov. Waihe'e in congratulating you in this momentous step. As you look forward to the many challenges that lie ahead, I hope that each of you will take full advantage of the opportunities that this change presents. I encourage you to press forward in your efforts to preserve and protect this special place — to build upon its rich cultural, historical and educational resources. This meaningful transition teaches us that, working together, we can create a bright new future for Kaho'olawe and for all of our people."

Gov. John Waihe'e said, "It feels like Hawai'i is whole again" now that Kaho'olawe is back.

"To the malihini, today is a glance into our soul. To the kama'āina, the Hawaiian nation, today is a reaffir-

mation of our dreams and a commitment to hold steadfast to our destiny. If this can happen for Kaho'olawe, there will be other great ceremonies like this in the future."

Both Waihe'e and Aluli thanked Hawai'i's past and present members of Congress for their efforts to halt the bombing and have the island transferred. Sen. Daniel Inouye, although not present, issued a statement highlighting the long struggle for the protection of Kaho'olawe. "We have waited many years. Some have given their lives for this moment. The waiting for many has been painful. The government of the United States has acted, and Kaho'olawe is now returned to its rightful place in the bosom of the Hawaiian Islands."

Training future producers, directors

Pacific Islanders in Communications announces a summer institute July 25-Aug. 6 at UH-Mānoa to train Pacific Islander producers and directors. This is an intensive, two-week hands-on experience including both instruction and production with cinematographer Emiko Omori, and Michael

Hanitchak, a member of the Choctaw tribe who is interim director of Dartmouth College film studies department. Participants may qualify for future opportunities to work on the production of a PIC national PBS series. For application or information call PIC at (808) 591-0059.

UH summer programs focus on rediscovering Hawaiian resources

To celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the University of Hawai'i Committee for the Preservation and Study of the Hawaiian Language, Art and Culture, several commemorative events are being planned, including a summer program at UH-Mānoa and on Moloka'i with free public lectures, workshops and credit and noncredit courses.

"Hō'ike Hou o Nā Kūmu 'Ike: Rediscovering Our Resources" is a program for and about native Hawaiians. It is co-sponsored by the committee and the UH-Mānoa Summer Session, and supported in part by a grant from Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Public lectures:

Admission is free. Dates are Sundays at 2 p.m. except for June 19. Location: UH Art building auditorium.

- **June 5, "Hula Costumes and Adornments,"** by Jan Yoneda
- **June 12, "Nā Lani 'Ehā: the heavenly four: Kalākaua, Lili'uokalani, Likelike and Leleiohōkū — the Music and Dance of the Kalākaua Dynasty"** lecture-demonstration by Nalani Olds;
- **June 19, "Princess Ka'iulani: A Vignette,"** by Nalani Olds (Location: UH-Mānoa Kuykendall auditorium);
- **July 3, "Nā Mo'olelo Kahiko o O'ahu,"** (sites of O'ahu) part 1 by Auntie Malia Craver;
- **July 17, "Nā Mo'olelo Kahiko o O'ahu,"** part 2 by Auntie Malia Craver;
- **July 24, "Recent Archeological Findings in Hawai'i,"** by Toni Han;
- **July 31, "Artifacts of the Bishop Museum,"** by Toni Han.

Shunzo Sakamaki

Extraordinary Lecture:

- **July 26, "No ka Po'e i Aloha i ka 'Aina: the Poetics of the Hula Ku'i."** Amy Ku'uleialoha Stillman, of the University of California at Santa Barbara, offers an overview of the enduring poetic tradition at the heart of modern Hawaiian music and dance. 7:30 p.m. at the Kuykendall auditorium, UH-Mānoa. Admission: free.

Credit courses:

These special 3-credit courses designed for native Hawaiians may be audited but priority is given to qualified credit students. A \$46 term fee, authorized by UH, is charged but the OHA grant allows tuition to be waived for all native Hawaiians who register. Non-Hawaiians may register on a space-available basis after the first class meeting. **For registration information call 956-7221. Call early, enrollment is limited.**

Hawaiian family genealogy:

How to investigate background through existing genealogies and use available resources and research methods to trace Hawaiian genealogies. Instructor: Edith McKinzie. **Term 2 — June 27-July 29, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, noon to 2:30 p.m. Location: Holmes 242. Register for HwSt 301, Sec. 21.**

Musical culture of Hawai'i:

Emphasis on the hula, heart of Hawaiian culture. Instructor: Amy Ku'uleialoha Stillman. **June 27-Aug. 5, Monday-Friday, 9 to 10:15 a.m. Location: Music Bldg. 9. Register for Music 478B (021). Enrollment limited to 25.**

Noncredit workshops:

Registration required, enrollment is limited. Call 956-7221 for information.

The Hawaiian Language Legal

Lexicon: An Overview of the Mahele and Hawaiian Land Titles: Limited to 25 participants. Workshop is specifically designed to assist native Hawaiians, who will have registration priority. Open to others on space-available basis. Presented in cooperation with the Richardson School of Law. Instructor: Paul Nahoia Lucas. **June 28-30, Tuesday through Thursday, 7 to 9 p.m. Location: UH Law School classroom #5. Free.**

Get your Hawaiian right: Free two-hour session designed for media, educational and political leaders to help them improve their pronunciation of commonly-used Hawaiian words.

Instructors: Makalapua Ka'awa and Kawehi Lucas. Session repeats: **Wed. June 15, 12-2 p.m., Sat. July 9, 10 a.m. - noon; Tues., Aug., 16, 12-2 p.m. and Thurs. Aug. 18, 12-2 p.m. Location: Moore Hall Rm. 319.**

For more information contact Henry Iwasa, executive secretary, Committee for the Preservation and Study of the Hawaiian Language, Art and Culture, 956-7357.

Moloka'i lectures:

- **Aug. 6, Sat. 12:15 p.m. "Nā Lani 'Ehā,"** 2:30 p.m. "Hawaiian Language Legal Lexicon; an overview of the Mahele and Hawaiian land titles.
 - **Aug. 7, Sun., 12:15 p.m. "Hula Costumes and Adornments,"** 2:30 p.m. "Nā Mo'olelo Kahiko o O'ahu"
- Contact Manuwai Peters, 567-6126. Lectures will be held at Kaunakakai Elementary School.

About the preservation committee:

Thirty-five years ago, the last territorial legislature of Hawai'i, concerned that the native language and culture might be threatened by the advent of statehood, established the Committee for the Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art and Culture. It was assigned administratively to the University of Hawai'i. Its first meeting, on June 9, 1959, brought together members who were noted for their knowledge of, and commitment to, Hawaiian language and culture. Today, the committee continues to support original research projects by noted scholars on Hawaiian language and culture.

Elaine Rogers Jourdan is the committee chair. Jan Yoneda is vice chair. Nalani Olds is chair of the 35th anniversary celebration. Former members include: Ka'upena Wong, Sarah Quick, Esther McClellan, Samuel Elbert, Gard Kealoha, Rowena Keaka, Emily Hawkins, Naomi Losch, John Keola Lake, Abe Pi'ianāi'a, Susan Shaner, Kekuni Blaisdell, Rubellite Kawena Johnson, Pauline King, Richard and Lynette Paglinawan and Sen. Daniel K. Akaka.



Photo by Jeff Clark

Dalai Lama visits Hawai'i

His Holiness the Dalai Lama (Tenzin Gyatso) was honored by Hawaiians with a ho'okupu ceremony at the ahu on the grounds of 'Iolani Palace when he visited Hawai'i recently. Speaking before the state Legislature, he said the preservation of culture is more important than political autonomy, and in a talk at the Hawai'i Prince Hotel, he said the "realization of the oneness of human beings is very crucial." The exiled leader of Tibet and winner of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize stressed that national boundaries are artificial barriers and that the distinctions between cultures and races are "secondary." "I firmly believe humanity (is) basically the same," he said. "Just one human family."

— Jeff Clark

WCC Summer Institute offers Hawaiian, Polynesian studies

Windward Community College is bringing together outstanding master teachers in Hawaiian and Polynesian studies for its second Summer Institute in Hawaiian and Polynesian Studies, June 20-July 1. Fourteen innovative courses, most never offered before, will emphasize the cultures, languages and performing arts of Hawaiians and Polynesians. The courses are non-credit and tuition is \$95 each if registering by June 3, or \$140 if registering after June 3.

The courses and their instructors are:

- **Polynesian Superheroes,** by R. Kawena Johnson and Emil Wolfram
- **The Hawaiian Masculine Mystique,** by Sam Ka'ai and Kalani Meinecke
- **Introduction to Hawaiian Chant and Hula,** by Edith McKinzie
- **Traditions of the Ali'i in History, Chant, Hula and the Great Epics,** by John Keola Lake
- **The Hula in Pan-Human Perspective,** by Dr. Joann Keali'inohomoku
- **Hawaiian Slack Key Guitar (intermediate)** by Ron Loo
- **Hawaiian Steel Guitar,** by Jerry Byrd
- **Polynesian Prehistory,** by Dr. Robert Suggs
- **The Tahitian Cultural Heritage,** by Teresa Taro'oatea Cummings and Thomas Cummings
- **'Avaiki Raro: The Cultural Heritage of the Cook Islands,** by Jon Jonassen
- **Rapanui (Easter Island): Past, Present and Future,** Sergio A. Rapu
- **Samoa and the Samoans in Hawai'i,** by Dr. Loia Fiaui
- **The Cultural Heritage of Tonga,** by Dr. 'Inoke Funaki, Emil Wolfram and Nolini Mateaki Funaki
- **New Zealand Maori Language and Culture: Challenge and Response to Change,** by Wiremu Kaa and staff

Students, educators and community members are urged to enroll early. For additional information on the 1994 WCC Summer Institute call the WCC Office of Community Services at 235-7433.



KŪPONO

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

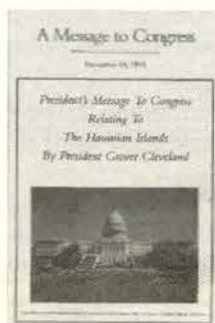
Establishment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) by the 1978 Constitutional Convention was a first step toward righting the wrongs that began with the overthrow of the Hawaiian nation in 1893.

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,

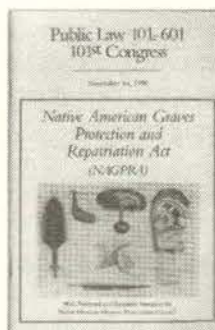
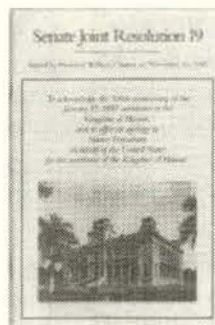
but the struggle for justice continues. Another major step in redressing the harms of more than a century ago came in the U.S. apology to the Native Hawaiian people. In this apology resolution, the U.S. formally recognized its illegal involvement in the overthrow.

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.



Complete reprint of federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), enacted in 1990 to protect Native American and Native Hawaiian graves. It also requires the inventorying and return of Native American and Native Hawaiian sacred and patrimonial items, human remains and funerary objects held in museums and institutions that receive federal funds. Reprint includes Foreword by Native Hawaiian Historic Preservation Council of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and an Executive Summary by the Council's special counsel.



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 (\$1 per copy - indicate number of copies desired)

_____ United States Apology to Native Hawaii (\$1 per copy - indicate number of copies desired)

_____ Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
(\$1 per copy - indicate number of copies desired)

Name _____

Address _____

ZIP _____

Daytime phone _____

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____

Make checks payable to: Native Hawaiian Rights Fund.

Queen's chairman makes Hawaiian health a priority

Interview by Patrick Johnston

Kenny Brown is the Chairman of the Board of the Queen's Medical System. A part-Hawaiian businessman and architect, Brown is active throughout the Hawaiian community, serving on the boards of several agencies. He has played an important role in refocusing Queen's attention on the health needs of native Hawaiians in recent years.

KWO: You were born in Hawai'i, have lived here virtually all of your life, you have some Hawaiian ancestry, and you have been involved in a huge variety of different activities in the islands. What do you see as your role in Hawaiian society?

Brown: First of all, my great grandfather was John 'I'i, who, at the age of around 10 years old, was given to the court of Kamehameha I and spent his life in service to the court. One of the things he did before being delivered to the court was to ask his mother and father why they were doing this to him, especially after his elder brother, who they also gave to the court, was executed

getting involved with the Queen's Medical System?

Brown: Probably it was. But I think a sage once said that as you live your life it appears to not have much pattern. But when you look back at it with maturity a pattern does appear. I think that some of the things that I have gotten involved in have shown a pattern of service. I was anxious to get involved in things just to help

KWO: When did you get involved with Queen's?

Brown: 25 years ago. It was in the family. My father was on the board. My grandmother was founder of what is now the Queen's Auxiliary.

KWO: What do you think is the role of the Queen's Health System with regard to native Hawaiians?

Brown: The Queen's Health System was founded by Queen Emma and Kamehameha IV who saw their people go from 300,000 or more down to 60,000 in their lifetimes. They saw the wasting of their people because they had no antibodies to protect them from diseases that were coming in

from overseas. And they said, "We must bring Western technologies and treatments to try and stop the dying." The mission of Queen's Hospital when it was formed was to take care of and preserve the health of the Hawaiian people and therefore to preserve the race.

They founded the hospital and brought in Western-style doctors and medicines but they had a heck of a time in the beginning persuading the Hawaiian folks to

come into the hospital. ... They realized the ancient and the modern had to be combined for the benefit of people who had been impacted by Western civilization.

The mission of Queen's today has to do with the well-being of all people in Hawai'i with particular emphasis on the Hawaiian people. The Hawaiian people are now a multi-genetic mix. There are very few pure Hawaiians left. Anyone with Hawaiian blood is a concern of the Queen's Health System. Hawaiians and part Hawaiians as a group on average have the lowest indicators of health and wellness. So the major challenge I think for an outfit like Queen's is to find the reasons for this and make strong efforts to change things. The dream is to have the Hawaiian people equal to or above the health indicators of the whole state of Hawai'i.

When you look at things you find that health indicators have a lot to do with economics, a lot

with stable social structures. There are not many people out there who know how to improve those things. A lot of people pay lip service to it. Our expertise is in curing broken stuff, and medicine. The Queen would say, "Yes that's OK, you're doing a good job with that, but why don't you start mitigating those factors that are inhibiting the health and wellness of the Hawaiians as well as other folks in the state?" And that's a new idea. ...

KWO: Has Queen's been doing anything directly with the Hawaiian community to deal with this problem?

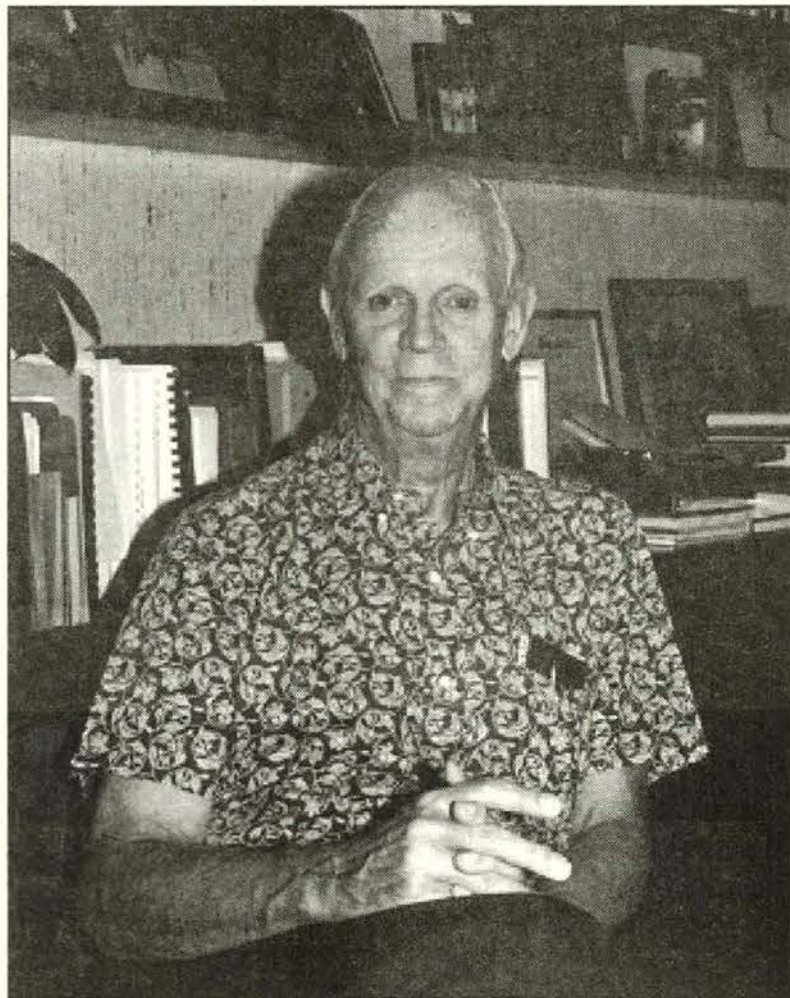
Brown: We support the Moloka'i Hospital and various Hawaiian agencies. But again just supporting hospitals is not enough. We're dedicated to helping the sick. I say our long term mission is to be more dedicated to preventing people from getting sick.

KWO: Do you have any ideas on how to do this?

Brown: We're using a technique that's now being used around the world, particularly in the USA, that talks about "healthy communities," defining health broadly enough so that it includes things such as violence, unemployment, the high cost of living, social unrest, all that stuff. We would like to convene people dealing with health in this way and try to figure out how to attack the problem. ...

I believe that the institutions of our society aren't working anymore. I think society works in many ways in spite of the laws, and the institutions. There is something deep and basic about people. This community (Hawai'i) works pretty well in many cases in spite of the people who make laws. What we want to do is find out what basic human characteristics make everything work and somehow or other use them to start working on a specific problem. There are a lot of people in the government who worry about the high cost of housing, the cost of living, but their worries are all sort of compartmentalized in one discipline. We figure if we can somehow convene people with one motive to build a healthier community we might find ways of devising new approaches to the problem. ...

I'm always impressed by how a city like Honolulu works. Nobody goes rampaging around, the elevators all work, people pick up the garbage, the sanitation is not bad, and it's not because of all the laws we have, it is because people have a basic goodness that makes it work. If everyone here woke up one morning and said "I ain't gonna do my job" the place would fall apart. You could make all the laws in the world and they



Kenny Brown

wouldn't work. There is something that motivates people, a goodness.

KWO: A very complex issue. What is it that holds societies together?

Brown: It is a strength, I believe.

KWO: And it is connected to health because the health of individuals in strong societies and communities will be better than those in weak ones.

Brown: Exactly. There is a group on the Mainland that is trying to combat violence in the cities. Violence on the streets has to do with self-esteem: you're tough and I'm tough. If we have a confrontation one of us has to win and the other one can't go away so we have to slug it out. That's because of "self-esteem." If you chicken out, run away, then you are no good. So these people on the Mainland are now trying to start a new way of looking at it. They are trying to show that there is nothing wrong with saying, "No, I don't want to fight." You change the whole attitude and values of that particular society so the one who says, "No I don't want to fight you" may be venerated more than the other.

The reason those kids act and talk the way they do is because of self-esteem. If you don't have a formal society or community or family to give you self-esteem then you've got to make it out of these gangs and the gang is going to resort to violence.

I have a theory on communication. ... If I really wanted to get you to do something I could hit you over the head. Or I could play some beautiful music for you or have a lovely woman come to

you. In both cases you would probably do what I ask. There is strong communication both in violence and love and many of us take over the violent part because it is easier. But love is just as strong a form of communication. So how do we get ourselves to invoke the love and not the violence. ...

We need that kind of communication (love) but I have not yet resolved why both ends of the spectrum are equally effective. I don't know.

KWO: A battle of good versus evil, I guess.

Brown: I think you've got to learn to accept both and know them both. ... You can't reject evil and say I'm perfect because you know you have darkness in you. I think the trouble with a lot of us is that we pretend that we're all good. Sometimes we should accept the evil in us. ... God created the devil.

KWO: To come back to the topic of Queen's, has there been a deliberate change in policy on the part of Queen's recently with regard to native Hawaiians and their health?

Brown: Yes there has. There was a time, and I don't want to sound derogatory at all to those who came before me, after the founding of Queen's when there was a strong turning towards Western stuff. They were enchanted by the power of Western science and for a long time Queen's was on the forefront of Western science, morals, and values. I am the first part-Hawaiian to become chairman since Kalākaua. There's

continued on page 21



Queen Emma

for violating a kapu. They answered that it was his duty and their duty to be of service to the court. He spent his life in service to the Kamehamehas which, I believe, was actually service to the people.

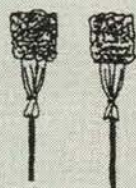
I rediscovered him as I was looking at my life a few decades ago and I attribute to him my desire to be of service to the community. I guess it's something genetic. The Maoris say, "I am here on the shoulders of my ancestors." When I went down to New Zealand for the first time I was impressed by the fact that they have a great respect for knowledge of genealogy. The imperatives of your ancestors are handed down from them to you, and you're supposed to hand them down to your descendants. So I think I'm just in a line of people who have served the people.

KWO: Was that your reason for

OHA Board Business

Nā kuleana a ka Papa Kahu waiwai

by Ellen Blomquist
Public Information Officer



The OHA Board convened at 10:05 a.m. Thursday, April 28, 1994 for their regular business meeting. All members were present except for Trustee A. Frenchy DeSoto who was excused.

After opening the meeting, Chairman Clayton Hee asked Trustee Keale for the pule wehe before proceeding to approval of the agenda, the minutes, and the chairman's and administrator's reports.

The agenda was approved 6 to 1, Akana dissenting, after discussion of her request to move into executive session to discuss personnel matters. The chairman denied the request, saying legal counsel advised against it.

The report from the chairman was approved by all board members present, as was the report from the administrator. The chairman notified the board of a special board meeting to be held Wednesday, May 4, to formally discuss the civil suit, Kealoha v. Hee. He also offered to individually apprise trustees absent from the Entitlements Committee meeting of the previous day of the discussions that occurred there, noting that the confidential nature of the negotiations prohibited public disclosure.

Items discussed during the administrator's presentation included a review of workman's compensation presently being paid by OHA, the status of trustee aides (employees vs. independent contractors), and the committee formulated to develop the Hawaiian Master Plan. There was some talk about the importance of OHA maintaining its role as lead agency in this project.

Land and Sovereignty.

HSAC Report. Trustee Kīna'u Boyd Kamali'i briefed her fellow trustees on the Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Committee meeting held the previous night. Of most concern was the status of legislation pending which would determine if the commission would remain advisory or become autonomous. Also under discussion was the manner of filling vacancies on the commission and a proposal from the legislators to create a legislative advisory committee to HSAC.

Kuleana Escheat. OHA's board agreed (8-0) to disclaim interest in two kuleana escheat cases because there were Hawaiian heirs and thus no need for OHA to intervene.

LORAN License. After some discussion of liability issues, the board approved (8-0) execution of a license agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard to lease 'Upolu Point and appropriated \$10,000 from the Native Rights Fund for planning a Hawaiian educational and cultural center at the Big Island site.

Bellows Air Force Base. The board approved (8-0) several proposed actions to be taken to prevent the military from not releasing Bellows (ceded land) back to the state. These were to write the Secretary of Defense to protest the military's action, which is counter to the language of the Admission Act; to submit testimony to the military's scoping hearings - noting that it was important for OHA to publicly protest despite the fact the hearings were illegal; and to request a Congressional hearing on the proposed use and return of Bellows.

NHLC Emergency Funding. The board approved \$147,000 in trust funds to make up a budget shortfall claimed by the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation. According to NHLC, without the funds, it would be forced to cease operations as early as May 1. These monies will be used to cover NHLC expenses through June. NHLC will also be submitting a detailed budget of what it will cost to lift the moratorium it currently has on quiet title cases.

Announcements/Other Business

The board members present unanimously approved a resolution commending Haunani Apoliona, President and CEO of Alu Like Inc., for her contributions to the community and her recent receipt of the Ō'ō award presented her by the Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce.

Trustee Kamali'i announced a meeting to follow of the committee chairs who would be holding a joint committee meeting at Kohala High School May 13.

The next regular board meeting is scheduled for the island of Hawai'i at Honoka'a on June 7. The subsequent meeting will be held on Maui.

Chairman's View

Ka 'ikena a ka Luna ho'omalu

(This column is open to all OHA trustees to express their individual views and does not necessarily represent the official position of the Board of Trustees. Since these are individual opinions, OHA does not take responsibility for their factual accuracy.)



Revenue bonds open new horizons for OHA

by Clayton H.W. Hee
Chairman, Board of Trustees

OHA took dramatic positive steps with the 1994 Legislature. The "sleeper" of the new laws is the authorization enabling OHA to issue tax-free revenue bonds. This authorization (commonly known as "floating") opens new horizons by allowing OHA to leverage its money.

Floating tax-free bonds enables projects to be financed at the cheapest rate in Hawai'i. Anyone else selling bonds on today's market pays an interest rate of around 9 percent (and rising). If OHA was to float the bonds, the interest rate would be around 2 to 2.5 percent lower because it's tax free. On a bond float of \$50 million, that equates to an interest saving of between 1 - 1.5 million dollars.

Here's how it works. Let's say that OHA wanted to build an affordable housing project for kūpuna. After securing the land (in this case let's say the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands or the State of Hawai'i were to enter into a joint project by providing the land), OHA would then initiate the issuance of \$25 million in revenue bonds. Once the bonds were purchased by a bank, \$25 million would be available to OHA for the construction of the project.

The debt service (interest and principal repayments) on the revenue bond would be absorbed or repaid from the revenues of the housing project. *Not a single penny* would be spent from the trust corpus to build kūpuna housing.

Here's another idea. Let's say that OHA was to provide a mortgage program that is the cheapest in Hawai'i. Presently, the cheapest affordable mortgage program is Hula Mae, where any first-time buyer in Hawai'i (meeting certain income criteria) can apply for financing to purchase an apartment, condominium or home. Hula Mae will allow you up to 95 percent of the value of the purchase. The rate is fixed by the bank for 30 years and you can borrow up to \$237,500, providing you meet the minimum ability to make those payments.

By floating tax-free bonds, OHA could exceed the already lowest standards of Hula Mae. It could allow Hawaiians who are not able to qualify for Hula Mae because of a lack of minimum income or down payment, to obtain a mortgage. It can expand the numbers of Hawaiians who will finally be able to buy that home they previously weren't qualified for.

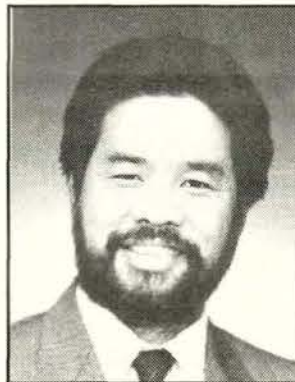
Already certain Hawai'i banks

have committed assistance to Hawaiians in another OHA loan program, making all of their branches statewide available. If the mortgage program idea becomes reality, Hawaiians could go to any participating bank on any island to apply for the loan. Their people, their computers, their appraisers, their loan processors work for us. The cost isn't free. After all, someone has to pay for the workers. But the cost is about half of what anyone else would pay.

OHA may some day become the biggest "bank," able to access any participating bank's branches statewide. This would save OHA from buying or establishing its own bank, buying space, hiring people, training them, buying computers and paying workers compensation, unemployment, health and retirement costs. It would save the Hawaiian people millions and millions of dollars.

As one bank consultant said, "Why would you buy a bank with all of its institutional costs when banks in Hawai'i are so willing to commit their people and expertise virtually for free for Hawaiians?"

By issuing tax-free bonds for an OHA "Ohana Mae" program, OHA can give Hawaiians the opportunity to purchase their home at the cheapest rate, while becoming the biggest bank in Hawai'i, bar none!



Summer speakers on sovereignty

The Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission sponsors free lectures on "Exploring Sovereignty," in conjunction with community meetings on the work of the commission in the coming year. For more information call the Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission, P.O. Box 3540, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96811-3540, phone (808) 587-2834, fax (808) 5886-0169.

The public is invited to attend the following lectures on O'ahu and lecture/workshops on the neighbor islands:

June 16 — 6-9 p.m. UH Mānoa Richardson Law School, classroom 2; and
June 18 — 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday workshop at Pau Hana Inn Banyan Terrace, Kaunakakai, Moloka'i featuring: Sitiveni Halapua, director of Pacific Islands Development Program at UH-Mānoa, on "Economic Models for a Sovereign Hawaiian Nation."

June 23 — 6-9 p.m. Tokai University auditorium, 2241 Kapi'olani Blvd., 9th floor; and
June 25 — 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Maui Sun Hotel Ballroom, Kihei, Maui, featuring: Glenn Miller, chairman of the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin, on "A Historic Perspective of Menominee Termination, Restoration and the Rebirth of a Sovereign Nation."

July 16 — 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Senior Citizen's Center, Lāna'i City, Lāna'i; and
July 21 — 6-9 p.m., Tokai University auditorium, 9th floor; and
July 23 — 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Outrigger Kaua'i Hotel, Pakalana room, Lihu'e, Kaua'i, featuring: Jon Johnsen, assistant professor of political science at BYU Hawai'i on "Free Association: the Cook Islands' Experience."

Aug. 4 — 6-9 p.m., Tokai University auditorium, 9th floor; and
Aug. 6 — 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., Royal Kona Resort, Ali'i Surf room (former Kona Hilton, Kona, Hawai'i); and
Aug. 6 — 6-9 p.m., Hawai'i Naniloa Hotel, Kilohana room, Hilo, Hawai'i, featuring: Verna Williamson-Teller, first woman elected governor of the Pueblo of Isleta Indian Tribe of New Mexico, on "Sovereignty and Traditional Cultural Practices of the Isleta Pueblo Tribe."

Community meeting schedule: 6-9 p.m.

June 17, Mitchell Pau'ole Center, Kaunakakai, Moloka'i

June 24, Maui Sun Hotel, Kihei, Maui

July 8, Tokai University auditorium, Honolulu, O'ahu

July 15, Outrigger Kaua'i, Lihu'e, Kaua'i

July 22, Lāna'i Senior Citizen Center, Lāna'i City, Lāna'i

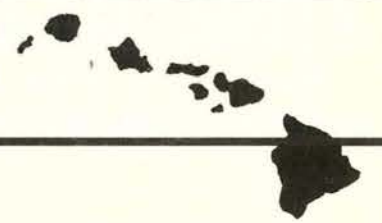
Aug. 5, Royal Kona Resort, Kona, Hawai'i

Aug. 6, Naniloa Hotel, Hilo, Hawai'i

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 Board of Trustees. Since these are individual opinions, OHA does not take responsibility for their factual accuracy.)



How can we spend resources better?

by Rowena Akana
Trustee-at-large

Bureaucracy. It is the bane of progress and, unfortunately, often the norm at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

A good example is the Budget, Finance and Policy committee, chaired by Trustee Abraham Aiona. The OHA board voted



some time ago to endow the Education Foundation with \$10 million to provide scholarships to students of Hawaiian ancestry. For some reason, Trustee Aiona

clings to the absurd notion that he is performing a trust obligation by withholding this money from the foundation.

"I have not stalled the OHA Education Foundation. ..." Aiona wrote in his column for *Ka Wai Ola's* May issue. "I have searched for an alternative to transferring the full \$10 million, knowing full well that if I transferred these funds, I would be relinquishing my fiduciary duties to a foundation board that was not elected by the Hawaiian people as I was," he said.

Meanwhile, Hawaiian students will continue to wait for scholarships. Why?

Standing committees are as much of the problem as Trustee Aiona's fiduciary abstinence. There are six standing committees: Budget, Finance and Policy; Health and Human Services; Planning, Economic Development and Housing; Education and

Culture; Legislative Review; and Land and Sovereignty (not to mention the standing ad hoc committees, Health and Entitlements), each with its own collection

We should trust the ability of staff, and entities such as the Education Foundation, to carry out what the board plans.

of committees, and each pitted against the other for funding.

"The board committee structure ... is dysfunctional by encouraging: 1) an operational orientation, 2) inappropriate advocacy by trustees, and 3) too many meetings," the state auditor wrote in December. To

policy-making responsibility of rationally evaluating alternatives."

I do not believe simply eliminating some redundant responsibilities or meetings, as has been suggested, will greatly improve the operation of the standing committees. As it is, a committee chairman can hold up funding everyone else has agreed upon.

Trustee Abraham Aiona's posturing concerning the alleged \$10 million Education Foundation exemplifies this type of funding bottleneck. Aiona allowed the foundation to receive \$270,000 of trust funds for administrative functions, and claimed last month that it can tap "earnings" from the \$10 million in OHA's common trust fund.

First, Aiona's niggling would force the OHA bureaucracy to re-involve itself in the fiduciary administration of a \$10 million education endowment, a job for which the Education Foundation was created.

Second, keeping the endowment in OHA's funds, then funding the foundation with its interest, would generate perhaps one-twentieth the annual amount intended for scholarships.

Some foundation members threatened to resign if OHA reneged on its funding promises. As of May 6, 1994, the Education Foundation is still a \$270,000 shell — hopeful, but empty.

As currently designed, standing committees such as Aiona's focus individual trustees on particular interests instead of overall policies. Board members should have clear jurisdiction over a functional area, such as budgeting, planning or program management, instead of a subject area, such as health.

We should trust the ability of staff, and entities such as the Education Foundation, to carry out what the board plans. That's why they were named.

Without a serious effort to re-engineer or even re-think our method of operations, expect more of these ineffectual shell games.

OHA Education Foundation: another promise broken!

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

Is it a dream? Is it a reality? Is it an illusion? Or could it be just words on paper? Promises without reality? Just another promise broken?

In the closing days of March 1994, your OHA chairman, vice-chairman (and head of the Budget and Finance committee), Trustees Frenchy DeSoto, Sam Kealoha and Moanike'ala Akaka voted to reverse a decision made and confirmed by the Board of Trustees, not just once but several times over the last two and a half years.

That reversal made a promise to the Hawaiian people nothing more than an illusion. Education is the single commitment that we should and could make to our Hawaiian people's future. The Hui 'Imi Task Force of Hawaiian Agencies and Organizations identified education as its number-one concern.

OHA was created to reflect and serve the concerns of the Hawaiian people. So we, the trustees of the 1988 board (Akaka, Burgess, Ching, DeSoto, Hao, Kahaiali'i, Kaulukukui, Mahoe and Keale) entered into negotiations with the state to win our proper allotment of monetary assets so that we could accomplish the goals of the Hawaiian people.

The settlement is not yet completed and negotiations continue, but we do have sizeable assets in our possession. At the Oct. 23, 1991 BOT meeting a motion was made by Trustee Aiona, seconded by Trustee Akana, "to adopt the matter of establishing an education foundation," which carried unanimously.

We committed ourselves to the creation of an education foundation to serve the educational needs of our Hawaiian youngsters. The members of the present board adopted and ratified this action and, to show their commitment, agreed to fund the foundation with \$10 million from our settled entitlements. Although the funds were not received at the time of this commitment, it was anticipated that at least a \$5 million "good faith" deposit was forthcoming. OHA did receive \$134 million, but the \$10 million was not set aside for the Education Foundation, from which the inter-

est could be used. For investment purposes, we will invest with the OHA portfolio for a better return. All of this information is a matter of public record. You can see for yourself who voted for these actions by requesting the public records to

Let's get on with the task. Give the foundation its funding.

which you are entitled, as beneficiaries, to receive upon request.

But the real issue is, "What in the world happened?" The minutes of the March 1994 board meeting reflect what happened and who initiated and instigated the reversal of this position. The Education Foundation has no money! No money has been transferred to it. And further, the proposal presently on the table is to give no endowment at all. The only money now authorized to be given to the foundation is the interest on \$10 million squirreled away to various money managers, for which the foundation board must give OHA three months' notice that they need the money.



If there is no money for the endowment of the foundation, then there is really no foundation. As to the question of whether we would breach our fiduciary responsibility by allowing the foundation board of directors, appointed by the OHA trustees, to handle this money, that begs the issue of whether we "trust" these "blue ribbon community leaders."

These people have demonstrated impeccable leadership and have held high positions of trust in our community. I trust them. And I think we should execute what we have promised to execute. Leadership is demonstrated by straight talk, proper monitoring and willingness to take appropriate risks.

Let's get on with the task. Give the foundation its funding. We approved the rules. We appointed the directors. And we have control of the overall accomplishments of the foundations. It should not take three years to do what it took only three months to approve.

correct the problem, the auditor suggested the board scrap its six standing committees.

Several trustees balked at the idea, but I think it deserves closer inspection.

Many people in the office complain of too many meetings, committees that share jurisdictions, and general confusion about who's in charge of what.

"The current structure also gives staff members the opportunity to align themselves with trustees to advocate particular programs," the auditor wrote. "The orientation of individual trustees may distort and pit programmatic areas against each other. These forces detract from the board's

Terry Shintani and Puanani Burgess honored with Nā Loio award

Hawai'i physician Dr. Terry Shintani, proponent of the Wai'anae (Hawaiian) Diet, and longtime Wai'anae Coast community organizer Puanani Burgess were honored recently by the Nā Loio No Nā Kānaka (The Lawyers for the People of Hawai'i), a public interest law firm.

Dr. Shintani is a doctor and lawyer and nutritionist. He completed both an M.D. and J.D. degree at the University of Hawai'i, and a master's degree in public health/nutrition at Harvard University.

Puanani Burgess is a locally-renowned poet, longtime community activist and a pioneer in community-based economic development. As part of her work, she spearheads the Wai'anae Coast Community Alternative Development Corporation which includes the Cultural Learning Center at Ka'ala and the Backyard Aquaculture Program.

Executive director Bill Hoshijo noted in a message to the friends of Nā Loio, "At a time when commentators see the development of two Hawai'i's — the haves and the have-nots — we face our greatest challenges. As we address long-overdue claims of native Hawaiians, documented lack of access to legal services for the poor, popular political attacks on immigrants and other minorities, economic upheavals and plantation closings, and the ongoing struggles for the rights of workers and women, we must always remember that the quality of justice must not be defined by what we can afford."

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 Board of Trustees. Since these are individual opinions, OHA does not take responsibility for their factual accuracy.)

Overview of Hawaiian land occupation

by Moanike'ala Akaka
Trustee, Hawai'i

For the past quarter of a century we Hawaiians have been forced to non-violently occupy lands here, and have suffered arrest for these acts of peaceful civil disobedience. We concluded that no other choice existed: occupy 'āina to draw attention to our dismal plight in order that this system recognize that change is in order! In the spirit and vision of Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., throughout history, acts of civil disobedience have been taken to advance justice.

The Kalama Valley struggle 1970, Waiāhole-Waikāne, the "illegal" occupation of Kaho'olawe, Hilo Airport Labor Day 1978, and other Hawaiian struggles have proven fruitful in educating Hawai'i's populace and stimulating an awareness of the need to resolve deep-seated problems in these islands.

Those of us that founded the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, and those arrested there should be especially proud that that

sacred 'āina has finally been returned to the Hawaiian people by the Navy. We, the original pioneers, were told we were "crazy." It was not "in" to be for "stop the bombing" in those days.

When Uncle Harry Mitchell for the first time played and sang his "Mele O Kaho'olawe" at Mākena Landing, Maui in those early days, we of the 'ohana had no idea his son Kimo Mitchell and George Helm would be martyrs to that 'āina.



Perhaps an apology is also owed us by the U.S. military for the desecration of our 'āina, and the senseless arrests on Kaho'olawe. All who love Hawai'i can be proud of the accomplishments of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana.

Through the years there have been arrests of homeless Hawaiians at Sand Island, Kūkā'ilimoku Village, Waimānalo Beach Park and

elsewhere, which have advanced the recognition that something must be done to right the wrongs!

Some recent steps taken to advance our cause are the return of Kaho'olawe, and the

halt of geothermal development at Wao Kele O Puna, but much more remains to be done.

Most recently, more occupations: Bumpy Kanahale and 'Ohana Council have occupied Makapu'u. They were subsequently offered land in Waimānalo by DLNR, and remain at Makapu'u. Meantime the Beltrans at Mokulē'ia were arrested: later they returned to that beach. The Graces at Anahola, Kaua'i were again arrested and jailed (Michael Grace's name remains on the DHHL waiting list). According to newspaper surveys, many feel Hawaiians should not occupy the beach; these critics deny the reasons why beach occupations occur; these Hawaiians have *no place else to go* as they are tossed and turned in the tsunami of social change, landlessness and high rent. Where are the homes for these natives? Jails are not the answer!

Trustee Samuel Kealoha and I recently went to kōkua a Hawaiian family of six being evicted by the police from their "home" for the past year, a campsite in a ditch under Nimitz Highway. The battery from their truck was stolen, and four tires slashed — impeding their move to

Wai'anae Beach away from impending arrest by police.

On a positive note: in Kohala, Hawaiian families over a year ago occupied 'Upolu Point, 'āina the Coast Guard was finished using. On this coastline there is no makai land for Hawaiians, so ka po'e moved onto this 'āina, envisioning a cultural and educational center for this district. Consequently OHA is now finalizing a one-year lease agreement for this purpose. This will begin a process to transfer 'Upolu Point back into Hawaiian hands.

I feel this important precedent would never have occurred without the grassroots occupation, cooperation by these Hawaiian families and OHA working with the Coast Guard to effectuate this win-win solution!

The state and military must begin to transfer large acreages of ceded lands to OHA for occupation and economic development by our people. This will eventually become part of our sovereign Hawaiian nation.

We must get on with healing our nation. Mālama pono. Ua mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono.

Taro film takes you "Back to the Roots"

Taro, the traditional staple food of the Hawaiian culture, and the people of five islands who are committed to cultivating and perpetuating this sacred plant, are the topics of a new made-for-television documentary produced and recently aired in Hawai'i.

"Back to the Roots" features interviews with over 30 taro growers and poi-makers, documenting their love for and commitment to kalo and to the way of life it represents.

The video was produced by Victoria

Keith, who has produced independent documentaries since 1976, and Dana Naone Hall, a Maui poet, writer and community organizer. It aired on KHET on May 25.

Copies of "Back to the Roots" may be obtained from Victoria Keith Productions at P.O. Box 68145, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96839 as follows: orders from individuals \$30 each. Orders from organizations or institutions \$50. Tapes are 58 minutes on VHS. Price includes packaging, handling, postage and tax. To order by FAX: (808) 262-5879.



Members of the "Back to the Roots" production team together with taro farmer Sam Mock Chew (center). From left to right: Sonny Ahuna, Victoria Keith, Mock Chew, Dana Naone Hall, Nalani Mattox-George.

Board accomplishments

by Abraham Aiona
Trustee, Maui

This month, I want to cover one of the most significant bills passed by the recent state Legislature, and to call to your attention the accomplishments of the Board of Trustees in the past three years.

S.B. 2261, "A Bill for an Act relating to Hawaiian Affairs," was passed by the

Legislature and has been sent to Gov. Waihe'e for his signature into law. The significance of this bill is that OHA will be able to issue revenue bonds for projects, thereby allowing us to preserve our trust funds. If this had not been passed, OHA would be forced to use the trust funds or borrow against them. This bill allows us to leverage our worth and gives the board greater flexibility. Can you envision the unlimited power that could be unleashed: building projects to enrich the lives of our kūpuna; cultural centers for the use of Hawaiians and others; housing projects for our people, and a host of ideas not yet discussed by the board, that are in the "egg" stage. It's a boon to what the board can do in the future.

Board accomplishments

Now, I want to recount the many, many accomplishments of the board during the past three years. Recently, two one-page ads appeared in the Honolulu dailies, one showing the importance of educating our youth, and the other listing the names of some Hawaiians and organizations that were helped by OHA in 1993. The list was too long to be printed in total.

I believe we need to inform our beneficiaries and the community at large of what we are doing, instead of hearing the age-old question, "What is OHA doing for us?"

Here are some of the significant measures accomplished by the board:

- Resolving and obtaining of the \$135 million past-due entitlements, including interest;
- Clarification of land use designations with regard to entitlements;
- Draft federal legislation dealing with recognition, reparations and claims;
- Financial and technical support for Hui Na'auao and the Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Commission;
- Establishment of the \$10 million OHA Education Foundation for post-secondary school education;
- Establishment of the OHA grants and donation program, with grants in the first round totaling \$750,000
- Reauthorization of the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund Program with a \$3 million federal match of OHA's funds;
- Start-up of community-based economic development projects;
- Establishment of two \$10 million revolving loan fund programs for Hawaiian homesteaders;
- Creation of an OHA Culture Office;
- Creation of an OHA Housing Office;
- Disbursement of \$250,000 for Hurricane 'Iniki relief on Kaua'i;
- Continued support of the Native Hawaiian Land Title Project through the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation;
- Support of Lunalilo Home operating expenses and fundraising program;
- Appropriation for kidney dialysis program on Moloka'i from the Legislature;
- Support for the return of the island of Kaho'olawe to the State of Hawai'i.

There are others that are also noteworthy, but space is limited. In closing, we need to "blow our horn" instead of being passive and only reacting.



'Ai pono, e ola

Eat right and live well

by Dr. Terry Shintani



Hypertension: another word for high blood pressure

by Terry Shintani,
M.D., M.P.H.

One day while seeing patients in Wai'anae, I was a little startled when I asked a patient, "Do you have hypertension?" His answer was "Yes, I have too much stress in my life." This episode reminded me how foolish the medical profession is in using such fancy words that can confuse people.

No, hypertension does not mean having too much tension or stress in your life. Hypertension just means high blood pressure. Many people have it but don't know they do because it is almost always without visible

symptoms. Why is it important for you to know about hypertension, or high blood pressure? Because it is a disease that can kill people, but can be controlled easily if you learn how.

What is high blood pressure?

It is a condition where the pressure is too high in your blood stream as it pumps your blood through your body. The pressure goes up and down in your bloodstream as your heart beats.

When the heart beats, the pressure goes up. The highest pressure it reaches is known as the systolic blood pressure. Between beats, when the heart relaxes, the pressure goes down.

The lowest pressure it reaches is known as diastolic blood pressure.

When you take a blood pressure reading it is always given as two numbers, for example, 120/80. The first number, the higher one, is the systolic blood pressure, and the second number, the lower one, is the diastolic blood pressure. If the reading is over 140/90, it is considered to be high and you must see your doctor.

Why can blood pressure be dangerous?

It increases your risk of stroke (bleeding or blocked arteries in the brain causing brain damage) and heart attack. These are two of the three leading causes of death in the U.S. It can also cause kidney damage and, in the long run, can even lead to the

need for kidney dialysis.

How can you prevent it?

Some high blood pressure is caused by lifestyle choices. Sometimes it is genetic. Some of the following tips will help identify, prevent, or alleviate high blood pressure:

First, find out if you have high blood pressure. See your doctor. Or, have yourself checked for free at any fire station as follows: O'ahu — daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. (except during lunchtime); Hawai'i — daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Kaua'i — daily from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.; and Maui county — Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Second, follow the advice of your physician. If you do have high blood pressure, your doctor may prescribe medication. Make sure you take it as prescribed because it will help control blood pressure and help reduce your risk of complications such as stroke or heart attack.

Third, eat a good diet, a good idea whether or not you have high blood pressure. In general, your diet should be low in fat, low in cholesterol, high in whole foods and centered on starchy

foods such as taro, poi, brown rice, potatoes, etc. and vegetables or fruit. Salt intake should be moderated in persons with high blood pressure. The best way to do this is to limit or eliminate meats, canned goods and certain baked goods. Of course, controlling your weight is important, as is regular exercise.

The Wai'anae Diet based on the traditional Hawaiian diet and the traditional foods of many cultures, is one way to start. For information on how to order a Wai'anae Diet book or the "Eat More, Weigh Less" diet which describes examples of a healthy diet, call 696-1530.

If you have further questions about high blood pressure or nutrition, I provide free advice just for the call every Sunday from 7 to 9 p.m. on radio KWAI, 1080 AM.

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

News from Washington D.C.

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



Is Washington "listening" to native Hawaiians?

After a year of planning and many meetings, the leaders of more than 500 Indian tribes and Alaskan Native communities came to Washington to meet with President Clinton. Papers and positions on the range of topics of concern in Indian country were presented to the administration by tribes organized by region and by the various national Indian organizations.

Primary among the issues presented were the federal trust relationship to Indians, and the government-to-government relationship desired between tribal governments and the government of the United States.

Never before had a president received all the political leadership from Indian country. A select handful of Indian leaders spoke for Indian country. The president pledged his commitment and announced his intention to issue several presidential instructions on religious freedom and the federal-Indian relationship.

Following this event, the Clinton White House convened the first of what are to be several "listening conferences." These events will have key federal officials "listen" to presentations

from Indian leaders, receiving specific recommendations for action or policy changes that are within the officials' jurisdiction.

The first conference was held May 5-6 in New Mexico.

Attorney General Janet Reno and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt were the "listening" officials. Tribes, organized by geographic area, made presentations on five broad topics. Their presentations were often very detailed, even including requests for Department of Justice intervention in support of tribal positions in specific court cases.

In general the spirit of these listening conferences was very positive. Time will tell whether these events will be translated into action supporting Indian interests. It was clear at the conference that although Indian leadership appreciated the effort and the few concrete items that had to date been delivered by Clinton administration, there has been substantial dissatisfaction with budget cuts, delay in appointments, and several policy decisions that are seen as being against Indian interests.

Whatever the eventual useful

outcome might be for Indian people from these conferences, they can only serve to highlight the failure of the United States to fully recognize its obligation to native Hawaiians. Completely absent from these events were native Hawaiians, the "other" Native American group to whom the United States owes a trust obligation.

I have noted repeatedly in this column the impact of the United States' reluctance to recognize its responsibilities. For example, when Congress tries to create a structure and a process to protect Native American religious freedom, it, in the absence of a native Hawaiian government, represents native Hawaiian interests. In the absence of an executive branch acknowledgement of the trust responsibility, programs — whether a demonstration project for fishing rights or funds for homestead infrastructure — need to be continually defended against charges of unconstitutional discrimination and "unlawful race-based preferences."

These "listening" conferences also highlight the need to proceed to organize a native Hawaiian governmental structure(s) that can be recognized and deal with the United States on a government-to-government basis.



Kenny Brown

from page 17

nothing wrong with the people who ran the institution in the past. They were benevolent and benign. They felt they knew what was best for everybody.

There was a theory a hundred years ago that there was a hierarchy of races. A major conclusion of a scientific organization in France was that this hierarchy had to do with intelligence. They were measuring different people's skulls and they found out the haole ones had bigger skulls. ... This was accepted dogma about 70 or 80 years ago. Hawaiian folks and other had to be treated well, and caring and everything, but they were somehow not quite able to take care of themselves. It was a benign Christian thing. But as the years went by that whole thesis fell apart. But the institutions that were formed under that misapprehension of hierarchy continued to operate. One of the things that we have been doing more overtly is turning the institutions of Queen's into something that is based on the

nobility of Hawaiians, the nobility of their heritage, their religion. ...

KWO: Do you think Hawaiian values can play a part in medical care for all people in Hawai'i?

Brown: Yes, very much so. We've had a program in the past five years in which we reawakened among all the people in the Queen's Medical Center the importance of Queen Emma, to instill in them the healing and Hawaiian values that are the heart of the whole operation. We've been told by outside consultants that we are very lucky because we have a truly inspiring legacy that people can use to do a better job every day. ... We try to institutionalize that sense of the Queen's mission. And it works. Our biggest challenge as we get bigger and more complex is to keep on invoking the strength of what the Queen would want. So Hawaiian values are vital.

Ka nūhou mai Alu Like

News from Alu Like

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



Ryan Cey Arreola

OJT participant

Ryan Cey Arreola had just moved to Maui when he came to Alu Like in search of a stable job to support his family.

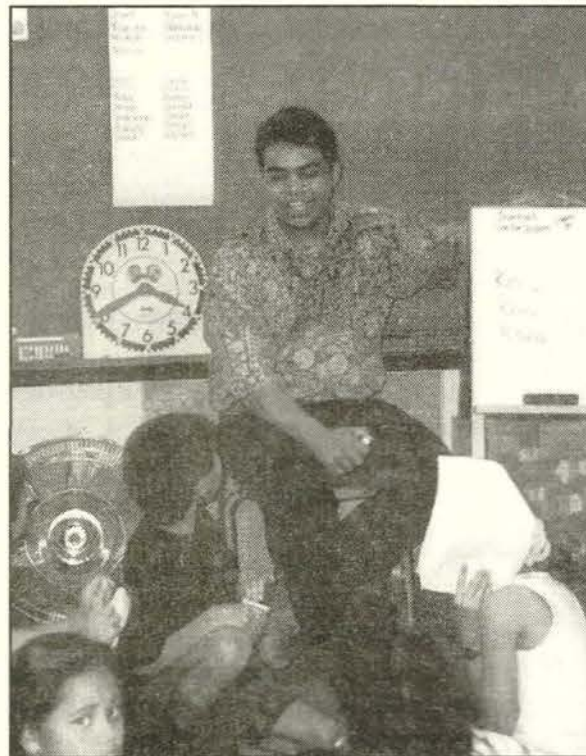
In the past, he had enjoyed working as a warehouse attendant and had that as one of his immediate vocational goals. Through Alu Like's On-the-Job-Training program (OJT), Arreola was hired as a warehouse worker by Hawaiian Ceramic Tile and has stayed with the company since completing

the program.

He enjoys working at the warehouse and plans to be there for the foreseeable future.

"I really needed some type of employment right away and I was ready to accept anything," he says. "Alu Like was there for me and got me on my feet at the toughest moments. I not only got a job, but I got a job I love doing."

Arreola's future plans include going back to school and studying engineering.



Charles Lum

Success story

Charles Lum, a recent Kamehameha Schools graduate and past counselor for the Kamehameha Summer Exploration program, came to Alu Like's Employment and Training Center looking for full-time employment.

Sensing Lum's strong sense of cultural identity, high self-esteem, and aloha, Lum's employment specialist assessed that he was ideally suited for employment with the Leeward District Hawaiian Studies program.

Charles is now an employee of the Hawaiian Studies program assigned to Waiau Elementary School teaching kindergarten to 4th grade. His goal is to teach youth a sense of identity and self-respect.

Business classes in Hilo and Wailuku

For Hawaiians in Hilo and Wailuku wishing to start a business, Alu Like's Entrepreneurship Program is conducting business classes in June and July.

The program has over 900 graduates and covers business attitude, marketing, organization, financial planning and business planning.

The Hilo classes begin on Saturday, June 18. The Wailuku classes begin on Saturday, July 30. All classes will run from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. for six consecutive Saturdays.

For applications and further information contact, in Hilo, Dave Brown at 961-2625 and, in Wailuku, Rose Duey at 242-9774.

Ke ao nani
Naturally Hawaiian

by Patrick Ching
artist/environmentalist



Take a walk in the forest

Highrises, traffic, deadlines and noise. That's what many folks in Hawai'i face as a part of everyday life.

When there's some free time, many head for the beach to get away from the rat race. In fact, I recommend it highly, but often the beach is more crowded than the highways.

I'd like to suggest a fresh alternative — a walk in the forest.

For those who hike regularly, the riches of the forest are pleasantly familiar. For those who haven't been in a Hawaiian forest, a world of treasure awaits you. The scent of laua'e fern, the sound of singing birds, the rumble of a waterfall, these things are available to us all. Wherever you live in Hawai'i, they're only minutes away.

Nothing clears a mind better than lots of open space, so go ahead, take a walk in the forest. Even on a crowded island like O'ahu, you can hike through miles of open trails without encountering a soul except, of course, your own.

Alu Like Computer Training

The Hawai'i Computer Training Center will be testing applicants for its Class 22 on June 3, June 17, June 24, July 8, July 22, and Aug. 5, 1994 at 1120 Maunakea St., Suite 200. The testing will take place from 7:45 a.m. - 1 p.m. and will cover basic mathematics, English and typing.

Class 22 runs daily from August 29 to December 16 from 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Priority will be given to native Hawaiians and those seeking entry level positions after completion of training.

For more information call the Hawai'i Computer Training Center at 532-3655. Center hours are Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Alu Like's Multi-Service Centers help connect Hawaiians with needed services

One of the problems with the array of agencies available to help native Hawaiians is that often it's difficult to know which one to go to for a specific need.

Alu Like's Multi-Service Centers attempt to address this problem.

Established in 1991 as a demonstration project and fund-

For information on Alu Like's Multi-Service Centers call 836-8940

ed by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the centers act as information points for native Hawaiians who need assistance but don't know who to turn to.

Individuals either call or come in to the office with a specific problem and the Multi-Service Center representative helps them find an Alu Like program or agency that would be able to help.

Multi-Service Center officer Noel Kong explains, "Our strategy is built on Alu Like's 16 internal projects in partnership with Ask 2000 and enhanced by a collaborative effort with other agencies."

Ask 2000 is a state information and referral service. The agencies that the centers work with — there are 10 in all — include the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, E Ola Mau, Kamehameha Schools, and Queen Lili'uokalani Trust.

There is an island center on all islands except Lāna'i, each staffed by an island representative.

The problems clients face could be anything from housing and jobs to medical care and substance abuse. Centers handle on average 100-150 clients a month.

In the future, Alu Like's Multi-Service Center officials hope to broaden the scope of the centers and incorporate a more holistic approach to helping its clients. Part of this strategy includes bringing family members of clients into the center and directing them toward an Alu Like program or other agency that might be able to help address a problem they might have.

To contact a Multi-Service Center call:

O'ahu: Harriet O'Sullivan, 847-3548

Big Island: Michael Dias, 961-2625

Kaua'i: Annette Creamer, 245-8545

Maui: Rose Marie Duey, 242-9774

Moloka'i: Rachel Kamakana, 553-5393

He mau hanana

A calendar of events

June

6

"The Sky Tonight," Bishop Museum Planetarium program on the stars, constellations and planets visible in Hawai'i's sky. Repeats first Monday of every month. Reservations required. \$3.50, free to museum members. Weather permitting, the museum's observatory will be open for viewing after the program (observatory viewing is free). Call 847-8201.

9

Hawaiian slack-key guitar lecture by Walter Carvalho, presented by Kapi'olani Community College 7 - 8 p.m. in the chapel at the Diamond Head Campus. Free. Call 734-9211.

9 - 26

"Mai 'Ano 'Ano Li'i, Ulu Wale Ā Lāulā (From a Little Seed, It Has Grown Widely Known)," educational exhibit celebrating 35th anniversary of UH Committee for the Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art and Culture. At the opening on June 2, Elizabeth Akana will lecture on Hawaiian quilts. Gallery on the Pali, Unitarian Church, 2500 Pali Hwy. Call 956-7357.

11

King Kamehameha Celebration, statewide events including parades in Honolulu, Lahaina and Kailua-Kona. Ho'olaule'a are planned for Moloka'i and Kaua'i. On O'ahu, the 78th annual King

Kamehameha Celebration Floral Parade will begin at 9:30 a.m. at the intersection of King and Richards Streets and will proceed to Kapi'olani Park, where a crafts fair will be held until 3:30 p.m. Grand Marshall is Hoaliku Drake, director of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. The statewide theme is "Ka Hae Hawai'i, E Ani Mau Loa Ia! (The Hawaiian Flag, Long May It Wave!)." Call 586-0333.

11 - 12

Fancy Fair, Mission Houses Museum's crafts fair and Hawaiian-style open market, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. on the museum grounds at 553 S. King St. Call 531-0481.

12

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

16

"Fish Watching in Kāne'ohe Bay," talk by Dr. Penny Cox of the Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology, part of the Ocean Treasures lecture series presented by the Friends of He'eia State Park. 7 p.m. at the park, 46-465 Kamehameha Hwy., approximately one mile from Windward Mall. \$5, students \$1. Call 247-3156 for reservations.

18, 29

Kilo Hōkū at Haleakalā, an evening of stargazing and star lore presented by the National

Park Service, 7:30 - 8:30 p.m. at Hosmer Grove, Haleakalā National Park. Dress warmly and bring a flashlight, beach mat, binoculars and hot drink. Call 572-9306.

21 - 22

Genealogy conference featuring numerous family history displays and a variety of workshops, plus pointers on doing Hawaiian home lands research and tracing Hawaiian genealogies. OHA's Operation 'Ohana staff will be on hand to provide information and register Hawaiians. Hosted by Brigham Young University in Lā'ie. Fee: \$15. Call 293-3782.

24 - 25

King Kamehameha Hula Competition, performances by 24 hālau hula and nine individual chanters, Neal Blaisdell Center Arena. Friday's competition begins at 6 p.m. and Saturday's begins at 1 p.m. Tickets are \$7.50 - \$15 per person per day. Tickets available at the Blaisdell box office and other ticket outlets. Call 586-0333.

25

"Kūlia i ka Nu'u (Strive for the Highest)," scholarship dinner presented by Queen Emma Hawaiian Civic Club in the 'Ākala Room of the Queen Kapi'olani Hotel. \$30, with a portion going to the Queen Emma HCC Scholarship Fund. Call 373-4190 evenings.

25

Hawaiian Quilt Registration Day on O'ahu. Volunteers of the Hawaiian Quilt Research Project

will be registering pre-1960 Hawaiian quilts and patterns at Kawaiaha'o Church's Likeke Hall. Quilt historians, textile specialists and a professional photographer will aid in documentation. Oral history recorders invite quilt owners to bring as much information about the quilt and/or quilt-maker as possible. There will also be lectures and demonstrations. Call 842-8635.

Iulai

1 - 2

Pacific Islands Taro Festival at Windward Community College, including symposiums for farmers and community members interested in working together to promote taro, an arts and crafts fair, a farmers' market, cultural presentation, traditional chants and dances of the Pacific, food, children's activities, lectures, exhibits and demonstrations, taro plants and recipes, and coconut-husking and poi-eating contests. Free. Call 262-0981 or 235-7433.

1 - 3

Establishment Day Cultural Festival at Pu'uuhonua o Hōnaunau. Celebration will include "Ke Ali'i o ka Wā Kahiko (The Royalty of Old Hawai'i)" and a hukilau, lau hala weaving, coconut weaving, hula, Hawaiian games, and food tasting. Each day's events start at 10 a.m. and end at 3 p.m. Call 328-2288 or 328-2326.

3

Bankoh Nā Wāhine O Hawai'i, women's music and dance festival showcasing Hawai'i's best female talents in a four-hour afternoon music festival at McCoy Pavilion, Ala Moana Beach Park. Festival honors Queen Lili'uokalani and is pre-

sented by Honolulu City and County and Bank of Hawai'i. Call 537-8660.

4

"The Sky Tonight," Bishop Museum planetarium program on the stars, constellations and planets visible in Hawai'i's sky. Repeats first Monday of every month. Reservations required. \$3.50, free to museum members. Weather permitting, the museum's observatory will be open for viewing after the program (observatory viewing is free). Call 847-8201.

24

Hulihe'e Band Concert honoring Governor John Adams Kuakini, 4 p.m. on the Palace's ocean lānai in Kailua-Kona. Free. Presented by Daughters of Hawai'i. Call 326-5634.

Just give me that sweet old-time singing

Do you, your family and friends love to sing old-style Hawaiian songs? Ka Himeni 'Ana is looking for you! This annual contest was created to encourage the singing of Hawaiian songs in the old-fashioned, traditional unamplified style. It is open to amateurs and professionals of all ages. The 12th annual Ka Himeni 'Ana will be held Friday and Saturday Aug. 12 and 13 at 8 p.m., at Orvis Auditorium on the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa campus. Any singers who would like to enter the contest should call Marge at 842-0421 for details. First place prize is \$1,000, second place is \$600, third place is \$400, fourth place is \$200 and fifth place is \$100.

'Ohana Reunions

Nā 'ohana e ho'ohui 'ia ana



As a service to our readers, Ka Wai Ola O OHA publishes, at no charge, announcements of upcoming 'ohana reunions. Submissions should be typed or legibly printed and include only the basic information, such as date, time, location, events planned, contact person(s), and phone number(s). Due to space considerations we can generally print notices only once. Submissions should be received by the 8th day of the month preceding the issue in which the notice will appear.

Mokuiki / Haaheo

The Mokuiki / Haaheo 'ohana will meet for a pot luck at Kahana Valley State Park's coconut grove from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on July 2.

Reminder: family members who haven't turned in their genealogy sheets should do so. For more information, call Kekela Miller at 237-8858 (work) 293-8431 (home) or Harry Kanahale Au at 293-7732.

Kahoano

The descendants of Mary Malia Kalama Kahoano are holding their first 'ohana reunion July 8-9 at Kualoa Beach Park on O'ahu. Activities will include genealogy, crafts, games, and a talent show. Family members will be camping July 7-10. All family members are encouraged to attend and to bring musical instruments and any old photos of the 'ohana. For more information, call Helene K. Wong at 842-4710, Guy Paikai at

677-0517, or Suzette Hanohano at 681-4424.

Cockett

The Cockett 'ohana reunion is scheduled for July 15 - 17 on O'ahu. There will be an aloha reception on Friday, a lū'au on Saturday, and a Chinese brunch on Sunday. For more information, call 944-2750, 949-8114, or 455-5204.

Kaukalii

Sylvia Meyers Tuinei is looking for family members descended from Samuel H. and Rose Kaukalii. Please contact Tuinei at 969-7080 or 430 Hilina'i St., Hilo, HI 96720.

Classifieds

Fresh frozen 'ono 'opihi from Big Island for graduation, wedding, birthdays, lū'au even political. \$189/gal., \$98 1/2 gal. Ph. O'ahu 262-7887. Supply on hand.

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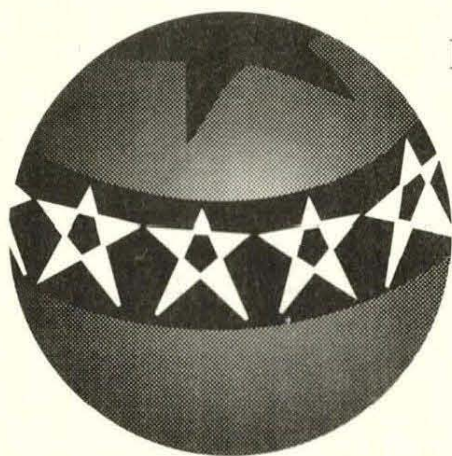
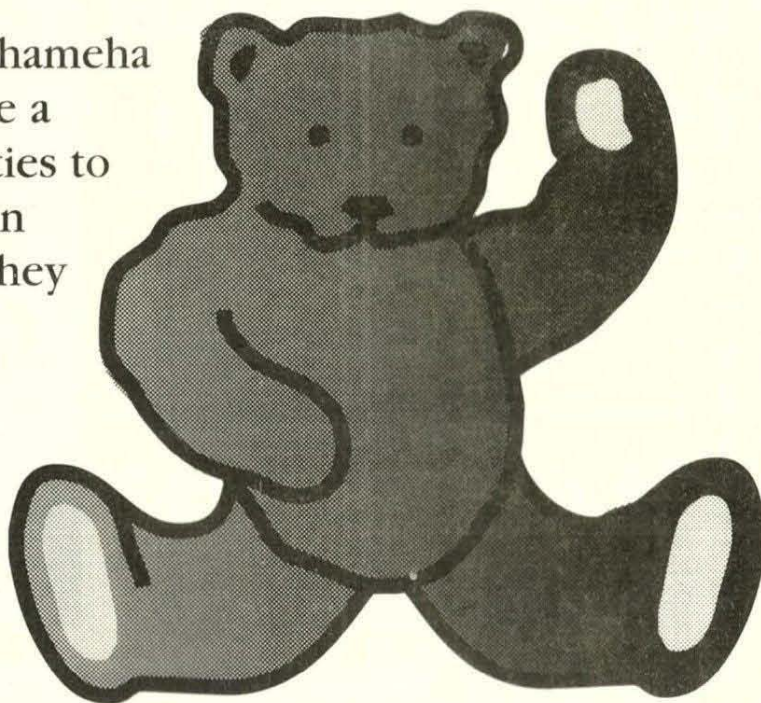
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