

Ka Wai Ola o OHA

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 5

The living water of OHA

MEI (MAY) '98

With pride, dignity and commitment, Gladys Kamakakūokalani 'Ainoa Brandt, long-time educator and leader, accepted the Governor's appointment as OHA interim trustee.

See story on
page 1.

Lei ho i

Ka Wai Ola o OHA

The living water of OHA

Trustee Brandt

As May begins, so does another chapter in the remarkable life of OHA's newest trustee, Gladys Brandt.

By Ryan Mielke

Gladys Kamakakūokalani 'Ainoa Brandt has an inviting presence that also commands respect. It is the kind of respect which is earned and comes from years of experience as a positive-minded leader who does not easily yield when confronted with a challenge. When Governor Ben Cayetano announced on April 22 that he had appointed her as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs interim trustee, filling the vacancy left by the death of Billie Beamer, her latest leadership opportunity began. "I chose Mrs. Brandt because I believe her vast experience and demonstrated leadership skills will help OHA during this period of transition," said Cayetano.

OHA's new trustee is well known throughout Hawai'i as a public educator whether for the years she held leadership positions in the public schools and at the Kamehameha Schools or as the chairperson of the University of Hawai'i Board of Regents. She is also active in numerous Hawaiian organizations, civic clubs and volunteer efforts. She said that her new position now makes her the student, as she must now learn her role as a trustee of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. "I will try to learn as quickly as I can to feel comfortable about what I can offer," she said.

"I would like to find our shining spots, our success



PHOTO: JAYSON HARPER

Governor Cayetano announced his selection of Gladys Brandt at his office April 22. Attending this ceremony, from left, were Trustees Apoliona, Machado, DeSoto, Hee, Springer, Akana and Aiona.

stories, and that's what I plan to emphasize," she added. "I have a dream of nurturing Hawaiian achievement, and I plan to do that in this office. Additionally, Trustee Brandt said there are other important issues that should be addressed. "We must focus on the 'ohana — we must avoid hurting the family. Our success as a people depends on our ability to take care of and to work with each other," she insisted.

Trustee Brandt said she values communication and she will refrain from making negative comments about others in a public setting. "I always try to be positive.

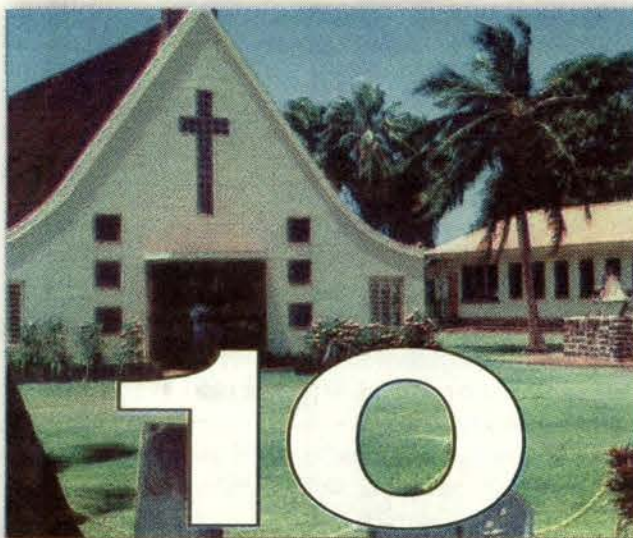
Remember, it is the families and our community that can be affected if I publicly criticize someone. People can forgive each other over many issues. Yet if I say something negative about someone in public, it can be hurtful to many other people."

Her position as a trustee at OHA ends this fall as she said she will not run for an OHA seat in the November elections. Rather she sees herself urging others to live up to their promises and dreams for the community, and to run for OHA themselves. She added, "No leader, no trustee does anything alone."

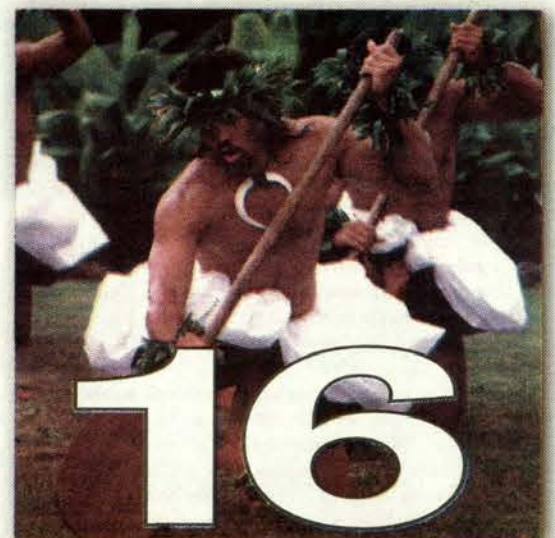
M A Y



Nainoa Thompson, master navigator, is named to the UH Board of Regents. See page 6.



Maui's Waiola Church celebrates its 175th anniversary this month. See page 10.



Intermediate and high school students compete in an annual hula kahiko competition. See calendar on page 16.



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Ka Wai Ola o OHA

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Ka Wai Ola o OHA will accept for consideration news releases and letters to the editor on topics of relevance and interest to OHA and Hawaiians, as well as calendar events and reunion notices. Ka Wai Ola o OHA reserves the right to edit all material for length and content, or not to publish as available space or other considerations may require. Ka Wai Ola o OHA does not accept unsolicited manuscripts. Deadline for submissions is the eighth day of every month. Late submissions are considered only on a space-available basis.

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 continue receiving Ka Wai Ola o OHA, please remember to vote in each election. Our mailing list is based on the OHA voter lists and when the city and county clerks purge the list of non-voters, our list is also affected. Mahalo!

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ka Leo Kaiāulu

FATHER SEARCH

I am trying to find my biological father. My mother, Meta "Micki" Shockley, was in Hawai'i in 1974 when she was 18. My father, Antonio Ancheta, was in his late 20s to early 30s and worked on an oil rig. My mother lived with his family at the Tongg Ranch. He had many brothers and sisters. Antonio's mother looked very young and ran a hot dog stand. My father's family took my mother to the hospital because she was ill. Dr. Matsuka said she was pregnant. My mother stayed at an unwed mother's home run by nuns who wanted her to give me up. She wanted to keep me so she left and had me in Ohio.

It was hard growing up because my mother is pale and I am dark. I always looked different. A teacher even told me that my mother was not my mother. Now I would like my father to know he has some wonderful grandchildren. I would like to know if he has other chil-



Heather Clark in a current photo.

dren. I feel deprived of my heritage. This is my last hope.

Heather Noel
Clark
via the Internet

Editor's note: Ms. Clark's address is 4403 Rachel Blvd., Spring Hill, FL 34607.

SEEKING 'OHANA

I am looking for my 'ohana. My mother was Jean M. Kamakea, 1934-1990. Born in Hilo, she attended St. Joseph's School, the Hilo High before moving out of state. My grandmother was Mary G. Kamakea, daughter of Johnny Kamakea, born in Hilo around 1886, and Maria Correa, born about 1886 in Madeira, Portugal.

My mother passed away so quickly she never got our genealogy together. I am reaching out in hope that my 'ohana will know my sisters and I exist. I would like to know where we come from and where we

stand in the 'ohana. I did know my uncles George and Manuel Kamakea of Waimanālo. I would like to add to the descendants of Johnny Kamakea. Please contact me at 800-935-0836 or 49 Laehala St., Hilo 96720-4931.

Paulette Leilani Carlos
Hilo

JOB TRAINING

After inquiring about Alu Like classes, I have found a lack of educational training for employed individuals who would like to upgrade their skills. The computer classes are held during business hours and people like me who work during the day cannot attend. Existing classes are designed to prepare people to enter the job market. There is no program for people who wish to learn new software skills.

I have been referred to scholarship programs for the community colleges and business schools, but wouldn't it be more effective for Alu Like to teach such classes at its own facilities?

Sylvia Ching
Honolulu

See, LETTERS on page 3



Which QUEST plan makes it easy for you to get the healthcare you need?

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*U.S. News & World Report, 10/20/97



KAISER PERMANENTE
Caring For Hawaii's People Like Family

QUEST PLAN CHANGE: MAY 1 TO MAY 15.

Letters

From page 2

ADDRESS CHANGE

It is of great pride to me that my middle name is Kalanikuikēkapu and that I am Portuguese, Hawaiian and English. My father's father was a court translator; my mother's father was from Portugal. My father was a graduate agriculturalist.

A great deal of what happens in Hawai'i has had racial overtones for far too long. The state has a population of 1,173,000 of which 33,618 are "Hawaiian." What is the reaction of the remaining 97 percent? Those who seek "self-determination" as a Hawaiian Nation should review the question with the Indians and Alaskan natives. "Every action bears the seeds of its own reaction." Those who lead must understand the consequences if they succeed.

Bob Silva
Two Rivers, Wis.

Editor's note: Mr. Silva's letter did not include the source of his population figures.

HILO IS HOME

Thank you for a very nice newspaper. You are doing a wonderful job. I was born at Ahualoa, Honoka'a and left Hilo June 6, 1959, the day after my daughter graduated from Hilo High. I am now 86 and live in a nice senior citizens' apartment 15 minutes from my son in Alameda, Calif. Sometimes I think of my home land, but the reason I don't come home is that my three sisters and five brothers are gone. I just wanted to write and thank you all for this very nice newspaper of my home land. May God bless all of you.

Caroline Niaupio Bray
Emeryville, Calif.

KAHALU'U FISHPOND

My concern is about Kahalu'u fishpond. Within the past year, Donna Wong, who acquired the fishpond from her father, and her business colleague Danny Kaleikini asked the neighborhood board to allow commercialism of the fishpond. After the board allowed commercialism, some Japanese investor stepped in the picture and is now controlling this venture of Chapel Brothers. I'd like to know how the Office of Hawaiian Affairs feels about commercialism of this old Hawaiian site. I hate to see our Hawaiian sites turn into commercial commodities. This could lead to other ventures that will invade our cultural sites and ruin our archaeological sites. I'm sure there are

better ways in which the Kahalu'u fishpond could benefit the Hawaiian community, the Kahalu'u community and the State of Hawai'i.

Glennell T. Dano
Kane'ohe

HOUSING BILL

I would like to reiterate the message, by Noelle Kahanu (April '98 Ka Wai Ola) on Hawaiian activism on federal housing bills. As a developer of some 1,600 affordable homes and the first private developer to build on Hawaiian Home Lands (Princess Kahanu Estates), I have been dismayed at how our hands have been tied by the federal government. Without appropriate legislation, developers trying to build affordable housing on Hawaiian Home Lands are denied access to such programs as HOME funds or Low Income Tax Credits as well as many rural housing (Farmers Home) pro-

grams. Please call or write your United States senator to support legislation that opens federal housing funds to Hawaiian Home Lands.

Craig Y. Watase
vice president,
Mark Development, Inc.

VOTE!

Are you of Hawaiian ancestry? Are you registered to vote? Do you care? If your answer to any of these questions is yes, then you need to read this. If you are of Hawaiian ancestry and are not registered to vote, then you really need to read this. Recently I had the pleasure of attending an OHA outreach meeting in Waimea and I found one aspect of it truly sad for people of Hawaiian ancestry. Of 118,907 Hawaiians who could vote in the last election, 66,805 did not! More than half!

These figures bespeak a great injustice Hawaiians perpetrate upon themselves. If you, as a

Hawaiian, believe you cannot control your own political destiny, then you must be one of the 66,805 apathetic onlookers who stand by and let their future be dictated by someone else. Your vote could make a huge difference. Your vote is power. Casting your vote is flexing your muscle. Use it or lose it. If you don't get out and vote, then all Hawaiians lose. Wouldn't it be awesome to see all 118,907 eligible Hawaiians actually voting? This is where solidarity begins. Wake up, e ala! Get out and vote!

Ski Kwiatkowski
Pu'u Hue, Kohala

HAWAIIAN ACCESS

I am going to stand up for what is right. A developer from New York is proposing an ecological park in the area known as Pua'ena Point. His real plan is to build a resort type of attraction and thus block access rights in an area in which generations of

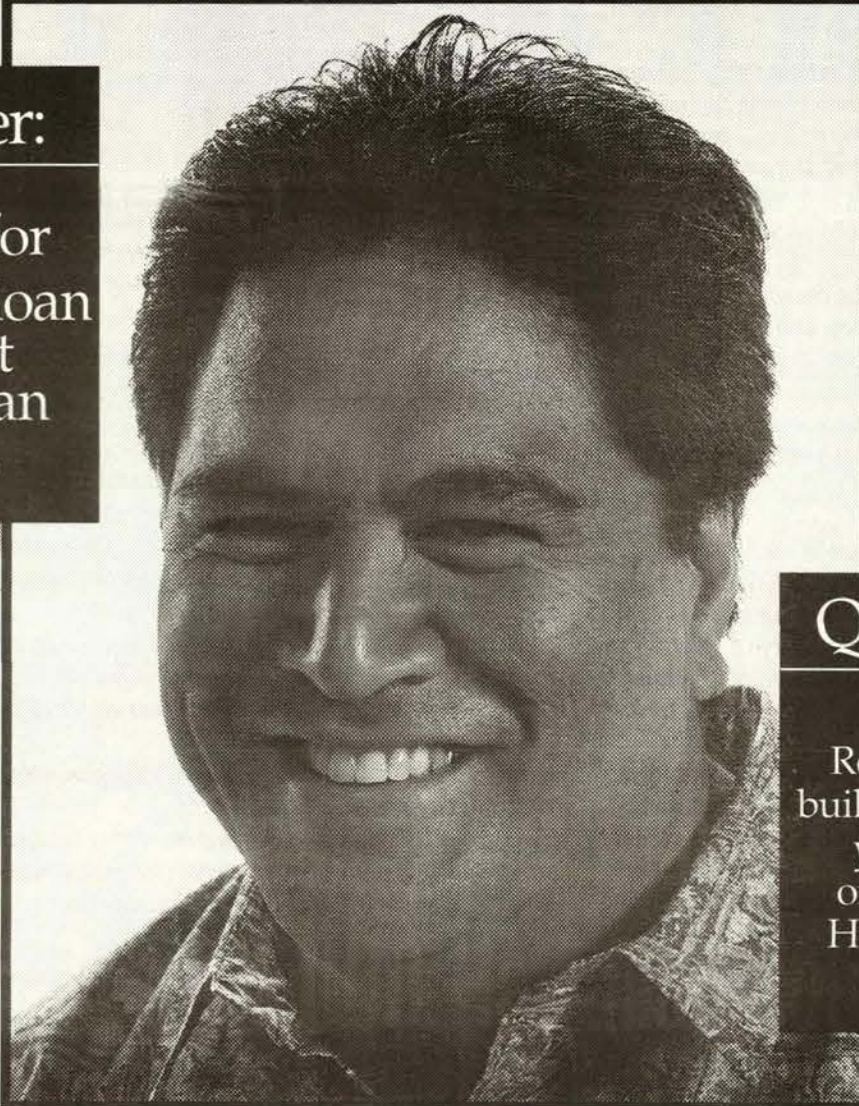
Hawaiians have gathered subsistence from the sea. My kūpuna taught me the area also has archaeological sites and this is supported by a Bishop Museum publication "Archaeology on O'ahu." We have a situation similar to the PASH and what Obayashi tried to do with Lihilani. I hope others support me so we can keep the country the way it is supposed to be instead of inviting unwanted situations.

Thomas T. Shirai Jr.
Mililani

OHA reserves the right to edit all letters for length, defamatory and libelous material, and other objectionable content, and reserves the right to print. All letters must be typed, signed and not exceed 200 words. Send letters to Ka Wai Ola o OHA, 711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 500, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813. Readers can also e-mail their letters to oha@aloha.net.

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an OHA loan
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Yes, we have answers.



Program requirements are at the discretion of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. First Hawaiian Bank is solely an agency provider for these programs.

Before Annexation

The māhele: land for sale



By Marion Kelly



Editor's note: This article, written by Marion Kelly of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, is part of a series on the historical context leading to the 1898 annexation of Hawai'i to the United States, and the resulting loss of national and cultural identity on the part of the Hawaiian people.

OF THE MANY crimes committed against kānaka maoli people, perhaps the worst was the plan devised by the American missionaries to privatize the land of Hawai'i nei. That plan, which took the land from the great majority of the kānaka maoli people, was called "The Great Māhele" (division). It was described by the Americans as an act of great generosity by the Hawaiian king, who, they said, was "giving" his lands to his people. Was this really true? Unfortunately, it did not turn out that way.

Operating from within the government, the American missionaries carried out their "land registration" scheme designed to privatize the ownership of land. It provided the means for transferring control and/or ownership of land from the kānaka maoli chiefs and their people to the foreigners as quickly as possible. And that is what it did.

Land became a commodity to be bought and sold — bought by those who had money, and sold by those who did not have money. Laws were adopted to legalize the theft of land, for example the law of adverse possession. Land taxes were instituted. Any land for which the tax was not paid, was taken away by the government and sold to the highest bidder.

In these enlightened times we are at least discussing human rights. To some extent, the discussion has included the rights of indigenous peoples throughout the world. Perhaps we should also look at the history of Hawai'i and the kānaka maoli people, from the viewpoint of human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples, as we have come to understand them today.

Genocide is a big word. It is a new word in our local vocabulary. Genocide is a crime against a people or against peoples. Genocide is not merely the intentional slaughter of peoples, it also applies to much more subtle actions that destroy peoples, or peoples' cultures.

The kānaka maoli are the indigenous peoples of ka pae 'āina. Here, among these islanders, Americans inserted themselves, and their American-Western and foreign culture, money economy and other foreign ideas. We must recognize that these things have changed the lives of the kānaka maoli people forever. And we must remember, above all, that these changes were forced on the kānaka maoli people by those who had the gunboats, the guns and the intent to use them.

DATES OF important Māhele events (Source: Kame'eleihiwa, Lilikalā. "Native Land and Foreign Desires: Pehea lā e Pono ai?" Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. 1992, [pictured below]).

Dec. 10, 1845: Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles established.

Jan. 1846: Experimental land sales to maka'āinana begun in Makawao, Maui, and in Mānoa, O'ahu.

Feb. 11, 1846: First meeting of the Land Commission.

Oct. 26, 1846: Legislative council passes Land Commission principles.

Feb. 14, 1848: All claims must be filed by this date.

June 28, 1847: Legislature allows long-time resident aliens to claim 'āina already in their possession with the proviso that these lands could only be sold to Hawaiian subjects.

Dec. 18, 1847: Mō'i and Privy Council create a committee to divide Mō'i and Ali'i land.

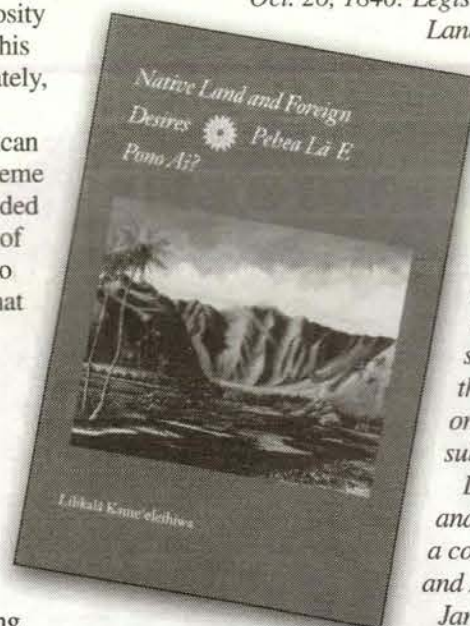
Jan. 27, 1848: Mō'i and Ali'i begin the signing of the Buke Māhele (book of Māhele land awards).

March 8, 1848: Mō'i ends the Ali'i Māhele by dividing his personal 'āina from government 'āina.

Dec. 21, 1849: Privy Council defines rights of native tenants.

July 10, 1850: Legislature allows aliens unrestricted rights to buy and sell 'āina.

Aug. 6, 1850: Legislature confirms Privy council decision regarding native tenant rights and maka'āinana are able to claim their Land Commission awards.



craft artists are improving their products for export to Fiji, New Zealand and Hawai'i. Tongan trade representatives have conducted workshops on the outer islands of Vava'u and Ha'apai to help expand the handicrafts industry to other markets.

BIRTH CONTROL SURVEY

APIA — Western Samoa health officials are surveying the attitudes about contraceptive use in Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands, Tuvalu and the Solomon Islands. Researchers hope to find new ways to reduce teenage pregnancies by examining teenage attitudes about contraception.

MICRONESIA DROUGHT

PALIKIR — President Jacob Nena has declared a state of emergency throughout Micronesia due to a severe drought. Health officials have warned of potential outbreaks of Hepatitis A in Pohnpei, the capital.

TONGAN EXPORTS

NUKU'ALOFA — Tongan handi-



GARMENT JOBS

SUVA — At least 300 jobs are expected to be created in a garment factory over the next six months because of a 20 percent devaluation in the Fijian dollar. Mark Halabe, managing director of Mark One Apparel Ltd., says the devaluation has resulted in expanded orders from customers overseas. The company employs 200 people at its factory in Fiji's tax-free zone.

Pō (darkness)

Creation of the world, plant and animal life in the ocean and on land (Kumulipo genealogy).

Ao (light)

Life forms evolve, man and woman created, gods emerge (Kumulipo genealogy). Hāloa, ancestor of the Hawaiian race, is born.

1st century

Earliest carbon-dated recording of civilization in Hawai'i.

500 - 750

Migrations from Nukuhiva (Marquesas).

1000-1150

Migrations from Tahiti. Arrival of Pā'ao who introduced the Kū priesthood/worship and luakini heiau. Paiea Kamehameha son of Keoua and Keku'i'āpoiwa, born at Kokoiki, Kohala.

1758

1778

First recorded haole (foreign) arrival in Hawai'i: British Capt. James Cook. Introduction of foreign diseases triggers massive native depopulation.

1795

Kamehameha conquers O'ahu at Leleaka'anae, Nu'uanu. Centralized Hawaiian government established.

1804

Ma'i 'ōku'u (cholera) epidemic. Thousands of Hawaiians die, population continues to plummet.

1819

Death of Kamehameha. 'Aikapu abolished, 'Ainoa established.

1820

American Calvinist missionaries arrive from New England.

1835

First sugar plantation established at Kōloa, Kaua'i.

1840

Kamehameha III proclaims constitution. Constitutional Monarchy established.

1843

"Paulet Affair." Hawai'i's sovereignty taken by British subject, Lord George Paulet. After five months, Hawai'i's sovereignty is restored by a proclamation by British Admiral Thomas. Kamehameha III proclaims, "Ua mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono." (The sovereignty of the land continues in righteousness).

1848

Māhele divides lands among maka'āinana (citizenry), the government and the king. Foreign system of private land ownership promoted by foreigners.

1876

Reciprocity treaty allows Hawaiian sugar and rice into the United States duty-free. In exchange, U.S. establishes a naval yard at Pu'uloa.

1887

King Kalākaua forced to sign "Bayonet Constitution" severely limiting the power of the monarch.

1891

King Kalākaua dies in San Francisco. Lili'uokalani becomes queen.

1893

Queen Lili'uokalani plans to promulgate a new constitution restoring the power to the throne. The "Annexation Club" comprised of non-native citizens and foreigners comes forward as the "Committee of Safety." American military troops land at Honolulu. Lili'uokalani abdicates the throne to avoid bloodshed. "Committee of Safety" immediately establishes a provisional government.

1895

"Wilcox Rebellion." Royalists attempt to restore monarchy. Queen Lili'uokalani is arrested by the foreign provisional government for treason. She is imprisoned in 'Iolani Palace. U.S. President Grover Cleveland admonishes provisional government for its unjust acts.

1896

Republic of Hawai'i bans Hawaiian language from all public and private schools.

1897

Native Hawaiians petition the U.S. president, Congress and people opposed to the proposed annexation of Hawai'i to the United States.

1898

Hawai'i annexed to the United States under a bill signed by U.S. President William McKinley.

1899

Heir to the throne, Princess Victoria Ka'iulani, dies.

1900

"Organic Act" defines Hawai'i as a Territory of the United States.

1917

Queen Lili'uokalani dies at Washington Place.

Arbitration of ceded lands dispute suggested by Moon

Where are Judge Heely's 1996 decisions in *OHA vs. State* going?

By Paula Durbin

TWO LOWER court decisions by Judge Daniel Heely in the lawsuit *OHA v. State* are currently the centerpiece of the ongoing dispute over how much money the State of Hawai'i owes the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. As attorneys argued in the state's appeal of those decisions on April 20, Hawai'i Supreme Court Chief Justice Ronald Moon seemed to suggest their clients try to reach a settlement.

Andrew Frey, the New York attorney retained by the state, and OHA's attorney, James Duffy, each had half an hour to argue the points covered in pages of legal briefs, which, stacked up, measure

nearly a foot in height. Frey insisted that the \$130 million OHA received from the state in 1993 was in full settlement of OHA's claims for revenues not previously paid and, if not, any additional amount owing should be determined by the legislature, not the court. He said the court should reverse Judge Heely's decision that OHA's case was properly before the court as well as the judge's decision that OHA was entitled to 20 percent of the rent paid by the Waikiki Duty Free shop, Hilo Hospital and several housing projects. Duffy argued the \$130,000,000 settlement had not extinguished OHA's other claims and urged Judge Heely's decisions be affirmed.

Both attorneys used much of their time

responding to the court's questioning which Chief Justice Ronald Moon initiated early in the proceedings. The five justices asked the attorneys to address several technical issues such as whether payments to OHA should be calculated on the basis of the state's gross or net revenues or if the state could even be sued in the first place. But mainly the chief justice seemed to be urging a compromise. At several points, Justice Moon asked whether the parties had exhausted all alternatives to litigation. He appeared to indicate his belief they had not and to recommend they try "ADR," alternative dispute resolution, including binding arbitration.

"I think we could live with ADR,"

Duffy responded. "The state would be happy to participate," Frey said when Justice Moon raised the point during his rebuttal, "but it must not cut out the legislature."

Among the spectators crowding the courtroom was University of Hawai'i law professor Jon Van Dyke. "The chief justice is clearly looking at ADR as a possible alternative," he commented. "He sees Act 304 as mandating some sort of settlement, including binding arbitration."

Speaking with reporters, Duffy later clarified, "We would want to be sure we were in binding arbitration that would be funded."

The state's debt to OHA is estimated in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Asked whether OHA was willing to consider the state's financial straits in any attempt to reach a settlement, Duffy answered, "Very much, we are. Everybody in the state has been affected and it would be taken into consideration. We all live here and we are all part of the problem."

The Supreme Court is expected to take up to a year to rule in this case. ■

Early detection

147 of Hawai'i's women are taken from their families each year because of breast cancer. The Hawai'i Department of Health wants to help put a stop to this.

By Jayson Harper

THIS YEAR, more than 600 of Hawai'i's grandmothers, wives, mothers, daughters, sisters and nieces will be diagnosed with breast cancer. Sadly, approximately 147 of them will die. Breast cancer is the most common cancer to strike women in Hawai'i, and one out of every eight will develop it in her lifetime. No one really knows yet what causes breast cancer or why it attacks otherwise healthy women. Doctors and researchers have observed that certain ethnic groups are more at risk than others and also have lower survival rates after diagnosis. Hawaiian women form one of these high risk groups.

According to Bridget Kaumehe'iwa, an educator at the Hawai'i Department of Health, "Access to quality health care may be a key factor in the high rates of breast cancer within the Hawaiian community. It's imperative that all women have access to breast cancer screenings so that if the cancer is present in the body, it can be diagnosed and treated before it spreads. Early detection is the key to beating breast cancer."

Women who are diagnosed when the cancer is in its formative stages have a 93 percent survival rate, compared with women diagnosed after the cancer has spread whose survival rate can drop as low as 25 percent. To promote early detection of breast cancer the Hawai'i Department of Health has launched a statewide breast and cervical cancer screening program, Malama i ke Ola o Nā Wāhine. The goal of the program is to reduce mortality rates through free screenings for medically under-served women throughout the state. These include mammograms, clinical examinations and Pap tests. If an abnormality is found, follow-up tests are available free of charge. Social workers and the community health centers aid patients in follow-up care and treatment.

Breast cancer is the cancer detected most frequently in women in Hawai'i. The malignancy strikes 69 of



PHOTO COURTESY OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Early screenings are essential in beating breast cancer.

every 100,000 Filipino women annually, 109 of every 100,000 Caucasian women and 123 of every 100,000 Hawaiian women. The number of Hawaiian women

"Breast cancer is the cancer detected most frequently in women in Hawai'i. The malignancy strikes 69 of every 100,000 Filipino women annually, 109 of every 100,000 Caucasian women and 123 of every 100,000 Hawaiian women. — Hawai'i Department of Health"

who die from it is significantly higher than that of other groups.

The difference in survival rates can be attributed to such factors as access to screening services, health care, use of treatment methods or biologically determined responses to the disease. Though doctors and researchers cannot explain why breast cancer is more fatal to Hawaiian women, they have found that annual screening of women over the age of 40 reduces their risk of dying from the disease.

Breast cancer may be present even in apparently healthy women and screenings can provide some peace of mind. This program is available on all islands to all women who qualify. Provided below is information on eligibility criteria for free screenings and on screening sites or call 1-800-4CANCER. ■

HAWAII COUNTY

East Hawai'i:
Bay Clinic, 969-1427

West Hawai'i:
American Cancer Society, 334-0442

Hāmākua:
Hamakua Health Center, 775-7204

O'AHU

Waimānalo Health Center, 259-7948, ext 147,

Mary Rasay
St Francis Medical Center, 547-6871, Terri Imada

MAUI COUNTY

Community Clinic of Maui, Inc., 872-4027, Kathi Jones

KAUAI COUNTY

Kauai Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Project, 245-7767, David and Carla Lehn

M A Y N E W S B R I E F S

Scholarships

Hawai'i's sheet metal industry union offers 12 scholarships annually for the Honolulu Community College sheet metal and plastic technology program. The scholarships toward an associate's degree in sheet metal and plastic technology include tuition, student fees and books. For more information call 841-6106.

Hawaiian stories

"*Stories of Life in Old Hawai'i*," by the late Caroline Curtis, is the most recent publication from Kamehameha Schools Press. The author, a noted storyteller who died in 1979, wrote six other children's books on Hawaiian subjects, several in collaboration with the noted folklore authority Mary Kawena Pūku'i. Born in Michigan and educated at Mt. Holyoke College, Curtis taught Hawaiian culture at Hana-hau'oli School and later at Kamehameha Schools.

According to the publisher, "*Stories of Life in Old Hawai'i*," previously titled "*Life in Old Hawai'i*," emphasizes family life and traditional vocations in pre-

contact Hawai'i. The book is illustrated by Kamehameha Schools alumnus Oliver C. Kinney. It is available for \$16.95 at bookstores throughout Hawai'i.

Maile shortage

Because of droughts caused by El Niño, Cook Islands maile will be in short supply for Lei Day, proms, weddings and graduations in May and June. So maile distributor Watanabe Floral, Inc., advises alternate leis for these special occasions.

"We can make no guarantees about Cook Island maile," said Leland Watanabe, the company's cut flower manager. "Even if the weather changes, it will be impossible to meet the demand for leis in our wholesale house for quite some time. We are trying to bring in Kauai maile, but El Niño is affecting the whole Pacific." Shortages and increased labor costs mean maile will cost more.

Watanabe's company has never seen a drought this severe. Because of a 90 percent decrease in rainfall since October, Cook Island work crews have been forced into less accessible areas where work is more difficult.

"They are harvesting 80 percent less than normal and costs are skyrocketing," explained Watanabe. "Even if it were to rain immediately and continuously for two weeks, our shortage wouldn't be alleviated until much later in the year."

Waialua Courthouse

After two years of planning and coordination, the Department of Land and Natural Resources officially leased the historic Waialua Courthouse in Hale'iwa to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs on April 9. The 35-year lease of the 1-acre site rent-free represents OHA's first substantial property acquisition since Hawai'i Kai's Pahua Heiau was donated in fee simple eight years ago.

OHA's plans for the building, which is on the state's historic register, will be developed so that the facility benefits both the surrounding area and the Hawaiian community. Built in the 1920s, the courthouse has served as a post office and to house Department of Health staff. In the 1980s, it was emptied — just before the roof caved in. Renovation of the roof and first floor took six years.

Library fun

Alu Like's Native Hawaiian Library Project invites all keiki in grades K - 6 to embark upon a fun and exciting reading adventure this summer through books. To enroll in the summer reading program, call 535-6743.

Business training

Alu Like's entrepreneur training is scheduled for May 2 - June 6 on Maui and for June 16 - July 30 in Honolulu. The basic course covers the spectrum of entrepreneurship. A "hands-on" class on writing a business plan will be held May 18-22 from 6 - 9 p.m. There is a \$99 fee for this class at the Alu Like Business Development Center. For further information, call 535-6776 on O'ahu; 242-9774 on Maui; 961-2625 on Hawai'i; 245-8545 on Kaua'i.

Waiāhole supporters rally

On April 23, members of the Makawai Stream Restoration Alliance, the Hakipu'u 'Ohana

and others rallied at the State Capitol in opposition of HB 2990. The bill, introduced at the request of Governor Cayetano, seeks to authorize the issuance of more than \$10 million in bonds for the state to buy the Waiāhole Ditch. Despite numerous and ongoing attempts to work within the legislative process, certain interests have stone-walled the opposition at every turn.

Opposition is based on the fiscal irresponsibility of the bill; the fact that it circumvents the Water Commission's decision; that it jeopardized Maoli (native) culture, and that it masks the true cost of Leeward agriculture.

Dozens of concerned citizens marched from Waiāhole with 'auamo (carrying poles) suspending kalo to the State Capitol where hundreds more joined in the three-hour protest. The theme, "Aia i hea ka wai a Kāne?" (Where is the water that sustains life?) is from a traditional mele that was chanted periodically.

Compiled by Paula Durbin

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Native Hawaiians get regent posts

By Paula Durbin

Recent appointments to the University of Hawai'i's Board of Regents include two Native Hawaiians with a deep commitment to Hawaiian culture.

On March 31, Governor Ben Cayetano appointed Nainoa Thompson to serve the remaining term of Donna Tanoue ending June 30, 1999. The executive director of the Polynesian Voyaging Society, Thompson is a practicing navigator skilled in the ancient Hawaiian art and science of wayfinding. In 1976, after studying non-instrument navigation under the Micronesian master Mau Piailug, he undertook the project that has centered around him ever since: the design, construction and sailing of the double-hulled voyaging canoe, the *Hōkūle'a*. Most recently, the project expanded to include a second voyaging canoe, the

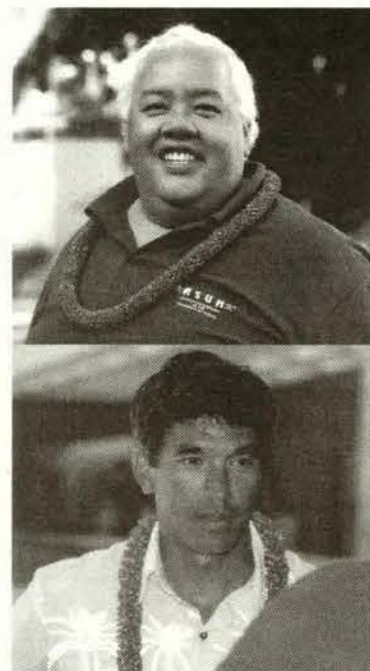
Hawai'iloa.

Thompson has taken these craft to Tahiti, Aotearoa, Rarotonga and the United States mainland, and in 1999 he will sail to Rapa Nui. He has taught

his skills throughout the school system. Supporting Thompson's confirmation by the senate's Education Committee were Office of Hawaiian Affairs Trustee Hau-nani Apoliona, Papa Ola Lōkahi executive director Hardy Spore, Department of Land and Natural Resources Chair Michael Wilson and Wai'anae High School senior Larry Maui who spoke for his classmates. "He teaches us a lot and gives us a lot of inspiration," Maui said.

On April 16, after interviewing five finalists from 42 applicants, Gov. Cayetano selected Wayne Kaho'onei

Panoke as the university's first student regent with voting rights. Panoke recently returned to school after 28 years on the mainland, making good on a promise to his parents. A Hawai-



PHOTOS: SIMONE OVERMAN

Wayne Panoke (above) and Nainoa Thompson are UH regents.

Continued on page 7

Regents

From page 6

ian Studies major, he transferred to UH-Mānoa from Windward Community College. He is a kumu hula, founding member of 'Īlio'ulaokalani, vice president of the O'ahu Council of the Association of Hawaiian Civic clubs, vice-president of Kualoa He'eia Hawaiian Civic Club, a member of the Hawaiian Political Action Committee and a

delegate to the UH student caucus.

"This is a call to all Native Hawaiians who aspire to continue their education and overcome stereotypes about race, age and previous occupation," Panoke said of his appointment. "I hope to be a role model for non-traditional students and to make sure UH is user-friendly to them. But as a regent with full voting privileges, I will also have a responsibility to all the students in the system."

Trustee Apoliona, OHA Government Affairs Officer Jalna

Keala, Representative Mark Takai, business owner Kevin Kasparovitch, Dr. Haunani Trask and representative students supported Panoke's nomination. Most, like Dr. Trask, credited his "maturity and breadth of community service." The student regent's term, vacant for nearly a year, runs through June 30, 1999. Panoke believes he will be eligible for a second term as he plans to attend graduate school.

Both appointments were confirmed by the full Senate on April 30.

Aloha March in Washington, D.C.

The Koani Foundation, under the direction of foundation president John Butch Kekahu, is organizing a prayer vigil and March, in Washington D.C., Aug. 7-8. The purpose is to bring out the facts about the annexation of Hawai'i to the U.S., and is a follow-up to the 1993 Apology Bill, public Law 103-150.

March organizers are seeking participation from Hawaiians and Hawaiian supporters in Hawai'i and on the continent.

For information, suggestions, kōkua and participation, contact Butch Kekahu or Healani Waiwai'ole, P.O. Box 182, Keālia, HI 96751. Phone (808)822-7643. Email: <healani@hawaiian.nte>, and website: <http://www.hawaiian.net/~cbokauai/buth.html>.

P A I D A D V E R T I S E M E N T



A PAINFUL LESSON FROM ALASKA

By Carl Christensen, staff attorney with the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation

In February, the United States Supreme Court decided an Alaska case entitled *State of Alaska v. Native Village of Venetie* that carries an important message for advocates of the "nation within a nation" model for Hawaiian sovereignty. Under the "nation within a nation" model, many American Indian tribes and certain other Native American peoples are formally recognized under Federal law as having a government-to-government relationship with the United States.

Ever since the early 19th century, Indian tribes "recognized" by the United States have been regarded as retaining certain inherent sovereign powers not subject to the control of the states in which the tribes are located. Recognized tribes can adopt laws governing their members and, to some extent, non-members who come onto the reservations. Recognized tribes can regulate land use and impose taxes within reservations and these powers are not subject to the control of the states within which the reservations are located unless Congress has taken that power from them and has delegated it to the states.

In 1971, with the enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), Congress created a second form of "nation within a nation" for several hundred native villages in Alaska. Under ANCSA, some 44 million acres traditionally used by residents of these native villages (including land until then set aside as "reservations" for the Alaska Natives) were conveyed to "Native corporations" organized under Alaska state law and owned by the residents of the villages. These lands were owned in fee simple by the corporations and were not subject to the trust restrictions normally applicable to lands held by recognized Indian tribes. Nevertheless, the native villages were formally "recognized" by the United States, and Alaska Natives remained eligible for certain federal benefits otherwise restricted to members of federally recognized Indian tribes.

Recognized Indian tribes exercise a greater

or lesser degree of governmental authority over their members and the lands within their reservations, authority generally not subject to any overriding authority of the state in which the reservations are located.

In recent years, however, the question of whether or not Alaska Natives have this same level of autonomy from state control — including for example, the power to impose taxes on activities conducted within lands held by the native corporations — has been a matter of great controversy between the native villages and the government of the State of Alaska. The native villages have argued that they can impose taxes on economic activities conducted on their lands and are not themselves subject to regulation by the State of Alaska. The state, on the other hand, has argued that the native corporations were mere private corporations having no powers greater than any other private corporations. For example, in the state's view, these corporations had no power to levy taxes or to exercise any other governmental authority.

In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court resolved this controversy in favor of the State of Alaska. The Court said that by enacting ANCSA, Congress's intention was to avoid the recognition of a trusteeship or guardian-ward relationship between the United States and Alaskan Natives. In other words, Congress did not want to duplicate a relationship that characterizes the federal relationship with recognized tribes elsewhere in the United States.

The Court said native corporations are wholly economic entities, and neither they, nor the native villages whose residents own them, have the power to impose taxes or to exercise other sovereign powers over their lands. The status of these native villages is no different from that of other private landowners, and they are subject to the full regulatory authority of local state government.

All of this sounds like a jumble of legal terms and may seem of little or no interest to

Native Hawaiians. But as complex and legalistic as it is, the Alaskan dispute is surprisingly relevant to Hawaii. The Alaskan Native corporations bear an amazingly close resemblance to the "Native Hawaiian Trust Corporation" that would have been created under Rep. Ed Case's Native Hawaiian Autonomy Bill. Like the Native Corporations, the NHTC would have been a creature of State law that could not exercise sovereign powers. Unlike the Native Corporations, however, the NHTC would have been subject to control by the State of Hawaii to a much greater degree than any private corporation. The State would have held the power to "oversee" the NHTC and would have been subject to the Hawaii State Legislature's power to amend its bylaws, or even to abolish it if the Legislature chose to do so.

The fate of Native Alaskan sovereignty under ANCSA should serve as a warning to Native Hawaiians to read the fine print in any proposal to change the existing legal relationship Native Hawaiians have with the federal government and with the State of Hawaii. Any proposal that does not ensure the existence of some sphere of "sovereign" authority over an established land base, not subject to control or extinguishment by the State of Hawaii, is unlikely to provide any meaningful degree of long-term autonomy.

All interested individuals are invited to attend NHLC's monthly board meetings. Meetings are held at 12:30 p.m. at 1164 Bishop St., #1205, Honolulu.

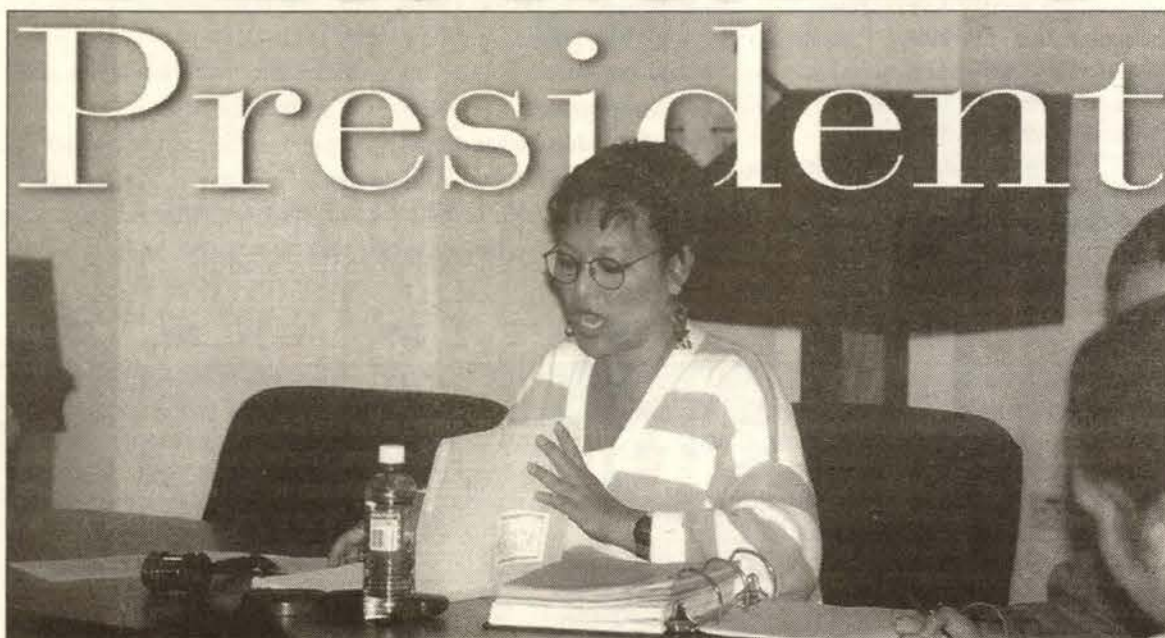
**May 28, 1998
June 25, 1998
July 23, 1998**

For more information please call 521-2302



Profile

Madame President



PHOTOS: SIMONE OBERMAN

Mamo Kim presides over the ASUH senate which includes many others from the Hawaiian slate.

By Paula Durbin

A YEAR AGO, Mamo Kim headed the Native Hawaiian slate which swept an unprecedented number of kânaka maoli into the offices governing the Associated Students of the University of Hawai'i. Before graduating on May 17, she looked back on her term as ASUH president. "I hope we made a dent," she commented.

Kim became the first candidate for the ASUH presidency to take the election by identifying herself as a Native Hawaiian. "I believe I won because it was time," she said, "but there were other factors. For many years the UH elections were owned by the sororities and fraternities. Student government was a social thing, and the rest of the student body really didn't know about it. It was the sororities and fraternities we had to beat. So we needed a sorority or fraternity ourselves and ours was the Center for Hawaiian Studies."

The Native Hawaiian slate organized at the Center when out-going ASUH senator Healani Sonoda urged other students to run. "You know," she said when she got no response, "it pays." So Kim, a Hawaiian studies major, stepped forward. She had returned to school in 1995 after a 25-year hiatus during which she worked variously as a model, singer, designer, small-part actress in big-time productions such as MASH, and mother to two sons, now three and 23, and she needed the \$230 stipend. "That's the crude reason why I did it," she laughed.

But Kim immediately

got serious. "I knew I would win," she recalled, "so I asked about what I would need to know." Kim discovered ASUH's \$6 million investment portfolio and \$350,000 discretionary budget as well as the opportunity to enhance the experience of 12,000 students and influence policy. "I developed a platform," she said. "I wanted students to know about the kind of money ASUH had and to realize they had more power than they knew. The students needed their consciousness raised and to me the fastest way was to bring in speakers."

Under Kim's leadership, ASUH became a primary sponsor of a lecture series that included African scholar Ngugi Wa Thion'go, activists Angela Davis and Mililani Trask, authors Alice Walker and Ishmael Reid, Maori actress Rena Owen and 1996 Nobel peace laureate José Ramos Horta. "We never had fewer than 1,000 people for the speakers," commented Kim. "We were thirsty and it filled us." ASUH paid the guests' honoraria from its portfolio income, funded activity requests from among the 300 eligible campus organizations and increased tuition scholarships 500 percent in 1997-98.

Additionally, the student senate passed some controversial resolutions, among them its demand that Porteus Hall be renamed, to which the Board of Regents recently agreed. Less well-known is ASUH's opposition to axing the Department of European Languages as suggested by a faculty task force which has since backed off. "ASUH is to be congratulated on being so enlightened," said the European Languages Department Chair Austin Dias of that resolution. "It made a difference for us."

Led by Kim, the ASUH senate has also criticized the oversight of the observatory on Mauna Kea. "Only astronomers can go up there. Why not biologists, geoscientists, anthropologists? The environment was supposed to have been kept clean, but there are no toilets. Historic sites have been ruined," said Kim indignantly citing a scathing state audit. "Worse yet, the university could be getting \$13 to 20 million a year renting out the telescopes. They haven't been doing that, and this has been going on for 30 years."

Kim hopes her schoolmates have seen that if they don't like the system they can fight it. She will be back in class this fall as a graduate student in political science. As for her interest in public office, "I don't know" she said. "But from what I've seen it would be easier than what I've done here."

To those following in her footsteps she advised, "Make sure you are driven by something other than ego."

Because the work is hard and the responsibility is great. But so are the rewards."



Nutrition

I PA'Ā KE KINO O KE KEIKI I KA LĀ'AU

That the body of the child
be solidly built by the medicines

By Claire Hughes, Nutritionist
Hawai'i Department Of Health

THIS HAWAIIAN proverb from "Ōlelo No'eau" speaks of the critical need to eat the Hawaiian greens and other vegetables in order to produce a sound and healthy baby, to help the child develop and to keep the mother fit and healthy. The lā'au referred to here include leafy greens, limu, poi and sweet potatoes. They were used as preventive medicine, since traditional healing has no pills. The diet of wahine hāpai was carefully regulated and supervised to provide important nutrients for her baby's development. In the practice of the ancient culture, expectant mothers ate greens and poi, especially during the last trimester of pregnancy, so that the bone structure and body of the child would be solidly built.

Mary Kawena Pūku'i interprets the proverb as meaning "the herbs were given to the child up to the age of 20 so that he would be healthy and strong through maturity and old age." Western science verifies that these herbs are rich in nutrients and necessary for good development. The wisdom of our ancestors is still valid. By heeding their advice, we give our children the gift of good health that will last them a lifetime.

In last month's column, we learned that the lā'au were kinolau of the gods who protected both family and child. Our ancestors placed great importance on assuring appropriate physical development of infants. Kahuna would work with parents to correct any defect that could be corrected in infancy and childhood. The kahunas were very knowledgeable about requirements for growth and development and many were skilled in body molding and shaping. Pūku'i shares that the culture's strict and exacting concern for soundness of the physical body was a special consideration for both mother and infant. Honolulu physician and historian of Hawaiian medicine, Dr. Nils P. Larsen, recognized the Hawaiian kahuna practice of "systematic natural therapy was more scientific, in many ways, at the time of discovery than that of the European discoverers." Early visitors envied the Hawaiian physique. It was beautifully balanced, with straight backs and muscular stomachs, strong arms and legs, all a result of good early nutrition and care.

The Hawaiian mother nursed her newborn infant and, though nothing is recorded about the nursing period, we can reasonably assume that infants were nursed at least as long as current recommendations suggest: 12 months. Western science verifies that breast feeding is best for the baby and very beneficial to the new mother. The benefits for the infant are that breast milk is exclusively designed for human infants. It is nutritionally superior to alternatives, bacteriologically safe and always fresh. It also provides immunity to viral and bacterial diseases, stimulates the infant's immune defenses, decreases the risk of respiratory disease and diarrhea, prevents or reduces the risk of allergy, promotes correct development of jaws, teeth and speech, decreases a tendency toward childhood obesity, promotes frequent tender physical contact with the mother and helps to establish a close bond between mother and child.

The benefits to the mother are that breast feeding promotes quick recovery from pregnancy, decreases the risk of breast and ovarian cancer, helps to shrink the uterus, decreases the risk of post partum hemorrhage, prolongs not having periods, promotes closeness between mother and child, gives mothers a sense of their importance, provides relaxing breaks, eliminates formula preparation and bottle washing, and saves money.

Food as medicine as practiced by our ancestors is just as valid today.



Cleaning Kaho'olawe

By Jayson Harper

FOUR MONTHS after a ceremony inaugurating the restoration of Kaho'olawe, the island is in the news again. Since 1996, \$20 million of the \$400 million in federal funds appropriated for the cleanup of Kaho'olawe has been spent on a test cleanup of 200 acres, an access road and a base camp. Now, according to Jim Putnam, Pacific Division director of the Naval Facilities Engineering command, it appears \$400 million will only cover restoration of 38 percent of the island or 11,000 acres.

This comes as a surprise to the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) and the cleanup contractor, Parsons Infrastructure Group, who both agree that the money allocated should be sufficient to clean the entire island. KIRC is charged with facilitating the restoration of Kaho'olawe and acts as the state's liaison with the Navy. It provides oversight on behalf of the state, Maui County and the community and has developed a land-use plan for the island once the restoration is completed. KIRC executive director Keoni Fairbanks insists the entire island must be restored. However, at issue between the Navy and KIRC is a basic assumption which impacts cost.

The Navy's original model had assumed that Kaho'olawe was uniformly contaminated throughout. Based on that, the Navy designated a default "clearance depth" or depth that the contractor would need to excavate in order to remove unexploded ordnance. The deeper the clearance depth, the greater the clean-up costs. But KIRC and the contractor do not agree that contamination is evenly distributed over the island's surface. Consequently, they do not want to use a single clearance depth for the whole island. Under the proposed model, KIRC would determine clearance depths according to the type of military activity previously conducted on each tract of land. Once that is known, the extent of bombing in that area can be assessed and, from that the best clearance depth can be calculated for each tract. According to KIRC staff, only one-third of the island was used for target practice.

Throughout May KIRC will sponsor meetings statewide to update the public on the progress of Kaho'olawe and to receive community input. For a detailed listing of dates, times and venues, call Kaho'olawe Island Reservation Commission at (808) 586-0761.

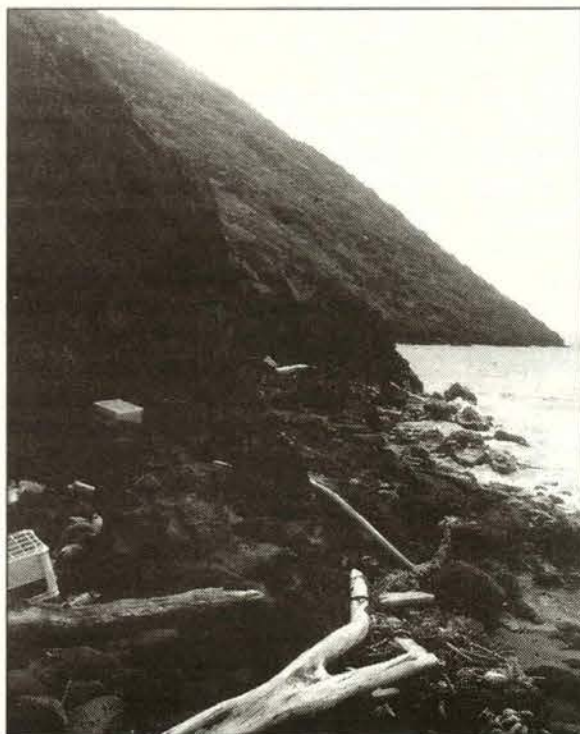


PHOTO COURTESY KIRC STAFF

South end of Keoneulu Beach.

Hā'upu radio tower erected despite community opposition

By Manu Boyd

IN MARCH, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs filed a report with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C., opposing the placement of a radio tower on Hā'upu ridge. Based on research and community testimony, OHA took the position that Hā'upu is a

wahi kapu, a sacred place, and should not be desecrated. Despite community opposition, the 250-ft., red and white radio tower, complete with a constantly blinking red light, was erected in late March.

OHA's three-part report includes traditional Hawaiian views of nature as well as 20 examples of poems, chants, adages and wise sayings that make reference to Hā'upu, and a review of the approval and permitting process which angered the community.

The process was both flawed and controversial. Stangl Broadcasting Company's private consultants identified only one significant site on the ridge, a heiau dedicated to Laka,

the forest deity of the hula. This contrasts sharply with community testimony and research. When local residents became aware of the project and sought to inform Stangl of their concerns, Stangl's response, through its attorney, was that a state agency had already granted Stangl approval, even though its compliance with requirement of notice to the community was suspect.



Hā'upu ridge extending from Lihue to Kōloa on Kauai has for centuries been hailed in Hawaiian lore as a sacred, significant site.

fauna on Hā'upu are not negatively impacted as a result of this tower's construction.

The facts in this case suggest the FCC based its evaluation of the proposed tower on the erroneous results of a flawed state process. In doing this, the FCC appears to have breached its duties.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has a non-delegable duty to ensure that proposed developments do not significantly affect a traditional religious site or adversely impact on Native Hawaiians' ability to exercise their religion. It must also assure that a significant change in the surface features of this ridge does not occur or that flora and



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Celebrating the living water of Waiola



May marks the beginning of a year-long celebration for the 175th anniversary of one Hawai'i's oldest kalawina (congregational) houses of worship.

By Manu Boyd

WAIOLA CHURCH in historic Lahaina, was the inspiration of Keōpūolani, sacred wife of Kamehameha I. Appropriately, the congregation is led today by a native Hawaiian named for the feather cloak that Kamehameha wore as a symbol of divine authority and mana.

Kahu Kekapa'ahu'ulaokepo'ohiwiokamehameha Pau'ole Kealakala'i Lee blends his zest for history and contemporary issues into his unique pastoral style. Donned in traditional Hawaiian kīhei, Kahu Lee aligns Hawaiian and Christian values he was taught as a child not to mix.

"Growing up in Hilo in Haili Church, I would ask, 'Why express religion through

someone else's culture?'" explained Lee. "I began to develop a theology based on our native culture. Hawaiian and Christian values are really quite similar, and both employ metaphor and story telling."

A graduate of Kamehameha Schools, Kekapa majored in history at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo. After serving in the army, he attended Fuller Theological Seminary in California. Over the past decade, Kahu Lee has lead the congregation at Waiola and conducts monthly services at Kahakuloa Church on Maui's northern coast. He also teaches Christian education at the Kamehameha Schools elementary campus on Maui as a volunteer.

"Waiola Church was founded in 1823, just three years after the arrival of the New England missionaries in Hawai'i. At that time, Keōpūolani had taken ill at Waikīkī, and

desired to learn more about the 'palapala' (the holy scripture). Along with her teacher, a Tahitian convert named Tau'ā, and missionaries Charles Stewart and William Richards, she set out for Lahaina to an area at the border of the Waiokama and Waine'e districts. There, in a grove of kou trees, a large hale pili was erected, and the preaching of the palapala began," Lee said.

The original stone building was completed in 1832 and seated nearly 3,000 on lau hala mats. Called "Ebenezer," that was eventually replaced with another, named Waine'e (moving water) Church for the land on which it stood. The constant blowing of the Kaula'ula gales from the uplands eventually damaged that building prompting kūpuna in the area to re-name the church Waiola, or "living water," which offered more stability than "moving water." The hand-cut lava rocks from the previous structure now comprise the church yard's surrounding wall.

Waiola Cemetery on the southern end of the church grounds is rich in history; the graves of Kamehameha I's sacred wife and daughter, Keōpūolani and Nāhi'ena'ena, and other royals are prominent. Commissioned by Princess Pauahi Bishop, the tombs are decorated by hālau hula, Hawaiian organizations, church-goers and the community.

"The missionaries were really people of their time," continued Lee. "Their harsh attitudes really made it difficult for Hawaiians to

"I began to develop a theology based on our native culture. Hawaiian and Christian values are really quite similar, and both employ metaphor and story telling."

— Kahu Kekapa Lee

become a part of the church, or become baptized. Basically, the missionaries were the leaders, and the Hawaiians, including the ali'i, were not. Our ancestors worked very hard to be accepted by the church in light of the abolition of their traditional religious practices," he added.

Today, Kahu Lee describes Waiola as a pu'uhonua or place of refuge. "Our church is a place where you're accepted unconditionally. We

open our facilities to community groups to discuss important issues such as Hawaiian sovereignty and education. We are open to being considered as a site for a Pūnana Leo pre-school and encourage after school cultural programs too."

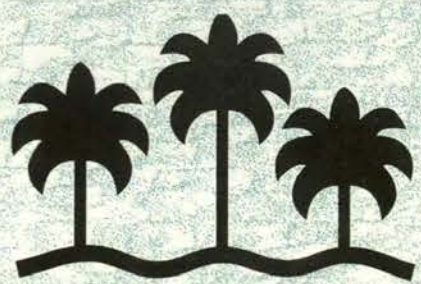
Asked about sovereignty, he expressed commitment adding that at the time of the overthrow, thousands of Hawaiians left the Kalawina church in support of Queen Lili'uokalani. "In 1993, at the centennial observance of the overthrow, the United Church of Christ (UCC) offered a formal apology to Hawaiians for its complicity in the overthrow of the Queen and paid \$1.25 million in restitution, enabling the Hawai'i Conference of the UCC to establish the Pū'ā Foundation, a 501 c (3) organization dedicated to the church, community development and ho'oponopono," he said. "What we need today in our movement towards self-determination is solid leadership. I feel that Hawaiian churches can be integral in righting past wrongs."



The names of Kamehameha family ali'i are memorialized amidst the graves of maka'āinana and missionaries at Waiola Cemetery. Kaumualani, last independent ruler of Kauai and Ni'ihau who married Queen Ka'ahumanu after Kamehameha's death, is also buried here. Kekau'ōnohinui was a granddaughter of Kamehameha I, and Liliha was a niece of Ka'ahumanu.

PHOTOS: MANU BOYD

Ali'i Affordable Housing Foundation Newsletter • Volume XXII



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LEO KEALE

T R U S T E E M E S S A G E S

Chairperson's message

A tale of two searches

THE LAST sentence of my April message read, "I look forward to working with them [the Hee faction, Trustees Aiona, Akana, Hee and Keale] to make this important appointment and to fulfill our obligation to the Hawaiian community." This month's message expresses my great disappointment that our failure to select an interim trustee was a tale of two searches.

It also documents that the roadblocks I encountered from the Hee faction early in the selection process continued to the very end. Here's the tragic way it went.

- After I distributed my March 10 memo to all trustees and staff informing them I was soliciting candidates for interim trustee, and that all applications had to

be delivered to the OHA Office by no later than 4:30 p.m. Monday, March 16, the Hee faction issued a "media advisory" announcing it was accepting nominations and its deadline was "postmarked by Wednesday, March 18."

- During the March 20 board meeting, dedicated to verbal presentations or written statements from the 57 eligible candidates, Trustee Hee left during the 12:37 break. We lost our quorum at 3:25 p.m. when Trustee Akana left. I adjourned the meeting, asking the remaining applicants to return the next day to make their presentations.
- On March 23, after agreeing to submit the names of the two candidates of their choice, one trustee in the Hee faction submitted Professor Kimura's name twice.
- Trustee Keale did not attend the March 25 meeting. The first



FRENCHY DESOTO
CHAIRPERSON

round of voting produced four votes for Judge Heen and three for Professor Kimura. A motion to submit both names to the governor for his consideration failed to pass. (Trustees Apoliona, DeSoto, Machado, Springer voted in favor; Trustees Aiona, Akana, Hee

voted against; Trustee Keale was excused). Trustee Hee spoke in opposition to the motion, suggesting none of the 57 candidates had achieved the two-thirds vote required for appointment. As such, he said, all applicants were "rejected by the board."

- On April 1, the Hee faction sent a letter to Governor Cayetano recommending Professor Kimura, Louis Hao, Namaka Rawlins, Wendell Silva and Sesnita Moepono for consideration as interim trustee. Three of these people had not even applied for the interim trustee seat.
- On April 2, the Hee faction proposed the addition of Louis Hao to OHA's list of finalists. Not once during the discussion, nor at any time during the entire meeting, did anyone from that faction inform us, or the beneficiaries present, they had already sent five names to the governor for his consideration.

The final round produced four votes for Judge Heen, one for Professor Kimura and none for Louis Hao (Trustees Aiona, Akana and Hee abstained when they were informed they could vote for only one candidate). That afternoon, I sent a formal letter to Governor Cayetano informing him we were again deadlocked and unable to select an interim trustee. I asked him to make his appointment from the three finalists: Louis Hao, Judge Heen and Professor Kimura.

I close this sad tale with a heart which is very, very heavy. My worst suspicion was confirmed. This whole exercise, for Trustee Hee and his faction, has not been a search for an interim trustee. It has been a search to find ways to regain control of OHA. In contrast, my search was, and is, as it always has been, for what is best for OHA and its Hawaiian beneficiaries. ■

Vice-chairperson's message

Why Judge Heen?

KA WELINA aloha, e nā 'ōiwi Hawai'i. This is my 15th article in a series of 46. At this writing, 200 days have passed since the Oct. 14 OHA BOT reorganization. The "interim trustee" dilemma has puzzled or angered beneficiaries and the general public. In the April KWO and the April 24 *Star-Bulletin*, current BOT leadership was "labelled" in a mean-spirited tone by two trustees. The April 8-14 *Honolulu Weekly*, on page 9, offers candid insight into their behavior.

Any "interim trustee" must be weighed against the tasks before OHA in the next seven months. On March 25, the BOT cast four votes for Walter Heen and four for Larry Kimura. I commented publicly on why voting for Judge Heen was logical and responsible. On April 2, the BOT vote was for Heen, one for Kimura and none for Louis Hao. KWO readers, who may not have been present at the Mabel Smyth auditorium or who may have read misleading newspapers, should understand "why Heen".

The interim trustee will serve for seven months during which OHA and Native Hawaiian interests will come before the courts no fewer than four times. These cases are:

- *OHA vs. HFDC*. In 1994, OHA sued to recover its financial entitlements and, more importantly, to establish that the state cannot convey lands from the ceded land trust to private parties. The first of two hearings will occur in October in circuit court.
- *OHA vs. State*. In 1994, OHA sued for its entitlements under Article XII, Hawai'i Constitution and Act 304. The appeal by the state, was argued in the state Supreme Court April 20.
- *OHA vs. DOE*. In 1995, OHA sued to compel the state to provide Hawaiian immersion education or a similar program to meet the demands of Native Hawaiians. This case is pending.
- *Rice vs. Cayetano*. This class action suit brought in 1996, challenges the constitutional requirement that OHA board members and voters be Hawaiian. Oral arguments are scheduled May 5 in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. OHA has moved to participate as an amicus curiae.

Deliberations with our attorneys are required on these matters. Concurrently, pursuant to Act 329, the Joint Committee on the Public Land Trust was established

to study and make recommendations on issues identified as currently or potentially relating to the trust, including whether lands should be transferred to OHA in partial or full satisfaction of obligations under the Hawai'i Constitution. Two of the eight members are appointed by OHA. The joint committee last met in November and will likely reactivate following the legislature's adjournment.

OHA's board faces daunting tasks between now and November. We will be deliberating strategies impacted by pre-statehood and post-statehood laws affecting Hawaiians. Judge Heen is an attorney with a background in economics. He served as a territorial legislator, state representative, state senator and member of the city council. As council chair, he required developers to provide public access to beaches and the shoreline and he made the city acquire properties providing such access. He has



HAUNANI APOLIONA
VICE-CHAIRPERSON

also served as U.S. Attorney for Hawai'i, state district and circuit court judge and federal district judge. In 1992, as an associate judge on the Intermediate Court of Appeals, Judge Heen wrote the court's opinion in *Public Access Shoreline Hawai'i vs. Hawai'i County Planning Commission*, requiring government agencies to protect Hawaiian gathering rights when considering applications for land development. This opinion was the forerunner of the Supreme Court decision known as PASH.

So that's "why Heen" and why Trustees DeSoto, Machado, Springer and I voted for him on March 25 and April 2. On April 22, Governor Cayetano appointed Gladys Kamakūokalani 'Ainoa Brandt "interim trustee." While I am disappointed the governor did not honor our open process, public decision-making and final vote by selecting Judge Heen, Trustee Brandt is a good appointment. I respect and aloha her for her decades of service to the Hawaiian community. I am prepared to move on in the work ahead and I look forward to working with her.

In November, beneficiaries will select five OHA trustees. Weigh the tasks ahead. Select trustees with the spirit, values, skills and experiences needed at OHA for the 21st century. Your choices must be guided by sound principles, values and rationale as steadfastly as we four trustees, DeSoto, Apoliona, Machado and Springer, have been guided. ■

TRUSTEE MESSAGES

To choose a trustee or not to choose

THERE HAS been much public criticism of the OHA board's failure to select an interim trustee to replace the late Billie Beamer. We had a great opportunity to make a difficult decision, but, instead, we let an impasse prevail. Why?

From the very start, the process was doomed because there was never any free discussion allowed. In that first meeting on Feb. 20, the chairperson proposed a process. While this process was a start, there were no provisions in the chair's proposals that were realistic:

- Each trustee could only select two names;
- Each trustee could only ask one question;
- The ad hoc committee consisted of the whole board.

We acknowledged that the process was a start, but we should have been consulted. We

offered an alternative suggestion:

- The ad hoc committee should consist of four trustees, two from each side;
- Any number of qualified individuals should be allowed to apply to the ad hoc committee;
- The ad hoc committee would compile a list of nominees to be recommended to the Board of Trustees.

This alternative failed. The chair proceeded to file the same agenda with the lieutenant governor's office for five consecutive meetings. This left no leeway for any new suggestions.

In the "back-and-forth" that ensued, there was never any real discussion about the issues behind the disagreement. Comments were allowed, but discussion on the real substance of the issues usually met with parliamentary maneuvering to cut dis-



ROWENA AKANA
TRUSTEE-AT-LARGE

cussion short.

We convened 11 board meetings to select an interim trustee, and 58 candidates voluntarily submitted themselves for consideration. We whittled the list from 58 to 11, based on five-minute presentations allowed to each candidate (without any opportunity for questions from the trustees). Then we selected two from the

list of 11 because they had received more than one vote each. But behind this seemingly "open" process of selection, discussion of these candidates never occurred. We were deadlocked on two candidates. In the time that followed, only Trustee Springer, from the DeSoto group, was open to discuss our situation and plight.

We needed a compromise candidate. Trustee Springer understood that and was open to an alternative which had merit. We both agreed that nominating the person with the next highest number of votes in the same election where Trustee Billie Beamer was elected, was a reasonable solution. This person would represent the people's choice, and there could not be any rational argument against this candidate (assuming one is rational).

We were willing to give up Dr. Kimura, and five of us (Aiona, Akana, Hee, Keale and Springer) were willing to support this compromise candi-

date so that the board could get back to business. But the chairperson (Trustee Frenchy DeSoto), the vice-chairperson (Trustee Haunani Apoliona), and Trustee Colette Machado would not budge. It seems they wanted it their way; the opportunity to reach consensus was lost. The chair and vice-chair should be asked why they were unwilling to select an alternative candidate. Could it possibly be that in selecting a wild card to fill the vacancy, there would be a shift in power? I am sure our beneficiaries are akamai enough to know that the chairperson's public display of dismay and hopelessness was just an act. Our beneficiaries would be better served had Mrs. DeSoto chosen acting as her career goal.

This reluctance of three trustees to compromise makes us all look ridiculous. A board can only succeed when its decisions are based on merit rather than politics.

Imagine that!

WHO'D HAVE thought that Mrs. Gladys Brandt would've accepted the governor's suggestion to become the new OHA Trustee?

After having been a public school teacher, then principal, dean, director and grand dame of the Kamehameha Schools for most of her professional life, Mrs. Brandt served as the chair of the University of Hawai'i Board of Regents at a time when most people are thinking about the next tee time at their favorite course. Having had an ear or two pulled during my time as one of her students at Kamehameha, I can testify to her legendary reputation as a firm, but fair, disciplinarian, just the ticket for what ails OHA. Is there anyone who would dispute that Gladys Brandt is the most qualified to lead the board, with vast knowledge, experience, discipline, fairness, fiscal prudence and stature that she brings to OHA? Imagine that.

Just as Mrs. Brandt's appointment to OHA brings new opportunities, so too the ongoing dispute between OHA and the state presents new challenges in resolving the debt owed the Hawaiian people. While the state would like everyone to believe the amount owed, \$500 million, would bankrupt the state, the fact of the matter is the resolution of this issue is limited only by our willingness to settle and our ability to dream the unimaginable.

Imagine areas like the Pali, Makapu'u and Tantalus tourist lookouts deeded over to OHA as an offset against the debt owed. Imagine joint developer

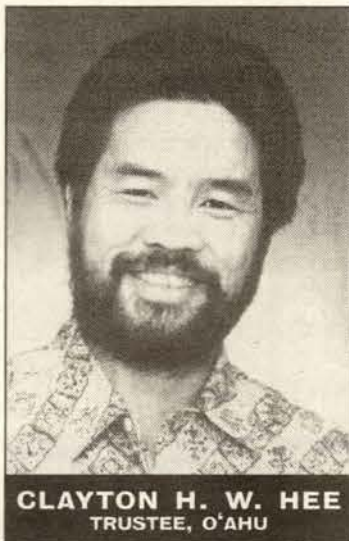
agreements with construction and visitor industry companies building destination areas of shops, restaurants and other economic activities serving tourists visiting these areas. Imagine a helipad at Makapu'u Lookout shuttling tourists back to Waikiki via the south shore, an energy farm just over the east ridge, a telecommunications antennae farm just beyond that. After all, these kinds of activities fit in an area that is uninhabited and environmentally compatible.

Imagine the state deeding Molokini Islet to OHA so that the islet is once again controlled by native people. Imagine Hawaiian-owned companies taking visitors to Molokini to observe the marine wildlife. Imagine a Hawaiian-owned submarine company (or two) with exclusive entry into this uniquely Hawaiian marine habitat. Imagine Hawaiian-enforced policies governing this area.

Has anyone ever been to Samoa? Imagine the existing cable car system at the top of Koko Head back in service so

that visitors and local people can once again ride to the top of Koko Head, only this time to eat at the finest Hawaiian-owned restaurant at the "top of the Pacific." Or a Hawaiian-owned cable car with stops along the way affording people opportunities to shop at Hawaiian-owned stores as it winds its way upward and downward from Hanauma Bay to the top of Koko Head crater.

Imagine Hawaiian-owned shops and restaurants on Lē'ahi. Imagine tourists climbing the slope of Lē'ahi, only this time guided by a Hawaiian-owned company expert in pointing out the botanical native forest replanted on Lē'ahi, much like is done in Wellington, New



CLAYTON H. W. HEE
TRUSTEE, O'AHU

Trustee Beamer's last project

TRUSTEE BEAMER'S last project was the fiscal relationship between First Honolulu Securities (FHS) and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. She was working on this issue in her hospital bed. I received her extensive records, including the document "OHA's Financial Operations."

Trustee Beamer's collection was substantial on FHS. Correspondence with Hawai'i Commissioner of Securities, Russell Yamashita, and Marion Higa's notated February 1997 State Auditor's Report were documented.

The auditor's findings raised key points on FHS:

- The auditor found no formal contract between OHA and FHS, only a poorly constructed Sept. 21, 1991 letter of acceptance from then-Chairman Hee that does not list FHS' contractual obligations.

• The auditor noted she was not provided sufficient documentation to determine the process through which OHA selected FHS as its broker of record. Therefore, no observations about the origins of this relationship were possible.

• The auditor said further that the contract between the two parties, "while apparently legal and binding, bears little resemblance to the contracts OHA has had with its money monitor or any of its nine investment managers."

• The auditor recommended the agreement be formalized to define responsibilities, qualifications, com-

pensation and reporting to "serve OHA's interests both in the short and long run."

How did OHA get into a relationship without a contract when all our other financial agreements have lengthy specifications?

In 1991, David Kirkeby of Bishop Trust, who also served as OHA's investment monitor, began to advise Trustee Aiona, then Budget and Finance Committee chair, and the Board of Trustees on financial operations. A new structure was suggested with the creation of the

broker of record. OHA's long-term investment portfolio was then restructured with nine investment managers, a broker of record, custodian and a money monitor.

On Oct. 29, 1994, an *Advertiser* article's headlines read "Hee friend probed by State." The article said two former employees had charged FHS with improper activities and that four of the investment companies doing business with OHA just happened to have contributed to then-Chair-

man Hee's political campaign, and that Trustee Akana had also solicited these companies. However it was Trustee Akana who, in 1995, first raised issues regarding FHS and the investment managers by asking Mr. Yamashita of the Securities Commission for copies of the money manager contracts. Mr. Yamashita directed her back to OHA.

Trustee Beamer, as part of her due diligence investigation, also found past securities infractions had caused fines to be levied on FHS in the 1980s. In a memo to then-B&F Chair Aiona, she asked why the previous investment monitor, David Kirkeby, or then-Chairman Hee, had not



COLETTE MACHADO
TRUSTEE, MOLOKAI & LANAI

Machado

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mentioned FHS' problems.

Was Trustee Aiona's B&F Committee making all financial matters available to trustees? Trustee Beamer didn't think so, and when she requested information, FHS Chairman Gregory Kowal wrote to Trustee Aiona asking for written authorization before sending Trustee Beamer anything, a very different interpretation of disclosure and trustees' obtaining full access to records.

Now we have a financial relationship with FHS without an understanding of its role. Trustee Aiona never resolved this matter, even after the state auditor's 1997 findings and the 1994 newspaper report questioning the relationship! Why didn't then-Chairman Hee insist on a formal contract with FHS? Instead, in a Feb. 27, 1997 response to Marion Higa, he made vague reference to strengthening contracts in "the next iteration of our agreement with FHS."

When was that supposed to take place? Why wasn't there a new contract in the eight months between the audit and the change in leadership? Does Trustee Hee want to come back as chairman so he can tie up loose investment ends? One thing is for sure. Trustee Beamer was following a trail and had come to a decision. Clearly, during her last days, FHS was important to her. In a draft letter dated Dec. 17, she terminated FHS as OHA's broker of record.

Our leadership will not ignore Trustee Beamer's tenacious efforts on behalf of all beneficiaries. ■

Appropriate technology, appropriate process

ON APRIL 3, I was a luncheon speaker at the Advanced Technologies Research Conference hosted by the State of Hawai'i Department of Education. The audience was primed for more examples of how contemporary technologies are providing "new goals for students having a sense of purpose, habits and skills of inquiry, ability to work with others and to deal with change." We visited instead our homeland of Kekahawai'ole. We discussed these goals, not as new and unique, but as universal.

Technology may change over time, but fundamental survival skills for both individuals and communities have always revolved around the ability to make observations, draw conclusions and act accordingly.

Kekaha-wai-ole. Kekaha-without-water. Gardens flourished upon the lava lands because of the ingenuity of the gardeners. During times when rain falls, we collect and store the water, literally, as we live on a roof-fed catchment system even now. In times as recent as my mother's childhood, we would place catchments in lava tubes to collect the water which would percolate

from the surface during times of rain and be available for use during times of drought. Both geological and organic material is employed as mulch to better maintain the moisture content of our gardens.

This place is still "without water" and our water either comes directly from the sky or is purchased and transported to our



HANNAH SPRINGER
TRUSTEE, HAWAII

"Fundamental survival skills ... have always revolved around the ability to make observations, draw conclusions and act accordingly."

— Hannah Springer

catchment system. We still practice water conservation. In the same way that a damp sponge better absorbs liquid, we have observed that mulch made damp in the afternoon, better receives and transfers the nighttime dew to the plants which it surrounds. We concluded that watering in the early evening is acceptable given our water conservation regimen. And so, we water in the evenings according to our water budget.

Even when piped-in water becomes available, I trust that we will sensibly

maintain water conservation practices, because, new technology aside, their appropriateness will not have diminished. These practices are examples of "the opportunity to apply human ingenuity at every juncture."

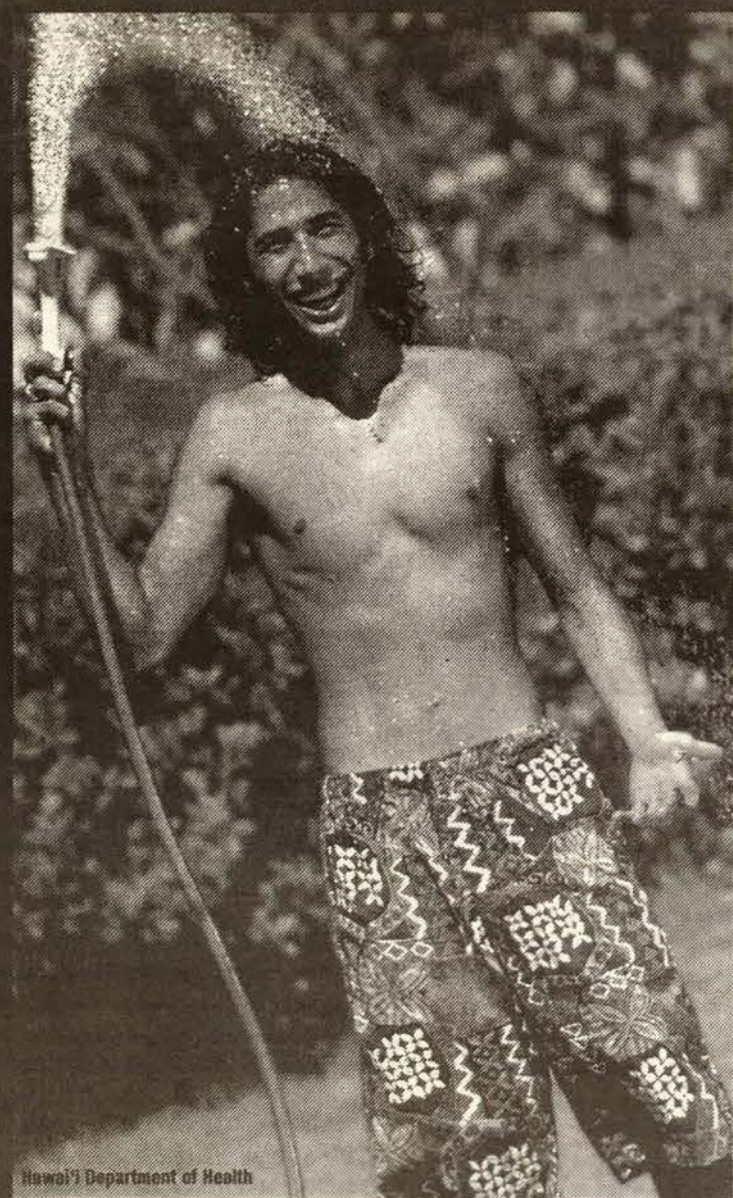
After weeks of deliberation and effort and disappointment, the vacancy on the Board of Trustees of the Office of

Hawaiian Affairs has been filled. At that juncture, the challenge to the Board of Trustees was to apply our ingenuity to filling a vacancy among us or to rely upon the ingenuity of the governor to do so. We observed the difficulties with the on-going process. The conclusion may be that another process is more appropriate.

A process which has been frequently suggested is to tap the next highest vote-getter to fill the vacancy. This suggestion is appealing in its objectivity and it is a nod to the electorate. However, the discussion of the merits and detriments of this process has yet to be conducted. The determination that this

process should be adopted by the Board of Trustees has not been made.

While we may be poised to, in the words of H. Ka'umealani K. Walk, "seek for what is pono, it is not important to know who is right but, rather, what is right," but we have not yet had the pleasure. Kudos to Governor Cayetano on both the ingenuity and integrity he exercised in filling the vacancy on the Board of Trustees and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Aloha nō. ■



Hawai'i Department of Health

There's absolutely nothing wrong with this child. Except he hasn't been immunized against hepatitis B. As a teenager, he's at a greater risk to catch this contagious and potentially deadly virus.

In fact, Hawaii has the highest chronic carrier hepatitis B rate in the United States.

Take your child to a doctor for a free hep B vaccination.

That way he'll have his whole life to look forward to. For more information call your doctor or ASK-2000.

FREE B SHOTS
Because hepatitis B kills.

He's young, healthy and full of life.
Get him to a doctor.

Hee

From page 13

Zealand today.

The beauty of these ideas is that the debt owed Hawaiians can be offset by real estate sites from which, believe it or not, the state presently does not derive a single penny of tax revenue. These few examples demonstrate that a win-win resolution is only governed by our willingness to resolve this issue and our ability to work together. Just as Mrs. Brandt's appointment proves the unimaginable is attainable, so too the resolution with the state to settle its debt to Hawaiians is every bit possible. ■

Vote
MAHEALANI KAMAUU
for OHA Trustee in 1998



I am continuously amazed at her endless reserve of strength, will and persistence. She is truly a courageous spirit in our Hawaiian struggle and one of the most admirable people I know.

★ Tara Lulani McKenzie, Executive Director & CEO, Alu Like, Inc.

If you ask me...

Representatives of the Associated Students of the University of Hawai'i recently answered the following question, "What do you think of the appointment of two Native Hawaiians to the University of Hawai'i Board of Regents?"

PHOTOS: SIMONE OVERMAN



Mamo Kim, senior. For Hawaiians to be taking charge and getting positions of power and influence is important. I'm excited the governor chose so well. He should be currying our votes but these guys are not in because he had to do us a favor. They are very qualified and will have good input.



Keaookalani Mattos, junior. Hawaiian issues have not often addressed here because Hawaiian students are not in the majority and that's sad. But having two Native Hawaiians on the Board of Regents should change that.



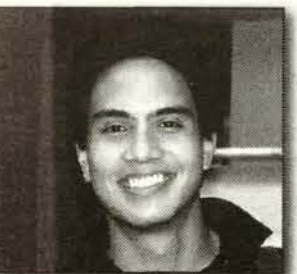
Leinā'ala Mahi, senior. I'm elated because we have been so under-represented in the past. The fact that the student regent is in Hawaiian studies and is so active in the Hawaiian community makes me even prouder. I've had Nainoa as a teacher and I know he will add depth that the Board has not had for a while.



Le'a Kanehe, senior. I think it's about the time. Although Nainoa doesn't have a degree in the Western model of education, he's definitely setting a trend for the education of Native Hawaiians, restoring a sense of our own history and pride. And Wayne is very much in tune to what's going on with students who don't have a lot of money and are facing tuition hikes.



Hōkūlei Lindsey, junior. It's wonderful that two Hawaiians have been appointed, especially Wayne Panoke who will give students a voice and be their advocate. And Nainoa Thompson will bring a great point of view and special smarts to the board.



Ikaika Hussey, junior. I don't look at it as a matter of race. Regardless whether the person is Japanese, haole or Hawaiian, now the students have a voice, there's a student in the group that manages students, and the board is accountable.

In their recent recording debuts, Lahaina's Kekapa Lee and Pauoa-born Zanuck Kapala Lindsey released CDs that are worlds apart, yet both showcase...

Music that inspires

By Manu Boyd

A LOHA KEKAHI I Kekahi," meaning "love one another," is the CD by one the islands' newest recording artists who presides over Waiola Church in Lahaina (see related story on p. 10). Kahu Kekapa Lee loves to sing and play the 'ukulele, and he encourages as much music as possible in his ministry.

Not since Del Beazley's "One for Akua" has a comprehensive collection of Hawaiian hymns been released. And while hymns are not at the forefront of local radio air play, Kahu Kekapa Lee's release



"Aloha Kekahi I Kekahi" gives traditional Hawaiian hymns new flavor, earning him a spot on the Nā Hōkū Hanohano Awards final ballot. Steel guitar, piano, acoustic guitar, strings and vocal arrangements transform classics like "Eko'u Mea Nui" and "Iesu Nō Ke Kahuhipa," with contemporary flair more appealing to a broader audience.

Randie Kamuela Fong's "Na Iehova Nō I Hana" is a tribute to Akua and acknowledges the splendor of our islands. It employs images of verdant forests, light rain and high cliffs, all typical in Hawaiian poetry, and was taught to Kahu Lee by choir members from Kawaiaha'o Church.

The album opens with "Oli Aloha" (onaona i ka hala), a perennial favorite penned by Auntie Nona Beamer, and ends with the classic "Hawai'i Aloha" by "Laiana" (Lorenzo Lyons), the American missionary fluent in Hawaiian who composed and translated scores of hymns.

All proceeds from the CD will go to Waiola Church, and its hale hālāwai currently under construction. Produced by Kapa Kuiki Records, the CD cover features a traditional 'ulu (breadfruit) quilt pattern, a symbol of growth and inspiration.

After nearly four years of writing, arranging, re-arranging, recording, mixing and producing, Zanuck Kapala Lindsey released his debut CD, "For Every Heart," a tapestry of emotions, experiences and expres-

sions. The Pauoa-born Hawaiian is a hard worker and has spent the last 20 years developing skills, learning the ropes and otherwise polishing himself into a top-notch musician. But his expressions aren't in Hawaiian. He describes his niche as a blend of adult contemporary, R&B, soul — in the spiritual rather than gospel sense. His musical taste runs the gamut from traditional Hawaiian to the Beatles.

ZANUCK LINDSEY graduated from Kamehameha in 1977 and ventured off to California, where he began planting seeds that would eventually blossom into a career rooted in discipline and spirituality. Lindsey majored in music with an emphasis on guitar, graduating from CalState Northridge in Los Angeles. Besides guitar, he eventually studied voice with L. A. coach Ron Anderson, whom he calls a "voice saver," as well as Kaimukī-based Neva Rego, who teach the bel canto vocal style. Zanuck Lindsey is a tenor with a wide range allowing for great dynamics.

Stand-outs on the recording include "Dream With the Angels," composed for his late mother, Wanda Lindsey, and the title cut, "For Every Heart," a sort of anthem that brims with love, hope and encouragement.

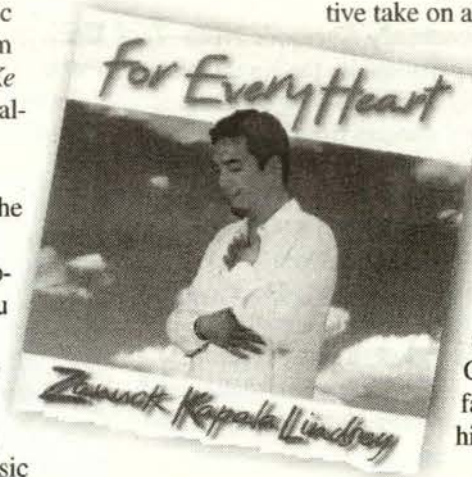
"Remember the Love," inspired by a break-up, is a positive take on an otherwise melancholy situation.

In 1989, "Heat of the Night," won him national acclaim when he beat out all of the Western regional competitors to become a finalist in a nation-wide songwriting contest sponsored by Budweiser and Capital Records. His entire family flew to L.A. to share his honor.

Lindsey's "cross-over" treatment of the "Hawaiian

Wedding Song" is getting lots of airplay these days. Co-arranged with project producer Mark Matson, the recording of the internationally known song is fresh and palatable to contemporary tastes.

"Music is a full-time job for me," remarked Lindsey. "The amount of time invested in learning the profession, developing talent and overall commitment is like any other profession, but musicians don't always get the respect they deserve." Although Zanuck Lindsey has his eyes fixed on national and international endeavors, he remains deeply committed to his island roots. "The amount of raw talent in Hawai'i is awesome," he said. "Every local kid grows up with a song in his soul." ■



Annexation commemoration scheduled for Aug. 12

Under the banner of "Hawai'i Loa Kū Like Kākou" (all Hawai'i, stand together), a committee comprised of more than thirty individuals and organizations, has begun planning a series of commemorative events scheduled for Wed., Aug. 12, 1998.

Mel Kalāhiki of the Council of Hawaiian Organizations (COHO) spearheaded the group which began meeting in January to discuss a plan of action. "At this point, we are urging the community to mark your calendars for Aug. 12, and anticipate more detailed information as the program is developed. We know that the day's events will begin at Mauna'ala (the Royal Mausoleum) at 7

a.m., and will continue with a march from Mauna'ala to Washington Place, Queen Lili'uokalani's home, where she remained with family and supporters during the actual annexation ceremony. Ceremonies and events will occur throughout the day on the grounds of 'Iolani Palace," Kalāhiki said. For information on how you can make a tax deductible donation to Hawai'i Loa Kū Like Kākou, contact Lynette Cruz at 734-8269.

If you would like to participate in the planning process, serve as a volunteer or would like additional information, call Mel Kalāhiki at 235-2727.

More information is available on the website at <http://www.Geocities.com/Rainforest/Canopy/3612>. The email addresses are unclemel@geocities.com, and unclemel@mailcity.com. ■

— PIO staff



May calendar of events

Editor's note: Events of interest to the Hawaiian community are included in the calendar on a space-available basis. Inclusion does not constitute endorsement or validation of the event or the sponsor by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

MAY 7 - 9 — "Working Together to Strengthen Hawai'i's Economy." A conference to share ideas and explore strategies for how to integrate preservation of our cultural and historical heritage with economic development and tourism at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Waikīkī. For more information, call Deborah Pope at 254-4292.

May 9 — Hawai'i Secondary Schools Hula Kahiko Competition. Sponsored by the Kalihi Pālāma Culture and Arts Society, this annual competition will feature performances by dancers from eight intermediate schools and 12 high schools. Samuel Wilder King Intermediate campus in Kāne'ohe. 10 a.m. \$4 at the door. For more information, call 521-6905.

May 11 - 12 — Hawai'i Community Economic Development Institute. Sponsored by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Speakers include Trustee Colette Machado, Alan Murakami of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corp. and Honolulu Mayor Jeremy Harris. For information call OHA at 594-1921.

May 12 — "After Dark in the Park." "Nā Koholā: Pacific Humpback Whales." The Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park continues its Tuesday evening series with marine biologist Daniel Shapiro who will speak on these annual sea mammal visitors. A slide program will discuss feeding, migrating and mating behavior of humpback whales, accompanied by haunting sounds of their underwater songs. Kīlauea Visitors Center, 7 p.m. Free. For more information, call 985-6014.

May 16 — Moloka'i Ka Hula Piko. Eighth annual celebration of the birth of the hula featuring Hawaiian hula and music performances at Pāpōhaku Beach Park on Moloka'i. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Free. For information, call the Moloka'i Visitors Association toll free at (800) 553-0404.

May 16 — Golden Anniversary of the Nānāikapono Hawaiian Civic Club. Join the Pua Kalaunu Kai'ina (lavender crown flower) 'ohana for dinner, entertainment, history and fun. For information, contact club president Doreen Lindsey at 668-8711 or Ike Ka'aihue at 545-7241.

May 16 — Kawa'ewa'e Heiau Clean-Up. Volunteers are needed to help with the clean-up of Kawa'ewa'e heiau in Kāne'ohe. 8:30 a.m. - noon. Meet at the end of Līpalu Street off Nāmoku. To confirm participation or for information, call Charlie Ogata at 235-1088.

May 17 — Nā Hōkū Hanohano Awards. Join the Hawai'i Academy of Recording Arts and the brightest talents of Hawai'i's recording industry for a star-studded awards event at the Sheraton Waikīkī Hotel. \$90. For information, call HARA at 235-9424.

May 19 — After Dark in the Park. "The Temperate Rain For-

est of the Tongass." The Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park presents botanist Thomas Belfield who will discuss the 17.5 million-acre Tongass National Forest located in Southeast Alaska. Rare orchids, fungi and other elements of Tongass' forests, clearcuts and bogs will be featured in the slide presentation. Kīlauea Visitors Center, 7 p.m. Free. For more information, call 985-6014.

May 22 - 24 — Waiola Church Annual 'Aha. Sister churches from Maui, Moloka'i and Lāna'i will gather for a weekend of family activities, worship, and 'aha mele and a lū'au to celebrate Waiola's 175th anniversary. For more information, call 661-4784.

May 26 — After Dark in the Park. "History of the 'Ili'āina of Keauhou." The Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park presents botanist historian Fran Jackson who will explore the ahupua'a of Keauhou, Kona, extending from the shore to the slopes of Mauna Loa including the summit of Kīlauea. Kīlauea Visitors Center, 7 p.m. Free. For more information, call 985-6014.

May 30 — Kupulau Aloha Festival II. Ka Pā Kū Kaiāulu, under the direction of kumu hula Dwayne Ku'ualohanui Kauli'a, presents its second annual concert and craft fair. Entertainment by Nā Haumāna o Ka Pā Kū Kaiāulu, 'Ike Pono, 'Akoni Malacas and others. The event also includes food booths, a silent auction, children's game and prizes. Lanikūhonua, adjacent to the Kō 'Olina resort. \$10. For more information, call 668-9488. ■

PHOTO COURTESY: KALIHI-PĀLĀMA CULTURE AND ARTS SOCIETY.

A dancer from Farrington High School performs a "hula hoe" (paddle dance) at the Hawai'i Secondary Schools Hula Kahiko Competition.



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OHA FINANCIAL REPORT

Year to Date Feb. 28, 1998

Cash received

Ceded Land Revenue:	\$7,556,347
State General Fund:	\$2,808,201
Federal grants:	\$107,449
Native Hawaiian	
Revolving Loan Fund	
(Interest):	\$187,611
Hawaiian Projects:	\$43,359
Native Hawaiian	
Rights:	\$52,382
Other revenue	\$38,840

Portfolio income

reinvested: \$7,371,512

Total Cash

Received: \$18,165,701

Disbursements and Encumbrances*

Operations/Programs	
Payroll:	\$3,504,119
All other costs:	\$4,133,315
Grants:**	\$231,010
Educational council:	\$92,938
Native plant projects:	\$30,342
Other BOT actions:	\$340,222
Investment manager/custodial	
Fees:	\$333,664
NHRLF loan distributions:	\$378,770

Total disbursements and encumbrances \$9,044,380

OHA Cash Investments

Treasury Cash

General funds	\$509,357
Public land trust:	\$3,188,358
Hawaiian projects	
fund:	\$272,867
Native Hawaiian	
rights fund:	\$230,867

Mauna 'Ala	
repository:	\$412,742
NHRLF:	\$1,229,377
Federal grants	\$31,878

Institutional Cash

Bank of Hawai'i	
- FHL Bank of Seattle	\$6,088
First Hawaiian Bank:	
- Down payment loan	
program (funding account):	\$95,987
- Home improvement	
loan program:	\$5,514
- Loan program	
repayments:	\$141,611
NHRLF: T-bills and	
cash equivalents:	\$5,118,220
NHRLF: Time	
deposit account:	\$1,000,000
Small distribution	
fund (petty cash):	\$10,000

Investment Portfolio (Market value)

STIF account:	\$33,611,897
Equities (Stocks):	\$161,808,556
Fixed income (bonds)	\$97,490,691

Total cash and

investments: \$305,163,226

Unbudgeted commitments

OHA/DHHL loans:	\$20,000,000
Hawai'i Habitat	
loans:	\$10,000,000
Ceded land inventory	
(Act 329)	
(BOT approved):	\$425,000
Educational	
Foundation	***
GSPD	***
All other:	\$5,942,634

Total unbudgeted

commitments: \$36,367,634

* Includes only 1998 appropriations
 ** In addition to grants executed in 1998, may include prior awards.
 *** To be determined

HO'AKOAKOA I WIKUAMO'O

'OHANA REUNIONS

Anakalea — The Anakalea 'ohana is looking for family members. Grandpa Solomon was one of possibly 15 children, and we are seeking their descendants. Please send information to Thomas Anakalea or Frances Simona, P.O. Box 47, Hilo, HI 96721-0047. Plans for a reunion are pending.

Borges — The family of Joseph Borges of Puna will be having a family reunion Aug. 6-9, at Kōke'e, Kaua'i and will include the descendants of Joe Borges, Muriel Flora Char, Momi Bell, Sam Borges and Annie Ka'uhane. For information, call David and Melanie NeSmith at 337-2213 (Kaua'i), or write to P.O. Box 1132 Waimea, HI 96796.

Duvauchelle — Nā Mamo o Duvauchelle is holding a reunion July 3-5, 1998 on O'ahu. For information, contact Hana Dapitan, 262-7798; Mary Petersen, 247-4347; Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i, 941-4946; or Raymond Pao'o Jellings, 531-8965.

Goo Toong Akuna (kāne), Puaka'ilima (wahine) — 'Ohana is having a family reunion Aug. 22, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. at the Hawaiian Homes Center on Maui. For information, contact Gordon Kahele Apo at 244-3500 (Maui) or Blair and Pattie Kitkowski at 878-3679 (Maui).

Ho'ohuli — Descendants of the Ho'ohuli 'ohana are planning a reunion. For information, contact Black Ho'ohuli at 668-1101, fax 668-2833, or write to 89-639 Nānākuli Ave., Wai'anae, HI 96792.

Kalima — Nā Pili Pumehana o Kalima / Kaho'opi'i / Kauhane / Pakiko is holding a reunion July 3-5, at the Waimānalo Quarry. Activities include workshops, pā'ina and genealogy presentations. For information, contact Haywood Kalima, 259-9187; Jesse Kalima Jr., 395-3697, or Norman Kalima, 959-0099 (Hilo).

Kamalani — The family of Daniel Mo'okini Kamalani (wives: Elizabeth Makaipo and Mary Helekunihi), is hosting a reunion July 30-Aug. 2, in Kona. Contact Tommy Friel at 247-1762.

Kanakaole / Aipolani / Poikauahi — Family of John Kealii-Kanakaole Aipolani has scheduled a reunion to be held on Kaua'i, Aug. 20-22. For information, call Gwenneth Nakaahiki at 337-9241 or Kunane Aipolani at 243-8786 (Kaua'i).

Kanawaliwali — Descendants of Kaleo and Kalua Kanawaliwali of Kaua'ula, Maui will gather for a family reunion on July 24-25, at One Ali'i Park on Molokai'i. Families include relatives of Lucy Kamalu, John Peter Kalua, Charles Ninaupoe and Abraham Kila. For information, contact Stephanie Mahelona, 413 N. Holiday Dr., Grand Prairie, TX 75052, or call her collect at (972) 262-3882.

Kauaia — The descendants of Puupuu, Apukahei, Moeloa, Kamaka and Papai are planning a family reunion Sept. 25-26 in Honolulu. For information, contact Clifford Kaholokula at 456-2882, or write to 98-1343

Ho'ohiki St., Pearl City, HI 96782

Kaupiko — The descendants of Kaimi Kaupiko are planning a Kaupio 'Ohana Reunion at Miloli'i, Kona, Aug. 21-23. Call Kaupiko family members are welcome. Initial registration deadline is June 15. Call Alberta Kaupiko Nathaniel at 959-9865 (Hilo) or Spencer Yim at 395-2466.

Keokilele Halemanu Ukeke — A reunion will be held July 17-19 on Kaua'i. This line originates from Kealiikauakahi (k), Holowale(w), and Kahiwa(k), Kahuna(w) (Ukeke). Children of Keokilele and Wm. Coggeshall are Fanny Opunui, Sarah Todd Cunningham, George, John, Tim, Eliza Kaholokai, Mary Baker Kainuwai. Contact Luka at 245-6463, Box 822, Lihū'e, HI 96766, or Hea at 245-5058 (eves), 4152 Palaumahu, Lihū'e, HI, 96766, Maggie Fax 246-4737, or e-mail JSLeilani at Yahoo.com.

Keaunui — The descendants of London Lakana Keaunui are planning a reunion May 15-17 at Kualoa Beach Park. Call Sistah Leota-Pascual at 293-9389 or Sharon Botelho at 841-1125.

Maielua - Kenolio — Descendants of Solomon Nukuhiwa Maielua and Koana Kenolio and their children, Elizabeth Ah Hee Kamohali'i, Johanna Koana Chee Kama Kaaiawahia, Mary Keahilani Benjamin Opunui, Solomon Mona, David "Bear," James Kahalepua, William Keli'i and William "Biggie" are

See REUNIONS on page 19

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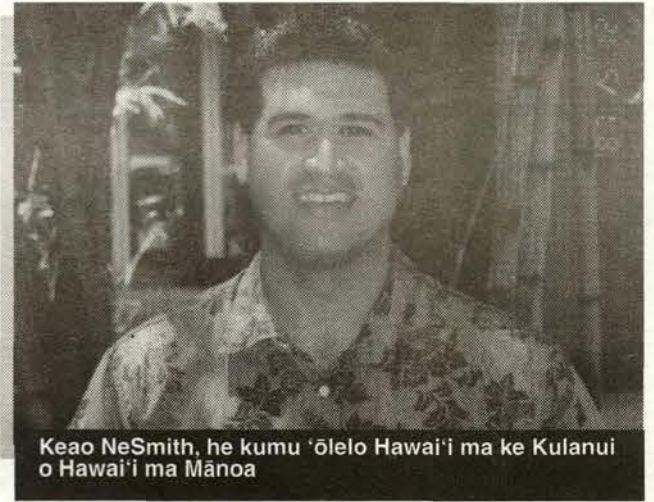
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KŌLAMU 'ŌLELO MAKUAHINE

Ma hea ke Kū'ono'ono?



Keao NeSmith, he kumu 'ōlelo Hawai'i ma ke Kulanui o Hawai'i ma Mānoa

Na Keao NeSmith

Mai Hawai'i o Keawe a hiki loa aku i Ni'ihau o Kahalelani, aloha nui kākou. I ko'u hānai 'ia 'ana ma Kaua'i, he nohona kū'ono'ono ko mākou ku'u 'ohana, 'o ia ho'i, ku'u mau mākou me nā hoahānau o'u 'eono. 'O ia kū'ono'ono o mākou, 'o ia ho'i, ua lako mākou i ka 'ai a me ka i'a a lawa kūpono no ka lā.

I ka nui 'ana a'e, ua ho'omaka wau e 'ike i ka ha'alele o ko'u mau kaikua'ana a me ko'u kaikuahine ho'i no ka hele i ke Kula Kamehameha ma Honolulu. Hele nō ho'i wau i kēlā kula no ka hoihoi loa o ka lohe 'ana o nā mo'olelo a ko'u mau hoahānau no ia kula.

A hemo maila wau mai ke kula ki'eki'e aku a komo i ke kulanui, 'ike a'ela au i ka ha'alele o ko'u kaikua'ana no ke komo i ka pū'ali koa, a hele loa 'o ia i kahi 'āina 'ē. Lohe nui a'ela wau i ka 'ōhumuhumu a ko'u kaikuahine me kāna kāne i ka pa'akikī o ka noho 'ana me ke kū'ono'ono ma kēia 'āina, a ne'e akula lāua i ka 'āina nui. Lohe nō wau i ka 'ōlelo a kekahi kaikuahine o'u i ka makemake ōna a me kāna kāne e ho'ā'o no kekahi hana hou ma ka 'āina nui e 'oi aku ai ke kū'ono'ono o ka noho 'ana, a ne'e pū akula nō lāua me nā keiki e noho i ka 'āina nui e like me kekahi kaikuahine o'u. 'O ko'u makua kāne ho'i, ma muli o ka pani 'ia o kona wahi hana ma Kaua'i, ho'one'e 'ia akula 'o ia lāua 'o ku'u makuahine e ka hui i hana ai

ko'u makua kāne a ka 'āina nui e hana ai ma kekahi wahi 'oko'a no ia hui ho'okahi. 'O ko'u kaikaina, 'ike a'ela 'o ia i kona noho 'ana, he 'ōpio na'e, a 'a'ohē na'e i puka ma ka 'ae'ōia, a hele loa nō ho'i 'o ia a noho me ko'u mau mākou i ka 'āina nui.

Ua ne'e nō ho'i wau i ka 'āina nui e like me ka nui o ko'u 'ohana no ka hoihoi o ka lohe 'ana no ka noho 'ana ma ia 'āina, a noho wau i laila he mau makahiki. Ma waena o mākou 'eiwa (nā keiki me nā mākou pū), 'elua wale nō o mākou i koe maila ma Hawai'i nei.

Ma ka 'āina nui, emi maoli ka noho 'ana, a no'ono'o ihola au i ka noho loa i laila. He 'ōia'i'o, 'a'ohē o'u no'ono'o i ka ho'i hou i ka 'āina hānau 'o Hawai'i. Eia

nō na'e, ia'u nō e 'auana hele ana e alualu ana ia mea he "kū'ono'ono" ma kahi 'ē, na wai lā i pani i ka noho 'ana o'u a me ko'u 'ohana ma Hawai'i nei? No hea mai lā ia po'e? He aha nā pono i loa'a ia'u ma ka 'āina 'ē, a he aha ho'i ka mea i nele?

Ua ho'i mai nō au i ka 'āina hānau nei, a eia nō wau i kēia

E kū'ono'ono nō kāua, e ka mea heluhelu, akā, e kū'ono'ono nō kāua ma 'ane'i, ma ka 'āina o ke ewe o ko kāua po'e kūpuna.

manawa ke ho'oikaika nei i loko o ka noho 'ana e like me 'oe, e ka mea heluhelu. Ke pilikia nei ko Hawai'i nei ma ka noho 'ana me ke kū'ono'ono, a ke ho'oholo nei kekahi o kākou he nui nō e ha'alele e like me ka'u a me kā ku'u 'ohana i hana ai. 'ōlelo 'ia nō ho'i 'a'ohē 'ike 'ia o ka wā e ho'i mai ai ke ahua 'ana o ka noho 'ana ma Hawai'i nei no nā hana a me nā kumu pili kālai 'āina he nui.

Ke ho'owalewale 'ia maila kākou e hā'awipio a holo mahuka i ka 'imi i ke kū'ono'ono 'ana o ka noho 'ana i kahi 'āina 'ē. E kū'ono'ono nō kāua, e ka mea heluhelu, akā, e kū'ono'ono nō kāua ma 'ane'i, ma ka 'āina o ke ewe o ko kāua po'e kūpuna. Aia nō iō kāua ke kū'ono'ono 'ana o ka noho 'ana. 'A'ole kāua e 'ae aku e pani 'ia ka hakahaka o ka 'āina e ka lāhui malihi-ni, he lāhui maka pa'a i ka mea nui o kēia 'āina a me kona mo'olelo, he lāhui i 'eleu ma ke pani hakahaka 'ana, no hea mai lā, 'a'ole kāua maopopo.

Ha'awina Hua'ōlelo (vocabulary lesson)

'āina nui: continent, "big land"

ha'alele: to leave a place

hā'awipio: give up, surrender

hoahānau: cousin, "birth companion"

ho'oholo: to decide

ho'owalewale: to tempt, lead astray

kaikaina: younger sibling of the same sex

kaikua'ana: older sibling of the same sex

kaikuahine: sister (of a brother)

kaikunāne: brother (of a sister)

kula ki'eki'e: high school

kū'ono'ono: comfortably situated

kulanui: college, "big school"

makuahine: mother

makua kāne: father

pū'ali koa: army

Reunions

From page 18

planning a reunion July 10 - 12, in Lahaina. Meetings are held on the first Sunday of each month at Lau-niupoko Park in Lahaina. For information, contact Abraham Akima "Snake" Ah Hee at 661-3790 (Maui) or 435 Waine'e St., Lahaina, HI 96761; or Janice H. (Ah Hee) Hussey at 661-3840 (Maui) or 775 Pauanu St., Lahaina, HI 96761.

Manu'a/Manuwa — Descendants of Manu'a, son of Ahu, son of 'I, also spelled Manuwa in newspaper genealogies in the 1860s, are invited to a cousins' reunion, May 8 - 10 at Lā'ie, O'ahu. Write to reunion chair Dan Lono Hegland, 3246 Polk St. NE, Minneapolis, MN 55418, or David Manu'a Heaukūlani at 1277 Kumuwaina Pl., Hilo, HI 96720. For information, call (808) 959-1776.

Panaewa — The Panaewa reunion originally scheduled for May has been postponed to Labor Day weekend at Mā'ili Beach Park. Pot-luck luncheon at

noon on Sept. 6. For more information call Sharleen Heanu at 696-6320.

Puhi — Descendants of David Kawaikiniho Puhi and Namakaokahai Kekuanuu are planning their first reunion, July 9 - 12. Children from this marriage were Keau (k), Mokuohai (k), Apaleo (k), Hookano (w) and Mikepa (w), all from Koa'e, Puna. For information, call Aala Veincent at 959-2023 (Hilo) or Nita Akua at 732-1103.

Smith-Kekumu — The family of Charles Nu'u Smith and Helen Puka'ika-puaokalani Kekumu from Kaupō, Maui,

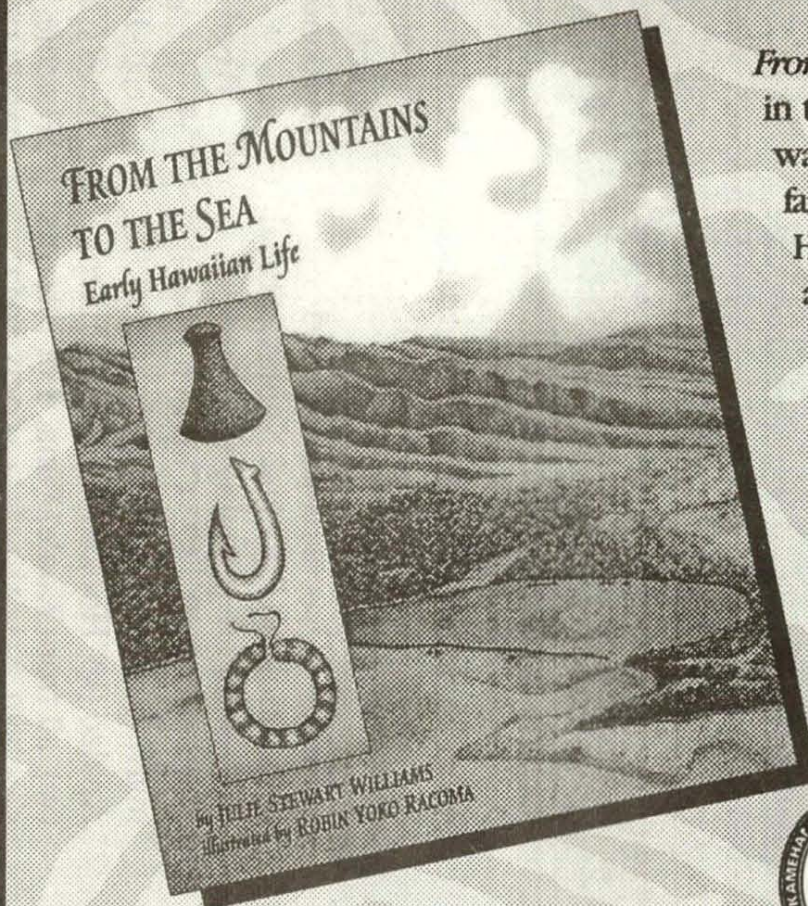
is having a reunion on Aug. 7 - 8 at the Pukalani Community Center. For information and registration, contact Haunani Kirkland at 879-1758 (Maui).

Weed — Descendants of James Lui Weed and Rachel Kaloloahilani Mahu Weed, Bessie Weed Pineda, Hannah Weed Chun Kukea, Estella Weed Anana Hatchie, Abigail Weed Lorenzo, Rose Weed Phillips, and Huberta Weed Farmer Terukina are planning a family reunion for July 25. For information, call Hyenie Weed-Sato at 259-5040, or Kalowena Kemeiji at 595-7459.

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