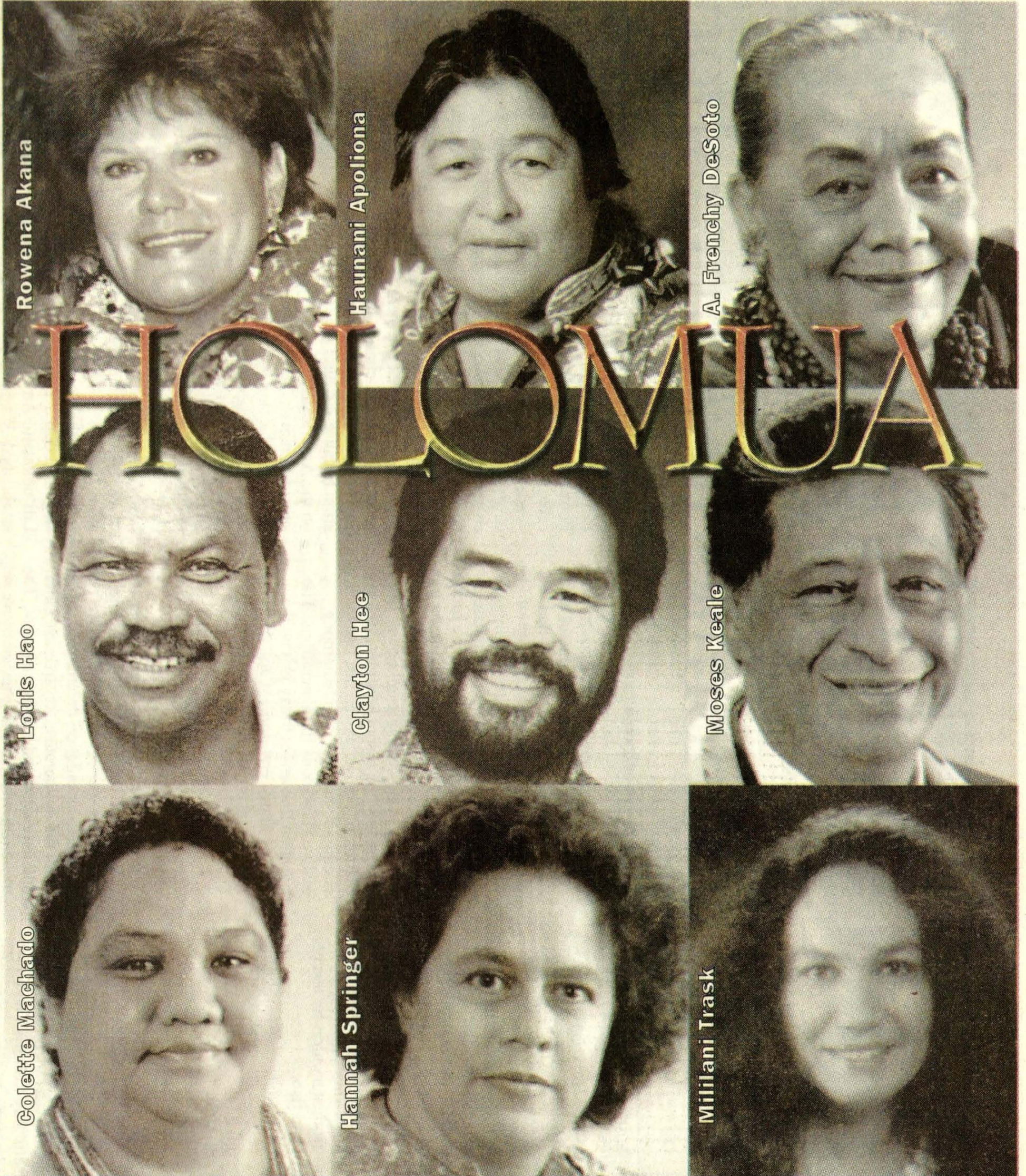


Ka Wai Ola o OHA

VOLUME 15, NUMBER 12

The living water of OHA

KEKEMAPA (DECEMBER) '98



The new OHA board moves forward into the new year. See page 1.

Ka Wai Ola o OHA

The living water of OHA

OHA board reorganizes

By Ryan Mielke

Twenty-one days after Hawai'i voters made their selections for trustees at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, new and incumbent trustees were sworn in and the OHA board was reorganized, with Trustee Rowena Akana elected as chair.

Supreme Court Justice Robert Klein administered the oath of office to Trustees Louis Hao and Mililani Trask, as well as re-elected incumbent Trustees Rowena Akana, Frenchy DeSoto and Clayton Hee.

Almost immediately following was the process to reorganize the OHA Board of Trustees and then a 6-3 election of now-Chairwoman Rowena Akana. Elected by trustees as vice chairwoman was Trustee Hannah Springer. At press time, the board was scheduled to determine committee assignments and leadership positions Dec. 1 at OHA.

Upon her election, however, Chairwoman Akana took some time to share her vision with trustees, beneficiaries and others in the standing-room-only board room Nov. 24. "First, I want to thank my constituents for returning me to OHA and my colleagues here who voted for me for chair. I appreciate your support and I am encouraged by your confidence in my ability to lead our people," said Akana.

"After eight years on the board, I think all of you know that my commitment to this office is absolute, and I recognize in all of you a commitment that runs just as deep. Each trustee is here to work toward the

betterment of the Hawaiian people," she added.

She also addressed the perception people might have regarding the election of strong leaders in the Hawaiian community to the OHA board. "I think a safe conclusion here is that the constituents who voted this way perceive us as speaking to their interests, and to their betterment. I would also like to think that

they perceive our abilities as strengths. Healthy disagreement on certain issues can foster insightful discussion toward new ideas."

Chairwoman Akana then outlined some of the issues she would like to see covered by the OHA board.

■ First, OHA must negotiate with the state toward a permanent definition of Hawaiians' ceded land interests. Additionally, OHA needs to look at ceded lands that are in the city inventory.

■ OHA must work toward a resolution of *OHA vs. State of Hawai'i*.

■ OHA should look at a supplemental healthcare program for kūpuna who cannot meet their Medicare

deductible which will soon escalate to \$1,000. She would also like to see OHA consider a 0-to-3 supplemental healthcare package for Hawaiian keiki who cannot qualify for other medical assistance.

■ Act 329 is the legislation which imposed a two-year cap on ceded land revenues, and OHA is now in the second year of the cap. Akana said she is confident that in the coming legislative session, this subject will again surface. "Those who seek to break up OHA's trust will come armed again with a determination that might prove devastating to our people."

■ And finally, Chairwoman Akana would like to face the blood quantum question. "This is a federal limitation that tears at our community and divides us artificially."

While the meeting served to focus on fresh leadership, OHA's most recent past BOT chair, Trustee Frenchy DeSoto, took a few moments to thank her

supporters who returned her to OHA on Nov. 3. She also reflected on some of the BOT's accomplishments while she was in OHA's top seat. "We pulled together on many issues," she said. "We derailed the Native Hawaiian Autonomy Act and the attempt to legislate our native gathering rights out of existence."

She also discussed the funding of programs by OHA that served the betterment of Hawaiians. "We appropriated \$8.2 million to help Hawaiians, including \$3 million for the Waimanalo Kupuna Housing Project; \$1.1 million for the Kulana 'Ōiwi Kalama'ula Multi-Service Center Project, and others."

"I look forward to working with new Trustee Mililani Trask and returning Trustee Louis Hao, the six incumbent trustees and our newly organized board," she added. "None of us must ever forget why our people elected us to the OHA board. It was not to stall the engine that drives the destiny of our people – rather it was to lead."

Both Akana and DeSoto spoke of the necessity for effective leadership and working with all OHA trustees toward the attainment of a common goal – the betterment of the Hawaiian people. ■



Newly elected Board Chairwoman Rowena Akana, OHA trustee-at-large.



Trustee-at-Large Frenchy DeSoto, former board chair.

D E C E M B E R



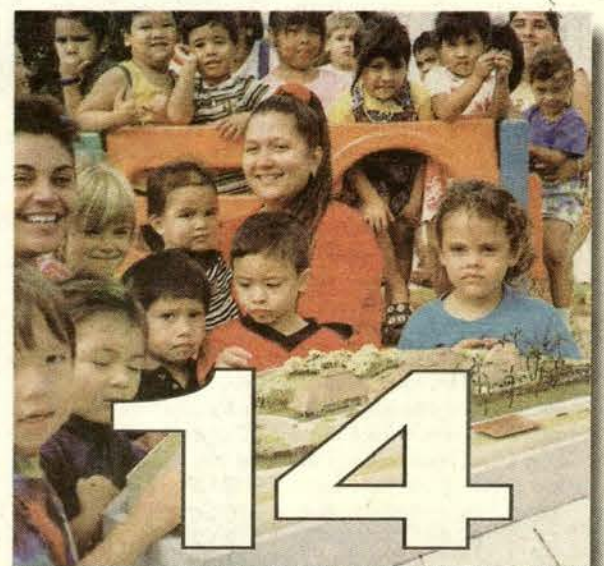
4

The Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission combines new technology and hard work in revegetating island. See story on page 4



7

Former Trustee Gladys Kamakakūokaolani 'Ainoa Brandt shares her mana'o on our past and future. See story on page 7.



14

OHA grants funds to Nā Leo Pūlama o Maui to help build a Hawaiian language immersion complex in Wailuku. See story on page 14.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Rowena Akana
CHAIRPERSON & TRUSTEE-AT-LARGE

Hannah Kihalani Springer

VICE-CHAIR & TRUSTEE, HAWAII

Haunani Apoliona

TRUSTEE-AT-LARGE

A. Frenchy DeSoto

TRUSTEE-AT-LARGE

Mililani B. Trask

TRUSTEE-AT-LARGE

Louis Hao

TRUSTEE, MAUI

Clayton Hee

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Moses K. Keale Sr.

TRUSTEE, KAUAI & NI'HAU

Colette Y. Pi'ipi'i Machado

TRUSTEE, MOLOKA'I & LĀNA'I

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Ka Wai Ola o OHA

"The Living Water of OHA"

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Notice to Readers:

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

APPRECIATION

I am a 27-year-old Hawaiian Chinese from the Kekahuna 'ohana of Papakōlea. I am writing from Lompoc prison concerning the beautiful stories in your wonderful paper that brings me so much happiness. Sometimes I push myself away from the letters that children write. Our keiki are so precious to me! Living in this cell, I hold on to this paper, for it is my hope. I am so proud of Māhealani Kamau'u who is all over the Ka Wai Ola. I owe great thanks to Bumpy and Amy Kanahale for letting us kanaka maoli here be part of what is happening at home and for looking out for us in these human warehouses the white man has built for those who have been rebellious toward the system. I will never give up being Hawaiian. Our blood and culture are the most precious in all of Polynesia and Akua has given us a heart that is unique. Kanaka maoli blood is the prize of my life. To all of you at OHA, take care of each other. The children are in your hands. Thank you for this opportunity to write to you.

Boogie Kekahuna
Lompoc, CA

SEARCHING

Information is needed regarding my great-grandparents Sam Koko

and Nanea. Both were born in Lahaina, Maui. Sam Koko's parents were Koko and Kaohiwelu. Nanea Li'ili'i's (Sylva) parents were Daniel Li'ili'i and Kameheaku. Their children were Sam Koko Jr., Jennie Koko and also Rebecca, Charles and Hannah. I would be most grateful and appreciative for connecting me with my family. Please contact me at 688-1143 or 449-7465. Mahalo.

Terry Shinjo
Waipahu

I am seeking any information anyone may have on Joseph Kealoha Keohookalani born May 17, 1905, in Kona. My father was killed when I was a young child. I was told he had a brother named Harry and a sister named Elizabeth. Please send any information to me at P.O. Box 1011, 'Aiea, HI 96701; 836-5035 (phone); 851-5529 (pager); or 538-3883 (fax).

Leilehua Kealoha Keohookalani
'Aiea

CLAIMS PANEL

In the September issue, Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation attorney Melissa Seu discussed the impact of Judge Marie Milks' order declaring Act 382 unconstitutional. Judge Milks determined the members of the working group created by Act 382 had an appearance of

bias. Some had testified before the legislature against the types of claims they later found non-compensable.

Now that the standard for bias has been clarified, I wonder whether the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Individual Claims Review Panel, which reviews these breach of trust claims, would withstand the same scrutiny. Doesn't the panel have an obvious bias when one of its members is also a claimant? Wouldn't he be biased in favor of fellow claimants and against the state? How then can Seu pretend the panel is "fair and objective?" Is Seu ignoring the state's right to an impartial fact-finder? The state is denied this right when one panel member is also a claimant.

I don't know what the legislature will do with the awards recommended by the panel. However, as a Hawaiian and a taxpayer, I do hope that, before the legislature appropriates any money for these claims, it will consider the source and investigate the biases.

Francis Paul Keeno
Honolulu

MĀLAMA MAHALO

I would like to thank the participants who helped make Pu'uiki Cemetery clean-up a success. Participants include Dole Foods, Inc., the Outdoor Circle, the U.S. Army's

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25th Infantry Division and descendants of individuals buried in the cemetery. These include individuals of Hawaiian ancestry such as my family. The community responded to a very cultural and historic issue. Efforts are being made to put Pu'uiki Cemetery on the Hawai'i list of historic places. This would protect it from the vandalism and desecration committed previously and which could jeopardize its existence. We must take care of this because those individuals are the foundations of some families with deep roots in Waialua. Mālama 'āina and mahalo nui loa.

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 on a space available basis. The inclusion of a letter author's title is a courtesy extended by Ka Wai Ola and does not constitute validation or recognition of the writer as such. 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, HI 96813. Readers can also e-mail their letters to oha@aloha.net.

PHOTOOP



PHOTO: PAULA DURBIN

'Īlio'ulaokalani's Vicky Holt Takamine speaks at a Nov. 17 press conference called by Hawaiian groups opposed to Hā Hawai'i's constitutional convention announced for next summer. Among the reasons for her opposition, Takamine cited poor timing, Hā Hawai'i's perceived affiliation with the state, its disputed status as representative of the community and a state law that does not allow the convention to change the status quo. The event coincided with Hā Hawai'i's filing deadline for candidates for delegate seats, which was subsequently extended to Dec. 10. Hā Hawai'i can be reached at 597-1889; Kūpono Coalition, the opposition, at 595-6691.

Changing your address?

Dear readers: If you are receiving *Ka Wai Ola o OHA*, or are registered under the OHA Operation 'Ohana program, please help us keep your record current when you move. Send your new address to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Public Information Office, 711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 500, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813. Mahalo!

With all precincts counted, results from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs races were as follow:

Trustee-At-Large

Mililani Trask	29,656	18 percent
Rowena Akana	20,806	12 percent
Frenchy DeSoto	20,107	12 percent
Māhealani Kamau'u	12,346	7 percent
Dante Carpenter	9,839	6 percent
Darrow Aiona	9,226	6 percent
Samuel Kealoha Jr.	7,482	4 percent
Mokihana Watson	7,232	4 percent
Jimmy Wong	6,464	4 percent
Leonard Aiona	5,596	3 percent
Lovell Kaleikini	5,030	3 percent
Virginia Kalua	3,942	2 percent
Samuel Cluney	3,835	2 percent
William Kamau	3,397	2 percent
Gard Kealoha	2,918	2 percent
Henry Kekai	2,716	2 percent
Leimemo Pā	2,694	2 percent
Greg Wingham	2,563	2 percent
Bill Montgomery	2,500	1 percent
Kanak Nape'ahi	2,242	1 percent
Stewart Dela Cruz	2,132	1 percent
Willy Meyers	1,772	1 percent
Raynette Shibata-Ka'ilianu	1,645	1 percent
Joseph Prigge	963	1 percent
John Sabey	449	0+ percent

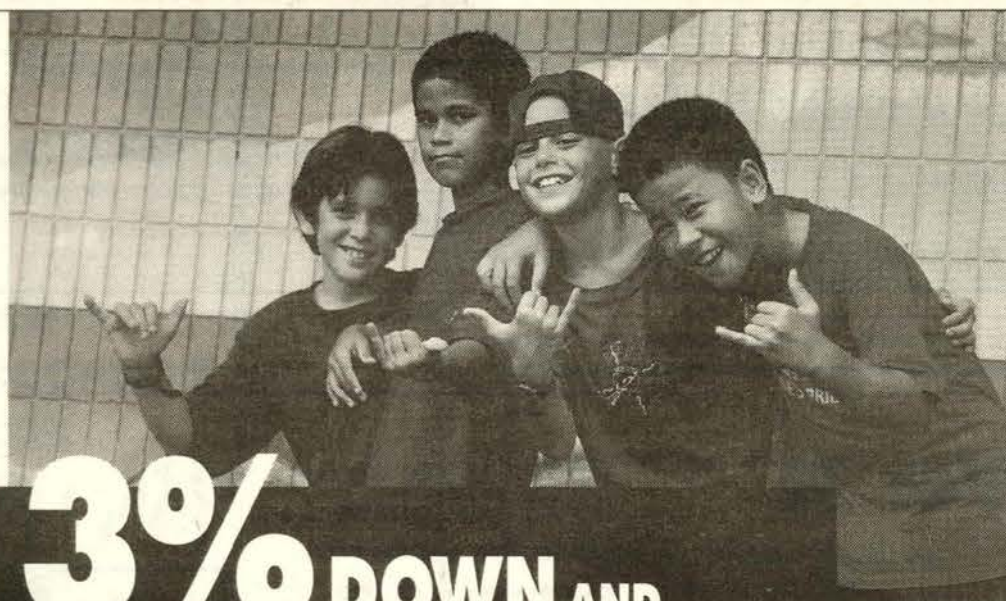
O'ahu

Clayton Hee	22,751	38 percent
Kina'u Kamali'i	15,720	26 percent
Annelle Amaral	8,032	13 percent
Reggie Hao	4,992	8 percent
Larry Joy Kiyohiro	4,731	8 percent
Louis Agard Jr.	2,670	4 percent
Les Among	1,427	2 percent

Maui

Louis Hao	13,502	24 percent
David Kaho'ohanohano	10,523	19 percent
Herbert Campos	10,127	18 percent
Natalie Kama	7,977	14 percent
Sam Kalalau	7,442	13 percent
Rose Kia-Kirland	6,432	11 percent

The above list appeared in the *Hawai'i Tribune Herald*



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OHA FINANCIAL REPORT

Year to Date Oct. 31

Cash received

Ceded land revenue:	\$ 3,775,000
State general fund:	\$ 2,729,382
Federal grants:	\$ 932,403
Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) interest:	\$ 84,838
Hawaiian projects:	\$ 11,433
Native Hawaiian rights:	\$ 3,628
Other revenue:	\$ 145,864

Portfolio income reinvested:

\$ 3,784,651

Total cash received: \$ 11,467,199

Disbursements and encumbrances*

Operations/Programs	
Payroll:	\$ 1,626,977
All other costs:	\$ 3,665,892
GSPD grants:**	\$ 0
Educational council:	\$ 77,699
Native plant projects:	\$ 76,579
Native Hawaiian rights:	\$ 125,000
Other BOT actions:	\$ 2,375,544
NHRLF loan distributions:	\$ 269,000

**Total disbursements and
encumbrances: \$ 8,216,691**

OHA Cash investments

Treasury cash***

General funds:	\$ 1,065,450
Public land trust:	\$ 7,874,315
Hawaiian projects fund:	\$ 311,819
Native Hawaiian rights fund:	\$ 120,389
NHRLF:	\$ 1,868,244
Federal grants:	\$ 7,027

Institutional cash

Bank of Hawai'i

- FHL Bank of Seattle:	\$ 6,215
First Hawaiian Bank:	
- Funding account:	\$ 638,432
- Home improvement account:	\$ 875,806
- Loan program repayments:	\$ 46,735
NHRLF: T-bills and money market:	\$ 7,096,233
NHRLF: Time deposit account:	\$ 1,000,000
Small distribution fund (petty cash):	\$ 9,051

Investment portfolio (market value)

STIF account:	\$ 30,632,286
Equities (stocks):	\$ 153,759,925
Fixed income (bonds):	\$ 104,585,095

Total cash and

investments: \$ 309,897,022

Unbudgeted commitments****

OHA/DHHL loans:	\$ 18,052,222
Hawai'i Habitat loans:	\$ 6,381,076
Ceded land inventory:	\$ 425,000
Educational foundation: *****	
GSPD: *****	
All other:	\$ 8,862,318

Total unbudgeted commitments:

\$ 33,720,616

* FY99 appropriations only.

** In addition to 1999 grants
executed, may include prior awards.

*** Includes restricted cash for
encumbrances

**** To be determined/clarified

***** Net of disbursements and encumbrances

Editor's note: The 1999 fiscal year began on July 1, 1998. Therefore, this report reflects four months of operations.

KAHO'OLAWÉ UPDATE

Needed: 40,000 natives

By Heidi Meeker, KIRC

THE FIRST call for native plants to revegetate the highest elevations of Kaho'olawe has been issued by the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission, which manages the island and its nearshore waters. "Over the next six months we are going to need approximately 40,000 plants" said Paul Higashino, KIRC restoration ecologist, "and they need to originate from the dry land areas of Maui, Lāna'i, or Mōloka'i so they have a better chance of surviving."

Higashino is contacting individuals, businesses and organizations interested in filling any of his plant request. The plants include better known native species, such as 'a'ali'i, along with rarer varieties, such as lama, koai'a, and kulu'i.

Many people have volunteered to grow plants for Kaho'olawe, but Higashino said "At this time, it is better if we purchase the plants, because they have to grow under specified conditions to prevent contaminating Kaho'olawe with nematodes, ants and other alien organisms."

During the past 12 months, Higashino has planted roughly 4,000 native plants in areas already cleared



A crop of milk cartons filled with a mixture of water and cellulose was planted along side native plants at the wind swept top of Kaho'olawe. The cartons are full of DRiWater, a product which slowly dissolves to water plants gradually over a period of a month. KIRC staff is doing the inspecting.

of ordnance. He found that plants could survive their critical first few months on Kaho'olawe if they were planted next to what looks like a quart-size milk carton of DRiWATER, a Maui-made mixture of water and cellulose with the look and consistency of clear Jello. Punching a hole in the bottom of the DRiWATER carton and "planting" the carton next to the new plant, makes the water in DRiWATER slowly dissolve into the ground, "watering" the plant. Michael Sarich of Agro Environmental, Inc., has donated more than 1,100 quarts of DRiWATER to KIRC.

Almost the entire top third of Kaho'olawe's 45-square miles is barren, brick-red hardpan, a cement-like layer of subsoil that ordinarily lies several feet below the topsoil. The island began losing its topsoil in the mid-1800s when sheep and cattle overgrazed the vegetation. Goats continued to denude the island until 1990. Without a protective plant ground cover, wind and rain cause severe soil erosion. Erosion has also damaged the coral reefs around the island by causing soil runoff that buries the coral in silt.

KIRC has an ambitious, generations-long plan to slow the erosion and recreate a native ecosystem on the island.

**Give a
treasure
this
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season.**

Chronicle five days in 1993 that commemorated the centennial observance of the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani and the Hawaiian Kingdom, January 17, 1893. "Onipa'a, Five Days in the History of the Hawaiian Nation" is available through January at this special holiday price of \$10 per copy.

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DECEMBER NEWS BRIEFS

National award

Pacific Islanders in Communication, part of the National Public Broadcasting Minority Consortia, has received a national media award for its exceptional contributions to the field of independent film and video. The award was presented by the National Alliance for Media Arts and Culture in a ceremony on Oct. 22 in Pittsburgh. "This is a tremendous honor for us, and one that recognizes PIC and the Consortia's unique role in shaping a national consciousness about diversity. As America increasingly becomes multicultural, there will be greater need for programs such as ours, which illuminate history, challenge stereotypes and spark meaningful dialogue about who we are as a people and a nation," PIC executive director Carlyn Tani said. PIC supports and promotes public television programs by and about Pacific Islanders, among them "Then There Were None," "Storytellers of the Pacific" and "Happy Birthday, Tūtū Ruth."

'Imi Ho'ōla deadline

The University of Hawai'i John A. Burns School of Medicine has extended its deadline for applying

to the 1999-2000 'Imi Ho'ōla Post Baccalaureate Program which prepares motivated candidates from a disadvantaged background for the challenges of medical school. The program has assisted more than 300 individuals since 1973. Its curriculum integrates the sciences and the humanities and develops communication and problem-solving skills. Applicants must demonstrate a commitment to serve areas of need in Hawai'i and the Pacific. For more information call Agnes Malate or Nanette Judd at 956-3466 or write to the program at John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawai'i, 1960 East-West Road, Biomed C-203, Honolulu, HI 96822.

HECO VP

Hawaiian Electric Company has appointed Jackie Mahi Erickson vice president of Customer Operations/General Counsel. She will oversee customer and energy service operations in addition to heading HECO's legal and land departments. Erickson has worked as an attorney at HECO since 1981. She is currently a on the boards of directors of the Honolulu Symphony, the Hawai'i Appleseed Public Interest Law Center and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs' Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund.

Quilt classes

Hawaiian quilt classes are held every Saturday at the Mission Houses Museum from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Participants learn by completing a pillow in as many classes as necessary. The initial class and pillow kit cost \$35 and each additional class is \$10. Reservations are required. For information call 531-0481 or visit the museum's website at <http://www.lava.net/~mhm/main.htm>.

Indigenous peoples

The Fifth Triennial World Indigenous Peoples Conference will be held Aug. 1 - 7 in Hilo. For more information on registration or proposal submissions, including deadlines, call (808) 934-7772, e-mail wipc@hawaii.edu or write to WIPCE Hawai'i, P.O. Box 6159, Hilo, HI 96720-8923.

Waimānalo health

"Ola Hāloa: the Sustaining of Life" is the motto of the Waimānalo Health Center. The nonprofit community-based primary care center is dedicated to providing

primary and preventive health services, including internal medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, pediatrics, teen health, family planning, cancer screening, diabetes testing, HIV testing and more. The center is located at 41-1347 Kalaniana'ole Hwy. Hours are 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. Mon. - Fri., and 8 a.m. - noon Sat. For an appointment or information, call 259-7948.

Education council

O'ahu's Native Hawaiian Education Council is sponsoring an island-wide conference Jan. 15 - 16 at the Kamehameha Schools. The focus will be coordination of services and programs available to Native Hawaiians and and direction and guidance to be provided to government agencies. The conference will also emphasize the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy and the Indigenous Peoples Conference on Education scheduled for Hilo in the summer of 1999. Presentation proposals are being accepted from organizations and agencies serving Native Hawaiians. For information on submitting a proposal or on registering, call Kalani Akana at 456-1747.

Clubs convene

Arthur Hoke was unanimously elected to continue his tenure as president of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs during the annual convention at Nukoli'i, Kaua'i last month. More than 500 Hawaiians representing most of the 46 civic clubs in Hawai'i and on the continent also voted on resolutions covering a range of issues.

One of the more than 20 resolution approved called for support of a charter school serving the Waimea-Hāmākua districts as a K-12 extension of Kanu o ka 'Āina, a Hawaiian education academy in Honoka'a High School, which emphasizes Hawaiian cultural values and hands-on activities.

Finally, those present honored posthumously several civic club members including Lydia Nāmahanama Maioho, Heine Kamai, Po'omaikelani Kawānanakoa and Monsignor Charles Kekūmano.

The 1999 convention will be held in November at the Royal Lahaina Resort.

Senator speaks

Senator Daniel Akaka addressed more than 60 commu-

See NEWSBRIEFS on page 15

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Hawai'i Community College, Room TBA
9am - 3pm

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HOUSING

OHA's new self-help projects

By Jayson Harper

Drive through the Big Island communities of La'i'ōpua, 'Ōuli or Keaukaha and you may hear the sounds of hammering, sawing and drilling. In Hanapepe, Kaua'i, 'ohana, friends and neighbors are also hearing these sounds. OHA in cooperation with several state and private agencies including the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and Habitat for

Humanity are providing funding and technical assistance to build over 100 homes in these communities. Driving these developments is the creation of a low-interest loan program from OHA.

In October '97 the OHA Board moved to restructure an existing OHA Homesteader Loan Program. This loan program is serviced by First Hawaiian Bank and guaranteed by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. The loan program was reorganized to include self-help housing loans at 3 percent interest. The maximum amount for each loan was set at \$70,000. This program offers the lowest fixed rate loan

in the nation, and for some families is the only way they are able to purchase a home.

Self-help housing is a collaborative effort between families

of a year the families build their homes, often becoming very close with the other families who are involved." In addition, self-help projects demonstrate how

families and project management work together in managing budgets and purchasing materials.

Currently OHA has five self-help projects throughout the islands.

• Ho'olehua, Moloka'i, seven units. OHA

is providing loans totalling approximately \$490,000.

• La'i'ōpua, Hawai'i, 40-50 units. With Kōkua Housing, Inc., a non-profit housing organization, OHA is working to provide low interest loans to finance the

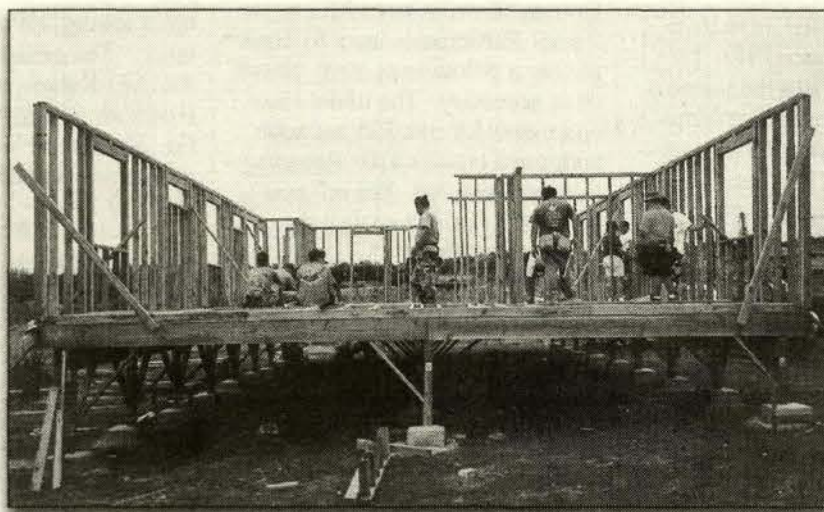
construction for 40 - 50 self-help units, which could total \$3 million.

• 'Ōuli, Hawai'i, 15 units. In this 40-unit, self-help subdivision OHA is providing two grants totalling \$124,000 to help 15 Hawaiians with project management and technical assistance. Hawaii Community Development Corporation, a non-profit housing organization, is the developer of this project.

• Keaukaha-Waiākea, Hawai'i, 25 units targeted towards very low-income families on Hawaiian Home Lands. OHA is providing loans totaling more than \$1.2 million to 25 families.

• Hanapepe, Kauai, 20 units. This project is being developed by Kaua'i Habitat for Humanity. OHA is providing \$400,000 in loans at 1.5 percent interest.

With loan commitments and grants totally over \$4.5 million, OHA is helping pave the way to quality affordable housing for Hawaiians.



and project management, working together to plan and build homes. "Self-help housing represents the best example of building communities," according to OHA Housing Specialist Patti Tancayo. "Over the course

N U T R I T I O N

I ola nō ke kino i ka mā'ona o ka 'ōpū

The body enjoys health when the stomach is well filled. 'Ōlelo No'eau

By Claire Hughes
Dept. of Health

As we approach the year 2000, a major challenge for Hawaiians is regaining our health. Most of us are fiercely proud of our Hawaiian ancestry, yet we are slow to accept the wisdom inherent in our heritage. Once robust, tall and strong, Hawaiians today are of average height, die too early and have illnesses that take much pleasure from life. Answers to these problems lie in our heritage.

Our Hawaiian ancestors were brave, sailing the oceans over thousands of miles to get here. For hundreds of years they sailed the open seas in comparatively small vessels long before the Europeans, Columbus and Magellan for example, set sail on the world's oceans. They were wise. They knew seasons, ocean currents, celestial navigation and believed in gods who would protect and guide them.

Hawaiians were self-sufficient, bringing with them many essential herbs, plants and tools. Our ancestors did better than merely survive; they flourished.

Highly industrious and excellent farmers, botanists, healers and parents, they developed communities, a culture and family support systems. They built intricate water systems to support the cultivation of taro and other crops and were masters of fishing, agriculture, and hunting.

The federal government recently released for comment a draft document of health objectives for the nation, entitled "Healthy People 2010 Objectives". Regrettably, the government shows no knowledge of Hawaiian health problems. Data on Hawaiians are grouped with the healthier Asian population, thus misrepresenting the information. This makes the obvious even more obvious: We must save ourselves and regain our thriving sovereign existence through our own efforts. Our ancestors demonstrated bravery and wisdom. We must too.

As Hawaiians today, we are challenged on many different fronts. Now we have to learn to use the Hawaiian in us to master survival and to flourish into the next century. In this column over the last two years we have talked about how a simple

"Foods were steamed, eaten raw or cooked over an open fire, without the use of additional fats (no mayo!)"

— Claire Hughes

dietary change can make a big difference in our health and the health of our children and families. The diet of our ancestors was nearly 80 percent plant-based, consisting mainly of taro, sweet potatoes, many

greens, limu, ulu and some fruit. Fish was the most important dietary source of protein. Fat consumption was only about 10 percent of the total daily calories. Foods were steamed (imu), eaten raw or cooked over an open fire, without the use of additional fats (no mayo!).

Our kūpuna had the healthy diet "wired." They knew it, practiced it and gained mana from it. Making the types of



Claire Hughes

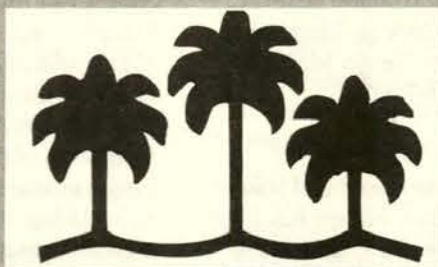
changes in eating habits which bring us closer to this diet can prevent and correct many illnesses. While it is better to eat this way from birth, it is never too late to realize great benefit from a lifestyle diet similar to that of our ancestors.

The traditional Hawaiian diet reminds us of an important cultural secret — that of maintaining personal balance and discipline. Relearning the traditional practices and beliefs can be a rewarding experience. The Five-a-Day campaign urges all Americans to eat five or more servings of vegetables and fruit every day to avoid cancer and other chronic conditions; our ancestors ate far more than that. Health and fitness advocates encourage us to be physically active; our ancestors walked and paddled great distances and hard physical work was an everyday occurrence. Over the next few months, we will look at small changes that can make a big difference.

BOARD BUSINESS

At its Oct. 26 meeting on Kauai, the Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs approved a funding request from Nā Leo Pēlama O Maui in the amount of \$500,000 for a multi-purpose resource community center. It approved a supplemental request of \$5,551 per month for salary and fringe benefits for a full-time personal manager position and another \$5,450 for related equipment, furniture and supplies. The trustees appropriated \$194,923 to fund the total premium for the purchase of public officials and employment practices liability and bankers professional liability insurance for the board. It adopted a resolution supporting "tuition waivers for Hawaiians who are currently students and for those who qualify to become students, within the University of Hawai'i system, in such a way it would not compromise or otherwise affect negotiations now taking place between OHA and the state." Finally, the board selected from among 15 nominees four educators who will be honored with OHA's Ke Kukui Mālamalama Award for excellence in Hawaiian education.

On Nov. 2, the board approved a 1999-2000 budget that includes \$2.7 million in general funds from the state legislature.



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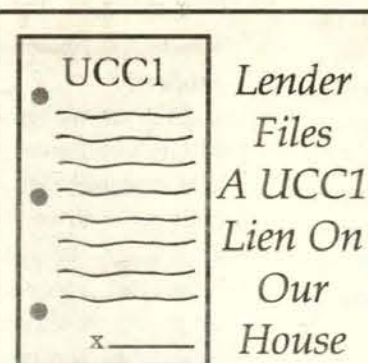
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Ho'akoko i wikuamo'o - 'Ohana Reunions

Hoapili — "Ahahui o nā Pua Pu'ukoa," the descendants of Kawaewaenui (k) and Nee-neemalie (w), brother and sister, and hānai children of Pu'ukoa Hoapili born in 1857 on Maui, are planning a reunion in July in Honolulu.

Descendants of Kawaewaenui Hoapili include Ekekelā Breen, Kamekona Breen, Alekiko Breen, Samuel Hanoa Kaeueu, Mariah Andrews, Iokepa Halalu (of Kalaupapa) and Kaimanukawekiu (of Kalaupapa); and the descendants of Nee-neemalie Hoapili Keaulana:

Kolomona Hoapili, Kameelehi-wa Keaulana; and from Kalaupapa: Kapuaomaomao Andrews, Pekelo Young-Hanoa, Robert Hoke-Opukea and Carolina Nee-nee McHugh. For more information, call Aulani Apo at 941-4266.

Kaleo/Makahawai — The descendants of John Kepo'o Kaleo and Kuihewa Makahawai are planning a reunion to be held in 1999 in Paukūkalo, Maui. Their children were Pualiinuwai Kaleo, Imihia Kaleo, Kimeona Kepo'o Kaleo, Kalunu Kaleo,

John Kaohuaia, Pepehia Kaleo, Isaac Kilinahe Kaleo and James Makole Kaleo. For more information, call Pedro (Kaleo) Sado Jr. at 572-0185 or write to P.O. Box 245, Pu'unēnē, HI 96784; or Lorraine (Kaleo) Adolpho at 244-0663, or write to 782 Kūhiō Pl., Wailuku, HI 96793.

Kaluakawaa — The descendants of Solomon Palau Kaluakawaa and Elizabeth Nawahine-makaokakai Paakaula of Napo'opo'o, South Kona, are planning a reunion for Aug. 14-16, 1999 in Hilo. For informa-

tion, call Alexander Harris at 935-9246; Pauleen Torres at 847-5507, or Kehau Malama Brian at 955-7905.

Kaohi — The 'ohana of Joseph Kalua Kaohi and Rachel Kaneheokalani Makea Kaohi of Hanapepe, Kaua'i, are having their family reunion Dec. 31-Jan. 3 in Hanapepe. For more information, call 'Ala Kaleo-hano-Kuapahi at 335-9779; Mervin Kaohi at 338-9993; Rosalyn Kaohi Choi at 332-8239; or Nani Ching Hill at 335-6143.

Swift — The descendants of

John Swift through his sons Joseph (Nagi) Swift [with Hiona Makia, Naimu (or Lily), Luka (or Kaumulii) and Ned (Iao) Swift] are having their 1999 reunion in Maui, June 18-19. Please contact Barbara Swift at 395-4185 (e-mail: mswift@gte.net) or Kathleen Shimada (Maui) at 877-0839 (e-mail: hokulani@gte.net). Any genealogy information is appreciated. Send to Swift 'Ohana Reunion, 838 Maniniholo St., Honolulu, HI 96825-2740. ■

1999 marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation. For 25 years, NHLC has served the Hawaiian people and communities through low cost or free legal representation in the areas of Quiet Title defense, Hawaiian Home Lands, and traditional and customary practices. As the only non-profit, public interest law firm in the state specializing in the rights of Native Hawaiians, NHLC will be placing articles in *Ka Wai Ola O OHA* to keep the Native Hawaiian people better informed and prepared for the future. Some of the articles, like this one, will contain nuts and bolts information, while others will help explain legal or political developments that impact Native Hawaiians. The intent of these articles like NHLC's broader mission is to empower *Ka Po'e Hawai'i*.

CO-TENANCY IN HAWAI'I

The questions posed below are questions NHLC frequently encounters. The reader should not equate the answers provided to legal advice. If you have a specific situation involving land ownership, we urge you to seek legal assistance from a lawyer before making any decisions regarding your co-tenancy rights.

I own land with several other persons. What kind of an ownership interest do I have?

There are two common types of co-tenancy ownerships: tenancies in common and joint tenancies.

How do I know whether I'm a tenant in common or a joint tenant?

Joint tenancies can only be created by deed or will, and the document that creates the interest will identify the owners of the property either as joint tenants or (for married couples) tenants by the entirety. If the deed or will doesn't state that the undivided interest conveyed was a joint tenancy or tenancy by the entirety, the law presumes that the person received a tenancy in common interest. Moreover, an undivided interest inherited from someone who did not devise it by will is a tenancy in common, by operation of law.

What can I do with my joint tenancy interest?

You can rent the property and mortgage your interest; however, your undivided interest is not transferrable to the same extent that it would be if you were a tenant in common. When a person dies, the general rule is that joint tenancies automatically pass the ownership interest to the surviving co-owners, with the ultimate result being that the last survivor acquires all of the property. Joint tenants, in theory, cannot transfer their interest during their lifetimes, and creditors of a joint tenant who has died have no recourse against the co-owners, as the deceased owner's interest terminates upon his or her death. However, if a joint tenant during his lifetime conveys his interest, the person receiving the interest becomes a tenant in common in relation to the remaining joint tenants, and the grantee's interest will pass upon his death to his heirs, and not to the other joint tenants.

I own an interest in property as a joint tenant. Can I mortgage the property?

You cannot mortgage all of the property; only your undivided interest. However, if your interest is foreclosed, the mortgagee automatically becomes a tenant in common with the other joint tenants, and only the unencumbered portion of the property remains with the other surviving joint tenants.

If I'm a tenant in common, what can I do with my undivided interest?

There are a number of matters involved here. Let's take them one at a time.

• Can I move onto or use the property?

You can occupy the property at least in proportion to your

interest, and if the other co-tenants are not using the property, you can occupy the whole premises. However, if other co-tenants also want to use the property and you are unwilling to accommodate them, you may be liable for the fair rental value of the property, in proportion to their interest. If you want to just use the property, short of living on it, these same rules apply.

• What about income earned from my use of the property?

In general, you don't have to account to your co-tenants for profits realized from your own labor, for example, from the sale of vegetables that you planted; however, courts have the discretion to order an accounting, where circumstances warrant the sharing of such profits. In addition, you can't pass expenses relating to your use of the property on to your co-tenants, unless the payments you made were incurred to preserve or maintain the property, and you may be required to offset those payments by the fair rental value of the property.

• What if one of my other co-tenants is already using or living on the property?

If the other co-tenants won't let you occupy or use the property in proportion to your interest, you have the right to go to court to ask a judge to either let you physically partition the property, or if it is too small to be divided among all the co-tenants who want separate lots, to have a commissioner appointed to sell the property at a public auction.

• Can I rent out the property?

Any co-tenant can rent the property; however, the rental proceeds must be distributed, after taxes and other charges have been paid, to the other co-tenants in proportion to their interests. Unless there is a written agreement allowing you to deduct the fair market value of your services for managing the property, you cannot claim compensation for management services.

• No one is using the property, but I pay the property taxes and maintenance: Can I seek reimbursement?

Generally speaking, you can be reimbursed for upkeep of the property, unless you've prevented the other co-tenants from using or occupying the property. Although the Hawaii courts have not ruled on this issue, a cotenant out of possession may be entitled to claim a credit based upon his share of the fair market rental value of the property. And remember, the co-tenants out of possession may assert that maintenance expenses were not repairs, but improvements, which are ordinarily not reimbursable. The bottom

line is that the courts have the discretion to determine whether it's fair, under all of the circumstances, to charge the other tenants in common for the upkeep of the property.

• What happens if my cotenant mortgages his interest, and it's foreclosed?

The mortgage will encumber only the mortgagor's undivided interest, and only his interest can be foreclosed. However, as a practical matter, the mortgagee, who becomes a cotenant, can ask the court to partition the property, which means the entire parcel will be sold if it can't be physically subdivided.

• Who gets my undivided interest when I die?

If you leave a will or your interest is held in trust, your devisees or beneficiaries will inherit your undivided interest in the property. These persons will also be co-tenants; however, as among them, you may create a joint tenancy in your cotenancy interest only. If you die without a will or trust, your spouse and children, or other surviving heirs, as provided by law, will inherit your interest, as tenants in common with all of the other owners.

• What if we can't meet the county's subdivision requirements, for example, because the property's too small to subdivide, or we can't agree on how to subdivide our interests?

This is a fairly common situation in land-scarce Hawai'i, where many parcels owned by tenants in common are too small to practically or economically subdivide. In such cases, the law provides for judicial partition. A commissioner in partition is appointed by the court to investigate the feasibility of physical partition at least among groups of co-tenants, if the property is too small to be partitioned individually. If partition in kind is not possible, even under these circumstances, then the court will order the commissioner to sell the property, and the net proceeds will be divided among the individual co-tenants, after payment of certain fees.

Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation

1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1205
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
Phone: (808) 521-2302
Fax: (808) 537-4268



December

December 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 OHA.

Dec. 2 — Nainoa Thompson speaks on Mālama Hawai'i. The Center for Hawaiian Studies and Hawai'i inuiākea invites you to spend an evening with Hōkūle'a navigator and University Regent Nainoa Thompson. 7 p.m. Hālau o Haumea, Center for Hawaiian Studies. Free. For information, call Mehanaokālā Hind at 973-0978.

Dec. 4 — Honolulu City Lights. The Honolulu Civic Center and downtown Honolulu come to life in a galaxy of lights of holiday trimmings. 6 p.m. Honolulu Hale. Free. For information, call 523-4674.

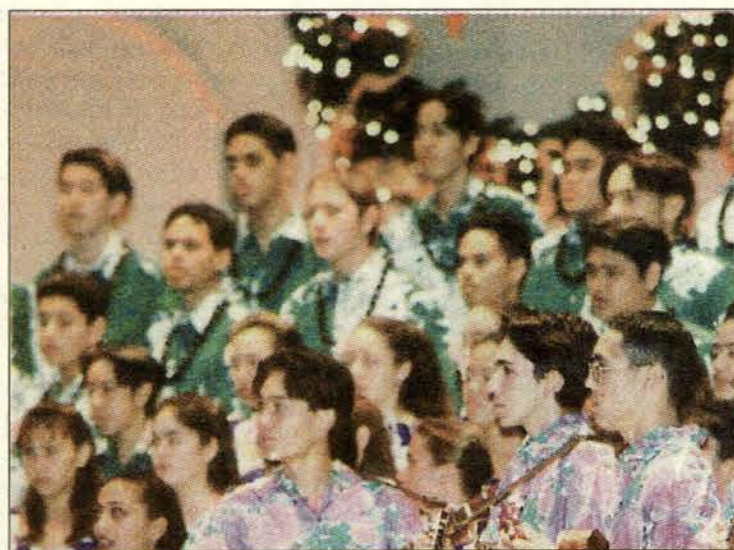
Dec. 4 — Māhealani Moon Festival. The UH Mānoa Center for Hawaiian Studies invites the community to a full moon festival honoring

Hawaiian artists and their work. Alani Apio, Pi'ikea Clark, April Drexel, Kapulani Landgraf and Kawai'olu Souza will discuss their works. Pot-luck reception. Hālau o Haumea. Free. 6:30 - 9 p.m. For more information, call 973-0978.

Dec. 5 — Christmas Tradition at Lyman House Memorial Museum. Opening ceremony, exhibits, Haili Church Choir, Waiākea Intermediate 'Ukulele Band and Ke Ola Pono no nā Kūpuna and a Hawaiian puppetry show are some of the activities and performances for this annual holiday fest. Lyman House Memorial Museum, 276 Haili St. Free. For information, call 935-5021 (Hilo).

Dec. 4, 5 — "Sing We Noel" Students of the Kamehameha Schools celebrate the

Christmas season with a jubilant concert featuring the schools' Concert Glee Club, Hawaiian Ensemble, orchestra, Sinfonietta, Hīmeni Pualu, Kamehameha Performing Arts



The Kamehameha Schools Hawaiian Ensemble is part of a huge cast of talented students who will perform at "Sing We Noel" on Dec. 4 and 5.

Company, JAMM Team, Nā Pu'ukani, symphonic band and color guard. Fri: 7:30 p.m. Sat: 4 and 7:30 p.m. NBC Concert Hall. Free. For information, call 842-8495.

Dec. 11 — A Candle-light Christmas at the Mission Houses Museum.

Enjoy an old-fashioned Christmas with music, tales of holidays past, tours, food preparation, harp and flute concert and printing demonstrations. 5 - 9 p.m. Mission Houses Museum next to Kawaiaha'o Church. \$7 adults, \$4 ages 4-17. Children under four, free. For information, call 531-0481.

Dec. 12 — Kūkahiki Coalition Legislative Forum. Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center, Hālonā St. Free. 9 a.m. For more information, call Clara Kakalia at 262-8741

Dec. 13 — "Sweet Hawaiian Christmas." The Nā Mele o Hawai'i Hawaiian music concert series features Ku'uipo Kumukahi performing music from her Hōkū award-winning recordings and for the holiday season. 4 p.m. Honolulu Academy of Arts Theater. \$15. For more information, call 532-8768 or 532-8700.

Dec. 11, 12 — A Cazimero Christmas. Robert and Roland Cazimero are joined by the Kamehameha Schools Concert Glee Club and the Honolulu Symphony in this Christmas spectacular. 7:30 p.m. NBC Concert Hall. \$50, \$35, \$27.50, \$22 and \$15. For more information, call the box office at 591-2211.

Dec. 16 — 11th Annual Winter Concert. Dancers, singers and musicians join together for this popular annual holiday event. Kīlauea Theater, Volcano Art Center. For information, call 967-8222.

Dec. 19 — All Day Guided Hike at Haleakalā.

The 12-mile hike starts at Sliding Sands and ends at Halemau'u. Wear layered clothing for cold weather. Meet at Halemau'u parking lot at 8 a.m. Estimated finish time is 5 p.m.. Fee. \$10 per vehicle entrance fee may be charged. For more information, call 572-4459 (Maui).

"Great Grandmother, Great Grandson"

Kapono Beamer Plays the Music of Helen Desha Beamer

By Manu Boyd

Another brightly sparkling gem in the legacy of Helen Kapuailohia Desha Beamer is among this year's best recordings. Kapono Beamer's "Great Grandmother, Great Grandson" is a tribute to his kupunawahine kuakahi, known to her family as "Sweetheart Grandma." Helen Beamer remains a musical legend whose vibrant style and proliferation of compositions was inspired by family, friends and the beauty of her Hawai'i island home. Although Kapono never knew "Sweetheart Grandma," his family has kept her memory ever present with stories of her adventures as a performer, teacher, devoted family woman and community member.

The son of respected educator and cultural resource Winona Beamer, Kapono was inspired as child by his grandfather "Pono" (Francis Keli'inohopono Beamer)

who often performed his mother's songs. Kapono, along with brother Keola, grew up to become first-rate performers, largely due to the nurturing of their talented 'ohana.

"I never got to meet my great grandmother. She passed away the year I was born," Kapono writes in his liner notes. "When my mother, aunts and uncles spoke of 'Sweetheart Grandma,' they would always smile, and express deep affection, love and respect. I watched my grandmother, mother and aunts dance graceful hula to the rhythm of her music and lyrics. I listened to recordings of her songs performed by my Uncle Mahi Beamer and marveled at the elegance of her melodies and the innovative yet gentle motion of her harmonies."

The instrumental recording was the inspiration of a previously

released publication, "Songs of Helen Desha Beamer," by mo'opuna (granddaughter) Marmionette Magoon Ka'aihue, a collection of stories, photographs and musical aihue, a collection of more than two dozen Beamer compositions. From this, Kapono selected classics like "Kimo

Hula," "Kawohikukapulani," "Keawaiki," "Mahai'ula" and "Ke Ali'i Hulu Mamo."

The ongoing endeavors of the Beamer family ensure that "Sweetheart Grandma" will live on and on in the hearts Hawaiians and all who enjoy exquisite Hawaiian music and poetry. ■



Great grandmother: Helen Desha Beamer



Great grandson: Kapono Beamer

Kolamu 'Ōlelo Makuahine

He mea hou ma ke kele pūnaewe pūni honua

Na ka Hale Kuamo'o,
Ka Haka 'Ula o
Ke'elikelani

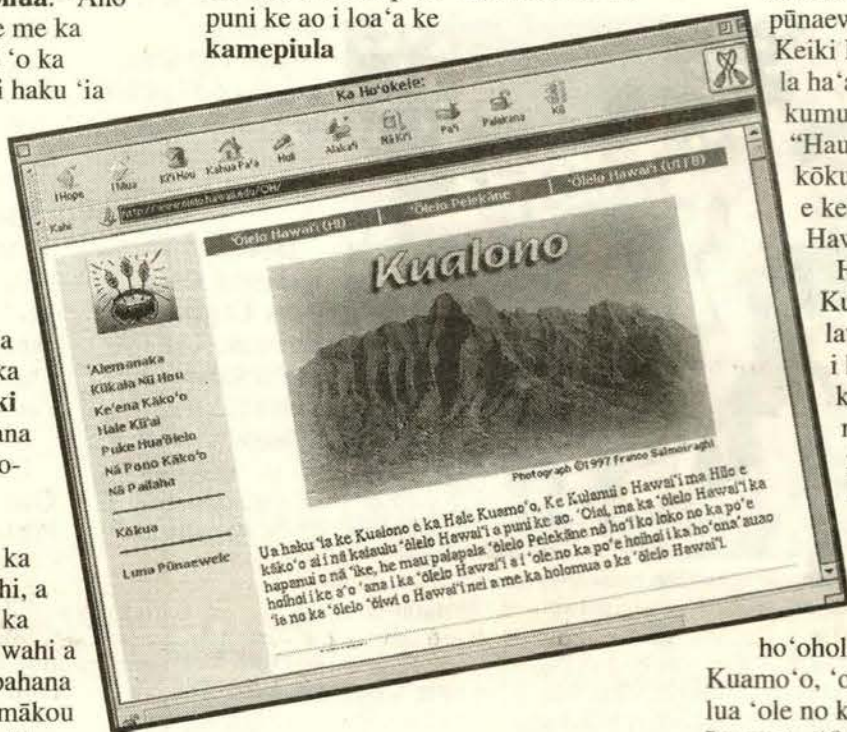
Ua ho'olaha 'ia nei e ka Hale Kuamo'o ka ho'opuka 'ia 'ana o Ka Ho'okele, he polokalamu kele pūnaewe pūni honua. 'Ano like no Ka Ho'okele me ka polokalamu e kaulana nei 'o ka Netscape Communicator i haku 'ia e ka hui Netscape Communications Corporation o Mountain View, Kalapponi. 'O kēia ka mua o ka unuhi 'ia 'ana o kēia polokalamu no ka 'ōlelo 'ōiwi 'Amelika a 'ōlelo Polenekia paha, a 'o ka lua ia o ka unuhi ma waho o ka hui Netscape. Ua ho'ohiki 'ia kēia unuhi e ka papahana Universal Localization Program (ULP) a ka hui Netscape.

"Hō'ike 'ia ka waiwai i ka papahana ULP e kēia unuhi, a ho'ike pu 'ia ka waiwai o ka papahana 'open source,'" wahi a Rick Elliott, luna o ka papahana ULP, Netscape. "Mana'o mākou he au hou kēia no ka po'e like 'ole a pūni ka honua e makemake ana e kele i ka pūnaewe pūni honua me ko lākou 'ōlelo iho."

He māhele kele pūnaewe pūni honua, he māhele leka uila, he māhele pū'ulu kūkā, a he māhele haku 'ao'ao pūnaewe ko Ka Ho'okele. Unuhi 'ia

ka polokalamu holo'oko'a - nā papa koho, nā pahu a'o, nā po'oinoa, a pēlā aku - ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i.

'Oia i ua hana 'ia kēia polokalamu no nā haumāna, nā kumu, nā mākuā, a me nā limahana kāko'o o nā papahana ho'olu'u 'ōlelo Hawai'i, e laha ana Ka Ho'okele no ka po'e 'ōlelo Hawai'i a pūni ke ao i loa'a ke kamepiula



Macintosh a me ke ku'ina Internet.

Ma ka lā 31 o Malaki, makahiki 1998, ua ho'opuka 'ia ke kumu kikokikona o ka Netscape Communicator e ka hui Netscape, a nīnau 'ia ka Hale Kuamo'o inā he hoihoi ka hana 'ia 'ana o ka mana

'ōlelo Hawai'i o ia polokalamu. Unuhi 'ia a ho'ā'omaka 'ia ka polokalamu e nā limahana o ka Hale Kuamo'o ma ke kauwela, a pa'a akula ka ho'ō'omaka ma ka hopena o Kepakemapa.

"Ha'i 'ia mākou, ma ke 'ōlelo Pelekāne he kanaiwakūmāhiku pākēneka o nā papa lawelawe ma ka pūnaewe pūni honua," wahi a Keiki Kawai'ae'a, luna ho'omōhala ha'awina a ho'omākaukau kumu o ka Hale Kuamo'o. "Hau'oli maoli nō mākou e kōkua i ka po'e e makemake ana e kele pūnaewe ma o ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i a ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i.

Ho'oholo pū ka Hale Kuamo'o i ka Leokī, he papa lawelawe ho'olaha kamepiula i ho'ohana 'ia e ho'okahi kaukani po'e 'ōlelo Hawai'i ma nā pe'a a pau o Hawai'i nei, a e ho'oku'i ana na kula kaiapuni 'ōlelo Hawai'i, nā kula kamali'i Pūnana leo, nā ke'ena kāko'o 'ōlelo Hawai'i 'e a'e. Eia kekahi, ho'okumu a

ho'oholo 'ia ke Kualono e ka Hale Kuamo'o, 'o ia ho'i, ke kumu waiwai lua 'ole no ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i ma ka Internet. 'O kēia wale no ka i ho'ono-honoho 'ia ma ka nanaina 'ōlelo pa'ua, hiki i nā mea ho'ohana e 'ike i ka hapanui o nā 'ao'ao ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i a me ka 'ōlelo Pelekāne.

Hā'awi 'ia ke kālā no kēia mau pāhana 'enehana e ka 'Aha Pūnana Leo ma o ke ku'ikahi kulanui me ka Hale

Kuamo'o no ka ho'omōhala ha'awina a me ke kāko'o kula kaipauni 'ōlelo Hawai'i.

Kahua pa'a Ka Ho'okele:
<http://www.olelo.hawaii.edu/OH/resources/kahookole/>

Kahua pa'a Hale Kuamo'o:
<http://www.olelo.hawaii.edu/OH/orgs/hk>
Kualono: <http://www.olelo.hawaii.edu/KahuaPa'aNetscapeULP>

<http://www.mozilla.org/docs/110n>
No ka 'ike hou, e ka'a'ike me: Keola Donaghy - Luna Pāpaho a me Keleka'a'ike, Hale Kuamo'o, Ka Haka 'Ula o Ke'elikelani, Kulanui o Hawai'i ma Hilo. Kelepona (808) 974-7339, kelepa'i (808) 974-7339.

Ha'awina Hua'ōlelo

He mau paku i ola ka 'ōlelo

'enehana — technology
ho'ohiki — enable
ho'omōhala ha'awina — curriculum development
kamepiula — computer (Eng.)
ke'ena kāko'o 'ōlelo Hawai'i — offices that support Hawaiian language
kelepa'i — facsimile (fax)
pūnaewe pūni honua — world wide web
leka uila — electronic mail
pākēneka — percent (Eng.)
pāpaho — media (Maori)
polokalamu — program (Eng.)
pū'ulu kūkā — chat room/group

OHA supports Maui Hawaiian language immersion facility

WAILUKU - At its Oct. 28 meeting on Kaua'i, the Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs approved a grant of \$500,000 to Nā Leo Pūlama o Maui, Inc., toward the construction of the new Pūnana Leo o Maui Hawaiian Immersion Preschool and Family Language Resource Center.

Established as a non-profit agency in 1989, Nā Leo Pūlama o Maui, the Punana Leo preschool's community support group, is building a new state-of-the-art childhood education facility and resource center to be used by various Hawaiian programs and organizations includ-

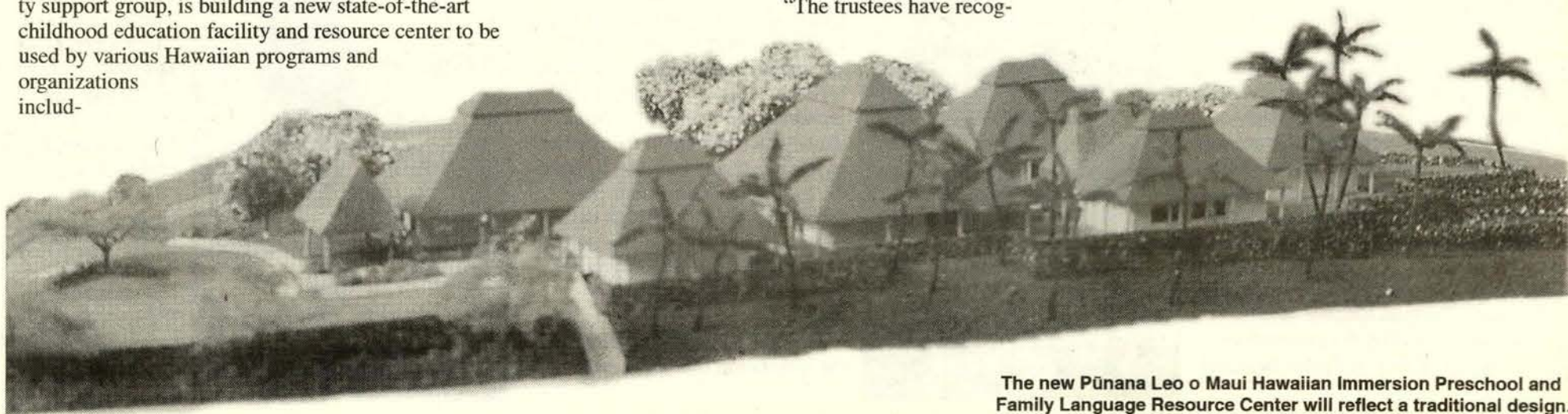
ing Hui no ke Ola Pono, Alu Like, Mōhala Ka 'Ike, Nā Pua No'eau, Hālau Hula Makani Wili Mākaha o Kaua'ula and Pā'u o Hi'iaka. The complex will be located on 1.68 acres granted through a long-term lease from Maui County in Wailuku at the corner of Liholiho and Lunalilo streets.

"We are thrilled to receive this blessing from these leaders in the Hawaiian community," Nā Leo Pūlama o Maui president Sandy Baz said of the OHA grant.

"The trustees have recog-

nized that this president facility will empower us to bring the language and culture to more people throughout Maui."

The Maui Architectural Group of Wailuku has designed the new facility to reflect a Hawaiian kauhale (group of related structure) with classrooms, a kitchen, offices and multi-purpose facilities. The center is scheduled for completion by the end of 2000. With a total capital campaign goal of \$2.5 million, Nā Leo Pūlama o Maui is confident that it will raise the balance of the funds. Contributions are gratefully accepted by Nā Leo Pūlama o Maui at P.O. Box 1038, Wailuku, HI 96793. For additional information, call 244-5676 (Maui).



The new Pūnana Leo o Maui Hawaiian Immersion Preschool and Family Language Resource Center will reflect a traditional design.

ZERO-SUM GAME

The Economics of Annexation

By Mike Markrich

Editor's note: Mr. Markrich is a freelance writer. His two-part article will conclude in next month's *Ka Wai Ola*.

IN 1621, 200 years before the missionaries arrived in Hawai'i, a group of religious settlers, the Pilgrims, landed in Massachusetts. They were met by a Native American tribe, the Wampanoag, whose chief, Massasoit, welcomed the newcomers. As millions of schoolchildren know, Massasoit saved the Pilgrims from starvation by teaching them to farm and fish.

The Pilgrims expressed their gratitude and the two peoples celebrated their friendship with a feast we now know as Thanksgiving. Unfortunately, decades of fraudulent land deals and insulting behavior by the whites led to a bitter war in 1675. Its organizer was Phillip, Massasoit's son. Eventually King Phillip's War, as it became known, led to the decimation of the Indian tribes of New England, the dispossession of their property and the integration of their lands into the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The missionaries who came to Hawai'i from New England in 1821 were well acquainted with this history.

There is a popular myth, perpetuated over the last 100 years, that the occupation of Hawai'i was benign, that Hawaiians preferred the Americans to a possible take over by a European power such as Spain, France or England. The truth is more complex. Annexation began to be discussed as a last resort to forestall a French threat in the 1840s, during the reign of Kamehameha III, but it was resisted bitterly by his successors. Kamehameha IV, Kalākaua and Lili'uokalani were sophisticated enough to understand the logical consequences. In tiny Hawai'i, politics was a zero-sum game. Annexation by the United States would mean the loss of Hawaiians' political control over their land and submis-

sion to a new economic order dictated by outsiders.

History had taught Hawaiians to be wary. Within 100 years of contact with Captain Cook, their population had declined by 80 percent as a result of disease, low fertility rates and out-migration. Entire valleys were depopulated virtually overnight. Whether the trauma would have been worse without the missionary presence (and there were many who did good deeds) is unknown. But undeniably the dispossession and depopulation of Native Hawaiians, that started at contact, has reverberated among Native Hawaiians for generations. The question that arises today is how the United States government and the State of Hawaii can compensate a people who have lost so much.

For many Native Hawaiians, the answer is sovereignty. This nationalist movement, motivated by the same impulses that drove the Wampanoag, is a response to a specific series of wrongs suffered by the Hawaiian people for two centuries: population decline, loss of land, the deliberate effort to erase culture and language, and impoverishment. The means by which these grievances are settled with the dominant white and Asian-American power structure will determine Hawai'i's economic viability in the 21st century.

In 1890, the Reciprocity Treaty, which ensured the entry of Hawaii sugar and other goods tax-free into U.S. markets, was effectively negated when Congress passed the McKinley Tariff Bill. This allowed all foreign sugar to enter the U.S. tax free. Suddenly, Hawai'i sugar growers were forced to compete head to head on the basis of Cuba's price. They could not (Cuba had lower transportation costs), and they soon lost their major market, California. The Hawaiian Kingdom plunged into a recession. The downturn threatened all the gains the Hawai'i sugar planters had made since 1876, when the Reciprocity

Treaty was first signed.

"It was a huge scare for them," said Hawaii State Department of Business Economic Development and Tourism economist Chris Grandy, who, with University of Hawaii professor Sumner La Croix, now on leave at Barnard College, co-wrote an academic paper on the economic history of Annexation.

"The sugar growers," explained Grandy, who has a Ph.D. in economics, "didn't want to be at the mercy of Congress which could change the tariff at any time." They were in favor of Annexation because it would give them a lock on the American market and possibly a subsidy, such as the Louisiana growers received. They knew that Kalākaua was opposed to Annexation and the concession of Pearl Harbor, which the U.S. government clearly wanted for strategic purposes. But they were indifferent to that. "Sacrificing Hawaiian sovereignty cost them nothing," said Grandy, "but potentially brought them tremendous gains."

In 1883, the Committee of Safety staged a coup overthrowing Queen Lili'uokalani. An illegal government was established, Washington was lobbied, and, in 1894, the Wilson-Gorman Tariff was introduced. It effectively reestablished the advantage of the Hawai'i sugar planters over Cuba and secured their wealth.

Annexation came five years later. The Organic Act that incorporated Hawai'i under U.S. law compensated the Native Hawaiians for losing their kingdom by providing them with special status: They were accepted at exclusive white's only clubs such as Outrigger while Asians were not; they were represented in the professions and the territorial legislature; they filled jobs in the territorial civil service and represented the Islands in Congress. However, soon even these small concessions disappeared.

In 1952 The McCarran - Walter Act allowed Asian immigrants to be natural-

ized. Thousands of Asian sugar and pineapple workers and their wives were able to vote for the first time. Together with their Hawaii-born children, they voted overwhelmingly Democratic. By 1954, Hawai'i's legislature was dominated by Democrats. The Native Hawaiians, who were mostly Republicans, eventually lost their patronage positions to Americans of Japanese ancestry and other Asian-Americans. Once again, their loss was another demographic group's gain.

"It was another devastating blow," said Dan Tuttle, a former political science professor at the University of Hawai'i and a *Honolulu Advertiser* political columnist from 1959-1984. "Up until the latter part of the 1950s they were in pretty good shape. A lot of them were employed in government jobs - from laborers to directors. The director of the territorial civil service was a Hawaiian. After 1954, most of them were replaced by Asians. It was a gradual process over five years."

The Native Hawaiians' loss of so many economic opportunities within such a short period in an Island state where jobs are scarce, left deep scars. Many Native Hawaiian families suffered as they struggled to find new jobs and opportunities. Many Native Hawaiian children felt they were unable to compete against Asian-American students who seemed to have more advantages. By the mid-1970s, many Hawaiians felt they had lost more than they had gained. When Governor George Ariyoshi gave a speech in October 1975 describing the Hawaiians as having a tendency to "feel sorry for themselves," he meant no harm, but the words added insult to injury. Hawaiian writers wrote to the *Advertiser* and *Star Bulletin* objecting to condescension from those who could not understand the depth of their anger or sense of loss. Many felt powerless and angry.

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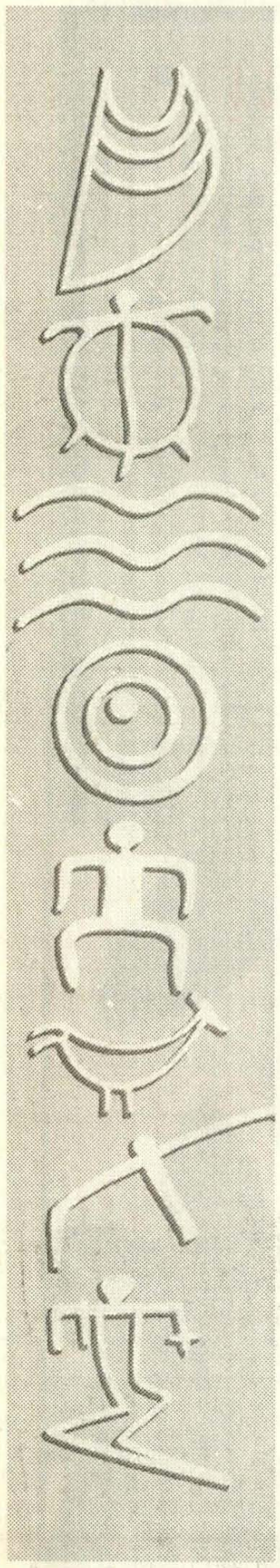
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nity members at a UH Mānoa's Center for Hawaiian Studies forum on Nov. 21. Organized by the Kūkahui Coalition, the event centered on the fifth anniversary, two days later, of Public Law 103-150, the Apology Resolution, signed by President Clinton.

"As I have said repeatedly, the goals of the Apology Resolution were to educate the Congress and the American public on the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, provide a continuing forum for discussion, and lay the foundation for reconciliation efforts between Native

Hawaiians and the federal government," Akaka said. He emphasized that the Apology Resolution was never intended to be used as a basis to disobey local, state or federal laws. It is, he said, intended to help pave the way toward Hawaiian self-determination.

"Ultimately, I believe, the only way to remedy the lack of self-determination rights for Native Hawaiians will be through Congressional action. However, Congress cannot do this alone. Executive Branch consultation with Hawaiians is a necessity," he added.



College Scholarships for Native Hawaiians

There is scholarship money available for native Hawaiians to attend college within the state of Hawai'i. Qualifying state of Hawai'i institutions include the University of Hawai'i system (Mānoa, Hilo, West O'ahu and community colleges), Hawai'i Pacific University, Chaminade University and Brigham Young University-Hawai'i.

General eligibility requirements:*

- Hawaiian descent
- Hawai'i resident (required for some scholarships)
- Satisfactory academic performance
- Classified full-time enrollment in an eligible post-high institution

Apply for 1999-2000

Deadline for receipt of applications is March 1, 1999. Applications available beginning January 1999 from the Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate Financial Aid Office, 1887 Makuakāne Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817.

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