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Ka Wai Ola o OHA

VOLUME 15, NUMBER 1

The living water of OHA

'IANUALI (JANUARY) '98

KAHO'OLAWE

Summoning the
nāulu rains. Page 7

PHOTO: STANTON ENOMOTO



Ka Wai Ola o OHA

The living water of OHA

OHA's Legislative Agenda

By Paula Durbin

The 1998 legislative session is scheduled to open on Jan. 21, but the Office of Hawaiian Affairs Board of Trustees has been at work since October on its legislative agenda. "We are reviewing the steps necessary to delineate issues, clarify the risks and opportunities and mobilize Hawaiians in common collaborative effort," said Trustee Haunani Apoliona, board Vice Chair and Chair of the Legislative and Government Affairs Committee. To define those issues for 1998, Trustee Apoliona and LAGA committee members conducted a comprehensive review of bills pertaining to OHA introduced in previous sessions. LAGA has redrafted some of these bills for introduction this session, in addition to new legislation.

"These bills are the first handful approved as part of OHA's 1998 legislative package," said Trustee Apoliona. "There are additional measures that may be considered for approval at a later date. The Hawaiian community should be proactive and identify ways for their voices to be heard. We must realize that public policy, bills and laws enacted at the legislature do affect our future." The working hands of OHA and the network of partners should actively inform beneficiaries of developments at the legislature. "We encourage support and participation," added Trustee Apoliona.

At its Nov. 25 meeting on Maui, the Board of Trustees approved bills on the following topics:



The Board of Trustees encourages the Hawaiian community to be pro-active this legislative session and identify ways for its voice to be heard in 1998.

Abandoned kuleana

From 1866 to 1977, Hawai'i law provided that kuleana land belonging to a person who died without legal heirs would escheat, or revert, to the owner of the original ahupua'a to which the kuleana had belonged.

In 1987, the law changed so that such land escheats to OHA. However, the new law did not address kuleana abandoned before 1977.

OHA's bill corrects that. It requires owners of kuleana acquired through escheat before July 1, 1977 to document their ownership by filing a claim. Otherwise, the kuleana will escheat to OHA. This bill has been introduced three times since 1994, and, by now, all concerns have been resolved.

OHA Representation on the Board of Land and Natural Resources

Within the state administration, there is discussion of abolishing the BLNR. However, that proposal has encountered considerable community opposition. As long as the BLNR continues in existence, OHA's Board of Trustees believes OHA's concerns on land and land use will receive more consideration if OHA is represented on the six-member board. However, the BLNR claims that, under the current law, its representation is regional "rather than for specific public interests" and that giving OHA a seat will set an unwanted precedent. OHA's bill would change the current law to

provide for OHA representation on the BLNR.

OHA Representative on the State Land Use Commission

As part of the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, the Land Use Commission is charged with districting and classifying lands and with amending boundaries of areas larger than 14 acres. It currently has nine members, one appointed from each county and five at large. OHA's bill requires one of the at-large members be from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

OHA's Chief Procurement Officer

The entire Board of Trustees acted as OHA's chief procurement officer before the legislature amended the law to designate the board chairperson OHA's chief procurement officer. OHA's bill would allow the board to designate the individual to act on its behalf.

No Fee Charged for Birth Certificates

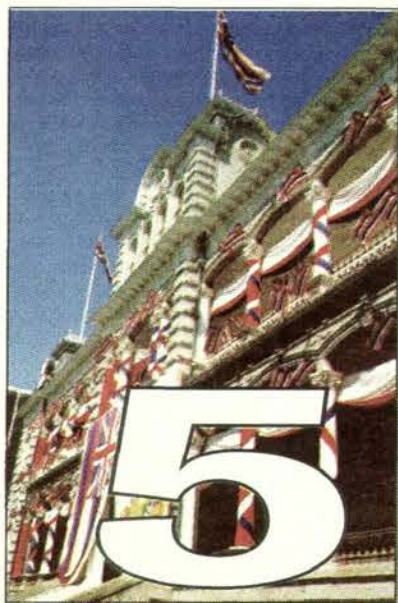
To benefit from certain services and programs offered by the government and private organizations, Hawaiians must often prove or quantify their birthright. During the 1997 legislative session, the fee charged for certified copies of birth, marriage or death certificates issued by the Department of Health was increased to \$10 for the first copy and \$4 for each additional copy. OHA's bill proposes to exempt from fees Hawaiians who, by law, must produce verification of Hawaiian ancestry in order to be eligible for benefits. ■

J A N U A R Y



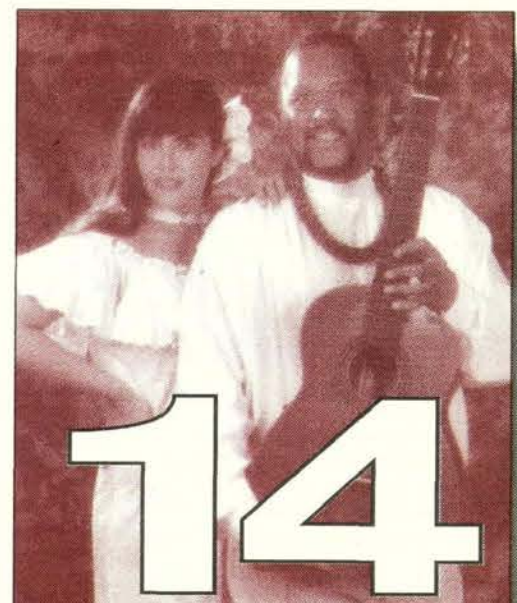
3

1997 Ke Kukui Mālamalama Award winners are honored for excellence in education.



5

The 1898 annexation of Hawai'i to the U.S. has had lasting effects.



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Amy Hānaiali'i and Willie K. perform at "Ua Ao Hawai'i," a benefit for 'Ilio'ulaokalani.



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Ka Wai Ola o OHA

"The Living Water of OHA"

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Ka Wai Ola o OHA is published by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to help inform its Hawaiian beneficiaries and other interested parties about Hawaiian issues and activities, and OHA programs and efforts. 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.

Notice to Readers:

Ka Wai Ola o OHA will accept for consideration contributed news releases and letters to the editors 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* policy is not to 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

HAWAIIANS MAIKA'I

Living over half a year in the magnificent islands across the Pacific opened up a whole world for me. From Hawaiians of 2 percent to 99 percent, I experienced graciousness, humility, generosity and genuine aloha. Such is a marvel, considering that 100 years ago a so-called "representative of the U.S. Government" landed in Honolulu with the subversive scheme of wiping out the beloved Queen. Given the takeover of the independent Kingdom of Hawai'i, I was amazed not to find more antagonism toward mainland Americans, "haoles."

Hardly a 24-hour period passed without a spontaneous sharing with native people in the bus, in restaurants, at the beach, at hula shows and especially at Honolulu's Hawaiian church. These wonderful occasions transformed my life; the truly admirable traits of these people were contagious. Their strong faith rubbed off on me too.

Hawaiians may never know how greatly they touched my heart and my goals. The U.S. owes a huge debt to the people, the pōhaku maika'i, of Hawai'i nei. If more of us mainlanders spent time among them, these islanders might come to

regard us as friends, not as "haoles."

Elizabeth Engel
Lakewood, Colorado

RICE ON RICE

Regarding the paid advertisement written by Carl Christensen, I cannot put my cases (*Rice vs. Cayetano* and *Rice vs. Bishop Estate*) in better words. Congratulations, someone finally got it right.

Unfortunately, the headline, "Two Lawsuits Threaten All Hawaiians," is wrong and inflammatory. How can Mr. Christensen say eliminating racial preferences and discrimination is harmful? That harms no one and benefits everyone. Societies that practice racial discrimination collapse.

Justice Abe's concurring opinion in *In Re Bishop Master's Report 1972*, admonished the trustees to discontinue racial preferences in admissions to the Kamehameha Schools saying that no race is better than another and that children, unless exposed to the prejudices of their parents and teacher, are instinctively aware of the equality of all men.

Rice vs. Cayetano is about my right as a Hawai'i resident and a

United States citizen to vote in a state election. It means that I and anyone else interested in Hawaiian affairs will be able to participate in that election. OHA, which I support, would continue to function.

Mahalo for allowing me to be part of the discussion which will determine what is pono for all of the people of Hawai'i nei.

Freddy Rice
Kamuela

PASH IN HĀ'ENA

Regarding the controversy over the recent Kohanaiki decision, more familiarly called PASH, I had the good fortune to attend a seminar entitled "Living with PASH," sponsored by the Native Hawaiian Bar Association and the Native Hawaiian Advisory Council. In attendance were attorneys, OHA, real estate people, major land owners, Hawaiian activists, even Attorney General Margery Bronster and retired Justice Walter Heen. The overwhelming conclusion on the PASH decision: Learn to live with it.

It is important to realize that pre-existing Hawaiian rights involve a procedure, based on common courtesy, that must be followed. Native

See LETTERS, on page 3



KE ŌLA Ō NĀ HĀWAI'I

January 17, 1998

the o'ahu native hawaiian health
& wellness forum

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1998

7:30 am to 4:00 pm

what is your mana'o on native hawaiian health & wellness?
come and tell us

Kamehameha Schools
Upper Campus-Ke'elikolani Auditorium

The purpose of this forum is to bring the health & wellness concerns to local, state, and national agencies and to bring about more collaboration and partnerships within the Native Hawaiian Health and Wellness communities. Our hope is to also focus on how services are delivered; and that all Native Hawaiians are served regardless of their ability to pay for needed health services.

FOR REGISTRATION AND MORE INFORMATION CALL
MARGARET KALAMAU, SPECIAL PROGRAMS COORDINATOR
KE ŌLA MAMO 533-0035

Letters cont.

LETTERS, from page 2

practitioners observe an elaborate protocol and responsibility. Real estate laws require full disclosure to prospective buyers. It's a shame the state does not enforce disclosure laws. The practice of not disclosing facts about Hawaiians leads to confusion, anger, fear, even arrests when the Hawaiian exercises his rights and is confronted by an uninformed land owner. An example is my case regarding the Shipman estate and access to a sacred area, Hā'ena, for a traditional religious ceremony. So far, the litigation has cost the taxpayer \$250,000. The matter continues unresolved and there are many more cases still pending.

Hank Fergstrom
Hawai'i, via the internet

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.

Ke Kukui Mālamalama honors excellence in education

By Manu Boyd

FOUR OUTSTANDING educators were honored at OHA's 7th annual Ke Kukui Mālamalama Awards last month.

Gabriel 'Ī, Al Makahinu Barcarse, David Stanley Kapepa and Naomi Rosemary Noelan-ioko'olau Clarke Losch were selected from nine finalists by a panel of judges and confirmed by OHA trustees as this year's recipients. "Each year, OHA receives nominations from the community for outstanding educators, not necessarily Hawaiian themselves, but who are noted in the field of Hawaiian education," said Kathy Keala, OHA education specialist and this year's coordinator. More than 130 friends, family and supporters attended the awards dinner at the Dole Cannery Ballroom in Iwilei, Honolulu.

Al Barcarse, King Intermediate School instructor and kumu hula of Ka Ua Kilihune, spoke about the values he learned while growing up in Makaweli Valley on Kaua'i. "My goal is to share what I have learned with as



1997 recipients of the Ke Kukui Mālamalama Award.

many students as I can," he said. "I am truly humbled by this honor."

Noe Losch of the University of Hawai'i, described as an inspiration and a professional in and out of her teaching capacity, named both her mother and Hawaiian language instructor Dorothy Kahananui among her mentors. Critical thinking, informed decision making, encouragement and a little humor are tools for teaching and learning that Kumu Losch employs.

David Kapepa of Keolu Elementary School quoted Mary Kawena Pūku'i's philosophy that emphasizes the importance of understanding the "old ways" in order to be enriched. "All children who grow up and go to school here are 'keiki o ka 'āina', and should feel good about that," Kapepa insisted.

Gabriel 'Ī, who accepted his award entirely "ma ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i" (in the Hawaiian language), spoke of his good fortune in spending two years on Ni'ihau working with the resi-

dents and school children there. "Ī has been teaching on Kaua'i for more than six decades, and as an elementary school teacher, was an inspiration to Betty Ellis Jenkins, OHA Kupuna Alaka'i and program co-emcee. "Maha-lo i ka makua lani. Nona mai kēia ho'omaika'i ia'u (My thanks to Heavenly Father. He is responsible for this honor I am receiving,") Kupuna 'Ī said.

Trustee Abraham Aiona, nominated for an award by a Maui resident but ineligible because of his position as trustee, received special recognition at the dinner "I feel honored to have been nominated," trustee Aiona remarked. "I know that Hawai'i is in good hands with so many outstanding educators coming up in the ranks."

"Ke Kukui Mālamalama" means "the radiant light," said OHA Education Officer Rona Rodenhurst. "The leaves and flowers of the kukui tree are often used metaphorically to describe knowledge, education and enlightenment," she added. "He kukui pio 'ole ia i ka makani. Education is like candlelight that is inextinguishable in the wind."

PHOTO: M. LOUIE URBARRI

"From Kainui Drive to Bishop Street... a journey toward education"

William Titcomb,
Business Administration, West O'ahu College

Growing up in Kailua, Billy Titcomb never thought he'd aspire to a law degree. Deciding to return to school after working is a challenge when you are the father of a growing family. Billy Titcomb made that decision while working as a dinner cook at the Moana Surftrider.

"When my first son was born, I took a good look at my life and decided to pursue higher education to create a better future for my family," says Billy. "Now I have four children, and with financial aid from KSBE, I am pursuing my dream of someday practicing law and helping Hawai'i's people."

If you are Hawaiian, in a full-time college degree program and attending specified Hawai'i colleges, you may qualify for some of the nearly \$14 million in post-high school financial aid offered by KSBE.

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KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS
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KSBE's policy to give preference to individuals of Hawaiian descent as permitted by law has been ruled non-discriminatory by the IRS.



HO'ĀKOAKO A I WIKUAMO'O

'OHANA REUNIONS

Ernestburg — Descendants of John and Luka Ernestburg, Louis Nawai Ernestburg, and Nellie Saffery (daughter of Capt. Edmund Saffery and Kawaawaaiki Naehu) are compiling their family history. If you have information and/or photographs, contact Amy Beyer Ho'okano at 545-2655.

Kahawai'i — Descendants of Joseph Kepa, Elizabeth Lualoa, Daniel Kainoakupuna, James Kema and Solomon Kahawai'i are planning a reunion. A genealogy luncheon will be held Dec. 6, noon, at the Kuilima Estates, West Lānai on O'ahu. Contacts: (O'ahu) Evonne Amoe, 696-3562; Krysti Amoe, 487-3779; Robert Kahawai'i, 293-0508; (Maui) Shem Kahawai'i, Jr., 879-2776; Bonny Kahawai'i Herbert, 874-8073; Lorri Howells, 879-5383. (Big Island) Shem, Sr. And Hamby Kahawai'i, 885-3425; Hamby Kahawai'i Ochmann, 883-0389, or write to 87-123 Alapaki St., Wai'anae, HI 96792.

Kalama — Descendants of John Kalama. We welcome all of the families of the Kalama Ohana to the Kalama family reunion on June 23, 24, 25 in Warm Springs, Oregon. This activity will be held in conjunction with our Indian Reservation's Annual Pi-Ume-Sha Pow-wow. For more information please write to Tom & Jeanine Kalama, P.O. Box 804, Warm Springs, Oregon 97761.

Pacific

A F F A I R S

TARO BEETLE

NUKU'ALOFA, TONGA — The South Pacific Commission has begun a European Union-funded project to prevent crop damage and future invasions by the taro beetle in Samoa and Tonga. The commission is teaching agricultural officers to recognize the beetle and is producing leaflets and posters directed at promoting public awareness.

MALNUTRITION

PORT MORESBY, PAPUA NEW GUINEA — Governor General Silas Atopare of Papua New Guinea said 34 percent of all children in Papua New Guinea are malnourished,

a statistic expected to increase dramatically because of the drought. Atopare was speaking at the launching of the 1998 State of the World's Children Report. Children are at risk because their undeveloped systems cannot withstand disease from the drought's onslaught.

The governor general also recommended a return to the traditional diet, rich in fruits and vegetables.

PASSPORT SALE

APIA, WESTERN SAMOA — The Samoan government could not account for 150 passports

not documented in receipt books or any other departmental records. "It's presumed the passports have been sold illegally," said Secretary to the Prime Minister's Department Vaasatia Poloma Komiti. An investigation is under way. The allegedly illegal issuing of passports has led to charges against the former ambassador to the United States, Tuaepepe Felix Wendt, and three immigration officials. Two other officials have been suspended pending investigation. ■

Pacific Affairs is a compilation of newstories from the Pacific compiled by the news department at Hawai'i Public Radio.

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WEEDING OUT INVADERS

By Paula Durbin

A LIEN PLANT invasions are a worldwide concern, but nowhere have they reached the magnitude seen in Hawai'i.

So it's no surprise that an international cadre of scientists travels around the state trying to figure out how so much of Hawai'i became overgrown with vegetation introduced relatively recently from Asia, the continental United States and Central America.

Among the botanists at work are Guillermo Goldstein from Argentina, a full professor of botany at the University of Hawai'i, and Zdravko Baruch of the department of environmental studies of Simón Bolívar University in Caracas, Venezuela. For two years they have been studying the proliferation of noxious weeds — in layman's terms, noxious means obnoxious — such as the notorious miconia, brought here in the 1950s as an ornamental plant, and a nuisance ominously called Koster's curse. The project is affiliated with the University of Hawai'i Cooperative Park Studies Unit, directed by Dr. Clifford Smith.

"This invasion phenomenon also is the story of the Venezuelan savannahs," said Baruch. "The plants are brought in intentionally, for cultivation, or unintentionally, on clothes or shoes, for example. If they get loose, they can be dangerous. They can bring changes which

are not always for the better — in the native vegetation and in the surrounding environment, including animal life."

Hawai'i's remote location might have contributed to the fragility of its plant life. "Hawai'i is the most isolated archipelago in the world," Baruch explained, "the farthest from any other land mass. People think that because Hawai'i is tropical, it must have a big variety of plant species, but local plant diversity is relatively low." Some species thought

of as native are not very "plastic," meaning they don't have the ability to adjust to different environments.

A current theory of ecology holds that alien plants might thrive on nutrients that native plants don't use. "There are places where the natives are very well adapted, very strong and new plants can't invade," said Gold-

stein, "for example, in lava flows where there are few nutrients and the soil is not developed." But in lush areas such as the rain forests, mainland and Asian species do well.

Goldstein and Baruch's research has focused on the basic biology of noxious weeds and their use of water, light and nutrients. They have studied these aliens in U.H. greenhouses and in the wild on the Big Island. "The question is why they grow so efficiently that they are capable of replacing native plants," said Goldstein. He and Baruch hope the results of their work will soon assist in decision-making on the direction and control of invading plants. ■



ANNEXATION: FROM CELEBRATION TO CONDEMNATION

By Manu Boyd

THIS AUGUST, the centennial of the annexation of Hawai'i to the United States of America in 1898 will be commemorated. For some, it will be a patriotic American celebration of 19th century territorial expansion and military prowess. For others, it will be a somber reminder of the near demise of a proud, ancient people, and the loss of an independent, internationally recognized kingdom.

The genocidal effects on the indigenous population, "ko Hawai'i pono'i," of events before, during and after annexation, linger today. Hawaiians, according to some sources, now number more than 200,000, though we are outnumbered four-to-one by other state residents and nearly 30-to-



SOMBER GATHERING — Queen Lili'uokalani (seated), Heir Apparent Princess Victoria Ka'iulani (to the Queen's left) and supporters gather at Washington Place as Annexation ceremonies were conducted at Iolani Palace.

one if you count annual visitors to Hawai'i. Our culture, nevertheless, perseveres, as we continue to draw from the past in order to shape our future.

Why was Hawai'i annexed to the United States? How? Who benefit-

ted from annexation? Did the population in 1898, overwhelmingly 'oiwi (native), vote for annexation? What events lead to the annexation? These and other questions will be addressed in a series of Ka Wai Ola o OHA articles.

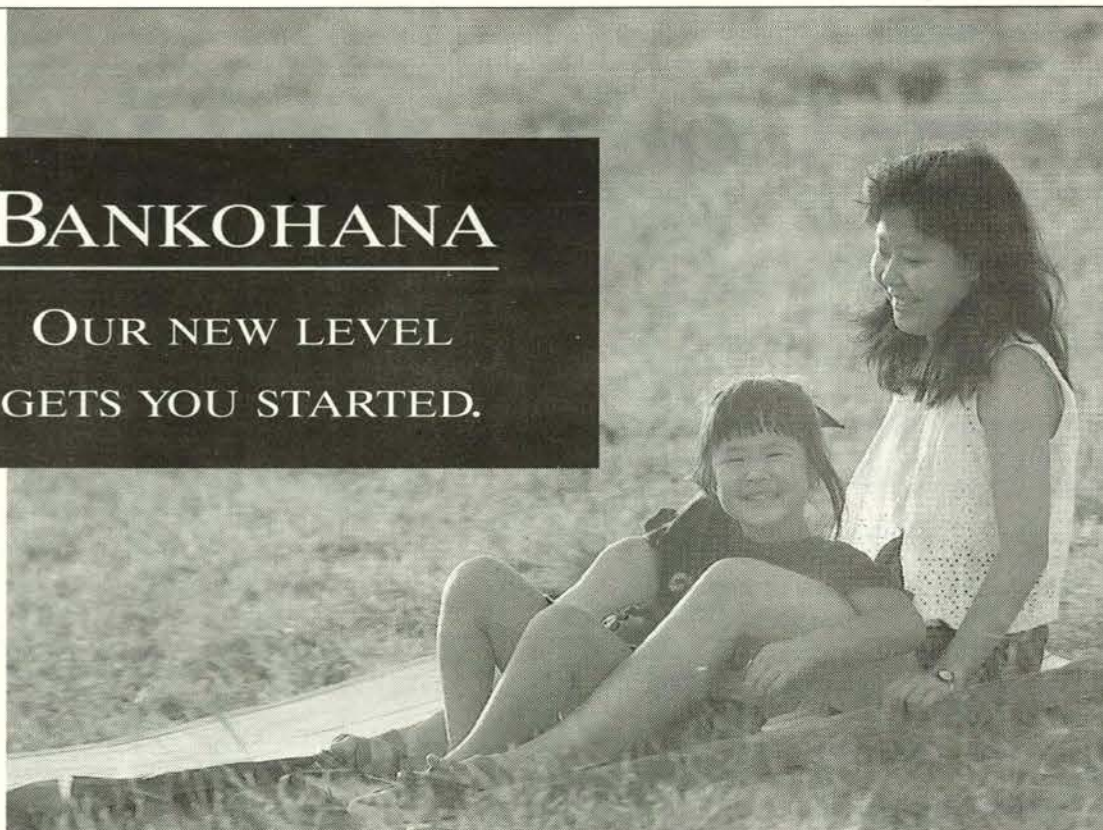
Achronological time line illustrates some of the events preceding the overthrow of the Kingdom and Hawai'i's loss of independence. While some historical time lines begin when Capt. James Cook arrived in the islands in 1778, we acknowledge the nearly two thousand years of previous civilization, as well as the genealogical and mythical origins of our people through the Kumulipo genealogy, Hāloa the ancestor, and Hāloa the kalo (taro). ■

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 Nukuhiwa (Marquesas).
1000-1150	Migrations from Tahiti. Arrival of Pā'ao who introduced the Kū priesthood/worship and luakini heiau.
1758	Paiea Kamehameha, son of Keoua and Keku'i'apo'iwa born at Kokoiki, Kohala.
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'uauu. 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.
1848	Māhele divides lands among maka'āinana (citizenry), the government and the King. Foreign system of private land ownership promoted by foreigners.
1853	"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).
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 established. Hawaiian language is banned 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.

A HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL TIME LINE

BANKOHANA

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PASH: an issue in 1998

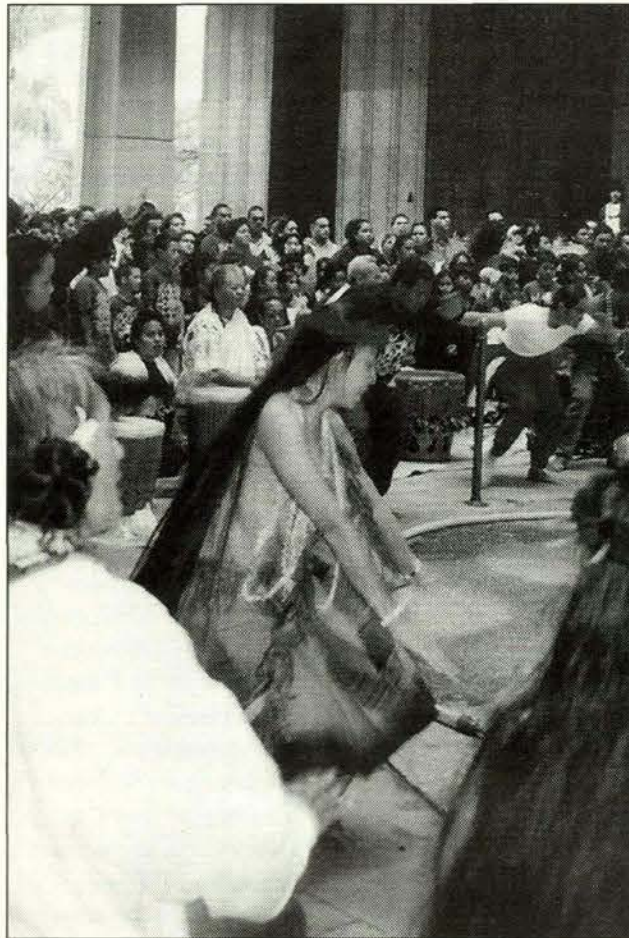
By Lynn Lee and Paula Durbin

IN THE months before the opening of the 1998 legislative session, meetings were conducted state-wide on the Hawai'i Supreme Court's decision in *Public Access Shoreline Hawai'i vs. County of Hawai'i and Nansay, Inc.*, better known as PASH, and on last session's attempts to reverse its effects.

The PASH case was brought in 1990 when Nansay Hawaii, Inc., applied to the county for a permit to develop a resort in Kohanaiki, Kona, and the County Planning Commission refused to hear community concerns. Five years of judicial hearings culminated in the Supreme Court's confirmation of Hawaiians' constitutionally protected gathering rights on undeveloped, privately owned land and in the requirement to consider these rights when the land is developed.

Last year's legislative session saw a strong, collaborative effort by land owners, realtors and developers — who all profit when raw land is developed — to enact legislation regulating the exercise of rights confirmed in PASH. Senate Bill 8 and House Bill 1920 proposed that gatherers be required to register and prove their right to gather through evidence tracing genealogy to ancestors who actually gathered in the relevant area.

Hawaiians and other interested individuals claimed these requirements were oppressive and resembled those imposed by land commissioners during the māhele and, subsequently, in water management and adverse possession cases. In the past, registration effectively reduced Hawaiian interests. And as Office of Hawaiian Affairs Trustee Hannah Kihalani Springer noted on Dec. 9 at a Native Hawaiian Bar Association workshop, "Hawaiian



Crowds joined drummers, dancers and chanters at the capitol in successful opposition to last year's legislation aimed at restricting Hawaiian gathering rights. Many of the demonstrators are currently active in 'ilio'ulaokalani, a coalition that grew out of the event. See page 14 for information on their concert to raise funds to support efforts at protecting cultural rights this legislative session.

culture is a vital force still living. We cannot rely on studies of ancient practice to set the parameters of use today."

When the legislature appeared indifferent to their objections, Hawaiians resorted to a highly effective 24-hour demonstration in which drummers, dancers and chanters expressed opposition. The pahu reverberated in every

corner of the capitol and the senators ripped their bill to shreds in a dramatic public display. In reality, both bills are still alive and had only been deferred.

This year, land owners and business interests again advocate restricting native rights. At a recent community meeting, the Kona section of the Board of Realtors stated its intention to submit legislation this session to weaken the effect of PASH. And at a Nov. 18 Hawai'i Institute for Continuing Legal Education seminar on the land use process, the Real Property and Financial Services Section of the Hawai'i State Bar Association also sounded an alarm. Ken Kupchack, a partner in the law firm of Damon Key Bocken Leong Kupchack, spoke against the PASH ruling and in favor of legislative action to nullify its effects. He also suggested that Supreme Court judges be appointed based on their understanding of the business community. "It was the greed of the Hawaiian people for western products which caused them to privatize and sell property under the māhele," Kupchack said. Later, Lilikalā Kame'eiehiwa, an associate professor of Hawaiian studies, dismissed his remark as having no basis in fact. "The māhele happened because of the chief's haole advisors, including American lawyers and missionaries, who would eventually form multinational corporations from their māhele gains," she maintained.

On Dec. 9, the Native Hawaiian Bar Association's workshop "Living with PASH" was a forum for many points of view. While considering the possibility of reaching an agreement that would not worsen the state's economy, participants acknowledged that Hawaiian practices make Hawai'i uniquely attractive to visitors. "OHA intends to protect native rights and customary practices guaranteed in Article XII, Section 7 of the Hawai'i state constitution," Trustee Colette Machado reminded those present, "and we are concerned the legislature will pass a bill which compromises those rights." But Representative Ed Case, chair of the House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, conceded that last year's proposed legislation was not the right way to address PASH.

As David Forman of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation noted, "Failure to recognize native rights perpetuates an injustice and makes us all a part of it." ■

N u t r i t i o n

Poi is 'ono and pono

By Claire Hughes, Nutritionist,
Hawai'i Department Of Health



POI IS the preferred staple food of Hawaiians — if only we could find some and were able to afford it. At a Hawaiian health meeting a few years ago, Mrs. Hillary Clinton asked why poi was so expensive. We told her that taro is no longer grown in the uplands, that

freeways, houses and condominiums have replaced the lo'i and we explained that the fresh water needed for taro fields waters golf courses. Today, poi costs about \$2 per cup. If eaten at three meals, that's \$6, about \$2,200 a year per adult. A family of four could easily spend \$6,000 a year.

The quantity of poi for a muscular man doing physical work would be double and cost a minimum of \$4,400 a year. By contrast, the cost of white rice is 3 cents a cup, and adds up to less than \$33 a year for a light eater, \$66 for a muscular man doing physical labor and \$100-\$200 a year for family of four. What a difference!

Is the solution made-in-China (M-I-C) poi? Did you know that there is no standard for commercial poi? The consistency of fresh poi can differ considerably. Mixing speeds up the fermentation and souring. Would the imported poi be sour by the time it gets here?

There is great mana in taro and poi. Traditional family methods of handling these staples demonstrate a respect and reverence for the mana of Hāloa, the god of taro. The family poi bowl is kept clean. We kahi the inside rim of the bowl carefully after serving from it. Filling individual bowls requires skill, keeping the inside rim of the bowl free of dribbles from poi set before the diner.

A mo'olelo tells of the mana of Hāloa: "Ke hō'ole mai nei 'o Hāloa" translates to

"Hāloa denies that." It was said that whenever business is discussed before an open poi bowl, it is denied by Hāloa. If a medical kahuna is called upon while eating poi, it is a sign that he is not the person to treat the sick one. However, if called to a death bed while eating, he is able to treat the illness, for Hāloa will deny death.

In the old days, poi was near the pa'i'ai stage when purchased. It was thick, and mixing it with water was absolutely necessary. Family and friends enjoy the sweet poi of those who have "good mixing hands." Others cause the poi to sour quickly. I was taught that either adding too much water at once, or not mixing thoroughly between additions of water, ruined the quality of mixed poi.

Anyone used to eating poi notices the consistency of commercially available

poi. It is more like pudding and lacks the characteristic elasticity that makes it cling to fingers when eaten in the traditional manner. The dip of two fingers into a bowl with the deft swirling of the wrist no longer captures a mouthful of poi. Have you ever wondered about that? The traditional consistency of poi is lost; it is more watery from electric mixing. In fact, some eat it without adding any additional water.

With pa'i'ai poi, it is best to mix small quantities at a time, adding water little by little and mixing thoroughly before adding more. Mixing requires several minutes of ho'owali'ai, turning the poi over in the bowl and beating it up against the side of the bowl, over and over again. This process is similar to kneading bread dough and develops the characteristic

"Taro is no longer grown in the uplands. Freeways, houses and condominiums have replaced the lo'i."

Summoning the nāulu rains

By Jayson Harper

KAHO'OLAWE RESTS majestically in the Pacific. The bombing long silenced, this sacred island takes its first step towards rebirth. On Dec. 3, Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chairperson Frenchy DeSoto, United States Senator Daniel

community activists and reporters in a solemn ceremony at Pu'u Māhoe (the twin hills) on Maui. Together, they gathered to reaffirm the commitment to heal Kaho'olawe.

The ceremony began with traditional ho'okupu (gifts) at an ahu (shrine site) constructed for the ceremony. On behalf of OHA, Chairperson DeSoto presented spring water from Waianae, and

slopes of Haleakalā. Cowboys on the ranch speak fondly of the legendary circle of clouds that bridges from Pu'u Māhoe, to Kaho'olawe, across to Moloka'i and back to Maui. This circle serves as the catalyst for the nāulu rains. The ho'okupu offered at the ceremony summoned these rains, so Kaho'olawe might have forests once again.

island was placed under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, with the assurance that it would be returned to the people of Hawai'i in a habitable condition. From the day it was designated for military use, the struggle to return the island to Hawaiians persisted. For 30 years, sustained protest from community activists such as Auntie Clara Kū, Judy Napoleon Auntie Mary Lee and OHA Trustee Colette Machado of Moloka'i, Uncle Bill Wainui and Edith Kanaka'ole of the island of Hawai'i, and Emma DeFries and Frenchy DeSoto of O'ahu, were some of the voices of the burgeoning movement. The additional involvement of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana in the mid 70s brought national recognition to the struggle. In 1993, after almost 30 years of sustained protest, Congress authorized the Navy to return Kaho'olawe to the state, to be held in trust until the sovereign nation of Hawai'i is established.

Today, tranquility surrounds Kaho'olawe, but like a newborn child, the island requires care and guidance. The KIRC, under the leadership of Keoni Fairbanks, as well as the continuing support of KIRC Chairman Dr.



OHA Trustee Colette Machado joins community activists, practitioners and state leaders in ceremonial planting of native flora at Pu'u Māhoe.

Noa Emmett Aluli, and many others, locally and nationally, will ensure Kaho'olawe will heal and regain its beauty.

The return of Kaho'olawe in itself represents a first step toward settling land disputes, stewardship and issues of land restoration. Considering the knowledge to be derived from the transformation, the significance of the process becomes more profound.



OHA Chairperson A. Frenchy DeSoto (right) sits with U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye and Kahu Ka'alakea at Pu'u Māhoe on Maui.

Inouye and Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission Executive Director Keoni Fairbanks, through the courtesy of property owners Pardee and Sumner Erdman, joined more than 80 Hawaiian practitioners, kumu hula, com-

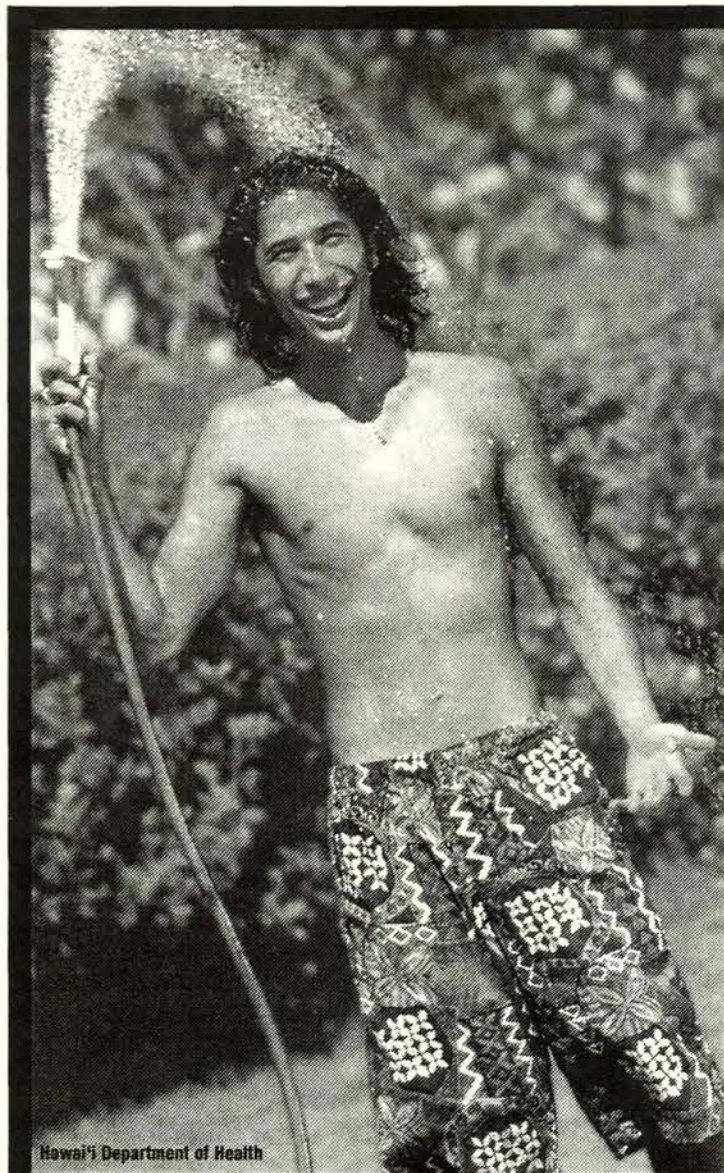
on behalf of the KIRC, a ho'okupu of 'awa. "We are committed to make pono what was once hewa by returning the hā to Kaho'olawe," she said.

Pu'u Māhoe is located on the 'Ulupalakua ranch, along the

"We are committed to make pono what was once hewa by returning the hā to Kaho'olawe."

CHAIRPERSON A. FRENCHY DESOTO

Decades of cattle ranching, wild goat populations and eventually military bombing left Kaho'olawe's landscape nearly barren. At the start of World War II, Kaho'olawe was a military target training area. In 1953, the



Hawai'i Department of Health

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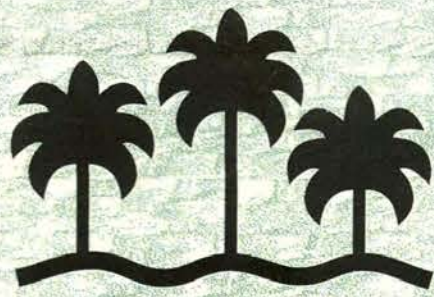
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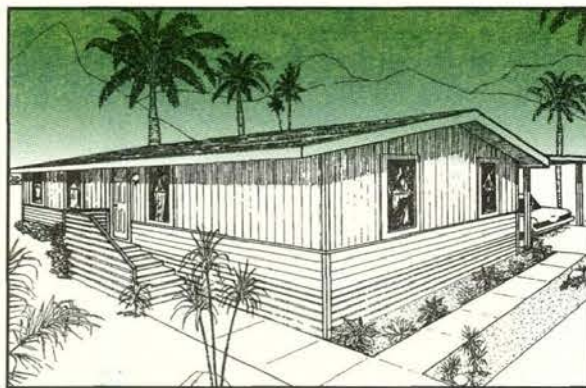
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BOP

reaches out to Hawaiians

HAWAIIAN PEOPLE on each island will soon have the opportunity to communicate with staff and trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs during the 1998 Beneficiary Outreach Project. This project, known as BOP, is set up to allow all beneficiaries a direct link with trustees and members of the OHA staff during informal community meetings on each island throughout the next three months. Bring all of your 'ohana and listen as discussions take place on issues that will affect our future and the futures of generations of Hawaiians. Key issues to be explained and discussed with you may include the following:

LANDS

- the inventory and mapping of ceded lands, their disposition and current use of lands ceded in 1898,
- the potential transfer of

lands from the state to OHA to fulfill payment of past due revenue amounts,

- a DLNR proposal to change the way public trust lands are managed,

REVENUES TO OHA

- the \$10 million still due to OHA from airport revenues,
- the extension of the \$15.1 million cap on OHA revenues,
- changes to beneficiary entitlements

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

- proposed amendments to the law that established OHA,
- efforts to rewrite Act 304, which clarified OHA's share of ceded land revenues,
- legislative intent to circumvent the decision of Judge Heely regarding additional revenues owed to OHA,
- the deliberations and recom-

mendations of the Joint Committee established by Act 329,

- the pending vote on whether or not to hold a state constitutional convention, which could prove detrimental if held before Hawaiians have made a decision on sovereignty, and
- legislation (PASH) which might limit traditional and customary rights and practices of Hawaiians.

NOW IS THE TIME for action. OHA's trustees are seeking input as well as sharing their vision of what is rightfully owed Hawaiians. It is the beneficiaries who are affected and it is the beneficiaries who now have the opportunity to take part in shaping their future.

While the meetings will be primarily for explanation of these issues, there will be time after each subject area for people to share their questions.

*He leo
ikaika ko
kākou ke
hui pū 'ia*



BOP's ISLAND-BY-ISLAND SCHEDULE

JANUARY

- Jan. 6 — Oahu** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at the State Capitol building basement.
- Jan. 13 — Kaua'i** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Anahola Hawaiian Homes Clubhouse, 3900 Kawalo Street
- Jan. 14 — Kaua'i** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Kekaha Neighborhood Center, 830 'Elepaio Street
- Jan. 21 — O'ahu** — from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Blanche Pope Elementary School cafeteria, 41-133 Huli Street in Waimānalo
- Jan. 21 — O'ahu** — from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center — Hale 'Aha 53-516 Kamehameha Highway in Punalu'u
- Jan. 22 — O'ahu** — from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Campbell High School cafeteria, 91-884 Fort Weaver Road, 'Ewa Beach
- Jan. 22 — O'ahu** — from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Hawai'i's

- Plantation Village, 94-695 Waipahu Street, in Waipahu
- Jan. 27 — Hilo, Hawai'i** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center, 919 Ululani Street
- Jan. 28 — Nā'ālehu, Hawai'i** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Nā'ālehu Community Center

FEBRUARY

- Feb. 3 — O'ahu** — from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Nanaikapono Elementary School cafeteria, 89-195 Farrington Highway in Nānākuli
- Feb. 3 — O'ahu** — from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at the Wai'anae/Nānākuli (Sites not confirmed as of press time. For confirmation, call 594-1973.)
- Feb. 10 — Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i** — Kealakehe Intermediate Cafeteria, 74-5062 'Onipa'a St.
- Feb. 11 — Kamuela, Hawai'i** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at the

- Waimea Civic Center (next to the police station)
- Feb. 18 — Maui** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Lahaina Veterans Hall at 190 Flemming Road in Lahaina
- Feb. 19 — Maui** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Paukukalo Hawaii Homestead Community Association (next to the ball park) in Wailuku.
- Feb. 19 — Maui** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at Helene Hall in Hāna
- Feb. 24 — Moloka'i** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Mitchell Pau'ole Center (next to the police station) in Kaunakakai
- Feb. 25 — Lāna'i** — from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Senior Citizen Center



LOHAS TRUSTEES MESSAGE

Focus on 1998, 1999 and the year 2000

A LOHA NUI kākou e nā 'ōiwi o Hawai'i a me ka hau'oli makahiki hou. This eleventh article in my series of 46 provides the opportunity to focus our attention on 1998, the year ahead of us, 1999 and the turn of the century in the year 2000.

Directive 15 and the Year 2000 Census

At this writing, I am on my way to Washington D.C. to attend the fall meeting of the Census Bureau Joint Advisory Committees for the Year 2000. This is the first scheduled meeting of the four Census 2000 Advisory Committees since the Office of Management and Budget decision on their Policy Directive 15, which established the new classification of "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders." Directive 15 must now be implemented by all federal agencies including the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The immediate effect will be seen in the development of the Year 2000 Census questionnaire which will undergo pilot testing in 1998. I will provide an update of the Census Bureau meeting in my February column.

Native Hawaiians and the Legislature

This January issue of Ka Wai Ola highlights five bills to be introduced by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to the 1998 legislature. These measures are part of the OHA 1998 Legislative package approved by the Board of Trustees. The Legislative and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees continues to meet to complete other initiatives under considera-

tion. The legislature convenes on the third Wednesday in January; the date this year is Jan. 21. Two days later, Jan. 23, is the deadline for "unlimited bill introduction," after which a "five-bill-per-day limit" is imposed. By the fourth Friday in January, bill introduction ceases. The legislature is only required to post notice of hearings on bills 48 hours in advance. This short time frame will require close and coordinated networking among all interested parties.

Native Hawaiians and Elections

The voice of Native Hawaiians will be echoed in the choices made through our votes. Voter registration, voter education and voting in 1998, as in every year when election choices occur, are very important and indeed can make the difference. Native Hawaiians should never feel that their vote does not count. The choices made by voters in county, state, special and national elections are critical if improvements are to come. They start one

voter at a time, one informed voter at a time.

Make a Difference:

- Call OHA's Government Affairs Office at 594-1946 to learn more about issues.
 - Talk with others to learn their opinions.
 - Talk with senators, representatives and OHA trustees to let them know your mana'o.
 - Express your mana'o at OHA board, committee and community meetings.
 - Testify at the legislature or call or fax legislators your testimony on bills.
 - Register to vote – and vote.
- He 'onipa'a ka 'oia'i'o. ■



HAUNANI APOLIONA
VICE-CHAIRPERSON



BILLIE BEAMER
TRUSTEE-AT-LARGE

Who said you are not Hawaiian?

OHA CANNOT DISOWN the less-than-50-percenters. These Hawaiians should not disregard the preferential treatment of OHA toward "Native Hawaiians" — those with at least 50 percent Hawaiian blood. I am part of the group known as Toenail Hawaiians. Impostors! Many of the paper-qualifiers (deemed bona fide Hawaiians) care not about the legacy of the vast majority of Hawaiians, who are of a lesser quantum. These alienated people are an irreplaceable source of talent in the Hawaiian community.

OHA has failed to address and define who is a Hawaiian. Soon after OHA's constitutional ratification, which identified beneficiaries as "Native-Hawaiians" (the 50-percent-or-mores) and "Hawaiians" (anyone who can trace Hawaiian blood previous to 1778, even toenails), lawsuits challenged the definitions.

Trustees did not address the issue: instead they accepted the state band-aid of diminishing matching funds to accommodate the "toe-nailers." This lingering denial was to make us feel whole.

Another deceptive act is the refusal to declare OHA accountable under trust laws. Hee and his attorney Broder insist we are not a trust. The constitution and Hawai'i Revised Statutes say we are. A trust abides by the "prudent man rule" that every decision made by trustees shall benefit the beneficiaries. A trustee is held to something stricter than the morals of a marketplace; a trust demands not honesty alone, but the highest stan-

dard of honor. A trustee who has breached his or her duty to the trust has no right to be a trustee.

Trust law is the law, whether recognized or not. A few powerless gate-keepers watch and call trustees to task for their breaches, but remedies are wanting. Trustees ignore their calls for openness. Read the OHA Deloitte & Touche report as evidence of blatant disregard for the law.

Since 1992, the windfall reparation receipts from the state have grown to nearly \$300 million, and more is to come. The money is being hoarded for a grand housing scheme with DHHL and again the 50-percenters benefit. The developers' take ranges from 15 to 20 percent, none of which the 50-percenters see.

More enigmatic: OHA trustees are elected. Today, I am assigned by the majority as the chairperson of the Budget and Finance Committee, and I strive to comply with trust law, by auditing, collecting and reporting receipts and expenditures, and reconciling our portfolio.

But tomorrow, I can also become part of the minority and be replaced in my committee assignment, so back we are thrust into the old ways of no accounting and secrecy.

The duty to account (and provide information) is a trustee's fiduciary relationship with the beneficiaries; we need the monitoring of the toe-nailers who indeed have a vested interest in OHA. If a trustee resists accountability, it is impossible to know whether the trustee has fulfilled his or her duties. Trustees must be called to

See **BEAMER**, on page 11

In unity there is strength

IN MAY, WE applauded United States District Judge David Ezra's denial of Harold F. Rice's constitutional challenge to allowing only Hawaiians to vote in OHA elections. Judge Ezra noted OHA was created by the 1978 state constitutional convention to address "the needs of the aboriginal class of people of Hawai'i" and to satisfy the state's responsibility to better the conditions of native Hawaiians through the public lands trust. He concluded the method of electing OHA



FRENCHY DESOTO
CHAIRPERSON

trustees met constitutional standards.

In his order, the judge drew a

parallel between native Hawaiians and American Indians and noted legislation singling out American Indians for special treatment was valid as long as it could be tied rationally to Congress' unique obligation to the Indians. Tracing Hawaiian history back to the 19th century, he said the Admission Act required Hawai'i to amend its constitution to declare that the lands granted to the state "shall be held by the state as a trust for native Hawaiians and the general public. He found "the restriction on the right to vote is not based upon race, but upon a recognition of the unique status of native Hawaiians." Rice's attorney, John Goe-

mans, appealed the judge's ruling to the 9th Circuit.

"Because the issues on appeal impact upon all Native Hawaiians and have importance beyond the interest of the parties," OHA was joined by 11 other Hawaiian organizations in an amicus curiae brief filed with the 9th Circuit on Nov. 18. "A reversal of the district court's ruling could jeopardize all programs providing benefits or establishing separate programs benefiting other Native Americans as well. Because the Office of Hawaiian Affairs is the real-party-in-interest in this case, and because the other Native Hawaiian organizations have grave concerns about the impact

of a reversal, they respectfully request the opportunity to file this brief to demonstrate the errors in appellant's argument and the wisdom of the district court's ruling," the brief said. The eleven organizations joining OHA include the State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations; Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate; Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs; Nā Pua A Ke Alii Pauahi, Inc.; Council of Hawaiian Organizations; Hā Hawai'i; Hui Kālai'aina; Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation; Alu Like, Inc.; Native Hawaiian Advisory Council; and the Board of Direc-

See **DESOTO**, on page 12

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

BEAMER, from page 10

task for willful wrongdoing and disregard for beneficiaries. Let the 50-percenters claim their legacy from the Homelands, but they must not pretend to be the exclusive heirs to the trust of OHA.

Without a full and open accounting in good faith, there is no way to know whether a trustee has performed his or her responsibility

- to manage and invest assets wisely, congruent with the benefit plan for all beneficiaries;

- to avoid conflicts of interest; and

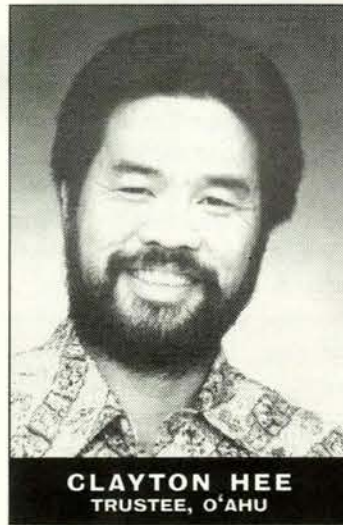
- to comply with all fiduciary duties whether imposed by the trust, statutes or common law.

Long overdue is OHA's and the less-than-50-percenters' establishment of their right to their portion of the inheritance of being Hawaiian, where quantum has no standing. ■

Funny Money

BY HER OWN pen, Frenchy DeSoto described the "accomplishments" of the leadership in her December Ka Wai Ola article. In it she bragged, "The new team has hit the road running," and proceeded to detail how they, (DeSoto, Apoliona, Beamer, Machado and Springer), voted to spend \$507,204 of trust funds in November. For example, she said, "The board took a giant step forward by appropriating" \$150,000 for 10 more employees; \$225,000 for "mini" audits; \$100,000 for a "cadre" of legal service providers; and another \$9,264 for a patronage chief to "administer to the chair's business and confidential needs." It must be Christmas.

The final appropriation DeSoto bragged about was \$12,940 more to, "fund and develop a beneficiary outreach project to establish a means for beneficiaries to provide input on OHA's programs and broader issues affecting the agency and its beneficiaries." Doesn't that put you in the holi-



CLAYTON HEE
TRUSTEE, O'AHU

day spirit?

So in November the five leaders spent a total of \$507,204. Add that figure to the \$425,000 the five leaders voted in October to pay the state for an inventory (as opposed to deducting that amount from the \$9.9 million the state owes Hawaiians from land- ing fees), and their two-month grand total is \$932,204!

Oh, they're certain to espouse the "necessity" of these programs, the "critical" need to spend money, the "compelling"

and "unavoidable" choices to spend more money, and so on and so forth. They may even tell you that OHA's house will finally be in order, whatever that means.

With all of this spending, how have you benefitted? Well so far, you've benefitted by the commitment of five leaders to "inventory" public lands by paying cash up front. Oh, by the way, take comfort in knowing that at minimum \$500,000 more is expected, although the five leaders will say the state is "forcing" OHA to pay more money. You've benefitted by knowing that \$150,000 has been spent to "collect, sort and classify stored data to help facilitate informed and prudent decisions," and that OHA has a new "cadre of legal service providers to update OHA manuals." Now, doesn't that make you feel good?

People ask me all the time what OHA is doing with its \$275 million. Well, now you know what happened in October and November. And you thought OHA wasn't spending its fortune on you.

Here's a new year's prediction: For the first time in OHA's histo-

ry the five leaders will exceed the general fund appropriation from the State. At the current spending rate, the five leaders for the first time will dig into the principal in OHA's portfolio for more trust dollars to spend. To do so, they'll sell off stocks and/or bonds that are profitable. Principles, ideals and vision in the form of austerity, down-sizing and budget-cutting will remain foreign concepts to them.

The thought for the new year? Trustee Keale said it best. "Who benefits from this allocation(s)? Definitely not the beneficiaries. One month, \$1 million. Two months \$2 million? Make sure your seat backs are in their full, upright positions. Tighten those seat belts."

If this is "hitting the road running," stay tuned and watch Apoliona, Beamer, DeSoto, Machado and Springer reach new spending heights.

Funny thing, the five leaders spend lots of time spending your money and not one talks about making money. You think maybe they don't know how? Nah!

Happy New Year. ■

'People who are not governed by God will be ruled by tyrants.'

— William Penn

IHAVE BEEN DEEPLY puzzled. Are we reorganized or disorganized? Every reorganization of the board is a major set back to all beneficiaries — this I know. This reorganization occurred when a new majority became dissatisfied with the movements of the presiding chair. The new majority feels it can manage the affairs of the office in a better or more streamlined fashion.

Every "take-over" means starting from square one. All previous action items and beneficiary requests sitting on the table are now scrutinized and handled with no credit given to the previous majority for the work it performed. A few requests will make it through, but deadlines may not be met. The new majority is just that

— new! While they test each other out and take on the job of "housecleaning," everything changes.

\$625,000 has been spent to boost the operations of the office. This is a lot of money — money that could have been spent on education, housing and elderly programs. I feel we could have retrained or offered advanced computer classes in-house to our present staff bringing them to the level we have now attained. Creating more positions is not the answer. It's a band-aid solution. A trustee should not assume that every new employee will automatically understand the needs or politics of the office. We need to start an orientation program that would satisfy both the employees and trustees' expectations.

We must give Mr. Ogata, our new administrator, time to learn his duties and adjust to working for nine bosses.



MOSES KEALE
TRUSTEE, KAUA'I, NI'IIHAU

We should not ostracize him, we should guide him and show faith in his competence to do his job.

I sit with the minority and we have little to do. Our input and votes are not important to the majority. Everything is decided before the meetings even start. Case in point: On Dec. 10, a meeting of the Committee of the Whole was to be held on 32 grant requests. It would be impossible to deal with 32 grants unless they have already been decided upon. So it's a game of "done deal."

As we move into the new year, I hope that we will be able to put our differences behind us and work together "to better the conditions" of the Hawaiian people as the Hawai'i Revised Statutes

direct. I thank each and every one of you for your cards, letters and phone calls of support. God be with you all in this New Year of 1998. ■

Dawning of a Millennium

THE YEAR 1998 marks OHA's 20th anniversary. In fulfilling its fiduciary duties in the management and administration of ceded lands trust funds, OHA has a responsibility to facilitate and promote work already begun by po'e Hawai'i: protecting traditional and customary practices and land rights, Hawaiian language and culture, education, health care, community based initiatives and sovereignty.

As we face the dawning millennium, we Hawaiians must recall the seeds planted in our past, the lessons learned and knowledge harnessed from our shared history. We must assess where we are today and appraise our growth and evolution as a people. Finally, we must determine the hua, fruits, we wish to sow for our future and, most importantly, the legacy we shall leave for those generations yet to come.

We have survived a turbulent past. Western immigration brought disease and death, decimating the Hawaiian population. Foreigners wrestled sovereignty and stewardship of lands from the Hawaiian people. A thriving language and culture were imperiled as the process of assimilation into a Western paradigm and ideology was thrust upon us.

Political upheaval began with the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom which was followed by the short, destructive reign of the Dole regime, the annexation of Hawai'i as a U.S. territory, then statehood. Now the



COLETTE MACHADO
TRUSTEE, MOLOKA'I & LANAI

rumblings of self-determination and sovereignty are ushering in a new day when we shall come full circle. Amidst this tide of political change Hawaiians have changed, too.

In the early 1970s, Hui Alaloa was formed, a grassroots Hawaiian group from Moloka'i which fought resort development, destruction of sacred sites, and denial of access to the shoreline and other areas important for traditional, subsistence practices. Around this period, the late George

Helm inspired us with his unwavering commitment to promoting and living aloha 'āina through his leadership in the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana.

Today the legacy of PKO and George Helm lives on with the bombing stopped forever; the cessation of military exercises on Kaho'olawe and the return of Kaho'olawe to the state to be held in trust for the future Hawaiian nation. These first stirrings of dissidence in the Hawaiian community gave birth to the Hawaiian activist movement. Aloha 'āina was our motto and an acknowledgement of our inherent duty, vested in us by our kūpuna, to hold ourselves and others accountable, to mālama our ancestral lands.

Many benefits have come from this grassroots movement. The law now honors nondisturbance of ancient burial grounds and management by island-wide councils. The law also clarifies the state's affirmative obligation to protect and preserve Hawaiian customary practices. The development of a Hawaiian health care system, including recognition of lā'au lapa'au as a valid med-

See MACHADO, on page 12

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

He mo'olelo no kekaha mai

THE MONTH OF Makali'i has filled and we are well into the season of Makahiki. As our family, like yours may, goes on the seasonal outings associated with Makahiki, one of the places that we visit is Puhiapele. Puhiapele is the site of the eruption of 1801 which claimed the breadfruit grove of Kameha'ikana in the uplands of Hu'ehu'e. The flow from it filled the fishpond of Pā'aiea, building the lava delta which the Keahole Airport is situated upon today.

This geologic event had profound impact upon the traditional economy of Kona 'ākau (north Kona), inundating both grove and pond. It shaped the



HANNAH SPRINGER
TRUSTEE, HAWAI'I

settlement we know as Ho'onā and fills our imaginations with musings of divine intervention.

Puhiapele is a wahi pana of the Kaha lands. We have heard the story from our mākuā and it has shaped our world view. We know that even ruling chiefs

are subject to propriety.

According to the story, the chief of the land did not allow the produce of the pond to be distributed without his express approval. This came at a time when he believed himself to be in the deities' favor and became complacent in attending them. He became heavy handed with the people, while becoming neglectful of the akua. It was then that a malihini came into the domain of the chief.

An old woman came to the shore at the pond of Pā'aiea at the time when the 'aku fleet was busy at sea. She came from the interior of the island, wearing a lei ko'oko'olau. Elderly, she leaned upon a coffee-wood cane. She asked for a bit of food from the catch of the fleet or ever more modestly,

for something from the pond, even a bit of shrimp.

The konohiki told her that the catch of the fleet, the shrimp of the pond, that any of that could only be given by the chief himself. She left, disappointed, toward the uplands when she passed the home of a gentleman who invited her in for a modest meal. With thanks and protective instructions to her host, she continued on her way.

She came upon two girls roasting breadfruit in the uplands of Hu'ehu'e and she shared a bit to eat with them as well. With thanks and protective instructions to her host, she continued on her way.

That night, the old woman returned to Kona 'ākau. Following from the day's events, lava began to flow in the uplands of Hu'ehu'e covering the village of

Manuahi except for the home of the girl who shared her breadfruit. From Puhiapele to the pond of Pā'aiea, Pele consumed precious resources in the land of the chief. According to the story, Kamehameha stemmed the volcanic flow with offerings of supplication including a lock of his own hair. And according to our mākuā, none, not even the chiefs, is above the intervention of akua.

And so at the base of Puhiapele in this season of Makahiki we told our children of the chief Kamehameha and his lesson in humility. We considered too our place in the lavascape which is our homeland and recalled our own humility as well.

No laila, me ka ha'aha'a maoli nō, mai Kona 'ākau mai, "E hau'oli makahiki hou kākou." ■

Inclusive or exclusive?

HAPPY NEW YEAR! I hope you enjoyed our holidays. The year has started with business-as-usual. The new "inclusive/exclusive" regime continues to define their existence. Last month, I mentioned that the agenda behind the change in leadership had to do with power and money, not "inclusiveness." Much has happened since.

In a Committee on Budget and Finance executive session on Oct. 21, there occurred an evaluation of personnel which I thought improper under Hawai'i statutes. I have repeatedly asked, in writing, for the tapes from that session, and Chairperson Billie Beamer has denied me that opportunity, despite the Office of Information Practices' instructions to release the tapes within 10 days of the meeting. Instead, Trustee Beamer has pursued new OHA rules to limit the distribution of any tapes to committee members, and only if approved by the committee or the board chair. It is a trustee's right to hear tapes of an executive session in which she participated. Obviously, the "inclusive/exclusive" majority has a very narrow definition of "inclusiveness."

My concern is that, while pretending to be "open to others," they are railroading a narrower agenda, regressive for OHA in the long term. For instance, rather than seek counsel from an OHA attorney on a parliamentary rule, the chair of the Committee on Budget and Finance and Policy and Planning obtained an outside consultant — without getting Board of Trustee approval. The Board's Functional Statement on responsibilities says, "Specifically, the Board of Trustees approves the provision of OHA funds, grants, advisory, technical and other services." The Budget and Finance chair committed to these services, then sought approval of \$1,300 for them. Despite my objection based on the rules defining trustee responsibilities, the committee approved payment. Fortunately, when the action item was presented to the

board, it was deferred because of procurement questions.



ROWENA AKANA
TRUSTEE-AT-LARGE

This Nixonian, Watergate-type behavior is unacceptable. Disregard for our stated policies is irresponsible. Yet, the "inclusive/exclusive" majority is showing that they will do what they want without open discussion. They feign inclusivity while excluding consideration of outside input.

To be real, inclusiveness demands an element of trust among key decision makers. Trust allows members of the OHA team to carry out the job they were hired to do. Yet, our key managers' decisions are not trusted. The OHA administrator is repeatedly reminded that his hires must be approved by the "inclusive/exclusive" majority, despite Article VII of OHA bylaws which says, "As required by Section 10-12, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, the

administrator may employ and retain such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the function of the office. Such employees shall serve at the pleasure of the administrator." When we hired him, didn't we entrust him with key responsibilities that would move OHA forward? This micromanagement needs to stop as it puts OHA back where it has been for years.

At the Kaua'i BOT meeting, beneficiaries were made painfully aware that, despite a change on the board, nothing had changed for the better, in fact it was worse. The same people who had criticized the last chairman were doing the same things. Until this team begins to do as they said they would — be inclusive and make productive changes, and leave blame behind, they are no better than anyone who came before. We really need people at OHA who are interested in ways to help our people move forward. Let us look positively toward the 1998 OHA elections for new faces and new energies.

We can only hope that 1998 will bring a progressive approach to business with OHA, and inclusivity becomes a reality. ■

DESOTO, from page 10

tors of the Native Hawaiian Bar Association.

I am thrilled by this show of unity because I believe the gains we Hawaiians have made in recent years will only be maintained through working together to ensure they are not taken away.

At the same time, I am shocked at the blatant efforts of the last few years to blame Hawaiians for the state's financial woes and to orchestrate removal of native Hawaiian rights and entitlements. An example is the Dec. 11 Honolu-

lu Star-Bulletin editorial, "Trouble at OHA," which said, "But all residents of the state are affected because OHA is funded with millions of dollars from the State that could otherwise be spent on programs of benefit to all. OHA has a \$15 million annual operating budget and an investment portfolio valued at \$262 million." The editorial does not mention that most of OHA's operating budget comes from the ceded land trust, not the state's general revenues, nor that our investment portfolio was built from a one-

time payment resulting after 18 months of negotiations which determined the State owed native Hawaiians that money for 10 years of unpaid use of ceded lands in the public lands trust.

I look forward to the 9th Circuit's determination that the district court was correct in its ruling on OHA and to the coordinated efforts of Hawaiians and Hawaiian organizations in the never-ending quest for native Hawaiian rights and entitlements. A hui hou. ■

MACHADO, from page 11

ical field and valuable contribution to the advancement of indigenous health, is underway. Pūnana Leo, Hawaiian language immersion programs based out of the State Department of Education and courses taught at the university have produced hundreds of fluent speakers.

Our current progress suggests promising horizons ahead. Rural and predominantly Hawaiian communities throughout our islands and on Moloka'i are now progressing beyond activism, into community-based economic development that

enhances and nurtures community assets, natural and cultural resources. Fishpond restoration and replenishment, limu cultivation, backyard tank aquaculture, revival of lo'i kalo, water reclamation, utilization of community certified kitchen facilities for catering, food processing, and product development, 'ohana micro-enterprises, and native cooperatives are examples of Hawaiian community-driven initiatives.

We are living in a remarkable age. Let us boldly face our future together. ■

J A N U A R Y N E W S B R I E F S

**Springer, Morse
Park Advisors**

OHA Trustee Hannah Springer and Housing Officer Stephen Morse have been named to the Kaloko/Honokōhau National Park Advisory Commission which will oversee park activities. The commission, installed Dec. 13 at the Keauhou Beach Hotel in Kona, also includes Kona histori-

an and Ahu'ena Heiau curator David Kahelemauna Roy; kumu hula Pualani Kanahele; kumu hula George Nā'ope; Fred Cachola, head of the Native Hawaiian Historic Preservation Council; Papa Henry Auwae, po'okela lā'au lapa'au; and Brian Harry, director of the National Parks Service for the Pacific region. By law, seven of the advisory commission's members must be native Hawaiians.

Tutorial Meeting

OHA's Tutorial Conference is scheduled for March 11 at the Dole Cannery. Current and potential program participants are invited. For registration information, call OHA's educational division at 594-1912 from O'ahu; toll free from the island of Island at 974-4000 extension 41912; and toll free from other neighbor islands at 1-800-468-4644 ext. 41912.

OHA's tutorial programs assist Hawaiian children in improving basic skills, test scores, grades and attitudes. Educational or parent organizations benefitting Hawaiian children, K-12, may submit proposals for projects for funding through May 29.

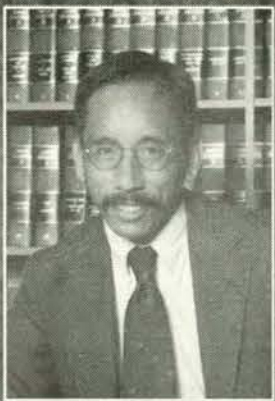
Scholarship Aid

The application deadline is approaching, OHA's education

division reminds those interested in financial aid toward their university studies. For scholarship information, access the University of Hawai'i's Computer-Assisted Scholarship Help (CASH) internet database at <http://observer.its.hawaii.edu/cash/>. Aid specifically for Hawaiians includes the Abraham Pi'iānai'a Graduate Scholarship, Emma Mossman Scholarship, Hawai-

See NEWSBRIEFS on page 15

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



**OPEN DUMPS AND CITIZEN SUITS:
RESTORING RIGHTEOUSNESS
TO THE LIFE OF THE LAND**

by Arnold L. Lum

Staff attorney with the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation

What's wrong with this picture? Last month one of O'ahu's most beautiful stretches of land was blanketed in thick smoky haze. Students were let out of school early, drivers were forced to turn on their headlights during the day, and clinics noticed an increase in the number of breathing problems.

All this was due to the fact that a brush fire problem in Wai'anae had run amuck and people were suffering.

In articles describing last month's fires in Wai'anae, newspapers reported that old tires and other debris fueled the blaze which threatened the health and safety of those who live and work on the Wai'anae Coast. And last July, frustrated Wai'anae Valley Hawaiian Homesteaders appropriately called attention to the dust problems generated by a landfill located above their homes.

Why is this happening where it is? The seeming remoteness and wide open spaces of the Wai'anae coast offer illegal dumpers the perfect place for committing their crimes. But the dumping of abandoned cars, storage barrels, batteries, contaminated soil, paints and solvents is also occurring in areas where Native Hawaiian communities live, work and play.

As citizens, you have the right to complain about dumpers to the responsible state and federal officials. And, as explained below, you also have the right to personally go after such polluters, by filing a citizens suit to force them to clean up the land.

Both Congress and our state legislature have delegated to the federal and state government the power to require that wastes be properly transported and disposed in legally permitted landfills. The government can also compel transporters of such wastes and other persons who participate in polluting to clean up the land. However, in the face of government inaction, laws that authorize citizen suits can provide the public, upon whom the burden of pollution falls, with a means of redress.

Under federal law, citizen suits to stop pollution and force polluters to clean up may be brought against any person who contributed to

the unauthorized disposal of wastes that may present an imminent and substantial danger to health or the environment. Commonly encountered types of wastes that can be cleaned up through a citizens' suit include abandoned vehicles, storage barrels, batteries, contaminated soil, paints, and solvents. Imminent dangers from dumping which occurred in the past can be the subject of a citizen suit, if the wastes continue to present a threat; however, in such instances, a lawsuit should be brought within at least five years after the unauthorized disposal first occurred. Otherwise, it may be time barred.

Of particular importance to Hawaiians is the fact that Congress in 1992 specifically waived the federal government's sovereign immunity or self protection in regard to the unauthorized operation of open dumps and nonconforming solid waste disposal facilities on federal property, so pollution from federal facilities is now subject to a citizens suit, to the same extent as if the violation occurred on private land.

Before taking legal action against dumpers to force the closure and clean up of open dumps, citizens seeking to prosecute their claims under federal law must first give 90 days advance notice to the polluters, and to the Environmental Protection Agency and Hawai'i Department of Health. This mandatory waiting period provides a window of opportunity for polluters to bring their operations into compliance with the law. It also affords the EPA and Hawai'i DOH the option to go to court and file an enforcement action against the violators within 90 days. The EPA may also issue administrative enforcement orders during this waiting period; however, such agency action will stop the filing of a citizens' suit only if the polluter is diligently removing the illegally disposed wastes while the administrative order is in effect.

Hawai'i has two state laws which, when combined together, can also be used by citizens to shut down and clean up open dumps. In 1986, the legislature enacted a law which allows citizens to sue to enjoin unpermitted or

out of compliance development projects. This law specifically authorizes actions against persons who are involved in the operation of open dumps, as they are by definition sites where waste has been disposed without a DOH permit, or in non conformance with a permit condition. Because Congress waived sovereign immunity for open dumps and nonconforming disposal facilities on federal land, federal agencies must also comply with Hawai'i law.

Citizen prosecutors may seek a wide range of remedies against polluters implicated in open dumping activities, including installation of pollution detection equipment, pollution control devices, and monitoring of the environment. In order to overcome the barriers to justice imposed by the cost of maintaining such lawsuits, Congress and the Hawai'i legislature have granted to Courts the power to order polluters to pay successful plaintiffs for their reasonable attorney fees and costs. The federal law also specifically allows a prevailing or substantially prevailing party to recover expert witness fees, which in environmental cases can be quite expensive. Under Hawai'i law, the Court must award reasonable attorney fees and costs to a successful citizen plaintiff; payment is not discretionary.

Federal and state laws that allow for citizen suits against dumpers are more than just tools to protect the environment — protecting ourselves from this type of pollution can uplift local pride and combat negative perceptions about the communities we live in.

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.

January 22, 1998
February 26, 1998
March 26, 1998

For more information, please call 521-2302.



'Ianuāli

January 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.

Jan. 2 – Queen Emma Memorial Service at Mauna'ala. The granddaughter of British sailor John Young and high chiefess Ka'ona'eha, Queen Emma was married to 'Iolani, Kamehameha IV, and bore one child, Prince Albert Edward Kahakuohawai'i Leiopapa-a-Kamehameha. Queen Emma and Kamehameha IV's legacy includes Queens Medical Center, St. Andrew Cathedral, the Episcopal Church in Hawai'i and 'Iolani School.

Jan. 3 - 4 – Hawai'i High School Rodeo Association (HHSRA) Rodeo. Enjoy an all-day celebration of the Big Island's paniolo traditions in this rodeo competition. Hōnaunau Arena, South Kona, Hawai'i. For more information, contact Al Cabral. 959-8932.

Jan. 4 - 30 – E Huaka'i Pele Art Exhibition. Within this Hawaiian story of creation, life and death, presented by Hiko'ulā Hanapi, is the story of Pele's desire, deception and inevitable conflict. It is also about her home, people and a vision for sovereignty in a nuclear-free world. Ho'omaluhia Park. 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. For more information, call 233-7323.

Jan. 7 - 30 – Artists of the Volcano Region Exhibition. The works of Gail Bultuturaga, Bill Downs, Marian Ranger and Tom Rice are featured. Wailoa Center, Hilo. For more information, contact Pudding Lassiter at 933-0416

Jan. 8 - March 18 – "Ē Luku Ē ... Devastation upon devastation."

The exhibit features the photography of Mark Hamasaki and Kapulani Landgraf, who began photographing the construction of the H-3 freeway on O'ahu in March 1989. Honolulu Advertiser Gallery. For information, contact Allison Wong or Anne Smoke at 526-1322.

Jan. 10 – "Ua Ao Hawai'i" Benefit Concert for 'Īlio'ulaokalani.

Willie K., Amy Gilliom, Loyal Garner, Ho'okena, Kekuhi Kanahale O'Brian Eselu and surprise guests join a cast of hundreds of hālau members from across the islands in a Hawaiian spectacular. Proceeds will go to 'Īlio'ulaokalani, a foundation and coalition of kumu hula and cultural practitioners committed to preserving the cultural environment of Hawai'i. Waikiki Shell. \$10, \$15 and \$25. Call the Blaisdell Box Office at 591-2211.

Jan. 14 - 17 – Quiet Title Hearings. Lindsay Leopold (Ka'Leo) Lindsey will hold hearings on titles established under the original Komika O Hawai'i, and registration processing, by district and island, of representative delegates and pro tem appointees for the remaining seats on the Kupuna Council and the Hawaiian Beneficiaries Representative Council. 'Iolani Palace grounds. 11 a.m. - 1 p.m. For more information, contact Lindsay Lindsey at 668-8166.

Jan. 17 – 104th anniversary of the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Jan. 17 – Ke Ola o nā Hawai'i: the O'ahu Native Hawaiian Health and Wellness Forum. Health concerns will be brought to local, state and national agencies, and inter-agency partnerships will be encouraged. Kamehameha Schools Ke'elikōlani Auditorium. Call Ke Ola Mamo at 533-0035.

Jan. 18 – Ala Wai Challenge. This Hawaiian sports events includes a canoe race, traditional games and tug of war. Ala Wai Park. 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. For more information, call 923-1802.

Jan. 19 – "A Celebration of Hawaiian Music Traditions." Bishop Museum begins its Monday evening lecture series with "Puke Mele Ali'i" (mele of ali'i composers), presented by Kimo Alama Keaulana and Patience Nāmaka Bacon. Jan. 26 – "The Music of Helen Desha Beamer," presented by Mahi, Gaye and Keola Beamer, and Marmionette Ka'aihue. 7 - 8 p.m. Hawaiian Hall. \$5. Call 847-3511.

Jan. 21 – Opening of the State Legislature. State Capitol. Honolulu.

Jan. 31 – Kā Moloka'i Makahiki. Ancient games and sports competition, Hawaiian music, various hālau hula, crafts and food. Mitchell Pau'ole Field, Kaunakakai. Call 553-3673.



Kumu Hula Pualani Kanahale and Nālanī Kanaka'ole will lead Hālau o Kekuhi at "Ua Ao Hawai'i," on Jan. 10 at the Waikiki Shell.

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MĀKEKE

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OHA NeighborNews

HAWAI'I

Kumu hula Pekelo Day, UH-Hilo Dean Gail Makuakāne-Lundin, Councilman Curtis Tyler and others, met on matters of concern to Hawai'i Island beneficiaries.

KAUA'I

OHA co-sponsored the College Fair for all Kaua'i high schools. The staff are also planning the Native Hawaiian Health 'Aha scheduled for Jan. 17.

MAUI

A Hui No Ke Ola Pono presentation on the Waianae Diet program drew many inquiries on health topics. At a conference on what is pono for their island, Maui kūpuna affirmed their opposition to gambling casinos on Kaho'olawe.

MOLOKA'I

Nā Pu'uwai, on Moloka'i has scheduled the Native Hawaiian Health 'aha for Jan. 10. Kalaupapa patients and employees continue to be serviced by the OHA representative.

NEWSBRIEFS from page 13

ian Civic Club of Honolulu Scholarship, Edith Kanaka'ole Foundation Scholarship and others.

Malo Contest

Kāhealani Ka'apana, a Kamehameha Schools junior from Waipahu, won the West Honolulu Rotary Club's David Malo essay contest.

The contest honors the 19th-century Hawaiian minister who sought to build understanding between Hawaiians and malihini. Because Malo was fluent in both Hawaiian and English, entries were accepted in either language and Ka'apana's was written in Hawaiian.

BankAmerica: \$25M for DHHL Homes

BankAmerica Corporation has pledged \$25 million for construction financing of new housing for native Hawaiians on land administered by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. The loan program will offer construction loans on more favorable terms than usually available commercially. It will be administered by two bank units which will remain in Hawai'i after the sale of the bank's retail operation.

According to Manny Nova, vice president and manager of Bank of America's Community

Development Division office in Hawai'i, the \$25 million loan initiative is part of a \$150 million lending goal BankAmerica has set in loans for properties located on Hawaiian Home Lands. These loans, which will be provided by Honolulu Mortgage, will also be below market rates.

Alu Like

Alu Like is offering a variety of business training beginning in January. The next basic business class on O'ahu is scheduled for Saturdays, Jan. 24-March 7; in 'Ewa Beach from Jan. 10-Feb. 14 and on Moloka'i from Jan. 17-Feb. 21. Business plans for loan purposes are covered in a six-week business planning course offered in Honolulu Jan. 27-March 5. Specific industry information is offered in one-day workshops. Technical assistance is available to those who meet qualifications. A one-day Saturday workshop will cover personal finances. For more information on all classes, call 535-6776 on O'ahu or 553-9888 on Moloka'i.

Waiohuli Homesteads: Infrastructure and Water

KULA - The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands expects to open

bids next month for approximately \$20 million worth of infrastructure, including waterlines and roads, for 318 homestead lots at Waiohuli. Completion is scheduled for late 1999.

Young memorial improved

Bill Kaihe'ekai Maioho, curator of Mauna'ala, the royal mausoleum, recently announced completion of improvements to the gravesite of John "Olohana" Young and High Chiefess Ka'ona'eha.

The gravesite was rededicated in a ceremony held last month included pule by Papa Henry Auwae, an oli by Nathan Nāpōkā and ho'okupu presentations. Billy Fields of Fields Masonry oversaw the traditional stonework and re-lining of the grave interior. Roots from a nearby kamani tree, planted by Queen Emma, were cleared away and the site was landscaped with kupukupu ferns, naio, 'a'ali'i, loulou and other lā'au 'ōiwi.

John Young, a British sailor, arrived in Hawai'i in the 1890s. With Isaac Davis, he became an advisor to Kamehameha I. His wife, Ka'ona'eha, was the daughter of Kamehameha's younger and favorite brother, Keli'imaika'i. Queen Emma, Young's granddaughter, established Mauna'ala for ali'i remains in 1863.

OHA FINANCIAL REPORT

1st Quarter Ending Sept. 30, 1997

Cash received

Ceded Land Revenue:	\$3,778,187
CBED:	0
State General Fund (Including collective bargaining increases)	\$2,808,201
Federal	0
Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund	0
Hawaiian Project ('Onipa'a)	\$194
Ka Wai Ola	\$12,652
Sub-total-Cash Available	\$6,599,235

Portfolio income reinvested (approximately 1 percent cash return for the quarter)

Total Cash Received

\$8,724,235

Expenditures

Operations/Programs	
Payroll	\$1,294,766
All other costs	\$2,113,088
Grants	\$153,893
NHRLF distributions	\$311,270
Educational council	\$52,824
Native plant projects	\$505
BOT commitments	\$59,921

Total expenditures

\$3,986,266

OHA Cash Investments (forecast 9/30/97)

Treasury Cash	
Public land trust	\$6,230,601
Hawaiian projects fund	\$248,371

Native Hawaiian rights fund	\$182,303
Mauna 'Ala repository	\$412,742
NHRLF	\$835,694
Down payment loan program	\$1,046
Home improvement loan program	\$40,370
Loan program repayments	\$352,463
NHRLF: T-bills and cash equivalents	\$5,048,166
NHRLF: Time deposit account	\$1,000,000
Small distribution fund (petty cash)	\$10,000

Investment portfolio

STIF account (8/31)	\$ 23,153,764
Equities (Stocks) (8/31)	\$140,000,000
Fixed income (bonds) (8/1)	\$91,000,000

Total cash and investments

\$269,699,580

Unbudgeted encumbrances

OHA/DHHL loans	\$20,000,000
Hawai'i Habitat loans	\$10,000,000
Ceded land inventory (pending)	\$500,000
Educational Foundation	**
GSPD	**
All other	\$1,094,821

Total unbudgeted encumbrances

\$31,594,821

**Includes encumbrances

A BENEFIT CONCERT FOR O'AHU'S HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE IMMERSION SCHOOLS



Featuring

- * Na Keiki Punana Leo
- * Na Keiki Kula Kaiapuni
- * Robi Kahakalau
- * Hula Halau 'O Kamuela
- * Dennis Pavao
- * Joan Lindsey Hula Studio with Master Keiki Hula Carrington Yap and Ms. Keiki Hula Kanani Numata
- * Ho'okena with Ms. Nani Dudoit
- * Sudden Rush
- * Hula Halau 'O Kamuela
- * Sean Na'auao & Poi Pounders with Keolalaulani Halau Olapa 'O Laka

Ticket Pre-sale	
Adult	\$12.00
Child 5-8 yrs.	6.00
Box Office Sales	
Reserved seats	\$18.00
Adult	15.00
Child 5-8 yrs	\$8.00
Day of Concert	
Reserved seats	\$20.00
Adult	18.00
Child 5-8 yrs.	\$10.00
Children 4 yrs and under	FREE

Waikiki Shell

Sunday
February 15, 1998
5:00 - 9:30 pm
Gates open at 3:30 pm

Tickets available on Friday, January 30, 1998 at the Blaisdell Box Office. Other ticket outlets are Tempo Music, U.H. Campus Center, Jelly's, House of Music, and MTI Desk at the Beachcomber Hotel or call the Connection at 545-4000 or 1-800-333-3388.
If you are unable to attend the concert and want to support the efforts to perpetuate the Hawaiian Language, please send your donations to: 'Aha Mele 'o Ho'omau, P.O. Box 240508, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96824

E OLA MAU KA 'OLELO HAWAII



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS BERNICE PAUHI BISHOP ESTATE

NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH

1997-1998 Scholarship Recipients



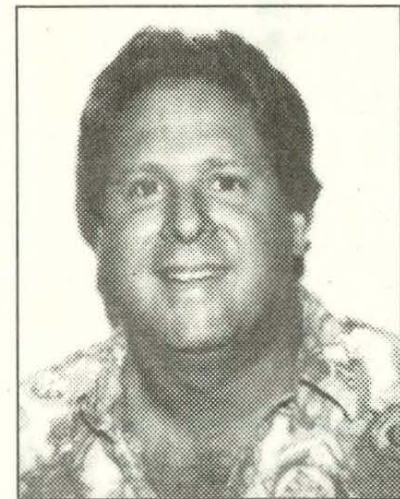
Gayle Dudoit Diaz

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
School of Social Work;
1st year MSW student;
residence: Honolulu, O'ahu;
UH-Mānoa '95;
St. Francis High School '74



Cynthia K. Kenui

American School of
Professional Psychology;
1st year PsyD student;
residence: Wahiawā, O'ahu;
UH-West O'ahu '95;
Kahuku High School '75



John L. Myhre

Georgia School of
Professional Psychology;
3rd year PsyD student;
residence: Kailua, O'ahu;
UH-Mānoa '78;
Maryknoll High School '74

*T*he Native Hawaiian Health Scholarship Program is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services through the U.S. Public Health Service. This award assists Native Hawaiian* students who are enrolled or accepted for enrollment in selected accredited health professions training programs.

Upon completion of training, scholarship recipients must commit to full-time service equivalent to the number of years for which they received scholarship assistance (minimum of 2 years, maximum of 4). Program participants fulfill their service obligation at federally designated primary health care sites serving Native Hawaiians in the state of Hawai'i. Application deadline is APRIL 30, 1998. For program information call (808) 842-8562.

*"Hawaiian" means any descendant of the original inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778.

Ka Wai Ola o OHA, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 500
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813-5249