

Ka Wai Ola o OHA

VOLUME 15, NUMBER 4

The living water of OHA

'APELILA (APRIL) '98

HĀ'UPU KAUI MAI ILUNA

This beautiful
ridge has stood
unblemished
until now.

A 250-foot radio tower was placed on the sacred Ha'upu ridge on Kaua'i. As such, the sacredness of this place of worship has been desecrated by the tower. Hawaiian groups, organizations and individuals are actively opposing the tower and urge state officials to take a second look at the process that led to the tower's placement on the ridge. A story on this issue will appear in the May edition of the Ka Wai Ola o OHA.

Ka Wai Ola o OHA

The living water of OHA

Trustees get more time before gov's final call

WITH HOURS left until the midnight March 25 deadline for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs Board of Trustees, two names — Larry Kimura and Walter Heen — were at the center of a 4-4 vote to select an interim trustee. With each passing day, history is being made at OHA as the responsibility to select an interim trustee is in the hands of Governor Ben Cayetano, who has 30 days to make his decision. Shortly after the OHA board adjourned March 25, Cayetano said that he is offering the trustees more time to come up with one candidate for the position. According to state law, OHA trustees no longer have the authority to officially "select" an

interim trustee to fill the vacancy created by the death of Billie Beamer. However, the governor's offer is for the trustees to continue discussion and forward to his office a "recommendation" for him to select as interim trustee. At press time, the trustees were scheduled to meet April 2 at Mabel Smyth Auditorium to determine a process to select someone to be OHA's recommendation to the governor. The following are the 58 names initially submitted to OHA for possible selection as interim trustee. The names with a double-asterisk are the 11 recommended by the trustees after the candidates completed their five-minute presentations to the trustees (or submitted

written testimony) during public board meetings. From this list of 11, Kimura and Heen were then selected by the trustees.

- ** Stanley H.L. Lum
- ** James G. Lee
- July Simeona
- Virginia H. Kalua
- Darrow L.K. Aiona
- Bernardette M. Trask
- ** Walter M. Heen
- Arthur K. Trask Sr.
- ** B.A. Kaleo Patterson
- Michael K. Lee
- ** Māhealani Kamau'u
- Marilynn M. Akau
- Charvis P.J.F.K. Bush
- Michael D. Goodrich
- Richard A. Kaho'onei
- Charles K. Maxwell Sr.
- Ernelle K.B. Downs
- Lela M. (Hubbard) Dowd
- Kioni K. Crabbe
- Sheron L.B. Cabanas
- Ernest K. Mika
- ** Louis Hao

- Annelle C. Amaral
- John L. Sabey
- William K. Lau
- Fred Cachola Jr.
- Brian K. Martin
- Isabel N. Vincent
- Charles A.K. Stewart
- Richard J. Taber
- Maria K. Davilla
- Dennis K. Keohokālole
- ** Kina'u B. Kamali'i
- Benny C. Nary II
- Keolani L. Noa
- Thomas K. Stone III
- Danielle U. Beirne
- Daniel K. Nāho'opi'i
- Joseph K. Kamalu
- Peter Kama
- Bernadette M. Watson
- Paul K.P. Akana
- ** Myron B. Thompson
- Palani Vaughan Jr.
- John DeRego
- Solomon D.K. Nalua'i
- ** Albert P. Nahale-a III
- Daniel K. Rosario
- Roy L. Benham
- Arthur K. DeFries Sr.
- Todd K. Apo
- La'akea D. Kamaouha

- LaShunda L. Silva
- ** Larry L. Kimura
- Moanike'ala Akaka
- ** Edwina A.L. Wong

PIO staff report



Walter Heen



Larry Kimura

Lahaina 24-hr vigil

A 24-hour vigil was held in Lahaina on Kuhio Day, opposing the 4,800-plus-unit Housing Finance Development Corp. housing project on 544 acres of ceded land. In 1994, the DLNR conveyed the Leiali'i property to the HFDC. OHA and others filed suits to block the transfer.

The vigil was led by Nā Kūpuna O Maui who are urging the governor to instead consider a cultural center and housing for Hawaiian seniors, as ceded lands are Hawaiian lands.

— PIO staff report

Appeals court refuses to order new con election in Hawai'i

A FEDERAL APPEALS court refused March 20 to order a new election in Hawaii on a state constitutional convention, a proposal defeated in 1996 when blank ballots were counted as "no" votes.

However, the question of a whether or not to have a constitutional convention could be up for vote again in

November if the legislature passes a bill placing the issue on the ballot. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is urging Hawaiians and other members of the general public to vote against a con con.

As for the ruling March 20 by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, it was determined that the tabulation of blank votes as "no" votes did not violate voters' rights. "It is beyond belief to suggest that thousands of voters who left the convention question blank were secretly relying on the hope that their votes would not be counted," said Judge A. Wallace Tashima in the 3-0 decision.

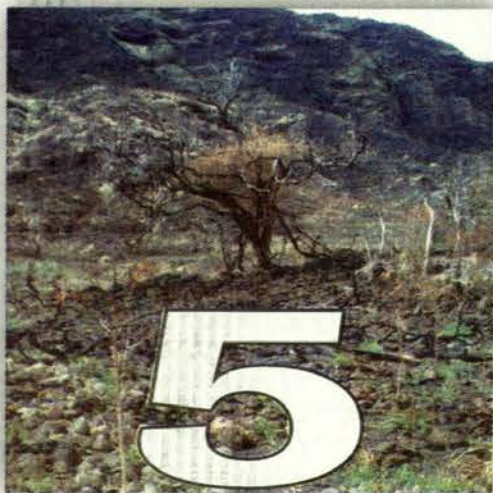
The 1996 vote was 163,869 in favor, 160,153 against, and 45,245 blank ballots. Before the election, the state

Office of Elections had said in writing, that blank ballots would be disregarded. But in a suit by the state AFL-CIO, the Hawai'i Supreme Court ruled last year that the wording of the Hawai'i Constitution required approval of a convention by a majority of all ballots cast, including blank ballots. With the blank ballots added to the opposing votes, the proposal was defeated.

Hawai'i's constitution requires the legislature to consider a vote on a constitutional convention at least once every decade. The last constitutional convention was in 1978, when it was mandated that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs be established.

PIO staff & Associated Press

A P R I L



Ukanipo Heiau is the focus of cooperation among the state the Army and Leeward Hawaiians. See page 5.



Slack key master Raymond Kāne's mellow notes light up his latest CD. See page 8.



The Hokulea's summer sail spans the Pacific to Rapa Nui. See calendar on page 12.



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Ka Wai Ola o 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 editor on topics of relevance and interest to OHA and Hawaiians, as well as calendar events and reunion notices. *Ka Wai Ola o OHA* reserves the right to edit all material for length and content, or not to publish as available space or other considerations may require. *Ka Wai Ola o OHA* 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

FIRST PRIEST

Monsignor Kekumano was not the first priest of Hawaiian descent. He was ordained in 1949, whereas Father Ralph Silva (deceased) was ordained in 1944, or five years earlier. I knew these fine men very well. In fact, Charles Kekumano was in grammar school at St. Louis when I graduated in 1933. One of my classmates was the first local Japanese ordained and another was the first local priest of Puerto Rican ancestry.

I feel fortunate having grown up in the environment that produced these great people.

Leon Thevenin
Kamuela

'L' WORD

Please refrain from using the word "leper." It embarrasses, insults and shames us. It may be the most repugnant image in language. It hurts.

Actually, just like there is no such thing as a "measler," there is no such thing as a "leper." There are only people who once had leprosy.

You will always be safe if you "put people first," before the disease or condition. Please say instead a person who had Hansen's disease. It is not only kinder; it is really a more accu-

rate. Thank you for trying. Thank you very much.

Ann Malo
Honolulu

HHL WATER

The arrest of Hawaiian home lands lessees in Pana'ewa and Keaukaha is appalling and absurd. They were with their constitutional and civil rights in their assertion that the county Department of Water Supply and Water Commission have no jurisdiction over matters that concern Hawaiian Home Lands. The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands governs its lands. It has the authority to derive revenue from the sale of water. The Admission Act of 1959 allows no state law to encumber Hawaiian home lands unless Congress amends the HHCA. There have been no post-statehood amendments. The county has maliciously stepped outside the scope of its authority by imposing an encumbrance in the form of a water assessment.

Edward Kapoi Inn
Waimānalo

AUTONOMY BILL

As a Native Hawaiian in the State House of Representatives who also represents Papakōlea, I am saddened

and hurt to hear that some Hawaiians are not aware of how strongly I opposed House Bill 2340, introduced by Rep. Ed Case, which proposed to establish a Native Hawaiian trust corporation.

From the outset I said this bill was far too much, too soon. Only Hawaiians should be determining our future. Government entities and outside interests don't always serve us best. HB 2340 was bad, as I stated when I walked out of the hearings in protest Jan. 31. It flies in the face of all the Hawaiian community has gained. Hawaiians don't need another corporation — another Bishop Estate.

What we need is the ability to perpetuate our culture here in our homeland. We need the opportunity to use our resources to support ourselves and our families.

As a member of the House Hawaiian Affairs Committee, it was painful for me to sit through testimony. I refused to sign this bill. It has created mistrust, anger and fear. I continue to oppose any efforts which will further erode self-determination and self-sufficiency.

Quentin K. Kawānanakoa
House Minority Leader

KUDOS

Mahalo for your coverage of the Kūkahī against Rep. Ed Case's bill; for Māhelani Kamau'u's brilliant account of the bill; for the trustees' reports and concerns which have become a lot more substantive. The inclusion of the immersion school 11th graders from Hawai'i is a wonderful read. My family and I loved it. The parents, teachers and community should be very proud. The use of old Hawaiian words makes your February issue very interesting.

That there is Haunani Apoliona as a second fluent Hawaiian language speaker, after Moses Keale, gives readers like me and my students a great impetus to read *Ka Wai Ola* more often. It is unique.

Leialoha Apo Perkins
Pearl City

PERFECT TITLE

Your interesting article appeared in the February 1998 *Ka Wai Ola* regarding unfounded charges against Perfect Title president Donald Lewis and chief investigator David Keanu Sai. The letter by Hank Fergestrom charging the existence of a conspiracy in illegal land transfer is definitely true according to my experiences.

My years of in-depth research show the legal system and the judiciary are the culprits. I am involved in a case that ties in with the findings of Perfect Title Co. Protection of a person's land rights have continued uninterrupted from the kingdom of Kamehameha III to the present. I have the proof. Judge Ezra's findings are pure assumptions and not fact. My case is purely statutory and rock-solid. The same can be

PHOTO OP

OHA-funded Hawaiian Academy performs in Honoka'a



PHOTO: SARAH ANDERSON

By Kū Kahakalau

Ulu nā kanu o ka 'āina" chanted 50 students in unison to 450 others. Their voices rang through Honoka'a's historic People's Theater signaling a change in education in Hāmākua that could become a paradigm for the state. At Kanu o ka 'āina Hawaiian Academy, two pods of high school students, 88 percent of them Hawaiian, have been learning since September from methods that are academically rigorous and culturally appropriate. On March 6, a live audience witnessed their first creation, the 90-minute hula drama "Liloa a me 'Umi.

The students had researched the story of Liloa, a high chief of Waipi'o and of his son 'Umi who would eventually rule the island of Hawai'i. In literature class, they read

several versions of this ancient story and then wrote their own script for the hula drama. They also explored, created and memorized a variety of chants. In arts and crafts class, the students produced all necessary props, including kapa beaters and anvils, a replica of a whale tooth necklace and an 8-foot structure representing Liloa's sacred platform. In addition, they choreographed dances, wrote the program and advertised and promoted the production.

Kanu o ka 'Āina Hawaiian Academy uses integrated learning projects allowing for "real world" applications of all subject areas. The school accepts students of all ethnic background, however it is primarily intended for those willing to make a personal commitment to communal excellence by following our Hawaiian kūpuna. ■

Letters

From page 2

said for Perfect Title's case. I am willing to share my findings with Perfect Title and move to curtail the wrongful interference and intrusion upon our vested rights.

My name may not be Hawaiian but I am a native son of Hawaiian lineage. Incidentally, I am not an attorney.

James H. Brown
Hilo

Editor's note: Re our article, the U.S. Supreme Court recently rejected Keanu Sai's lawsuit claiming an 1850 treaty between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States is still in effect.

MAHALO B.O.P PRESENTERS

Mahalo nui loa iā 'oukou no kēlā nalawai onaikai i Waimea. I would like to thank each of you for your time and efforts in pre-

senting such an informative meeting [in Waimea]. Lloyd and I felt a renewed sense of hope for our Hawaiian people. Your information was well presented and we appreciate your candor. Your passion for the subjects presented as well as your devotion to all Hawaiian people is truly heartfelt.

E ho'omaikai iā 'oukou pakahi a pau.

Lloyd & Keōmailani Case.
(See BOP results on pages 13 and 14)

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.

Ua kaumaha mai nei 'o Hawai'i a puni i ka lono, ua hala 'o Mililani Allen, ke kumu hula o ka Hālau Hula o Mililani, i ka moe o Niolopua

Hawai'i is saddened by the recent passing of Mary Mililani Allen, kumu hula of Hālau Hula o Mililani. She was 52. After attaining the rank of kumu hula through 'ūniki rites from Maiki Aiu Lake in 1973, Allen began a long career of hula and chant instruction, inspiring scores of haumāna, particularly from the Wai'anae coast. She was also affiliated with 'Īlio'ulaokalani and Hālau Hāloa.

Several weeks prior to her passing, Mililani Allen bestowed the rank of kumu hula on her long-time student, Makālapua Bernard, in a private 'ūniki ceremony officiated by kumu hula Robert Cazimero, Leinā'ala Kalama Heine, Victoria Holt-Takamine and Māpuana deSilva, all fellow graduates of Hālau Hula o Maiki.

Mililani Allen was a descendant of a Maui chiefly line. She is survived by her sons Liko and Noa, mother Blanche Lee, brothers Wallis and Alvin Kim, niece Aloha Benedict, the haumāna of Hālau Hula o Mililani, many friends and extended 'ohana. Aloha nō.



Kumu Hula Mililani Allen
1945 - 1998

PHOTO: NANA IINA LOEA HULA

He Mele no nā Pua o Mililani

Eia ho'i nā pua hiwa o Mililani
Ke o nei i ke 'ala onaona
Ho'opumehana mai ka lā
Mōhala nā pua a e pūka mai
No ka hoaloha i ka nahele
Ho'i mai no Kahiki kai
I ke kai mālie 'o Pōka'i
Mālama ke aloha i ka lei lehua 'ula
A me ka maile lau li'i
Nou kēia lei
Nou ke aloha
Me ke aloha pili pa'a e Mililani
Noho 'o ia me ke Akua
Noho i ka malu
A pono 'oe, a pono kāua

Behold the precious flowers of Mililani
Answer to the soft fragrance once more
Warmed in joyfulness by the sun
The flowers shall blossom and appear
For the friend in the uplands
Return to Kahiki by the sea
Likened to the calm waters of Pōka'i
Love takes care of the lei of red lehua
Entwined with the small-leafed maile
For you is this lei
For you the love
With everlasting love for you, Mililani
She dwells with the Lord
Dwell in peace
Let it be well with you, be well with you and I

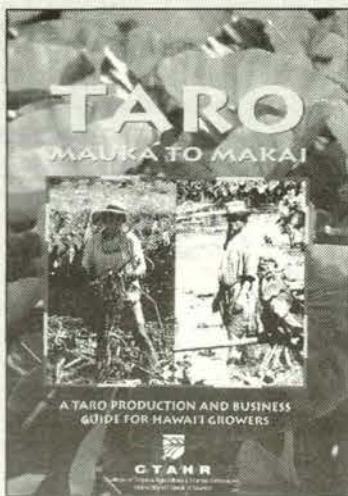
Composed by kumu hula Jan Kahōkū Yoneda on March 8, 1998, in memory of Mililani Allen

Changing Your Address

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

Taro resource

The economic development division of OHA is pleased to announce the completion of the the first printing of "Taro, Mauka to Makai." This comprehensive guide to taro production is full of information useful to Hawai'i growers. OHA helped fund this project in cooperation with the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. For more information, call OHA at 594-1752.



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Vote MAHEALANI KAMAUU for OHA Trustee in 1998



As an activist, administrator, advocate and accomplished poet, Mahealani's voice has rung out clear and true for social justice and dignity for all Hawai'i's people.

William Hoshijo,
Executive Director,
Hawai'i Civil Rights
Commission.

BEFORE ANNEXATION

Gunboat diplomacy, sandalwood lust and national debt

By Marlon Kelly

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

AT THE death of Kamehameha I, his chiefs demanded and got control over the 'iliahi (sandalwood) trade. No longer was this commerce controlled by the king as it had been under Kamehameha I. From 1820 to 1840, the debt to foreign traders increased dramatically.

Between 1824 and 1844, more than 50 man-of-war ships, including American gunboats, came to the Hawaiian Islands. Several gunboat captains threatened to take over the islands if the chiefs did not pay all the sandalwood that the foreign merchants and trading ship captains claimed was owed to them.

In response to the threats, the chiefs demanded that every man bring in about 70 pounds of sandalwood, and every woman bring in a mat, a piece of kapa or a Spanish dollar. Thus, in 1826, with the first gunboat-supported threat, the private debts of the chiefs became the national debt of the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

In addition to the regular taxes, the people were now burdened with this new tax from the chiefs' attempts to pay off their private debts. In the process, Hawaiian sandalwood forests were stripped bare. The debt, still unpaid, continued to attract more gunboats to Hawai'i. The threat of a take-over was real. In 1843, the British Navy took control of the islands for five months before Admiral Thomas returned them to the Hawaiian government. By 1842, French gunboats had claimed the Marquesas and the Tuamotu Islands. By 1847, the French had taken Tahiti.

Fearing his country would be taken over by a foreign power, Kauikaouli (Kamehameha III) turned for help to his teachers and friends, the American missionaries, who had raised and educated him in the Chiefs' Children's

School. They responded generously to his request with a plan to set up a Western type of government and to privatize the control of land by allowing individuals to own it, buy it or sell it. They assured the king and chiefs that in the event of an invading enemy force, the only land that would be taken by the enemy was land not owned by anyone. Privately owned land would not be taken. Unfortunately, the kōnaka maoli discovered too late that not all enemies came in foreign gunboats. Some were already here, posing as friends.

The American missionaries not only became advisors to the Hawaiian king and chiefs; they also became the architects of the new Western-style Hawaiian government and authors of all the civil and criminal laws adopted.

As the design for the new government became more complicated, the greater became the dependency of the Hawaiian king and chiefs on the American missionaries, their lawyers and traders. The missionaries, who became leaders in establishing the new Hawaiian government, may have believed that theirs was the best way, that their culture was the best culture, that their religion was the best religion and that their values were the best values. Was that not the purpose of a missionary — to show "primitive" people of the world how they must change and how they should live?

So it followed, as night follows day, that this was the great opportunity for the American missionaries to transform Hawaiians, to lead them into the modern world of Western capitalism. Failing that, they hoped to make the Hawaiian islands into an economically viable place, as close to the New England model as possible, so that they and their children and grandchildren could live in Hawai'i and conduct business successfully. By 1845, a sugar plantation on Kaua'i had been producing for 10 years, proving that sugar cane could be a profitable business. For this, the missionaries took full advantage of the

chance to insert themselves and their friends into prominent leadership roles within the Hawaiian government, and there they remained until they took over completely in 1893.

Kauikaouli (pictured above), known as Kamehameha III, reigned the longest of all eight Hawaiian sovereigns. During his three decades as mō'i of the kingdom, foreign-promoted changes in Hawai'i's socio-economic climate nearly paralyzed traditional lifeways and fueled the burgeoning capitalist economy whose benefits weighed in favor of non-natives. Photo courtesy: Guava Graphics.



KAMEHAMEHA III

Pacific

A F F A I R S

GARMENT JOBS

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

MICRONESIA

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

TONGAN EXPORTS

NUKU'ALOFA — Tongan handi-

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

KAVA IMPORT BAN

CANBERRA — Australia's Northern Territory is planning to ban kava imports from Fiji and Tonga in response to a \$61,000 purchase of kava made by members of an Aboriginal community. Australian health workers say kava is used by Northern Territory Aborigines as a substitute for alcohol.

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'apoiva, 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.
1843	"Paulet Affair." Hawai'i's sovereignty taken by British subject, Lord George Paulet. After five months, Hawai'i's sovereignty is restored by a proclamation by British Admiral Thomas. Kamehameha III proclaims, "Ua mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono." (The sovereignty of the land continues in righteousness).
1848	Māhele divides lands among maka'āinana (citizenry), the government and the king. Foreign system of private land ownership promoted by foreigners.
1876	Reciprocity treaty allows Hawaiian sugar and rice into the United States duty-free. In exchange, U.S. establishes a naval yard at Pu'uoloa.
1887	King Kalākaua forced to sign "Bayonet Constitution" severely limiting the power of the monarch.
1891	King Kalākaua dies in San Francisco. Lili'uokalani becomes queen.
1893	Queen Lili'uokalani plans to promulgate a new constitution restoring the power to the throne. The "Annexation Club" comprised of non-native citizens and foreigners comes forward as the "Committee of Safety." American military troops land at Honolulu. Lili'uokalani abdicates the throne to avoid bloodshed. "Committee of Safety" immediately establishes a provisional government.
1895	"Wilcox Rebellion." Royalists attempt to restore monarchy. Queen Lili'uokalani is arrested by the foreign provisional government for treason. She is imprisoned in 'Iolani Palace. U.S. President Grover Cleveland admonishes provisional government for its unjust acts.
1896	Republic of Hawai'i bans Hawaiian language from all public and private schools.
1897	Native Hawaiians petition the U.S. president, Congress and people opposed to the proposed annexation of Hawai'i to the United States.
1898	Hawai'i annexed to the United States under a bill signed by U.S. President William McKinley.
1899	Heir to the throne, Princess Victoria Ka'ulani, dies.
1900	"Organic Act" defines Hawai'i as a Territory of the United States.
1917	Queen Lili'uokalani dies at Washington Place.

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL TIME LINE

UKANIPO HEIAU: Army and Leeward community find common ground

By Jayson Harper

SEVERAL MONTHS after an amphibious landing was suspended at Makua Beach on O'ahu, the pristine Leeward valley finds itself in the news again. However, this time the Leeward community and the military may be reading from the same page. The Army is launching a cooperative effort with the state and the community to create a preservation plan for the Ukanipo Heiau. The heiau (temple) is within the boundaries of the valley's live-fire range. Though not formally agreed upon, the plan may include setting up an advisory committee for efforts of site preservation, access, restoration and interpretation, according to Laurie Lucking, Army cultural resources manager.

The Army's recent move to open access to cultural sites within the valley is a welcome sign to many in the Leeward community, including Glenn Kila of Koa Mana, who represents a group of Leeward Hawaiian families. "I believe it's the

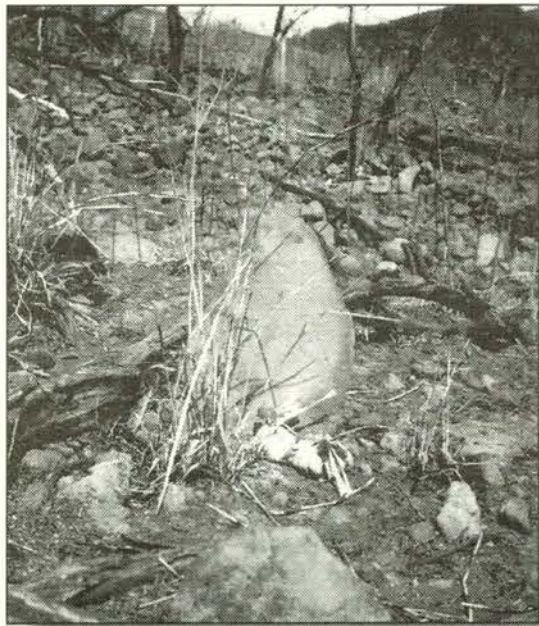


PHOTO: JAYSON HARPER

Ukanipo Heiau has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1984.

See HEIAU, on page 6.

K a L e o P a ' e

Why federal matters matter to Hawaiians

The Native Hawaiian Housing Bill

By Noelle Kahanu

GIVEN STATE legislative and court challenges to Hawaiian sovereignty, land use, and customary rights, as well as concerns regarding the leadership of two Hawaiian trusts, the focus of the Hawaiian community, appropriately, has been local. Why then do federal matters still matter? Why should the activities of the U.S. Congress and the executive branch, some 6,000 miles away, be of any interest?

Federal matters matter because, each federal dollar and program benefiting Hawaiians bears testament to the legal and moral responsibility of the United States. For each failed legislative effort to assist Native Hawaiians or federal Hawaiian program eliminated, there is the danger of a corresponding decrease in the federal commitment to Native Hawaiians.

Several years ago, at a Senate Committee on Indian Affairs budget hearing, then-Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Henry Cisneros questioned congressional efforts to block-grant housing funds to the states (thus eliminating the federal role in providing low-income housing to the nation's neediest citizens). He spoke passionately of his belief that certain federal responsibilities could not, should not and must not, be abandoned and of the role of the federal government to protect individuals and groups historically neglected by the states.

One of these federal responsibilities is the care and protection of native peoples. This is not derived from paternalistic notions of dependency, but rather from principles of tribal self-determination and self-governance. From a practical stand-

point, S.109, and its house companion, H.R.626, provide funds to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) for affordable housing activities and enable Hawaiian families and Hawaiian organizations to benefit from federal loan guarantees.

More importantly, S.109 is founded upon two key principles: first, that "the Native Hawaiian people have a political status comparable to that of

American Indians and Alaska Natives and that Native Hawaiian people have a continuing right to autonomy in their internal affairs and an ongoing right of self-determination and self-governance that has never been extinguished. Secondly, actions by the federal government in facilitating the alienation and dispossession of Native Hawaiians, and in subsequently denying Native Hawaiians equal access to federal housing programs, created a housing need which can only be addressed by Congress.

This dual approach represents the first comprehensive legislative effort at overcoming the federal government's position that federal housing assistance to Native Hawaiians constitutes impermissible racial discrimination.

However, S.109 has met with hostility from Senate Republican staffers, suspicion from tribes and Indian Housing Authorities, and relative ambivalence on the part of Hawaiians. In an effort to increase tribal support for the bill, Senator Inouye recently addressed the National American Indian Housing Council to clarify that the bill would not effect Indian housing funds. Despite these assurances, however, S.109 is undergoing revision. The redraft is likely to create a separate, stand-alone

“ For each failed legislative effort to assist Native Hawaiians or federal Hawaiian program eliminated, there is the danger of a corresponding decrease in the federal commitment to Native Hawaiians.

— Noelle Kahanu

Nutrition

Honoring traditions

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

TRADITIONAL FOODS provided the spiritual connection when new life was celebrated, preparing the way for the child in old Hawai'i. Our ancestors held the first ceremony within 24 hours of birth. This was particularly important for the hiapo, the first born, to safeguard and protect the child. The māwaewae ceremony blessed the eldest child and all children that would follow from the new mother. It cleared the way and dedicated the child to the 'aumākua, the ancestors, setting the child's feet, wāwae, on the path of the spiritual flow, mana, of his elders and parents.

Only the immediate family took part in the māwaewae, which sealed the relationship of the hiapo and all subsequent children with Lono, the akua of rain, agriculture and peace, and thus, subsistence, livelihood and abundance, which was of foremost importance in the agricultural life of Hawaiians.

Significant foods were gathered. From the ocean, either mullet or āholehole. Both were called pua'a kai or "sea pigs" and represented Kamapua'a and Lono. From the land, a kalo leaf, the plant form of Lono - probably sacred to Lono, such as ipu o Lono. All three kinolau of Lono had to be offered and eaten; the land animal pua'a, the sea form and the plant form. Other seafood was also important to clear the way for the child. Shrimp, limu kala and 'a'ama crab, to safeguard the child from malicious influences and prevent bad behavior and bad luck. The kuapa'a mollusc, 'au'a meaning "to hold fast," to secure firmly through the mother and all others who ate it, the goodness in their hearts. Tiny bits of each food were eaten by the new mother, symbolizing consumption of the entire hog, whole bundles of kalo tops and all the seafood.

Even though there was no ritual or offering to the gods, the feeling of eating and communing with them prevailed during feasts and ordinary meals of old Hawai'i. Their presence was felt during the meal and our ancestors believed the gods were more receptive to requests for help and forgiveness in the presence of the foods which represent their kinolau. Hawaiians feasted among themselves and with their gods on such occasions as the birth of the hiapo, the first birthday and when a young person finished making his first net or caught his first fish, wove the first mat or made the first piece of kapa.

Eating with the gods required appropriate table conduct and conversation. A general atmosphere of gratitude and respect prevailed when families gathered to share food with one another, their 'aumākua and the gods. Children showed respect for the elders by minding their manners; arguing or fighting was never tolerated at meal time.

A tradition we continue today is the first year feast or first birthday. In ancient times, this event was pālala during which the aloha of all the relatives and friends was expressed, and in the case of an ali'i, of all the people. Aloha was offered in the form of gifts, chants and hula that were given to the child. The feast was enjoyed by all who came to honor the hiapo, and the festivities could last for four days. In the old days, fishermen brought fish and seafood, farmers brought vegetables, weavers brought mats and kapa makers brought kapa. Today's birthday lū'au continues the tradition of the pālala, but the aloha spirit has changed. In the 1990s we are much more materialistic with regard to gifts and party foods.



“ Even though there was no ritual or offering to the gods, the feeling of eating and communing with them prevailed during feasts and ordinary meals of old Hawai'i.

— Claire Hughes

A P R I L N E W S B R I E F S

Maui disagreement

Nā Kūpuna o Maui's latest battle in the fight to protect Hawaiian archaeological treasures is over a 433-acre parcel above the sugar cane fields of Launiupoko scheduled for subdivision into 2-acre house lots. Launiupoko Associates, a group headed by former teacher Peter Martin, bought the property from Amfac and has begun bulldozing.

Kupuna members say the area holds artifacts, a heiau, a petroglyph panel, ancient rock shelters, terraces and agricultural plots, and is also home to rare native plants, including a flourishing sandalwood grove. The Maui County Cultural Resources Commission has deferred the issue until it has more information. Commission chair Dorothy Pyle has urged anyone with knowledge of the area to come forward.

Martin claims his development plan offers West Maui residents a chance at a rural lifestyle without making the commute to Kula. "I truly believe people want this," he insisted. "They feel they need some space, you know, to have

some horses, maybe do some farming. I think people are imaginative and resourceful enough to bring this land back."

But Nā Kūpuna o Maui coordinator Patty Nishiyama wants tougher laws that would keep the development off the hillside. "There's no protection right now for our site," she said. "They don't have a strong law. You know what they did on O'ahu when they built the freeway over the heiau. This section of Launiupoko, we believe, is a very special and sacred place."

Beamer fund

The Billie Beamer Educational Fund was established with the Hawai'i Community Foundation to provide scholarships and grants toward furthering the education of Hawai'i residents, preferably young, needy and of Hawaiian descent. For every \$5,000 donated to the fund, the foundation contributes \$1,000, up to a total of \$5,000. To date, the fund has raised \$4,365. Grants could be disbursed as early as this summer.

Those willing to donate should make their checks to the

Billie Beamer Educational Fund and mail them to Hawai'i Community Foundation, 900 Fort Street Mall, Suite 1300, Honolulu, HI 96813. For more information, call 566-5660.

Native grants

First Nations Development Institute is seeking to fund Native American projects which promote culturally appropriate and sustainable economic development in Native communities. Its Eagle Staff Fund, a national grant-making program, has awarded more than \$4.1 million to 83 grantees in 23 states.

Three levels of grants are offered: seed (to \$5,000); start-up (\$75,000); and working capital (to \$150,000). Seed grants have been used to explore hydroelectricity as a business option and to challenge a reservoir that would have flooded traditional hunting grounds and sacred sites. Start-up grants have supported traditional agriculture, furniture manufacturing, a quilters' cooperative and cultural tourism businesses. Working capital projects funded

include an oyster farm, publishing company citrus and avocado agrobusiness and a health clinic. For Eagle Staff Fund guidelines or more information on First Nations' programs, write to First Nations Development Institute, The Stores Building, 11917 Main Street, Fredericksburg, VA 22408 or call (540) 371-5615.

Summer internship

The Nature Conservancy is looking for a summer intern to help support field operations by accompanying and assisting field staff of its Maui preserves.

Activities include animal and weed control; collection and tracking for research and monitoring; fence construction; and fence, road, trail and equipment maintenance. The intern works and camps in remote and rugged areas of Maui on long field projects in cold, wet weather and is supervised by the Maui Preserves Manager. Copies of the vacancy notice and application packets are available through the Maui Preserves Office, 81 Makawao Ave. #203 A, Pukalani, HI 96768; the Hawai'i Field Office, 1116 Smith St., Ste.

201, Honolulu, HI 96817; and the Moloka'i Preserves Office, Moloka'i Industrial Park, 23 Pueo Pl., Kaunakakai, HI 96748.

Alu Like training

Alu Like's basic course overviews the entire spectrum of entrepreneurship, business attitudes, marketing, organization, financial management, business planning and ongoing management. The Business Development Center announced the course is scheduled for Kāne'ohe, April 25 - May 30; for Wai'anae, April 25 - May 30; and for Maui, May 2 - June 6. For more information, call the center at 535-6776 on O'ahu; 242-9774 on Maui; 961-2625 on Hawai'i; and 245-8545 on Kaua'i.

An Alu Like "Get Real" Small Business Conference takes place April 18 at the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel. For registration and information call 535-6776 on O'ahu.

Health grants

AlohaCare is accepting applications. See **NEWSBRIEFS** on page 7

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HEIAU

From page 5

right step to restoring religious and cultural practices," said Kila.

Ukanipo sits on land in the northwestern Kahanahāiki subdistrict of Mākua. The heiau complex is composed of a series of small terraces that lead up to a large platform 90 feet by 40 feet. The Army does not know when Ukanipo was built or the history of its use. Native Hawaiians wishing to practice religious traditions now have

access to the heiau through range officials, Lucking said. In recent years the Army has marked off other archaeological sites within the valley. Though more work needs to be done, the Army plans to work with the community to improve the site by mapping it, providing better access and stabilizing the heiau walls, according to Lucking.

Additional information and quotes where taken from the Honolulu Advertiser of March 24.

OHA NeighborNews

KAUA'I

The Hawaiian Agencies Organization of Kaua'i has been asked to be the core organizational group on Kaua'i for the 1999 World Indigenous People's Conference. This conference will be held at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo and Hawai'i Community College, Aug. 1-7, 1999. The Kaua'i office has been active in facilitating the conference by coordinating mailing efforts and contacting other agencies on the island.

HILO

The recent controversy over the proposed prison to be constructed in Ka'u has brought a lot of activity to Hawai'i. On Feb. 28, Public Safety

Director Keith Kaneshiro and Senator Matt Matsunaga joined other state representatives and community members to hear concerns about the proposed development. According to OHA's Hilo CAC Jamie Kawauchi, 400 people attended the meeting. Those who favored the prison development said the prison would bring employment and improved living conditions. However, they were also concerned about the size of the facility and the classification of the prisoners housed there. Those who did not favor the development plan said the prison would blemish the district and create hardships on already taxed community resources. They also emphasized that the issue was dividing the community.

Newsbriefs

NEWSBRIEFS, from page 6

cations from groups helping Hawai'i's people through neighborhood health projects. Grants range from \$2,000 to \$5,000. The deadline for applications is April 15. Recipients will be announced May 1. Last year, 26 grants were awarded. Recipients included the Elderly Blind Services Project, the Hawaiian Lifeguard Association, a home visitor program on Moloka'i intended to prevent

child abuse and neglect, and several projects focusing on nutrition education, including some which directly benefitted the Hawaiian community through cultural programs. For more information, contact AlohaCare, 1357 Kapi'olani Blvd., Suite 1250, Honolulu, HI 96814. ■

Compiled by Paula Durbin

Housing Bill

HOUSING BILL, from page 5

Native Hawaiian housing program, rather than one established under the auspices of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act.

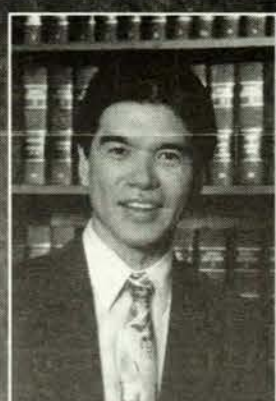
S.109, whatever its final form, faces a rocky road ahead. Prospects for passage are further dimmed if Congressional members believe the Hawaiian community cares little about federal matters in general, and S.109 in specific.

"Hawaiian homestead associations, Hawaiian

organizations and the broader Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian community need to support the Native Hawaiian Housing Assistance bill if we are to see it pass this year," remarked DHHL Chairman Kali Watson. "The critical housing needs of our Native Hawaiian people require that we explore all avenues that help put our people on the 'āina. This bill is the vehicle needed to open some of those avenues."

We heeded the call for Native Hawaiian vigilance during this state legislative session. We must also consider the merits of causes 6,000 miles away, including action or inaction by the U.S. Congress and the executive branch. ■

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



ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION: COMMUNITY-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ABANDONED

by Alan Murakami

litigation director, Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation

The Economic Revitalization Task Force (ERTF), which was comprised primarily of top Hawai'i corporate officers, politicians, labor leaders, and educators, has recommended several schemes to "kick-start" the Hawaii economy, by:

1. raising the gross excise tax from 4 to 4.5 percent, to be offset with tax credits to lower income resident taxpayers
2. reducing income tax rates, proportionately more for higher income brackets
3. enhancing the subsidy for the tourism industry with a \$60 million budget funded by an increase in the hotel room tax from 6% to 7.5%
4. eliminating the Land Use Commission, and
5. giving greater autonomy to the University of Hawai'i and public school system.

As to items 1-3, the ERTF failed to address how its tax proposals and HVCB funding plan would revitalize the economy. Even if it can be shown that people will save taxes with this new structure, the plan would force cuts in many key programs benefiting important programs, while promoting more tourism. It would also shift a relatively greater tax burden on middle and lower income taxpayers, including many Hawaiians.

PROCESS. First, too many were left out of the ERTF process. The "movers and shakers" failed to arrive at a common economic vision for Hawaii shared by the larger community. No million dollar ad campaign will change the skepticism for these top-down, corporate-driven ideas. Remember "Thumbs-Up"? Many who triggered that feeble marketing campaign have reappeared on the ERTF and are again trying to market its proposals in a new \$1 million ad campaign.

The process of discussion must include people who will be most harmed by the cuts in programs - small business, non-profits, environmentalists, Hawaiians, rank and file labor, social service providers, etc. In May, the state DBEDT will co-sponsor a training conference to support a community-based economic development strategy. This community-based, bottom-up approach is indispensable to true revitalization of our current economy.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT. Government should be focused on (1) investing in Hawaii's human capital, (2) creating the conditions in which private business can prosper without exploiting workers and consumers, (3) protecting our unique resources and Hawaiian-based culture; and (4) encouraging diversification of industries that reduce our need for outside capital.

State government should also realize its limits. It can do little to counter the global economic forces and has too little monetary clout to make much of a difference in attracting new visitors when economic times are rough. We need to keep a perspective on the limits of our economic power before we launch new initiatives that have little chance of success.

THE NEED FOR OBJECTIVE RESEARCH AND INFORMATION. We appear to be heading into rushed decision-making in the absence of accurate information on the economic issues involved. We need to recognize limits to growth as an island community. We need to recognize that comparing economic conditions today against the distorted conditions we

encountered at the height of the Japan "bubble" economy is unrealistic. Trying to replicate conditions of that time is completely unrealistic.

TOURISM SUBSIDIES, DIVERSIFICATION, AND REDUCTION IN GOVERNMENT. The tourism industry is already a dominant economic force in Hawaii accounting for 1/3 of all jobs and 1/4 of our gross state product. The HVCB once received less than \$6 million a year a mere 10 years ago. Today we give \$25 million per year because political leaders feel tourism is all we have.

Tourist lobbyists even talked the 1996 legislature into a \$10 million emergency appropriation to pay for another ad campaign last year to spend on the mainland and Japan, in addition to the \$25 million already budgeted. The result of that public expense: tourism has declined almost every month since the \$10 million was spent on advertising.

The HVCB is now asking for \$60 million over the next two fiscal years to counter the flat tourism arrivals due to Asian economic problems. This amount alone represents 60% of the possible cuts needed this fiscal year - cuts that threaten various important civil rights, education, and environmental programs.

We have enough visitors already - almost 7 times per year more than our resident population. Our infrastructure to support the annual 6.8 million visitors that come now is strained. Moreover, tourism imposes costs on our aging infrastructure and shrinking resources - water, land, wildlife. The legislature should fund a study to quantify the costs of tourism, to determine what tourism's costs are as compared to its benefits.

Reducing government spending, one of the ERTF's objectives, can start with defunding the HVCB. Government can't afford it any longer. This subsidy distorts the private market system. This private industry already has us committed to spending \$350 million in a convention center no one in government or private industry can afford or desires to run.

TAX EQUITY. The comprehensive general excise tax is by nature regressive. Raising regressive taxes on lower income people does nothing to reduce their inelastic consumption demand. It only raises their tax bill. The proposed tax credit will only force the working poor and middle income families to suffer until it can claim the credit. Income tax rates are already low and apply to relatively low income levels, leveling out at \$40,000 per year at 11 percent. The ERTF would lower the top tax rate to 6%, shifting the burden of cutbacks to the poor and middle class who will be most affected by the required cutbacks.

The more wealthy can afford to pay more. The League of Women Voters has proposed a more progressive tax structure that reduces taxes for those making under \$60,000, but raises it for those with higher incomes. This kind of progressive tax structure should be the bedrock of any tax reform and should be designed to be revenue neutral so as not to force us to choose which programs to cut in order to fund it. Over the past several years, human services agencies have already suffered a \$130 million cutback in programs for the needy.

Finally, other states and cities impose as high as 11% on hotel rooms, without adverse effects on tourist or business arrivals. We

should use an increase in this tax to keep the programs that current proposed budget cuts will reduce or defund - e.g., the Office of Environmental Quality Control, Historic Sites Division of DLNR, the state Civil Rights Commission, the University of Hawaii. These programs do more than any ad campaign could to get tourists to come because they enhance and protect the unique resources that attract people to visit these islands.

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND INVESTMENT. The purpose of the ERTF is to attract investment and improve the business climate in Hawaii. The extra income to wealthy taxpayers from the tax cut proposal will more likely end up in mutual funds and stocks on Wall Street and in higher federal taxes.

Political leaders should establish investment tax credits or exemptions from the GET on desirable economic activity - including research and development in clean industries, such as:

- (1) Solar heating (which would also decrease our dependence on oil);
- (2) High Technology research and development, including software development (but in conjunction with a substantial public investment in the public school and the university systems)
- (3) Aquaculture
- (4) Diversified farming of crops destined for import substitution and exports
- (5) Value added services and products that capitalize on the strengths and advantages of Hawai'i
- (6) Ocean research and product development
- (7) New construction of affordable housing

Such measures will prove far more efficient in achieving the objective of promoting investment. The ERTF's local version of Reagan-era "trickle-down" economics simply will not work.

ROLE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. Finally, each of the major corporations who participated in the ERTF, Pacific Century (Bank of Hawaii), First Hawaiian Bank, Campbell Estate, Alexander and Baldwin, and C.Brewer, should commit to making investments to revitalizing the economy in Hawai'i. They could pledge an equal match to Governor Cayetano's \$1 billion CIP budget. Billions of local dollars leave Hawaii when corporations and large trusts like the Bishop Estate sink their money in North Carolina golf courses, Texas oil and gas ventures, and Minnesota shopping malls (with revenue from the millions spent on fee purchases by local residents). These are the sort of "leaks" in our economy that private companies need to plug on their own.

Furthermore, this approach will help achieve another of the ERTF's objectives, to reduce the size of government, with private companies pulling their load at the economic oars. This is the sort of private enterprise commitment that will reduce government spending, and diversify the economy. Government cannot do it alone. Private enterprise, if it is to weather this storm, must do more in order to truly achieve the ERTF goals than to feather its own nest.



NĀNĀKULI SONS:

Raymond Kāne, Danny Couch release CDs

By Manu Boyd

Raymond Kāne, "Hawaiian Sunset Music Vol. 1"

NĀNĀKULI SLACK-key master Raymond Kāne shines brightly with his latest compact disc, "Hawaiian Sunset Music Vol. 1," a collection of instrumental pieces showcasing the very best in Hawaiian guitar work. A master in kī hō'alu (slack-key) traditions, Kāne learned from Ni'ihau guitarists Albert Kawelo and Henry Kapauna while growing up in 'Ele'ele, Kaua'i. He also credits "Pops" Gabby Pahinui as an inspiration.

Slack-key is a style of guitar playing that is uniquely Hawaiian. Influenced by Spanish-Mexican vaqueros (cowboys) who arrived in the islands in 1836, kī hō'alu is a blend of European guitar picking and traditional Hawaiian rhythms. In one of several styles, the strings are tuned in an open G chord by slacking (hō'alu) or loosening the keys (kī), thus the Hawaiian name of this art form, a mainstay in Hawai'i for more than 160 years.

In 1987, Kāne received the prestigious Heritage Fellowship Award from the National Endowment for the Arts. In 1990, another career milestone was realized when he performed at Carnegie Hall in New York City. Today, with the support of his loving wife Elodia and family, Ray continues to delight audiences with what he began learning as a young boy. His easy-going, 'olu'olu persona add to his charm as a musician, performer and a storyteller.

A composer himself, Ray Kāne expresses his aloha for his grandchildren in "Mo'opuna Lullaby," a lilting waltz that soothes. "Ahi Wela," "Nā Hoa He'e Nalu" and "Ka Punahou" are familiar standards featured on the project. While Raymond Kāne is a noted solo performer, he also has combined his talents with many musicians over the years. "Hawaiian Sunset Music Vol. 1" debuts the talents of Michael Lowe, Kāne's former



Kī Hō'alu protege Michael Lowe stands behind his kumu (mentor), master guitarist Raymond Kāne.

student, now, a performing partner and friend.

Michael Lowe's talents earn him regular spots in slack-key festivals throughout the islands and abroad. From an early age, Lowe's passion for kī hō'alu has put him in touch with some of the best in the field. The pairing of Raymond Kāne and Lowe perpetuates the age-old tradition of mentoring. Kāne and various haumāna (students), have participated in the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts' Apprenticeship Program that encourages one-on-one study. Indeed, Raymond Kāne's style and the legacy of the original paniolo will live on well into the next millennium. "Hawaiian Sunset Music, Vol. 1" (CDHS-604), was produced and manufactured by Hula Records, and is distributed by Kona-Kai Distributing Company.

Danny Couch, "Almost Paradise"

WHEN PEOPLE think of Hawaiian music, the name Danny Couch doesn't usually come to mind. But Danny is Hawaiian, and his music is a reflection of an island world influenced by diverse forces. His voice soars over a collection

of well-produced contemporary tracks.

Born James Daniel Couch, he is the son of a U.S. Navy sailor, Charles Couch, and Margaret Leilani Hau'oli. His Hawaiian family roots are through the Hau'oli and Melemai 'ohana; and he considers home the leeward areas of Nānākuli, Mā'ili and Mākaha.

"Almost Paradise," the title cut written by Eric Carmen and Dean Pichford, is a duet featuring Couch and Iona Irvine whose accompaniment compliments Couch's powerful stage voice. Couch's savvy as a composer surfaced in 1984 with the Ka'eo hit and award-winning song of the year, "From My Heart" which he co-wrote with Lorraine Ka'ai. Couch hits the mark once again with "These Islands," a stirring anthem of the beauty of Hawai'i and its bountiful heritage. The tune is rumored to be a theme of the Miss Universe Pageant to be staged in May at the Stan Sherrif Center at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa.

"Hakuna Matata," from the Disney animated film "Lion King," says "don't worry for the rest of your days," offering a temporary refuge from the complexities of the world. Kenny Nolan's "Love's Grown Deep" shows off Couch's vocal control in a gentle rendition.

"Ka'ena," also known as "Ku'u Lei Momi," is the only selection performed entirely in 'ōlelo Hawai'i. For those familiar with the Brothers Cazimero version, you'll immediately recall Robert's performance in which he embellishes the simple two-line melody. Couch's re-make is almost exactly like Cazimero's, note-for-note. The difficult performance is pulled off with control and poise, but the original melody is missing. The rendition is beautiful nevertheless.

Danny Couch writes, "This album is dedicated to my relatives and ancestors, and to all the people I've met in my lifetime. And to the place I love the most, Hawai'i." "Almost Paradise" has broad appeal that should reach far beyond these islands. ■

Talking story

Makia Malo has long practiced a profession some claim might be the second oldest. He is a storyteller.

By Paula Durbin

NOW HE has his dream job with Pacific Resources in Education and Learning, a non-profit corporation funded by the U.S. Department of Education, which serves islands stretching across some 5 million square miles of Pacific Ocean. As artist-in-residence, Malo assists PREL with its plans for distance learning and a cultural center. He also takes his art form to schools.

"Storytelling is a very powerful tool that classroom teachers don't tap enough," says Dr. John Kofel, PREL's executive director who announced plans to send Malo to train teachers in the Marshall Islands this summer. "Makia helps us excite teachers about the power of storytelling and helps them develop their skills."

Blind and scarred by leprosy, Malo uses his commanding presence along with humor and stories to educate his young audience about choices and taking healthy risks. "You need to think of what you have to gain or lose,"

he tells the kids. "In my case, the choice was whether or not to leave the hospital at Kalaupapa. Choosing to leave meant taking a risk. What did I have to lose? The security of Kalaupapa where everything was done for me. Leaving made me vulnerable. I had heard about a Kalaupapa man who returned home and his family put him out in the garage."

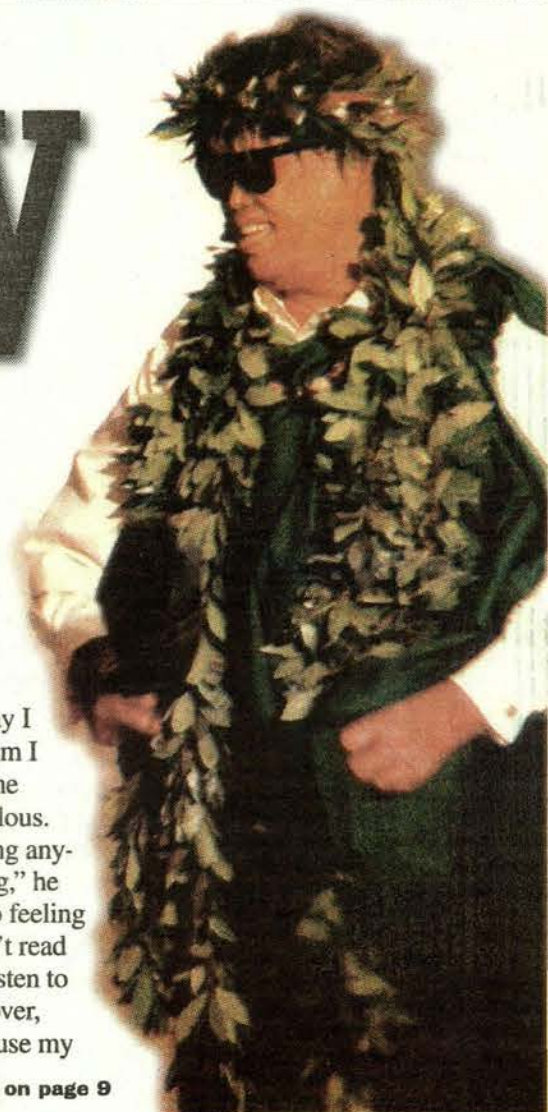
But, as the first blind person to leave Kalaupapa, where he had spent some 30 years, Malo found his new world at the University of Hawai'i more curious than cruel. "I was scared, but I was

excited," he continues. "Yes, I looked different. People used to stop me.

"What happened to you? Fire?" One day I faced it and told them I had had leprosy. The reactions were fabulous.

"I enjoyed learning anything and everything," he continues. "With no feeling in my fingers, I can't read braille so I had to listen to cassettes over and over, but I found I could use my

See, MAKIA MALO on page 9



KŌLAMU 'ŌLELO MAKUAHINE



Huaka'i i ka heiau 'o Kawa'ewa'e:
na ka waha kupuna i alaka'i, na ka maka
makua i mālama, na ka lima 'ōpio i kōkua

Na Manu 'aikohana Boyd

ENĀ HOA heluhelu o ke Kōlamu 'Ōlelo Makuahine o Ka Wai Ola, mai ka paepae kapu o Liloa ma Waipi'o, Hawai'i, a hiki akula i ka paepae kapu o Hi'iaka ma Kawaihoa, Ni'ihau, aloha pumehana kākou.

Ma ka lā 'umikūmālua o Malaki i mālama 'ia ai he

huaka'i māka'ika'i o nā haumāna kula ha'aha'a no Nānākuli mai, ma ke komohana a'ao'ao hikina o ka moku o Kākuhihewa, 'o ia ho'i 'o O'ahu nei. Na ke ke'ena o nā lima kōkua ma OHA i ho'onohonoho i ka huaka'i me ke kōkua o nā limahana a me nā lima kōkua pū kekahi.

Aia ka heiau 'o Kawa'ewa'e ma Kāne'ohe, i ka moku 'o Ko'olaupoko. I laila mākou i huaka'i ai, no ke a'o 'ana mai i nā mea hoihoi o ua wahi pana lā. 'O ka ho'ome'ema'e i nā heiau ma muli o ka nui o ka nāhelehele e uluahewa ana ma laila kekahi kumu 'ē a'e no ka huaka'i.

Ua no'ono'o 'o Puanani Akaka, he kumu kula ma ke



Ua mākaukau nā haumāna e kōkua i ka ho'ome'ema'e 'ana ka pā o ka heiau ma o ka huki 'ana i nā nāhelehele.

kula ha'aha'a 'o Nānākuli, e ho'olālā i kekahi mau huaka'i i Malaki no ka ho'omana'o 'ana aku iā Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole i ka mahina o kona lā hānau. Kaulana ka inoa o Kūhiō ma Nānākuli no ka 'āina ho'opulapula ma laila, kahi a ka hapanui o nā haumāna e noho ai. Ua koho 'ia he huaka'i i Kawa'ewa'e me ka mana'o ua nele ke kōkua e lawa ai ka pono ma laila. Pēlā nō 'o Kūhiō i i kōkua aku i ke kaiāulu, a ua hoihoi pū 'o

ia i ka mālama 'ana i nā mēheheu a me nā lōina kahiko.

I iwakālua makahiki aku nei, ua ho'omaka kekahi hui e mālama iā Kawa'ewa'e a e kōkua i ka ho'ōla hou i ke kino o ia wahi pana, ua kaulana nō i ka mo'olelo o 'Olopana a me Kama-pua'a. 'A'ole kēia 'ano ho'ōla hou 'ana no ka ho'omana kahiko, akā, no ka ho'iho'i 'ana i ke kūlana mua o ua wahi ma o ka huki 'ana a 'oki 'ana i nā kumu lā'au malihini a me nā mea kanu like 'ole e hāli'i

pa'a ana i nā paia a me ka papahēle i hiki 'ole ke 'ike 'ia kona nani. Na 'Anakala Charlie Ogata, he kupa 'āina no Kāne'ohe a he lima kōkua ma OHA e alaka'i i ka hui mālama o Kawa'ewa'e.

UA NOI'I nōwelo 'o 'Anakala Charlie i nā 'ano like 'ole o nā heiau kahiko i hiki iā ia ke maopopo i ke kūlana mua 'o Kawa'ewa'e, a ua lilo 'o ia i 'umeke kā'eo maoli nō! Wahi a nā puke mo'olelo kahiko, he luakini ke 'ano o ua heiau, a he "po'okanaka" kekahi inoa 'ē a'e. Ma ia 'ano heiau i mōhai 'ia ai nā kānaka (kāne wale nō) no ka ho'omana iā Kū. Ua loa'ana i nā mokupuni like 'ole ia 'ano heiau e la'a: 'o Mo'okini a me Pu'ukoholā ma Hawai'i; Pihana ma Maui; 'Ili'ili'ōpae ma Moloka'i, a pēlā aku.

'A'ole nui loa nā lā'au 'ōiwi e ulu ana ma laila a koe ka pala'ā, ka lā'i a me kekahi kumu koa i kanu 'ia mai nei. Loa'a pū ka lau'e a me ke kukui nāna e hō'onaona a ho'omalū i ka pi'ina o ke alahēle. 'O ka hapa nui nō na'e o nā mea kanu, he "'ōhelo Kalikimaka"' a me ka

"Bersia," 'a'ole maika'i no nā uhau humu pōhaku kahiko. Ua no'ono'o 'ia e ka hui mālama o ka heiau e kanu i nā 'ano lā'au 'ōiwi wale nō mai kēia mua aku.

Ma hope o ka ho'okama'āina 'ana i nā haumāna ma ka heiau, ua hele a pa'ahana lākou i ka huki mau'u a me nā hana like 'ole e pono ai ka ho'ome'ema'e 'ana. Ua ho'omaha a pa'ina nā keiki ma hope, ua luhi nō paha i ka nui o ka hana a me ka wela o ka lā.

Mahalo iā 'Anakala Charlie i kona kipa 'ana i nā haumāna, a me Anakala Charlie e pili ana iā Kawa'ewa'e. Mahalo pū iā Kamana'olana Mills, laekahi mo'omeheu o OHA, a me Rodney Kwok, luna ho'okele o ke ke'ena o nā lima kōkua ma OHA no kona ho'onoho 'ana i ka huaka'i. A, mahalo piha i nā lima 'ōpio o Nānākuli no ko lākou aloha a mālama 'āina i hō'ike maika'i 'ia ma Kawa'ewa'e. Aloha nō ...



On March 12, students from Nānākuli Elementary visited Kawa'ewa'e Heiau in Kāne'ohe. Under the guidance of Charlie Ogata, historical sites chairman of the Queen Emma Hawaiian Civic Club, students learned about the heiau's history, and the importance of historical preservation. OHA culture specialist Kamana'olana Mills also attended, along with volunteer coordinator Rodney Kwok. Mahalo to Puanani Akaka for bringing her students to Kawa'ewa'e, and for their hard work in clearing weeds and overgrowth from this "wahi pana" (storied place).

Makia Malo

MAKIA MALO, from page 8

mind." Malo completed his degree, discovered his talent and began to mesmerize. One day, through Nona Beamer, he met a soulmate who became his help-mate. "I wen' take one look at Ann," he describes the moment, for once at a loss for the right words, "and I fall in love."

Now the blue-blooded New England lady is part of his life

and his act. Performances have taken the couple all over the state, to the mainland, Europe, Aotearoa and the rest of the South Pacific. In October, sponsored by PREL and American Express, Malo traveled to the United Nations to offer the opening chant at the World Health Organization's photo exhibit on leprosy. (See photo.) No one had

ever preceded the secretary general in a ceremony, and the break with traditional protocol made officials nervous. But when the issue reached his desk, Secretary General Kofi Annan's reaction was an enthusiastic, "Why not?" The exhibit opens at Honolulu Hale July 1.

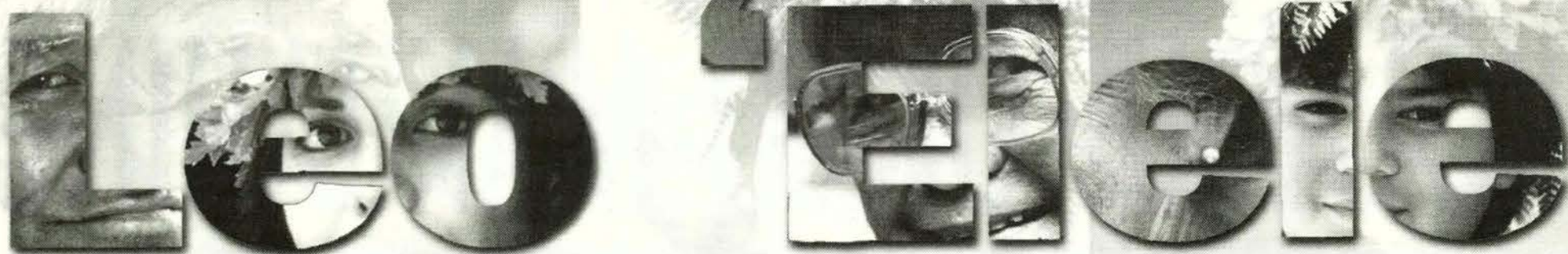
NO ONE told me I would be over traveling all over the world. I didn't know what was

down the road," Malo explains to the kids. He hopes they will make the right decisions too.

When he's not working for PREL or other clients - including the Department of Education, the University of Hawai'i's Statewide Cultural Extension Program and Elderhostel - Malo, using Morse Code, enters his stories on his computer. Most of them are hilarious accounts of boyhood mischief. But a poem, "Katy's Store," offers some

insight into Malo's zest for life. "It's about a man I used to see at Kalaupapa when I first arrived from Papakolea," he recalls. "He was waiting for death; that's all there was back there. A lot of others just passed away. We have to live for them." Then he quoted from "Katy's Store."

"To bring honor not only to him, but to others like us." ■



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

Chairperson's message

Selection of the interim trustee

FOR SEVERAL weeks now one of the most important issues facing OHA has been the appointment of an interim trustee to fill the unexpected vacancy created by the loss of Trustee Beamer. During these weeks, I have cautioned that our failure to appoint someone by March 25, 60 days after Billie's passing, will support the opinion of many beneficiaries — that we trustees are so factionalized we cannot agree on an interim trustee.

My effort to resolve this has been complicated by the even split in our board: Aiona, Akana, Keale and Hee on one side and Apoliona, Machado, Springer and me on the other. The split generated my proposal for all eight trustees to participate in the selection process. But my offer failed to pass in our Feb. 20 meeting.

Just hours before that meeting, the Hee faction proposed the

appointment of a four-member ad hoc committee to compile a list of candidates with two members named by "them" and two by "us." Hee also proposed co-chairs, one designated by each faction. I did not support the proposal because OHA rules clearly state the chair, not factions of the board, makes committee appointments.

Before Feb. 27, our next meeting, I offered three separate action items relating to selection. All three failed because Hee's faction continued to support its original proposal.

Before our next meeting, on March 2, I proposed a committee of six: Aiona, Akana, Keale, Apoliona, DeSoto and Machado, with Akana and Apoliona as co-chairs. My compromise was rejected by the other faction which continued to support its own proposal. The next day, I offered a four-member committee: Aiona, Akana, Apoliona and



FRENCHY DESOTO
CHAIRPERSON

Machado, with Akana and Apoliona as co-chairs. My compromise closely followed the Hee faction's proposal. The only difference was I did not allow each faction to select the committee members and co-chairs. My compromise, however, failed. Later that day, a memo arrived notifying me that Aiona, Akana, Hee and Keale declined to participate in any board meeting

until I submit a "meaningful proposal" 72 hours prior to the meeting.

No member of the other faction attended the March 4 meeting, so we could not convene. Later, Hee called a press conference and charged I had failed in my promise to bring "inclusion" and "lōkahi" to OHA. Instead, Hee's faction charged that I use my position of leadership as a "bully pulpit" and that I break OHA rules. I responded with my own press conference, covered the facts I just shared with you and expressed my great disappointment that the bottom line for some trustees has evolved from "responsibility" to "power."

On March 10, I announced my search for prospective candidates to all OHA trustees and staff. I

told them applications were available in all OHA offices and I clarified the deadline for submitting them was 4:30 p.m.,

Monday, March 16. Additionally, I announced board meetings for March 20 through 25, as needed, so we can interview and select the interim trustee by the March 25 deadline. Later that day, I was pleased to learn my call for interim trustee applicants had prompted the Hee faction to issue a press release announcing it also will accept nominations. They finally realize appointment of the interim trustee is much bigger than all of us. I look forward to working with them to make this important appointment and to fulfill our obligation to the Hawaiian community. ■

— A. Frenchy DeSoto

Vice-chairperson's message

Eyes on our lawmakers

KE ALOHA nui...e nā 'ōiwi o Hawai'i, nā mamo o kēia 'āina makuahine. This is the 14th article in my series of 46.

Census 2000 Update

A recent Census 2000 update notes, "The House of Representatives has filed suit against the Commerce Department and the Census Bureau seeking to stop the Bureau from using sampling to count the population in the 2000 census. The lawsuit, filed on Feb. 20 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, also asks the court to rule that the sampling methods the Bureau plans to use in 2000 are unconstitutional and unlawful under the Census Act. The complaint notes that the lawsuit was filed at the direction of Speaker Newt Gingrich. The Los Angeles-based law firm of Latham and Watkins is representing the House of Representatives. Members of the Congress who disagree with the lawsuit may try to intervene in the case on the side of the Census Bureau"

Key Dates at the Legislature

March 10, filing deadline for budget bills. March 12, first crossover. March 20, last day to introduce substantive resolutions. April 9, filing deadline for second decking; last day to deck bills that were amended by the receiving (non-originating) body. April 16, second crossover; last day for third reading of bills amended by the receiving body; first crossover for concurrent resolutions; last day to pass resolutions to the non-originating body; last day to disagree with the other body's drafts of bills. April 23, deadline for final form of constitutional amendments. April 27, second crossover for concurrent resolutions; last day to pass concurrent resolutions amended by the receiving body. April 30, last day to file non-fiscal bills to deck for final reading. May 1, last day to file fiscal bills to deck for final reading. May 5, the legislature adjourns.



HAUNANI APOLIONA
VICE-CHAIRPERSON

A Measure In Focus

SB 3034, SD1 Relating to the Hawai'i Maritime Authority would "establish a Hawai'i Maritime Authority as an independent public entity that sets statewide policy on all matters relating to Hawai'i's maritime lands and facilities."

OHA opposed passage. The bill would create a mega-agency with broad powers over the sale, use and disposition of the submerged lands, the fast lands, the shorelines, the shore waters and the contiguous adjacent areas. Land speculators could dominate the governing board and fast track questionable projects without citizen oversight. The bill glosses over the fact that many of the lands under the Authority are ceded lands, and for which the state owes a fiduciary duty to native Hawaiians. Creation of the Authority could obscure the state's responsibility and make it difficult to trace the funds owed to native Hawaiians through OHA as part of the

state's trust obligation. The measure is also silent on how traditional and customary rights of Hawaiians are to be accommodated. The Maritime Authority could override the DOT, DLNR, HCDA and Aloha Tower Development Corporation.

OHA concluded its testimony saying, "This bill will foster community distrust, will increase conflicts between agencies, community interests and individuals, and will create more problems than it intends to solve. It is unjust for the legislature and the governor to cap ceded land revenues due to OHA beneficiaries for two years and compel OHA to participate in joint committee discussions as required under Act 329; and at the same time, the governor and the legislature appear to be actively pursuing legislative action to diminish trust lands and revenues by switching lands and creating special funds in the 1998 legislative session. The direction of this measure appears to continue the erosion of Hawaiian entitlements."

The Senate Ways and Means Committee decided on March 6 to hold SB 3034, SD1. The House measure is being monitored. ■

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

Privatization: Good deal or sell-out?

GOVERNOR BEN Cayetano is calling for privatization of the State Historic Preservation Division. His suggestion calls for firing staff and reassigning their work to archaeologists hired by developers. What a sweet deal this is – for the developers and consultants. With the state out of the process, the state will save money, but it sells off its responsibility to monitor and prevent culturally and environmentally insensitive activities. Once again the general public and the Hawaiian people lose out.

Allowing developers to hand-pick and hire archaeologists is tantamount to saying that all developers are not only honest and honorable, but culturally sensitive to our 'āina. Does H-3 ring any alarm bells for you? Historically developers have brushed aside the history and culture of these islands.

"Letting developers hire archaeologists to review their projects is like letting the Mafia police the Mafia," said Patrick Kirch of the University of California, Berkeley, in a recent *Honolulu Advertiser*

article. Giving this power to developers could lead to abuses that would allow high rise condos and shopping centers to be built on sacred refuges or burial grounds important to Hawai'i's history. This form of privatization has some serious drawbacks, but the greatest are the diminished quality of preservation work in Hawai'i and more destruction for the sake of development. The opportunity for the developer to skew a review in his favor is obvious; he is the employer of both the consultant doing the study, and the consultant reviewing it for adequacy.

The state has previously shown its tendency to avoid its statutory responsibilities in the handling of the burials program within the Department of Land and Natural Resources. For the past two years OHA has funded two positions, including all benefits, for the burials program



ROWENA AKANA
TRUSTEE-AT-LARGE

although the statutes mandate program positions and the legislature funds it. Why is OHA funding positions for which the state has responsibility? Perhaps it's another form of privatizing. Again, the state is passing the buck. There have been attempts to move this program to OHA permanently, but the program would lose its purpose unless the governor and legislature worked to grant OHA enforcement powers.

In November, I criticized the effort by the governor and DLNR to privatize small boat harbors. I pointed out that WestRec Marinas lobbied the governor and Michael Wilson, hoping for a consulting agreement with DLNR to manage those harbors for the state. My concern then was what would happen to the local fishermen and the submerged lands in the harbor when boat harbors became privatized.

My concern is for the people of this state and the 'āina. Before the governor seriously considers privatizing the State Historic Preservation Division or the management of small boat harbors, more public input is needed.

Over the last two years I have watched what appears to be a very sinister move by the administration and certain legislators to create commissions and divisions of the state government to divide and parcel out ceded land so as to remove them from the ceded land corpus. We only have to look at the bills being introduced into the legislature to see this. Upon statehood in 1959, the state constitution named two beneficiaries of Hawaiian lands: Native Hawaiians and the general public. Therefore, the general public should be as concerned as the Hawaiian people that the state government does not breach its fiduciary responsibility as trustees of the public land trust. In the 1998 general elections we must tell these legislators they can no longer mismanage our tax dollars and then cover their tracks with the use of ceded land revenues. ■

The Easter bunny leadership syndrome

THE HAWAII Supreme Court's March 12 decision in *OHA vs. BLNR* (dealing with Haseko's 'Ewa Marina development) has profound impact on the other cases OHA has pending before the Supreme Court and the Circuit Court.

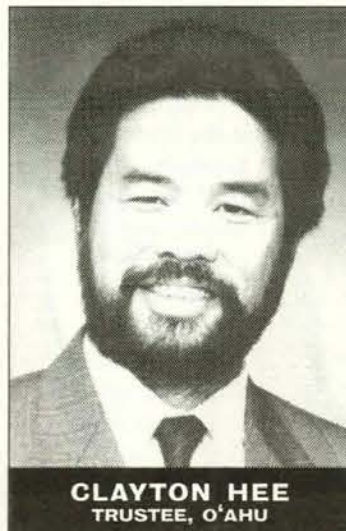
In *OHA vs. HFDC*, OHA and others assert that the state doesn't have the legal authority to sell ceded lands. Not so, says the Hawai'i Supreme Court, the state has the legal authority to do just that, so long as there is a "public benefit."

In the biggest case for Hawaiians ever, *OHA vs. State*, more commonly known as the "Heely decision," Hawaiians risk losing "around \$500 million" in the state's appeal before the Supreme Court.

When I was removed as chair of OHA, Chair Frenchy DeSoto and Vice Chair Haunani Apoliona complained

that I was "moving too fast" in trying to hire Wall Street firms expert in real estate brokerage, accounting bond sales and land settlements with other Native Americans, to negotiate a settlement with the state in the Heely decision. As far back as April 1997, the governor himself met with OHA willing to discuss a settlement of the pending appeal.

The OHA leaders evidently meant what they said, as nothing has been done since their leadership takeover in October. The Heely appeal is to be heard next month. While I and OHA's law firm have long counseled for a negotiated settlement with the state, DeSoto and Apoliona have turned a deaf ear to the advice. Instead, they have opted to put "all of the Hawaiians' eggs into one basket," namely the appeal.



CLAYTON HEE
TRUSTEE, O'AHU

By not hiring Wall Street experts to advise us, as we hired experts to manage our portfolio, resulting in nearly a 100 percent return since 1993, DeSoto and Apoliona's leadership has placed the nearly \$500 million in Hawaiian claims in one precarious basket, the same one that has resulted in egg on our face in *OHA vs. BLNR* where the sale of ceded lands is concerned. While I continue to believe OHA is correct, any reasonable person knows the "all or nothing" approach is foolhardy when the stakes are this high. A win-win negotiated settlement is prudent, practical and wise.

I suppose DeSoto and Apoliona can ask us to appeal the Haseko case to the U.S. Supreme Court, as foolishly spending Hawaiian money has become their hallmark. ■

A focused board gets the job done

IHAVE RECEIVED communications from beneficiaries who are concerned with the board's current inability to create a process for the appointment of an interim trustee. I am told I have a fiduciary duty to maintain the integrity of the ceded lands trust and the autonomous nature of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. I am also told I must not allow the governor to choose Trustee Beamer's replacement.

The law orders the current Board of Trustees to act diligently to choose a replacement. Are we acting diligently? Are we truly making an honest effort to handle our own affairs? Chairperson DeSoto, who was elected in a democratic process, has made every effort and compromise to begin this replace-

ment process to achieve the selection of an interim trustee by the board.

While it is true that differing opinions often make for sound and thoughtful decisions, this has not been the case with our inability to replace Trustee Beamer. I wonder whether these differences are based on the issues, egos or want of power. As we continue to struggle along this path of insurmountable obstacles, I am reminded of the many years of struggle it took to stop the bombing of Kaho'olawe and the continued persistence of Waiāhole-Waikāne residents to save their community. These struggles are the result of differing opinions. Yet, we manage to survive and lay forth a path of goodness and righteousness to make our way of life pono.



COLETTE MACHADO
TRUSTEE, MOLOKA'I & LĀNA'I

Over the past three months, OHA has made tremendous strides, amidst the factionalization that exists. People should know that the board took a giant leap forward this month by

approving matching funds of \$1,000,000 for the Administration for Native Americans' Native Hawaiian Social and Economic Development Project. This is the first time the ANA has offered a Hawai'i-specific grant program where Hawaiians will be the benefactors. There was no factionalization in this action. When the final roll call vote was taken, Aiona, Akana, Apoliona, Hee, Machado, Springer and Desoto voted together. Your trustees continued to agree and approve several more action items in like manner:

- \$22,523 for the Native Hawaiian Health Summit;
- \$15,000 for the Honolulu Theater for Youth to support two plays, "Ka Wai Ola" and "Eddie Would Go;" and
- \$1.1 million for the

development of Kūlana 'Ōiwi, in support of a multi-service center which will house the major Hawaiian agencies providing services on the island of Moloka'i.

Therefore, despite the seeming lack of quorum maintained in the committee meetings, we have been able to get the job done by waiving pending issues from the committee level directly to the BOT for full board approval, usually achieving quorum in the process. Hence, the presumption that the board is factionalized is not entirely accurate. Now more than ever we need to focus on the issues and not the individuals or their personalities.

By the time this is published, the list of candidates will be completed. I want to believe that democracy and justice can be served. We must stand pa'a! ■

'Apelila

April 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.

April 4 – "Second Annual 'Ohana Lualualei Ahupua'a Cultural Festival." Dedicated to the betterment of their leeward O'ahu community, the 'Ohana Lualualei Ahupua'a is hosting this all-day festival at Mā'ili Beach Park. Activities include a healthy keiki contest, food booths, craft vendors, keiki rides and a karaoke contest. For more information, call 696-7797.

April 5 – "He Lālā Wau no Ku'u Kumu." Join Kumu Hula Māpuana de Silva and Hālau Mōhala 'Ilima for a "sneak preview" of their 1998 Merrie Monarch performance. In addition, 1997 Miss Aloha Hula Kēhaulani Enos will showcase her award-winning performance, and 150 keiki and adult students will grace the stage. Musical performance by "Anuheā." Two shows, 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. \$10. For more information, call 261-0689.

April 6 – Bishop Museum Lecture Series on Exploration. "Young Voyagers: The Next Generation of Polynesian Voyagers and Navigators." Meet the young men and women who are the next generation of voyagers and navigators schooled in the Polynesian tradition of way finding. \$5. Bishop Museum Hawaiian Hall. 7 p.m. For more information, call 848-4168.

April 7 – After Dark in the Park. "Rock Art in the Park: 1998 Update." Petroglyphs, human figures, animals and other images found carved on rocks throughout Hawai'i, offer a glimpse into traditional Hawaiian culture. As part of Archaeology Week, Ed Stasack, co-author of "Hawaiian Petroglyphs," will present this slide program. Free. Kīlauea Visitor Center Auditorium, Volcanoes National Park. For more information, call 985-6014 (Hawai'i).

April 12 - 18 – "Merrie Monarch Festival" Hilo's premier cultural festival opens each year on Easter Sunday and features crafts, entertainment, a parade and much more. Merrie Monarch culminates with a three-night hula competition at the Edith Kanaka'ole Multi-Purpose Stadium. April 16: Miss Aloha Hula/awards; April 17: Hula

Kahiko; April 18: Hula 'Auana/awards. Live broadcast on KITV 4. For more information, call 935-9168 (Hawai'i).

April 13 – Bishop Museum Lecture Series on Exploration. "Hōkūle'a Voyage to Rapa Nui." Nāinoā Thompson, educator, explorer and navigator, will announce plans for this summer's sail to Rapa Nui (Easter Island). Inspired by the cultural and environmental restoration taking place on Rapa Nui, the voyage will help us all rediscover ways of managing and sustaining our natural resources. \$5. Bishop Museum Hawaiian Hall. 7 p.m. For more information, call 848-4168.

April 20 – Bishop Museum Lecture Series on Exploration. "Life in a Lava Tube." Get a rare glimpse into the dark, humid world of the animals living in underground lava tubes. Museum entomologist Frank Horwath, a leading expert on these Hawaiian cave dwellers, will take you on a fascinating visual journey into this sub-terrestrial animal world. The series is an educational partnership with NASA. \$5. Bishop Museum Hawaiian Hall. 7 p.m. For more information, call 848-4168.

April 25 – "Battle of Nu'uuanu Commemoration and Cultural Workshops." Nā Papa Kanaka o Pu'ukoholā Heiau invites all to a pre-dawn ceremony at the Nu'uuanu Pali lookout at 5:30 a.m. commemorating the 203rd anniversary of the Battle of Nu'uuanu where Kamehameha I defeated the

forces of Kalanikūpule, a significant step in the establishment of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Ho'okupu are welcome. Later that morning, the public is invited to free cultural workshops on Hawaiian protocol, games and crafts. Nu'uuanu Valley Park, mauka of Hānaiakamalama (Queen Emma Summer Palace). 9 a.m. - noon. For more information, call Mel Kalāhiki at 235-2727.

April 27 – Bishop Museum Lecture Series on Exploration. "The Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana." The island of Kaho'olawe serves as a powerful icon of the struggle between native access and Western property rights. It galvanized the Hawaiian community in the mid-1970s and helped launch the Hawaiian cultural renaissance. Members of the PKO will share their experiences of cultural exploration over the past 20 years, explaining why they worked so aggressively to end military use of the island and how that effort affected them as Native Hawaiians. \$5. Bishop Museum Hawaiian Hall. 7 p.m. For more information, call 848-4168.

April 28 – After Dark in the Park. "The Rise and Fall of Pu'u 'Ō'ō." Between 1983 and mid-1986, towering lava fountains from the Pu'u 'Ō'ō vent built an 835-foot high cinder-and-spatter cone. Now, this familiar landmark is in rapid decline as its walls collapse and its slopes are buried by lava flows. Geologist Christina Heliker will present a slide program describing Pu'u 'Ō'ō's recent evolution. Free. Kīlauea Visitor Center Auditorium, Volcanoes National Park. For more information, call 985-6014 (Hawai'i).

The traditional voyaging canoe Hōkūle'a is a symbol of the cultural revolution which has helped to empower our people.

PHOTO: COURTESY OF BISHOP MUSEUM



Hawaiians call priorities during BOP

Hawaiians from every major island voiced their opinions and listened as trustees and staff from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs completed the first 1997 Beneficiary Outreach Project. The program was set up by the Board of Trustees to educate Hawaiians and the general public on issues that affect entitlements and issues that shape the future of the Hawaiian community. Six of OHA's trustees either attended or took an active role at meet-

ings. "As an outreach component, the BOP was successful in bringing together native Hawaiian beneficiaries in numbers that surpass our usual BOT meetings," said Trustee Colette Machado, the primary coordinator of the project. "Beneficiaries were able to tell trustees their feelings and positions on ceded lands revenues, legislative actions, Hawaiian rights to access and gather and how OHA can better care for the needs of Hawaiians.

All of the information that Hawaiians provided to the trustees was recorded for future reference by OHA. "The BOP is a good beginning to building a solid relationship between the trustees and our native Hawaiian beneficiaries," added Trustee Machado. "Personally, the BOP has given me the opportunity to feel the life force and pulse of the Hawaiian community, and it better equips me for responsibilities I now face as a trustee."

HAWAIIAN VOTE

Because large numbers of voters can have an important impact, the Hawaiian vote in the primary, general and OHA elections is a basic, significant means of empowerment and must be fully exercised.

BOP #1 — .04 percent	BOP #10 — 0 percent
BOP #2 — 5 percent	BOP #11 — 9 percent
BOP #3 — 0 percent	BOP #12 — 4 percent
BOP #4 — 0 percent	BOP #13 — 20 percent
BOP #5 — 5 percent	BOP #14 — 11 percent
BOP #6 — 25 percent	BOP #15 — 3 percent
BOP #7 — 7 percent	BOP #16 — 12 percent
BOP #8 — 4 percent	BOP #17 — 0 percent
BOP #9 — 0 percent	BOP #18 — 0 percent

BLNR SEAT

The law should be amended so the Office of Hawaiian Affairs can improve service and support to all Hawaiians and have a seat on the State Board of Land and Natural Resources.

BOP #1 — 14 percent	BOP #10 — 17 percent
BOP #2 — 0 percent	BOP #11 — 7 percent
BOP #3 — 2 percent	BOP #12 — 7 percent
BOP #4 — 5 percent	BOP #13 — 3 percent
BOP #5 — 11 percent	BOP #14 — 5 percent
BOP #6 — 0 percent	BOP #15 — 2 percent
BOP #7 — 9 percent	BOP #16 — 9 percent
BOP #8 — 0 percent	BOP #17 — 0 percent
BOP #9 — 6 percent	BOP #18 — 0 percent

See Page 14

LAND USE

Hawaiians should decide how land in Hawai'i is used.

- Hawaiians should have a seat on the Board of Land and Natural Resources.
- The Governor's Economic Revitalization Task Force's recommendation to eliminate the Land Use Commission should be rejected and Hawaiians should have a seat on that commission.
- Hawaiians should control the manner in which the ceded lands are managed and disposed of by the Department of Land and Natural Resources.
- DLNR Director Dean Uchida's proposal to remove Hawaiian input on the disposition of ceded lands should be rejected.

BOP #1 — 18 percent
BOP #2 — 25 percent
BOP #3 — 30 percent
BOP #4 — 30 percent
BOP #5 — 30 percent
BOP #6 — 13 percent
BOP #7 — 27 percent
BOP #8 — 30 percent
BOP #9 — 6 percent
BOP #10 — 15 percent
BOP #11 — 6 percent
BOP #12 — 22 percent
BOP #13 — 27 percent
BOP #14 — 23 percent
BOP #15 — 32 percent
BOP #16 — 27 percent
BOP #17 — 32 percent
BOP #18 — 28 percent

CON CON VOTE

Because a constitutional convention could be detrimental to native rights and the future of Hawaiian sovereignty, vote against a convention to propose a revision of or amendments to the Hawai'i Constitution.

BOP #1 — 11 percent	BOP #10 — 10 percent
BOP #2 — 12 percent	BOP #11 — 7 percent
BOP #3 — 7 percent	BOP #12 — 9 percent
BOP #4 — 4 percent	BOP #13 — 4 percent
BOP #5 — 5 percent	BOP #14 — 28 percent
BOP #6 — 5 percent	BOP #15 — 4 percent
BOP #7 — 9 percent	BOP #16 — 6 percent
BOP #8 — 16 percent	BOP #17 — 5 percent
BOP #9 — 19 percent	BOP #18 — 20 percent

PASH PRACTICE

Hawaiians should vigilantly protect our traditional and customary practices.

- Hawaiians should resist registration, licensing and any regulations designed to limit the exercise of our traditional and customary practices as discussed in the PASH decision.
- The public should realize that land ownership in Hawai'i is different from land ownership on the continent.

BOP #1 — 22 percent	BOP #10 — 16 percent
BOP #2 — 26 percent	BOP #11 — 16 percent
BOP #3 — 16 percent	BOP #12 — 13 percent
BOP #4 — 20 percent	BOP #13 — 15 percent
BOP #5 — 14 percent	BOP #14 — 22 percent
BOP #6 — 22 percent	BOP #15 — 5 percent
BOP #7 — 17 percent	BOP #16 — 25 percent
BOP #8 — 15 percent	BOP #17 — 27 percent
BOP #9 — 36 percent	BOP #18 — 1 percent

HONOR PROMISE

The State should honor its promise to Native Hawaiians.

- The state should pay Hawaiians the money it owes under Act 304 as interpreted by Judge Heely.
- An eight-member committee is in charge of a global revision of the State's existing contract obligations to Hawaiians. It is unfair that the Governor and the legislature have six votes and the Hawaiians have only two.
- The state should pay its debt to Hawaiians with money or with lands Hawaiians designate.
- The state should pay Hawaiians the airport landing fees it owes.
- The state should provide Hawaiians with an accurate and complete inventory of ceded lands as defined by Hawaiians.

BOP #1 — 27 percent
BOP #2 — 32 percent
BOP #3 — 30 percent
BOP #4 — 40 percent
BOP #5 — 30 percent
BOP #6 — 33 percent
BOP #7 — 27 percent
BOP #8 — 30 percent
BOP #9 — 32 percent
BOP #10 — 26 percent
BOP #11 — 33 percent
BOP #12 — 37 percent
BOP #13 — 26 percent
BOP #14 — 23 percent
BOP #15 — 44 percent
BOP #16 — 16 percent
BOP #17 — 35 percent
BOP #18 — 33 percent

ESCHEAT ACTIONS

The law should be amended to allow the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to be a party to escheat actions prior to 1987 as a means to keep the land under Hawaiian control.

BOP #1 — 2 percent	BOP #10 — 4 percent
BOP #2 — 0 percent	BOP #11 — 1 percent
BOP #3 — 12 percent	BOP #12 — 5 percent
BOP #4 — 1 percent	BOP #13 — 2 percent
BOP #5 — 5 percent	BOP #14 — 2 percent
BOP #6 — 2 percent	BOP #15 — 5 percent
BOP #7 — 3 percent	BOP #16 — 3 percent
BOP #8 — 1 percent	BOP #17 — 0 percent
BOP #9 — 0 percent	BOP #18 — 14 percent

FEE EXEMPTIONS

The law should be amended so that fees imposed on vital statistics records (birth, death, marriage, etc.) by the Department of Health can be waived for beneficiaries of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

BOP #1 — 5 percent	BOP #10 — 10 percent
BOP #2 — 0 percent	BOP #11 — 19 percent
BOP #3 — 5 percent	BOP #12 — 0 percent
BOP #4 — 1 percent	BOP #13 — 0 percent
BOP #5 — 2 percent	BOP #14 — 5 percent
BOP #6 — 0 percent	BOP #15 — 1 percent
BOP #7 — 0 percent	BOP #16 — .4 percent
BOP #8 — 2 percent	BOP #17 — 0 percent
BOP #9 — 0 percent	BOP #18 — 14 percent

PROCUREMENT

Amend the State Procurement Act to allow the Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to designate the individual to serve as Chief Procurement Officer for the agency.

BOP #1 — .04 percent	BOP #10 — 1 percent
BOP #2 — 0 percent	BOP #11 — 0 percent
BOP #3 — 0 percent	BOP #12 — 2 percent
BOP #4 — 0 percent	BOP #13 — 2 percent
BOP #5 — 0 percent	BOP #14 — 0 percent
BOP #6 — 0 percent	BOP #15 — 1 percent
BOP #7 — 0 percent	BOP #16 — 0 percent
BOP #8 — 1 percent	BOP #17 — 0 percent
BOP #9 — 0 percent	BOP #18 — 0 percent

The following are the Overall Priorities of OHA beneficiaries

HONOR PROMISE	<div style="width: 30%;"></div> 30 percent
LAND USE	<div style="width: 23%;"></div> 23 percent
PASH PRACTICE	<div style="width: 18%;"></div> 18 percent
CON CON	<div style="width: 8%;"></div> 8 percent
HAWAIIAN VOTE	<div style="width: 6%;"></div> 6 percent
BLNR SEAT	<div style="width: 6%;"></div> 6 percent
ESCHEAT	<div style="width: 3%;"></div> 3 percent
EXEMPTIONS	<div style="width: 2%;"></div> 2 percent
PROCUREMENT	<div style="width: 1%;"></div> Less than 1 percent

BOP dates and locations

(Match the BOP location number to the responses on the previous page to see how your community voted)

Kaua'i

BOP #2, Jan. 13,
Anahola, Kaua'i

BOP #3, Jan. 14
Kekaha, Kaua'i

BOP #18, March 2
Waimea, Kaua'i

O'ahu

BOP #5, Jan. 21
Punalu'u, O'ahu

BOP #11, Feb. 3
Wai'anae, O'ahu

BOP #10, Feb. 3
Nanakuli, O'ahu

BOP #6, Jan. 22
Waipahu, O'ahu

BOP #7, Jan. 22
'Ewa Beach, O'ahu

BOP #4, Jan. 21
Waimanalo, O'ahu

BOP #1, Jan. 6
State Capitol

Moloka'i

BOP #16, Feb. 24
Kaunakakai, Moloka'i

Lāna'i

BOP #17, Feb. 25
Lāna'i

Maui

BOP #14, Feb. 18
Lahaina, Maui

BOP #15, Feb. 19
Wailuku, Maui

Hawai'i

BOP #13, Feb. 11
Waimea, Hawai'i

BOP #12, Feb. 10
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i

BOP #8, Jan. 27
Hilo, Hawai'i

BOP #9, Jan. 28
Na'alehu, Hawai'i

Explore the Arts!

Explore
and increase
your appreciation
of performing arts
this summer.

Kamehameha Schools

PERFORMING ARTS ACADEMY



Sign up for courses in band,
choir, orchestra, dance, Hawai-
ian ensemble and more during
the six-week, half-day sessions
beginning June 17. (12:30
p.m. - 4:15 p.m.)

Enrollment is limited. Any student entering grades 6-12 may apply; preference is given to Hawaiians. Cost is \$300. Financial aid is also available to Hawaiians based on need. Airfare to and from O'ahu will be paid for all neighbor island students accepted to the program. No boarding is available.

To apply, call **842-8295** or the Kamehameha Schools Neighbor Island Regional Resource Center on your island.



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS BERNICE PAUHI BISHOP ESTATE

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

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