

Federal Recognition 86%

Poll shows broad support for federal recognition, Hawaiian programs

Hawaiian Programs 93%



By Derek Ferrar

According to the results of a telephone survey recently released by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, a solid majority of both Native Hawaiian and non-native Hawai'i residents support federal recognition for Hawaiians and the continuance of federally funded programs benefiting people of Hawaiian descent. Nearly three-fourths (71 percent) of the Hawaiians who responded to the survey also said they would be willing to register for a roster of Native Hawaiians, which would be a key component in the formation of any native representative body.

Eighty-six percent of the 303 Hawaiians who responded to the survey said they think that Hawaiians should be recognized by the U.S. government, "similar to the special recognition given to Native Americans and Alaska Natives" — a sentiment that was shared by 78 percent of non-Hawaiian respondents.

When asked whether they believe that the more than 100 federally funded programs that benefit Native Hawaiians should be continued, 93 percent of Hawaiians said yes, joined by 82 percent of non-Hawaiians.

"I think those numbers represent a strong statement from the community," said OHA Chairperson

See POLL on page 3

Royal society members join trustees on historic D.C. trip

Ali'i descendants help lobby for passage of federal recognition bill



Photo: Richard Pezzulo

Royal society members Marguarite Kealanahale, Margaret Stafford and Edward Akana talk in a Senate hallway with a staffer for Sen. Jim Jeffords of Vermont.

By Naomi Sodetani

In 1897, Queen Lili'uokalani traveled to Washington, D.C., to protest Hawai'i's annexation before the U.S. Congress. For the first time since her journey, descendants of Hawaiian ali'i walked the halls of Congress in September to make a similar personal plea.

Dressed in their impressive flowing regalia, nine members of royal societies, including the Royal Order of Kamehameha, 'Ahahui Ka'ahumanu, Hale O Nā Ali'i O Hawai'i and the Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors, visited the offices of all 100 senators, urging them to support legislation that would establish a process to extend U.S. recognition to a Hawaiian governing entity.

During the same week, undeterred by Hurricane Isabel's sweep through the eastern states, Office of Hawaiian Affairs trustees and staff also met with key lawmakers, leading minority organizations and members of the Hawaiian community. The trustees' fourth trip to the nation's capital this year focused on moving the issue of Hawaiian recognition onto the Congressional calendar for a floor debate

See DC TRIP on page 3

ICED OUT

Hawaiians hit hardest by drug epidemic

By Naomi Sodetani

One fact that has become clear in all the recent discussion about "ice" is that Hawaiians, who make up about 20 percent of the general population, are being disproportionately affected by the drug epidemic, topping statewide statistics as both victims and victimizers.

According to the state Department of Health, the majority of people who have sought treatment for

addiction to crystal methamphetamine, or "ice," at state-funded health centers in the past five years are of Hawaiian ancestry. In addition, Hawaiians suffer the highest rate of incarceration as a group in the nation. "When you look at the stats on Hawaiians, the official number is 40 percent in prison," says political science scholar RaeDeen M. Keahiolalo Karasuda, who is researching the disproportionately

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Q&A with Micah Kāne, Hawaiian Homes Commission chairman and Department of Hawaiian Home Lands director. See interview on page 7.

Federal No Child Left Behind Act creates serious repercussions for Hawaiian charter, immersion schools. See story on page 12.

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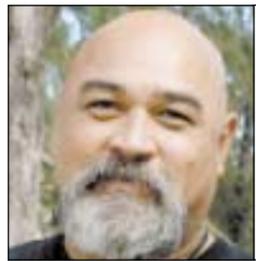
WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What does Hawaiian nationhood mean to you?



Hopefully we can get independence one day. Whatever the Hawaiian people decide, I'll be satisfied. As long as it is Hawaiians making our own decisions for ourselves, not someone else telling us who we gotta be. — *Kalani Lee-Kwai, Kuli'ou'ou*

I am definitely a sovereignty supporter. I'm not Hawaiian, so it's not up to me to pick the model. But I believe that there are many Hawaiian voices that can be put together. The movement has been coming along for so long, and the answer is there. The time is very ripe. I feel it in the air. — *Mary Osorio, Pālolo*



I've been out of touch because I was in the service for a long time. But I think it is within the people, as a nation-within-a-nation, to get our heritage back. I think we need to stand up so people will notice us as a nation, not just those people in grass shacks over there on another island. — *Paul Kekuewa, Kunia*

What Hawaiian nationhood means to me is that those who have the blood, they have that sense of independence, they have that sense of sovereignty. All of those injustices that were imposed on us as Hawaiians should now be rectified. And I think we have the opportunity to do that, with all the talents and skills that we have as a people and a nation. — *Dirk Soma, Honolulu*



Photos: Derek Ferrar

Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation
presents

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A Gathering Of Stars

The Bishop Museum's Great Lawn will be transformed into a magical place on Saturday, November 22, 2003, for Nahōkūpā, a chandeliered gathering under the stars featuring celebrity chefs, fine wine experts and celebrated Hawaiian entertainers. We will also be honoring Auntie Genoa Keawe in celebration of her 85th birthday!

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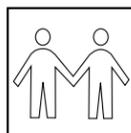
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Halau o ke Aali i Kū Makani
Kuhai Halau o Kahalepuna Pā Olapa Kahiko



HO'OHUI 'OHANA

FAMILY REUNIONS

Akuna/Piianaia – Our first family reunion pot luck picnic will be held Sat., Nov. 1 at the Wai'anae Army Recreation Center Picnic Cove. We are hoping to attract descendants of Goo Shin Akuna and Kalilioku Piianaia to a family gathering to see and meet 'ohana old and new and those we have never met before. Surnames include Akuna, Black, Ching, Cornette, Davis, Hanohano, Harvest, Kahawaii, Kahoalii, Kaleikilo, Keliiaa, Kalima, Kaiama, Kahoalii, Kauanoe, Kealoha, Kim, Kuni, Lasco, Makanui, Morgado, Nakila, Piianaia, Seto, Tassill, and many more. For information please call or email: File Keliiaa 696-0396, File@Keliiaa.com, Edie Hanohano, 341-1199, hanox2e@hawaii.rr.com, Renwick Tassill, 536-9125, rewick808@aol.com, Danny Black, 7540120, hawaiianphotonut@hawaii.rr.com.

Crowell/Kekumu — I am organizing our first family reunion next year. But before I can plan this event, I need some genealogical information. I am researching for anything on John Matthew Crowell and Mary Kekumu. If anyone can help with finding anything on Mary Kekumu especially, a response would truly be appreciated. I am also researching Hugh B. Montgomery and Malia Kane and any other relatives from Kauai Any information on them as well would be great. You can contact Kalani, 808-230-0524 or email Amakihi2002@yahoo.com

Carter/Montgomery — I am planning our first family reunion sometime next year. Before I can plan the event, I need some help in researching my family in Hawai'i. I am searching for any relatives of Kalei Montgomery from Kauai and Ellen Carter from the Big Island. I am seeking for any descendants and family members. If you have any information please let me know by

email. You can contact Kalani via email at Amakihi2002@yahoo.com.

Ho'opi'i — I am trying to do my genealogy on my great-grandfather's family. Any information will be greatly appreciated. He was born David Nakuauna Ho'opi'i at Waiahole, O'ahu on Jan. 14, 1882 and died April 13, 1956. After his marriage to his first wife Hi'iaka Aweau, he lived on the Aweau's property at 356 Kam Highway, Ka'a'awa until his passing. His second wife Malia Aweau was a cousin to his first wife. After the death of Hi'iaka and Malia, he married Elizabeth Mahelona. I understand that the Ho'opi'i Brothers were his 'ohana. Please call at 677-7336 or write Leina'ala Aipia 94-107 Pupule Pl. #B, Waipahu, HI 96797.

Kahanaoi/Pomaikai — Our 'ohana reunion is scheduled for Sat., Nov. 15 at Zablan Beach Park, Nānākuli, across Nānākuli Ranch (look for banner/signs). Potluck picnic from 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Flyers sent out recently. Genealogy book, photo displays, door prizes etc. await your attendance. For more information, contact Jeanne Kahanaoi, 696-5002.

Kahaunaale/Moka — A reunion is being planned for the 'ohana of John Kahaunaale Sr., married to Maha Moka. We are seeking the descendants of their marriage by way of their four children: John Kahaunaale Jr. (m: Annie Ha'aheo), their six children John III, Abel, Mabel, Rose, Helen and Jimmie; James Kahaunaale (m: Annie Ka'ai), their two children Charles and Joseph; Emily Kahaunaale (m: Papapa Holualoa), their three children Elizabeth, Victoria and Rachel; and Luika Kahaunaale (m: Thomrad Von Madyski), their three children Annie, Alice and Rudolf (m: Hee Wong), their three children, Agnes, Louisa and Patrick. If you have any information on this family or would

like to be involved with the planning of this reunion, please contact Kimo Keli'i (O'ahu) at 668-7650/696-0321, email KimoKeli@yahoo.com or Paulette Kahaunaale-Ferreira (Kaua'i) at 808-822-0627, email Kalihiwai@hawaiian.net.

Kanuha — The Kanuha 'ohana of Kailua-Kona are seeking descendants for the 2003 family reunion Nov. 7-9. Surnames are: Malulu, Makaulii, Naholua or Naheeholua, Kainoakahu, Kekumaku, Kalua, Ho'opiiaina, Kamaokalani or Kealoha, Auna, Ke'ohookalani, Keliikauikainea, Paiwa or Paiva, Kekekauilinea, Kaninau, Kahaalii, Hoopai, Kaaialii, Kepano, Nahale'a, Lewi or Levi, Kumuhone, Kupaka, Kahikina, Kahananui, or any other Kanuha not listed here. If you have any information or like to be involved with the reunion, please contact Junior at 808-325-3209.

Lincoln — A first family heritage reunion is happening on the Big Island of Hawai'i in Kona on Nov 8, 9, 10. The main event Hawaiian-theme buffet dinner on Sunday will recognize their Hawai'i genealogist and mainland historian, sharing words-of-wisdom for the next generation as descendants of Samuel Lincoln, "the weaver" of Hingham Mass. to Lyman Putnam Lincoln of Ho'okena, Kona. Origins dating back to England, this reunion promises to be a memorable event from information-sharing to keiki-day at Ho'okena Beach Park! Family group sheet updates of Howard, California; Abbie (Hanson), Ewa Beach; Arthur, Kona; Harry, Hilo is an ongoing process. Family members are encouraged to forward information to the Lincoln 'Ohana Reunion Committee 2003, c/o 314 Andrews Ave.; Hilo, HI 96720 or brief email (no attachments) to lincolnohana@mailstation.com.

Moloka'i High School Class of 1954 – A reunion lū'au is being planned for the Memorial Day weekend on May 29 at the school. We would like to have the past and present classmates to join us on our 50th class reunion on the island of Moloka'i. For more information, call Flora Mangrobang Jumawan at 808-553-4422 or write P.O. Box 1379, Kaunakakai, HI 96748.

Naho'opi'i - Descendants of Pa'ahao, Hosea and Komela Naho'opi'i are holding a family reunion on Sept. 3-6, 2004 (Labor Day weekend) at One Ali'i Park, on the island of Moloka'i. For more information of meeting dates and times call 808- 553-9803 or email mcai@aloha.net. Provide us with your email address and we will send you all minutes, and agendas of past and future meetings. Your participation in the planning and attendance is welcomed.

Nānākuli High Class of 1983 — Our 20th high school class reunion is set for Fri., Nov. 21, 2003. For more information call Jeff 368-5957, Frank 216-4474, Tammy 330-6538 or Ruby 277-2849 or send e-mail to Ruby at rellinohana@verizon.net.

Waikiki Neighbors Reunion — Waikiki neighbors of the 1930s, 40s and 50s will reunite once again on Sat., Nov. 29, at Paradise Park Tree Tops Restaurant. The weekend brunch buffet will be served from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Cost for adults is \$15.50 and for children 4-12 years \$8. Please contact Maile Lorch Duvauchelle at 833-8842 or email Maileld@aol.com for your reservation and information as soon as possible. We hope to see another great attendance as there were 110 at last year's gathering, where many shared stories and photos, and the Kalima family provided terrific impromptu kanikapila. ■

extraordinary lifetime contributions to the Hawaiian community will be honored with Order of Ke Ali'i Pauahi Awards in a Nov. 5 ceremony at the Hawai'i Theatre.

The six award recipients embody a wide range of community service and accomplishment in the fields of science, art, culture and political activism. Botanist Dr. Isabella Aiona Abbott is a foremost limu expert. Dr. Noa Emmett 'Auwae Aluli, one of the founders of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, is chief of staff at Moloka'i General Hospital. Winona Kapuailohia Desha Beamer is an educator, composer and writer. Pualani Kanaka'ole Kanahale is a kumu hula, writer and cultural consultant. Ret. Col. David Merritt Peters is a trustee for the Queen Lili'uokalani Trust. Matsuo Takabuki was former trustee of Kamehameha Schools.

In honor of the six awardees, the OHA board of trustees passed congratulatory resolutions on their behalf at the Oct. 16 board meeting.

Since 1956, the Ke Ali'i Pauahi Foundation has honored individuals who have demonstrated the values, vision and qualities of character and

leadership that are consistent with the spirit of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

The public is invited to attend the 7-9 p.m. ceremony. Tickets are \$10 - \$25 and can be purchased at the box office, or by calling 528-0506.

Maohi Cultural Fest

On Nov. 14 and 15, the First Annual Maohi Native Cultural Festival will celebrate the lineage that connects all Polynesian cultures, and honor eight cultural practitioners from around Polynesia.

The theme of the free, two-day event at the Windward Mall Center Stage Arena is the he'e, or octopus, which is a consistent symbol in oral histories throughout Polynesia. According to event organizers, the he'e's tentacles represent the voyaging courses ancient navigators used to travel across the Polynesian Triangle, showing that all Polynesian cultures are united through their ancestors.

The eight cultural practitioners being honored at a ceremony on Nov. 14 from 4-9 p.m are: Malia Craver and Genoa Keawe, Hawai'i;

Iona "Papi" Teri'ipaia and Mama Pu Tetua Tihoni, Tahiti; Tui'one Pulotu, Tonga; Epanaia Christy, Aotearoa; Pierre "Papi" Kimitete, Marquesas; and Paramount Chief Letuli Olo Misilagi, Samoa.

In addition the festival will feature artisans, musicians, crafts and cultural demonstrations. For information, call 234-5664.

Scholarship eligibility

Thanks in part to one resilient student, Native Hawaiians are now eligible to receive scholarships from federal programs designed to benefit under-represented ethnic groups.

Until recently, the U.S. Dept. of Education grouped Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders together with Asian Americans, preventing them from being eligible for federal scholarship programs designed to financially assist individuals from under-represented ethnic groups. But in July, the DOE, in compliance with a federal directive, created a new racial classification for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, separating them from Asian Americans, who are not

deemed an under-represented group.

The thrust behind the reclassification stems from a 19-year-old Native Hawaiian student from Kailua-Kona, James Kawika Riley, who is studying political science at the University of Northern Colorado. Riley said that the old classification system kept scholarships dispersed by the federally funded McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program out of the hands of Native Hawaiians for years, and he felt compelled to act.

Riley's research led him to a directive requiring all federal agencies to separate Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders from the Asian-American classification. With help from U.S. Sen. Daniel Akaka, the DOE policy was revised.

Named after NASA astronaut Ronald McNair, who died in the 1986 Challenger tragedy, the McNair program provides students interested in pursuing doctoral studies with mentoring, tutoring, summer internships, research opportunities and assistance in securing financial aid. Last year, the DOE allocated over \$38 million to 156 colleges that carried the McNair Program. ■



Office of Hawaiian Affairs

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NĀ KAMA from page 11

Lee also finds inspiration in Hilo, his favorite place to visit. “Ku'u Pua Lehua” came to me when I was at the Merrie Monarch Festival a few years ago,” he said. “With so many Hawaiians all together and a real hula feel, the song (about the 'ōhi'a lehua blossom abundant in Hilo) came to me,” he said.

You can look for Nā Kama promoting “Come and See Hawai'i” around the islands in November and December. A Christmas compilation scheduled for release this month by Pacific Hawaiian Distribution will feature Nā Kama, Weldon Kekauoha and the Tapa Groove, the 'Opihi Pickers, and others. Eric and Brian will perform “Christmas in the Islands” by Kamehameha Schools Performing Arts Director Randie Kamuela Fong.

Check out Nā Kama around town this holiday season, or visit online at www.na-kama.com. ■

LANDGRAF from page 13

to confront colonization, “to look at the loss of Hawaiian rights.” Sorrow and anger jump from the emulsion of photo-collages and mixed-media sculptures juxtaposing historical and original photographs. In one surreal historical image, a Bishop Museum archaeologist and his wife stand smiling amid thousands of bones excavated from the sand dunes of Mōkapu. Both are holding skulls like trophies or spoils of war.

Other works explore the gradual toll of assimilation. In one photo, the viewer gazes through the keyhole-like opening of a warrior's helmet — “as if you're looking out,” Landgraf explains — at familiar landmarks like the Moana hotel in Waikīkī and Royal Elementary, both built over the sites of destroyed heiau.

Landgraf's emerging works mark her evolution from being a mere observer to an impassioned advocate asserting a long-suppressed Hawaiian viewpoint. “I was more naive when I first started,” she says. “Now, as I get older, I want to go all out and risk being more political, more in your face, not so subtle like the landscapes,” she says.

Landgraf hopes her work “helps breaks walls and reveal injustices. I like the idea of challenging people and making them think.” ■



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**The Personal FlexLine introductory Annual Percentage Rate (APR) of 2.99% is good for six months. After the six-month introductory period, the APR will be equal to the Prime Rate plus a margin, depending upon credit rating. The Prime Rate is published daily in The Wall Street Journal. The current non-introductory fully indexed variable APR as of 10/1/2003 range from 6.0% to 13.0%. The APR may vary at any time. The annual fee of \$50 is assessed on each anniversary of account opening. A processing fee of \$50 will be assessed when your FlexLine is established. © 2003 Bank of Hawaii. 

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headline: Practically Ridiculous
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trim: 10" x 16"
bleed: none
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material: digital + proof
today's date: 10/15/03

ideology



Students, parents and teachers of Hālau Lōkahi (foreground, seated) and representatives from all of the Hawaiian charter schools lobbied legislators in 2001 for much-needed funding to sustain the schools.

Photo: Naomi Sodejani

No Child Left Behind Act impacts Hawaiian charter, immersion schools

By Sterling Kini Wong

The federally mandated No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) has triggered a collision of two worlds of educational thought in Hawai'i, pitting the culture-based curricula of Native Hawaiian charter and immersion schools against a Western-based evaluation model of academic success.

The NCLB Act, which was signed into law by President Bush on Jan. 8, 2002, requires that each state set annual proficiency targets to indicate academic progress. The measure places high standards of progress on all schools nationwide, and schools that fail to comply face a variety of sanctions.

In Hawai'i, compliance with such academic standards is measured by the Hawai'i State Assessment, a series of tests administered each spring to students in grades 3, 5, 8 and 10. Grades 5, 6 and 7 will be added in the 2005-'06 school year. The results of these tests determine whether a school meets the Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) standard, which is the deciding factor in whether a school is deemed to be in compliance with NCLB requirements.

While educators at Hawaiian charter and immersion schools agree that schools should be held accountable for their students' academic progress, they say that the success of their schools' culture-based curricula cannot be properly assessed by the western-based standardized tests mandated by the NCLB.

Kū Kahakalau, director of Kanu o Ka 'Āina New Century Charter School on Hawai'i island, said that the standardized tests undermine the success and intent of the charter and immersion schools. Pointing out that Native Hawaiians are the most undereducated ethnic group in the state, Kahakalau said that Hawaiian charter schools were created to prove that culture-based curricula can achieve educational success where the Department of Education has failed.

Currently, there are 14 schools in Nā Lei Na'auao, the Native Hawaiian New Century Public Charter School Alliance, which serve about 1,000 students, 90 percent of whom are Native Hawaiian. In addition, there are about 1,600 students (90 percent are Native Hawaiian) enrolled in 22 Hawaiian-language immersion schools (five of which are also charter schools).

Keola Nakanishi, administrator of Hālau Kū Māna Charter School in Mānoa, said that charter schools have a commitment to academic growth, but he doesn't believe that accountability standards need to be federally mandated. "I never felt something dictated 6,000 miles away without our input should solely guide our academic plan, much less our spiritual and cultural journey," he said. "Things like esteem; sense of self, family and place; relationships; cultural grounding — these are things not even on the map."

Charles Naumu, principal of Ānuenue immersion school in Pālolo, described NCLB as a double-edged sword. On one side, he said, it raises academic awareness, but he questioned whether it was fair to test third- and fifth-grade Hawaiian immersion students when formal English training is not introduced in immersion schools until the fifth grade.

"I never felt something dictated 6,000 miles away without our input should solely guide our academic plan, much less our spiritual and cultural journey."

—Keola Nakanishi, administrator of Hālau Kū Māna

This spring, several immersion schools piloted a third-grade math test that was a Hawaiian translation of the state standards assessment. Next year, translated versions of the state standards assessment for third grade reading and writing and fourth grade math, reading and writing will be available. However, none of these Hawaiian-language tests are accepted to satisfy the NCLB requirements.

Continued on next page

Ho'oulu
Hawaiian Data Center

*I ulu nō ka lāi i ke kumu.
The branches grow because of the trunk.
Without our ancestors we would not be here.*

The Kamehameha Schools **Ho'oulu Hawaiian Data Center** is creating a comprehensive database of the Hawaiian population to support planning for lifelong learning in the Hawaiian community.

Through the Hawaiian Ancestry Registry:

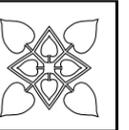
- Current Applicants who wish to be considered under KS' preference policy* will be asked to submit a Hawaiian Ancestry Registry form and supporting documents to the Data Center.
- Future Applicants can complete a Hawaiian Ancestry Registry form now to register.
- Parents of children of Hawaiian ancestry can also complete a Hawaiian Ancestry Registry form anytime; at birth or anytime thereafter.

Once registered, applicants will not have to submit ancestry information for any subsequent Kamehameha Schools program to which they apply.

For more information on the registry, please contact the **Ho'oulu Hawaiian Data Center** at:
www.ksbe.edu/datacenter
 Email: registry@ksbe.edu
 567 South King Street, Suite 130
 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
 Phone (808) 523-6228
 Fax (808) 523-6286

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

Kamehameha Schools' policy on admissions is to give preference to applicants of Hawaiian ancestry to the extent permitted by law.



Forbidden places: Photographer Kapulani Landgraf explores loss of sacred sites, native rights and identity

By Naomi Sodevani

For photographer Anne Kapulani Landgraf, the camera is a tool to explore and document her culture — and also to defend it. “I use photography as a weapon,” she patently declares.



One of our islands’ most exceptional kanaka maoli artists, Landgraf is a soft-spoken woman with short-cropped black hair and a calm, piercing gaze. Her award-winning photographs and mixed-media sculptures honor ancestral connections to ancient landscapes. They also probe the legacy of colonization that destroyed these places and eroded modern Hawaiians’ identity as nā po‘e ‘āina, the first people of this land.

Landgraf’s new book, “*Nā Wahi Kapu o Maui*,” will be published next month by ‘Ai Pohaku Press, designed by Barbara Pope. The book launch coincides with a solo photographic exhibit at Aupuni Artwall at Nā Mea Hawai‘i and Native Books at Ward Warehouse that runs from Dec. 6 through Jan. 10.

Inspired to find and visit Hawai‘i’s wahi kapu, forbidden sacred places, Landgraf has documented prominent geographical, cultural and archaeological features throughout the islands. Her first book, “*Nā Wahi Pana o Ko‘olaupoko*,” explored the sites of Windward O‘ahu, where she lives and works.

“*Nā Wahi Kapu o Maui*” features text written by the photographer and others that relate to these sacred places. Over the course of the seven-year project, supported in part by an OHA grant, Landgraf shot hundreds of sites, arduously trekking into

remote areas throughout the islands hauling her large-format camera gear.

“I feel really fortunate to have been to these places that no one has been to for so long,” she says. “When you have the whole place to yourself, you can see the relationship that our ancestors had with the land, how mountain peaks and underwater ko‘a shrines aligned. I was in awe.”

Landgraf has long documented Hawaiian arts and traditional practices for the Native Hawaiian Culture

mastering in fine arts at Vermont College. Her ethnographic instincts, in fact, remain evident throughout her body of work.

Since the 1970s, Landgraf, along with her former Windward College photography instructor Mark Hamasaki, has also documented community struggles, from resistance to the H-3 freeway to Waiāhole taro farmers’ fight for water. Her lens offers witness to precious landscapes under siege, while honoring surviving traditional practices inextricably bound with nature.



Kapulani Landgraf (top) documented hundreds of sacred places on Maui, including Kanahā (above), Kanakakalalooa (top rt), Nu‘u (middle) and Kawaialoa. Her photo-collage “*Missionary Party*” (at right) comments on the legacy of the 1893 overthrow, including the exploitation of native culture and lands.



and Arts Program and other Hawaiian arts and educational organizations. Widely exhibited, her work has been recognized with a bevy of prestigious visual arts awards in Hawai‘i and abroad. This fall, Landgraf began teaching Windward Community College’s first course in Hawaiian visual arts.

Inspired by the work of the treasured cultural historian Mary Kawena Pūku‘i, the ‘84 Kamehameha Schools graduate majored in anthropology before

In a recent one-woman exhibit at the Honolulu Academy of Arts, “*ku‘u ewe, ku‘u iwi, ku‘u koko*” (my umbilical cord, my bones, my blood), Landgraf says she wanted the mostly non-Hawaiian audience

See LANDGRAF on page 18

From previous page

In addition, the state’s requirement under NCLB that every teacher be licensed is increasing pressure on charter and immersion schools. Many teachers in charter schools are not able to continue to teach and enter teacher certification programs concurrently. Because of this, Kahakalau said, about 80 percent of her teachers were forced out of the DOE and had to be hired back independently by the charter school. For the immersion schools, the ongoing problem of finding enough teachers who are fluent in Hawaiian has now been compounded by the state’s stricter licensing requirements.

However, charter and immersion schools are not the only ones that are struggling with the NCLB requirements. State DOE spokesman Greg Knudsen said that every public school in Hawai‘i is having difficulty raising proficiency levels and teacher qualifi-

cations without receiving sufficient additional funding.

According to the results of the 2003 Hawai‘i State Assessment, released in September, 64 percent of Hawai‘i’s public schools (180 of 280) failed to meet AYP. Many, however, missed by just one benchmark out of 37. It is for this reason that the state DOE, in a Sept. 18 press release, said that “labeling all schools that do not meet AYP as ‘failing’ is both inaccurate and unfair.”

In light of these statistics, Knudsen said the challenges facing Hawaiian charter and immersion schools are the same as those facing every other public school that is trying to meet the “difficult and demanding” academic standards of NCLB. But, he added, “There may be more pressure on charter schools because people are saying that they are the answer.... if their approach is not effective, people will ask why are we investing so much into charter schools.” ■

Got a Great Project for Your Community?
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 Call 521.5011 on O'ahu or Toll-free at 800.709.CNHA (2642)
 E-Mail Us at anainfo@hawaiiancouncil.org

2003

NOWEMAPA

NOVEMBER CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Events of interest to the Hawaiian community are included in the calendar on a space-available basis, and do not constitute endorsement or validation of the events or the sponsors by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Hawai'i's area code, 808, is only included in non-O'ahu phone numbers.



Lomi practitioner Kapono Souza sounds the pū (conch) to open Makahiki ceremonies held at Mōkapu last November.

Festivities include lomi massage demonstrations and talks sharing the spiritual beliefs behind the four-month season of peace dedicated to the god Lono. Public is invited to the opening ceremony, 6-8 p.m. Nā Mea Hawai'i and Native Books, Ward Warehouse. Free. For information, call 596-8885 or 258-2735.

Wed., Nov. 23 —
Willie Nelson and Friends Benefit Concert

The American legend jams in Waimea with top Mainland and local artists, including Hawai'i's own Ledward Ka'āpana, Leabert Lindsey and Smitty. Proceeds go to benefit the Paniolo Preservation Society and completion of a statue of Hawai'i's most famous cowboy, Ikuia Purdy. Parker Ranch Arena, 12-4 p.m. \$50 tickets available at regular ticket outlets. For information, call 808-885-1011.

Wed., Nov. 12 - Fri., Nov. 15 —
'Iolani Luahine Keiki Hula Scholarship

Competition

Four days of keiki and kūpuna hālau hula competing for scholarships and prizes at the Hilton Waikōloa Resort, Hawai'i. Wed-Fri., 6 p.m. and Sat., 1 p.m. Call 929-8700 to enter, or pchang@heku-la.org for info. \$10 per event.

Sat., Nov. 15 —
Kula Kaiapuni 'O Ānuenu Senior Lū'au

The Senior Class of Kula Kaiapuni 'O Ānuenu are hosting a Hawaiian day of 'ono Hawaiian food, entertainment and crafts. Ānuenu School in Pāloalo Valley, O'ahu. Contact Lynette at 988-0602 for info or to buy your \$10 Hawaiian plate tickets.

Sun., Nov. 16 —
Nā Lani 'Ehā Concert

In their annual fundraising concert, Kumu Hula Leinā'ala Kalama Heine and the Ladies of Nā Pualei O Līkolehua pay homage to King

Kalākāua, Queen Lili'uokalani, Princess Miriam Likelike and Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku. The program will feature oli and mele composed by "the four chiefs" performed by Hālau Nā Mamo O Pu'uanahulu; Hālau o ke 'A'ali'i Kū Makani; Hālau I Ka Wēkiu, Nā Pualei O Līkolehua and musical performances by some of Hawai'i's top talents. \$15.50-\$20.50. Hawai'i Theatre, 3 p.m. For information, call 676-0056.

Sun., Nov. 16 —
A King's Birthday Celebration

The Friends of 'Iolani Palace invite the public to participate in our annual commemoration of King Kalākāua's Birthday, with the palace decorated to recreate his famous jubilee. Free. Midnight performance of the Kumulipo genealogical chant. 9 a.m.-2 p.m. For information, call 'Iolani Palace at 522-0832.

Thur., Nov. 20 —
Na Lei Na'auao Nā Alī'i Hou Concert

Enjoy an exhilarating evening of powerful hula, chant and other cultural performances by students representing 14 Hawaiian-focused public charter schools. Proceeds help support the Nā Lei Na'auao — Native Hawaiian Charter School Alliance. Queen Kapi'olani Hotel, 'Ākala Ballroom, 6-8 p.m. \$5. For information call 808-960-5272 or email dkaiulani@aol.com.

Sat., Nov. 22 —
Hālau Nā Mamo O Pu'uanahulu

Kumu Hula Sonny Ching and his award-winning Hālau Nā Mamo O Pu'uanahulu return to Maui in another stunning performance of the most ancient traditions of Hawaiian culture: oli (chant), mele (song) and hula. Maui Arts & Cultural Center, Castle Theater, 7:30 p.m. \$10-\$35, half price for kids 12 and under. For information, call 808-242-7469.

Sat., Nov. 22 —
E Ho'oulu Aloha Concert

Fundraiser features performances by Uluwehi Guerrero, Lei'ohu Ryder, Richard Ho'opi'i and guests. Hula, arts and crafts, museum tours, silent auction, raffle drawings and 'ono food booths. Bailey House Museum in Wailuku, Maui, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Free. For information, call 808-244-3326.



Concerts honor King Kalākāua's Nov. 16 birthday and Queen Lili'uokalani's Nov. 11 passing.

KWO CALENDAR

Ka Wai Ola o OHA accepts information on special events throughout the islands that are of interest to the Hawaiian community, such as: fund-raisers, benefit concerts, cultural activities, sports events, etc. Please submit information and color photos by the 15th of the month prior to the date of your event.
Ka Wai Ola o OHA
711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Ste. 500
Honolulu, HI 96813-5249
kwo@oha.org

Sat., Oct. 25-
Sun., Nov. 30 —

Ka Wehena Art Exhibit

An exhibition of contemporary Hawaiian art by Ka Maka O Ka Ihe, the Hawaiian student art organization of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. Free. Aupuni Artwall at Nā Mea Hawai'i and Native Books, Ward Warehouse. Mon-Sat, 10 a.m.-9 p.m./Sun., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. For information, call 596-8885.

Sun., Nov. 2 —

Malī'o, a Hawaiian Music Concert of Women

The Maiki Aiu Foundation honors the women who sing and play Hawaiian music from times past. Featured guest are Darlene Ahuna, Haunani Apoliona, Leilani Rivera

Bond, Karen Keawehawai'i, Ku'uipo Kumukahi, Lorna Lim, Maryann Lim, Nani Lim Yap and Owana Salazar. Mamiya Theatre, 3-6 p.m. \$30. For information, call Karen Aiu at 949-0242.

Thurs., Nov. 6 -
Sat., Nov. 8 —

12th Annual World Invitational Hula Festival

Hālau hula from around the world join with hālau from Hawai'i to share the love of ancient and modern hula, Hawaiian culture and language. Waikiki Shell, 6-9:30 p.m. This year's festival, hosted by Nālani Olds and Poni Kamau'u, honors noted cultural icons Pat Nāmaka Bacon and Edith McKinzie. For information, call 735-7950.



Hālau I Ka Wēkiu (at left) performs in No Ka Nahele and Nā Lani 'Ehā concerts.

Fri., Nov. 7 - Sun., Nov. 9 —
Hula O Nā Keiki

Hula students from around the state will gather at Kā'anapali Beach Hotel for Maui's only children's solo hula competition. For information, call 808-667-0101.

Sat., Nov. 8 —
No Ka Nahele — Year of the Hawaiian Forest

The 'Ilio'ulaokalani Coalition presents a concert in celebration of

the Year of the Hawaiian Forest. Experience the beauty of nature through pageantry, mele oli and hula by four award-winning hālau: Hālau Nā Mamo o

Pu'uanahulu, Hālau I Ka Wēkiu, Mālamalama Hawai'i and Pua Ali'i 'Ilima. Hawaiian choral music by Kawaiolaonāpūkanileo under the direction of Nola Nāhulu. Hawai'i Theatre, 7 p.m. Tickets: \$13-48. For information, call 845-4652 or 528-0506.

Thurs., Nov. 13 through Feb.
Makahiki Celebration

Lomi practitioners Kapono Souza, Keohokalani Lewis and Manu Sukanuma help usher in the opening of the Makahiki season.

HANANA KŪIKAWĀ

SPECIAL EVENTS FEATURE

Hawaiian Civic Clubs convene on Kaua'i, seek increased membership

By Manu Boyd

Kaua'i is the perfect site for the 44th Convention of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs (AHCC) since the movement's founder, Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole, was born at Po'ipū on the island's southern shore in 1871. In 1918, Prince Kūhiō established the Hawaiian Civic Club (now the Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu) to encourage education, leadership development and civic involvement among Native Hawaiians. Eighty-five years later, 47 clubs counting more than 2,200 members make up the association which extends beyond Hawai'i to Alaska, California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado.

Lionel Kaohi of the Kaumuali'i Hawaiian Civic Club also heads the Kaua'i Council, and is this



Prince Jonah Kūhiō

year's convention host. "E Mālama i ka Maluhia o nā Kānaka o ka 'Āina" (preserving peace and tranquility among the people of our land) is this year's theme. The convention is set for Nov. 10-16 at the Radisson Kaua'i Beach.

AHCC convention chair Harriet Roxburgh, also association director from the O'ahu Council and first vice president for the Prince Kūhiō Hawaiian Civic Club, promises an array of activities for convention attendees, including cultural workshops, political discussions, a panel of Kaua'i kūpuna, a Kia'i 'Āina Ceded Lands Inventory Project update and an 'aha mele choral singing competition among participating clubs. Dozens of resolutions on myriad Hawaiian

issues have been drafted by clubs and will be deliberated in committee and in plenary sessions. A brand new club is scheduled to be chartered at this year's convention, bringing the number of clubs to four dozen. Led by Lynette Hi'ilani Cruz, the Ka Lei Maile Ali'i Hawaiian Civic Club is being established in honor of Queen Lili'uokalani, and will be chartered pending association approval.

"We encourage more Hawaiians to join the Hawaiian Civic Club movement," said Roxburgh, who helps staff the AHCC's non-profit Hawai'i Maoli office. "We have members of all ages, and each club offers something that will be of interest to you and your families."

AHCC President Charlie Rose added that, "Prince Kūhiō's objectives in 1918 in fostering education, leadership and community involvement are even more critical today."

Call Hawai'i Maoli Inc. at 394-0050 for information on how to join a Hawaiian civic club. ■

MELE 'AILANA

ISLAND MUSIC SCENE

'Come and See Hawai'i' with Nā Kama's second CD in five years

By Manu Boyd

The sound is definitely Hawaiian, and the instrumentation is hot, but Nā Kama — the duo of Eric Lee and Brian Mersberg — introduces a bit more hapa haole on its second recording project, representing a change in focus.

"Come and See Hawai'i" is a sampling of many of the songs we sing regularly. We do a lot of gigs with the HVCB (Hawai'i Visitors and Convention Bureau), both individually and as a group," explained Lee, noting the inclusion of such malihini favorites as "Aloha Week Hula" and "I Wonder Where My Little Hula Girl Has Gone." Lee also performed for nearly five years with the Ka'ala Boys known more for island music and reggae stylings, illustrating his versatility and knack for various genres of music.

"I wrote 'Come and See Hawai'i' back in '93, after Hurricane 'Iniki hit Kaua'i," said Lee. "At

that time, I was living in a dorm at U.H. Mānoa, and we got a wake up call to evacuate because of the storm. After Kaua'i was hit, I pictured how the island looked before and after the storm, and how we should appreciate the beauty of Hawai'i and not take it for granted. You gotta take a step back and appreciate life."

Kaua'i seems to be a Nā Kama inspiration. On their previous project, "Ke Ala Hou" (1998), "Nā Hala o Naue," the name song for Queen Emma hailing the hala groves on northern Kaua'i, was a

big radio hit. What gets a lot of airplay these days from their number two disk is "Nani Wai'ale'ale," another Kaua'i tune about the island's famous mountain, the fragrant mokihana and laua'e, and the resounding waters of Nāmoloakama in Hanalei.

That Nā Kama track, and several others, features Mākaha Sons bassist John "Ham" Koko, known for his riveting bass action. In fact, Nā Kama has been compared to the Sons — quite a compliment since the legendary group has been around for 27 years and is going as strong as ever.

"About a year-and-a-half ago, we decided to do this project," said Lee. "We recorded about 20 selections at Kit Ebersbach's Pacific Music Productions, then we picked a dozen we thought went best together," he explained. With another eight cuts "in the can," we should expect a third CD in much less time than the last one.



See NĀ KAMA on page 18



Q & A

with Micah Kāne

Chairman of the Hawaiian Homes Commission and director of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

By Naomi Sodetani

Nine months ago, Micah Alike Kāne took the helm as director of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands – and, with it, the onus to fulfill Gov. Lingle’s campaign promise to do what has been beyond the power of every administration since statehood: move thousands of Hawaiians off the wait list and onto the land.

Since its inception, the public trust has come under fire from Hawaiians as a promise unfulfilled; from the federal government as a “broken trust”; from the state auditor as a quagmire of inefficiency; and, recently, from enemies of Hawaiian entitlements as a racist institution.

In 1999, a group of Hawaiians brought a “breach of trust” suit against DHHL for failing to complete the work of the individual claims panel established by the Legislature in 1992. And last March, 16 plaintiffs sued DHHL and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in *Arakaki v. Lingle*, alleging that the programs are unconstitutionally “race-based.”

Luckily, Kāne is a hard-working optimist who believes adversity brings opportunity. As former government liaison for the Building Industry Association, he represented the construction industry’s interests. Coming from a Democratic family, he rose to become chair of the Republican Party during Lingle’s earlier run for governor in 1996, and was among the first appointees she tapped after her election. All eyes were on the 34-year-old Kamehameha grad with an MBA, wondering how he could whip DHHL’s house into order, when so many had tried and failed.

KWO: Do you really think you can end the wait list in five years, as the governor has promised?

MK: It’s an extremely ambitious goal, but we’re working very hard to achieve it. We’ve accelerated our efforts to provide every Hawaiian on the waiting list homeownership opportunities or some form of land stewardship. Our goal is to offer them something they can afford. Nearly 50 percent of our people are low income; they fall below 80 percent of the median income, so they don’t qualify for market loans.

We just passed the largest development budget in the history of our department: \$220 million over the next two years. We have some 30 projects that are planned for the next five years that represent thousands of awards for us. And there are major infrastructure commitments made in prior years that we need to fulfill.

As of Dec. 31, there were 20,300 homestead applicants. Since then, we’ve awarded 7,298 leases and 42,112 acres for homesteads. So, minus estimated duplication, there are probably 11,000 to 15,000 now. Then we have a bunch of people on our list not qualified as 50 percent native. There’s also an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Hawaiians who haven’t applied yet.

How will you meet that need?

We’ll give out land in several ways. Sometimes that means just a vacant lot that maybe they’re not going to live on but can pass on to their children. We have people right now who are living in tents, building their homes, and it works for them. We’ll give out rural lots, improved vacant

lots, turnkey lots. Also something called undivided interest, where you set aside a parcel of land, and people become part of the development process. And we have a pilot rent-to-own project in Kapolei that’s fairly successful.

We’ve got to find as many partners as possible willing to help us, because we can’t do it alone. If counties or developers need to meet their



affordable housing requirement, we’ll do it on our land, they’ve just got to pay us for it. They need to provide homes for people who fall under that 80 percent median income — and so do we. So rather than duplicate, we’ll work together.

We’re aiming for self sufficiency. We get \$30 million of settlement money every year to 2013. Right now, we generate about \$8 million a year from our land management division that helps to fund our operations. The state general fund money that comes to our department represents only 10 percent of our income, and we generate

the rest. So we’re aggressively trying to generate more funds, whether through federal dollars or general leases on the two percent of lands we’ve identified as income-generating properties.

Historically, DHHL has often been neglected by the state. How is it now?

It’s the first time the department has truly got the support of the administration. The governor feels very strongly about fulfilling commitments to Hawaiians and has assured us the resources to accomplish our goals.

The combination of Gov. Lingle, a Republican administration and seniority of our senators gives us tremendous opportunity to bring home federal housing dollars. We can be a major catalyst for this state, to be an economic engine in rural communities where economic activity has been quite slow. Because all our lands are classified rural, we can attract federal dollars to bring infrastructure, jobs and water into remote areas that otherwise would not be economically feasible for business to go in. Say we put up a wastewater treatment center in Ka’ū — that will benefit both native and adjoining non-native communities.

Do you see the Home Lands as a starting land base for the Hawaiian nation?

That’s for the Hawaiian people to decide. It makes sense, though, that the land base begin with the department’s inventory. Basically, we’re a small government already. We generate funds, we issue land, we manage lands, we manage roads, maintain our areas. We get a very small portion of our operating income from the general fund, the majority we generate ourselves.

How will you address the individual claims suit?

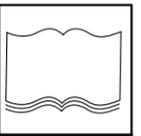
We’re committed to bring closure to this, and we’re weighing various options. Though reinstating the panel would allow claimants whose cases were not heard the opportunity to have their claims considered, this route is lengthy and expensive. We’re open to considering all ideas to resolve the pending claims, whether through the panel, appointment of a special master, or another solution.

What are the prospects for DHHL if the Arakaki suit against Hawaiian entitlements prevails?

They won’t prevail. I really believe that succeeding is our only option, because the alternative is unthinkable. Federal recognition is essential to protect our trust. What some people perceive as preferential programs, it will be etched in stone that, no question, they’re legal.

What legacy would you like to leave at DHHL?

To do my part to fulfill Prince Kūhiō’s vision of giving the Hawaiian people the best opportunity for rehabilitation. I went to Nānākuli Elementary a couple months back, and all the kids in the class were homestead kids. It was pretty emotional realizing how much of a responsibility we have and what kind of role we play in the future of these kids. It was a pretty humbling reflection. I wake up every day excited about coming to work, I really do. I get paid to help our people. It’s a great honor, and I take it to heart. ■



Stewardship, kuleana guiding values in everyday lives

*E mālama i ka iki kanaka, i ka nu'a kanaka. 'O kākou nō kēia hō'akua.
Take care of the insignificant and the great man. That is the duty of us gods.*

By Claire Hughes Dr.PH., R.D.

Stewardship, a key Hawaiian value, means taking care of all things — our 'ohana, our community, as well as our environment. The 'olelo of the title tells us that we are expected to provide this care because of our direct connection to the gods. Respect and responsibility for the land, aloha 'āina, begins with knowing about an area and its history.

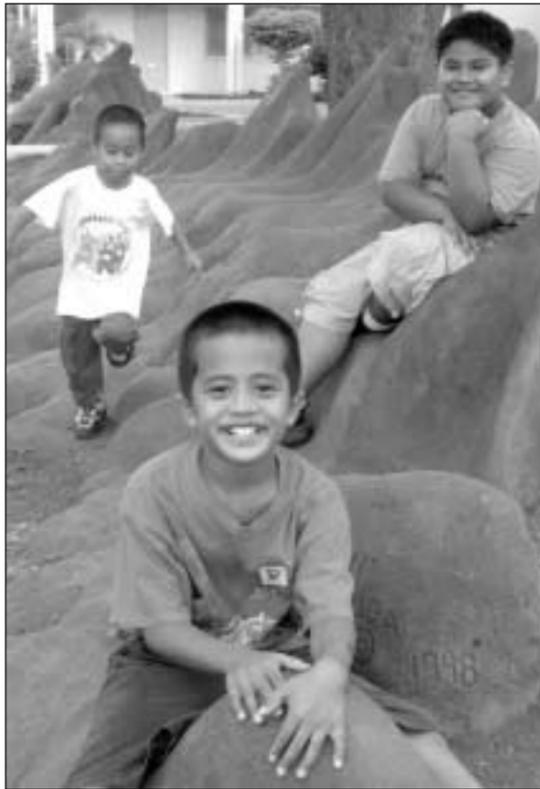
Much knowledge about cultural sites has been lost. With their history forgotten, these sites become neglected. An example is Pu'u Pueo heiau in Mānoa. Huge banyan trees have been allowed to grow up between the rocks on the front face of the heiau and the roots will soon destroy the last remnants of the ancient structure. Other sites have been obliterated and forgotten, due to construction of highways, homes, hotels, and businesses.

The area called Kamō'ili'ili by early Hawaiians — known as Mō'ili'ili today — was protected by the giant mo'o, Kamō'ili'ili. It was rich with cultural sites. One site was Kumalae spring with its healing properties. The pond formed around the spring was a source of clear fresh water in the arid plain of Kamō'ili'ili. The stream that flowed from the pool teemed with edible fish. Years ago, during the building of a home on the site of Kumalae spring, stone medicine bowls and implements used to prepare lū'au were found, providing evidence of healing performed in earlier times. The specific area of the pond that healers used to immerse their patients in the healing water was obvious.

Kumalae spring was a favorite bathing place for a beautiful princess. Men were forbidden to gaze upon her. The princess had many protectors, who were also beautiful women and who shielded the princess from being viewed by

men. The princess loved to bathe in the spring, and she would frequently go to the pond at night with her guardians.

While she bathed, her retinue would chant songs of love to the accompaniment of gourd



Kūhiō Elementary students Faafetai Lucio, Data Sananap and Luke Lucio play on a sculpture representing the mo'o Kamō'ili'ili. According to legend, the giant mo'o was slain by the goddess Hi'iaka near the site where the school now stands.

implements. Among the artifacts found at the site were hand-carved ki'i. One of these wooden carvings, the new owner believed, was the likeness of the princess herself. Even though I have eaten at the restaurant that now occupies the site, I had never heard this mo'olelo. Today, the pool

is filled with large koi, and the mo'olelo is no longer told.

Kānewai was a large underground pool in the present quarry area of the University of Hawai'i. Known as healing waters of Kāne, the water was highly prized for its therapeutic powers. Early Hawaiians believed there was a connection between this pool and the ocean. Stories talk of fish swimming upstream, mauka from the ocean. When the fish saw fishermen preparing to go fishing, they would swim to alert the other fish in the ocean.

Another mo'olelo is set shortly after the arrival on O'ahu of Hi'iaka and Wahine'ōma'o, as they were taking Lohi'au to Pele on the island of Hawai'i. They left their canoe at Waikīkī and walked mauka. A heavy gust of wind blew, and Wahine'ōma'o and Lohi'au felt their ears being pulled by hands they could not see. They asked Hi'iaka for help, who realized that this was the handiwork of Kamō'ili'ili, the giant mo'o.

Hi'iaka told Wahine'ōma'o and Lohi'au to follow behind her as they continued to move forward. Soon, they were met by Kamō'ili'ili, who was poised to fight. Hi'iaka removed her outer skirt, which held forks of lightning, and delivered a lethal blow that cut Kamō'ili'ili's body into pieces. These pieces were transformed into a low hill across from Kūhiō School. The former body of this lizard god is now covered with business and residential buildings, and the H-1 freeway runs through it.

Restoration of cultural sites is not a reasonable expectation. Keeping our cultural mo'olelo alive and honoring them within the Hawaiian community is more than a reasonable hope; we should make it a goal. Sites that need to be cleared and given regular care are wonderful service projects for organized groups of Hawaiian adults and youth. ■

Award-winning program offers Wai'anae students real-world multimedia experience

By Sterling Kini Wong

High school students dream of picture-perfect vacation days like this: an endless blue sky and light tradewinds gently rolling across the Wai'anae Coast.

Yet while most of his friends are sleeping in or planning a trip to the beach or mall, senior Chad Brown sits in a Wai'anae High School classroom, fixated on his computer, diligently editing a video that his multimedia program was contracted to produce for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Brown's program, Wai'anae High School's Searider Productions, is the most accomplished high school multimedia program in the state, winning numerous state and national media awards over the years, and instilling a passion for multimedia in the over 200 students currently enrolled in the program.

Coordinator Candy Suiso said the program started in 1993, focusing on video production, but since then it has "snowballed" into an all-



Searider Productions instructor John Allen III shows program students some tricks of the trade.

encompassing multimedia program that now includes journalism, graphics and web design.

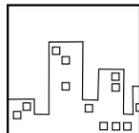
"We wanted to teach students tools they can use for the rest of their lives, not just technology tools, but life skills such as teamwork and respect for self and others," Suiso said.

Last year, thanks to a \$400,000 Housing and Urban Development grant, the program's classroom was renovated and became the Wai'anae Coast Telecommunications Center, a joint project between 'Olelo Community Television, Leeward Community College, Wai'anae High School and several other organizations. The center is fully loaded with new computers, a studio set and video equipment.

The students use the facility to produce a variety of multimedia productions that include: Ka Leo o Wai'anae, the school's eight-page newspaper; "Searider News," a 30-minute newsmagazine show that airs on 'Olelo on Sundays at 8:30 p.m.; "SPTV," a variety show that will follow the "Searider News" later this year; and the school's yearbook and web page. The students also produce music videos, documentaries, commercials and public service announcements.

The 20-minute OHA video Brown was working

See SEARIDER on page 16



Hawaiian handcrafters' cooperative expands services

Hale Kū'ai offers added assistance in marketing and distribution

By Sterling Kini Wong

A Hau'ula cooperative is expanding its services to Native Hawaiian producers in order to ease the pressures of manufacturing and distributing their handcrafted products.

Hale Kū'ai, a consumer cooperative specializing in products made by Native Hawaiians, was created 10 years ago as an economic initiative of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i, a Native Hawaiian sovereignty organization, to perpetuate Native Hawaiian values, self-sufficiency and self-determination for indigenous peoples. Products featured at Hale Kū'ai range from pahu to clothing to food products.

Hale Kū'ai Executive Director Carol Matsuzaki said that as a result of acquiring two new sources of financing, refocusing its mission statement and adding two venues, Hale Kū'ai, is becoming a "support center" for Native Hawaiian producers, many of whom work by themselves in creating their products.

"We are bridging the gaps for Native Hawaiian producers," Matsuzaki said. "We're really looking



Shoppers were able to browse a variety of Hawaiian-made products at the Native Hawaiian Producers Conference sponsored by Hale Kū'ai in July.

to them to tell us what their added needs are. If we don't have the answers to their questions, we will help them find someone who does."

Hale Kū'ai entered into a partnership with the Ko'olauloa Hawaiian Civic Club, which was awarded a two-year, \$450,000 grant from the U.S. Administration for Native Americans to administer "The Native Hawaiian Producer Project." Hale Kū'ai will carry out the project and use the money, along with an 18-month, \$20,000 Hawai'i Department of Economic Development and Tourism grant, to provide producers with services such as training in business, marketing, label and packaging design, as well as access to such necessities as the Internet, childcare and a certified kitchen.

Cathleen Mattoon, president of Ko'olauloa Hawaiian Civic Club, said that many Native Hawaiian

producers are apprehensive about overcharging for their goods, and as a result they undercharge. She explained that one of the main goals of the project is to educate producers on pricing so that they are more comfortable asking for fair market value for their products.

Joyce Uyemura, who sells flowers through Hale Kū'ai, is just one producer who has benefited from the cooperative's expanded services. She said that Hale Kū'ai's Hawaiian Producers Conference, held in July, clarified how to price her products and helped her better understand the importance of labeling products so consumers can identify her company.

Uyemura, who doesn't have a computer, said she was also able to access the Internet through Hale Kū'ai to shop around for the best price of cow skins for her husband, who uses the skins to make pahu that he sells through Hale Kū'ai.

Uyemura said that she is grateful for Hale Kū'ai's support and explained that, "for us every little bit helps."

In order to reach a larger market and to increase visibility, Hale Kū'ai in October 2002 began displaying featured products at the Nā

Mea Hawai'i crafts store in downtown Honolulu, and in September of 2003 they opened a venue in the Nā Mea Hawai'i and Native Books store in Ward Warehouse. Testing the Waikiki market, Hale Kū'ai also opened a kiosk in the Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center for two weeks in September.

As a consumer cooperative, Hale Kū'ai is owned by each of its more than 230 members. As owners of the cooperative, members determine what to do with the profits generated from the store after expenses are paid. Each of the 60 cooperative producers is required to be a member, and each member receives a 10 percent discount on all products in the store.

Matsuzaki explained that Hale Kū'ai is successful because people believe in the cooperative's mission of encouraging Native Hawaiian entrepreneurship and economic self-sufficiency.

"We are not in it for the money. We are in it to promote Native Hawaiian-made things and to help Hawaiians," Matsuzaki said. "If Hawaiians are self-sufficient, everybody wins."

Hale Kū'ai operates independently of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i, but contributes one percent of its gross sales to the organization. ■

ICE from page 1

high arrest and incarceration rate among Hawaiians. "But the reality is it's more like 80 percent, when you talk to anybody who's been in the facility. What does that say about our society, if Hawaiians are only 20 percent of the population at large, but 80 percent in prison?"

One well-known Hawaiian who has come to embody the tragedy of ice addiction was Bryant "Mackey" Feary Jr., lead singer of the popular 1980s group Kalapana, who committed suicide in prison four years ago after being sentenced to 10 years for a parole violation stemming from a drug relapse. "Let the world know how unfair the state of Hawai'i is to those of us with our specific type of medical problem," he wrote in his suicide note.

Mackey's sister, Dancetta Feary, says her brother was one of countless Hawaiians who "got lost along the way. Nobody grows up to say, 'Well, I think I'll be a drug addict.' Everyone wants to excel in something, but when you don't feel good about yourself, sometimes this is the only thing you think you can do."

A former Honolulu police detective who was prompted by her brother's death to lobby for more humane responses to drug addiction, Feary has experienced the

issue from both sides. She says she is alarmed by the "hysterical" tenor of the current call for a "war on ice" and fears that Hawaiians will be unfairly targeted if the issue, now high on the political agenda, results in a "get tough" focus rather than on healing communities. "Our society has to decide," she says. "Is drug abuse a public health problem or a penal problem?"

"This drug is so seductive to people who have been marginalized. It gives them energy, improved feelings of confidence and feelings that they have all this power and are in control of their circumstances when they are not."

— Alice Dickow, researcher for the Methamphetamine Treatment Project

One of the most important tasks, experts say, is to address the underlying causes that have made Hawaiian communities so vulnerable to devastating drug and alcohol addiction. "This drug is so seductive to people who have been marginalized," says Alice Dickow, principal Hawai'i researcher for the federally funded Methamphetamine Treatment Project, which has tracked socioeconomic factors and treatment outcomes among ice users in eight cities. "It gives them energy, improved feelings of

confidence and feelings that they have all this power and are in control of their circumstances when they are not."

Pam Lichty, president of Drug Policy Forum Hawai'i, says that demonizing drug users doesn't work, but instead just perpetuates what she calls the "dark side of 'ohana" — a vicious cycle of poverty, unemployment, domestic violence,

criminal activity and imprisonment that has devastated many Hawaiian families.

Pointing out that the state's prison budget rose 164 percent from 1985 to 2000, Kat Brady, coordinator of the Community Alliance on Prisons, says that without treating the underlying social factors that give rise to drug abuse, taxpayer dollars are being wasted that are desperately needed for education, social services and other areas that strengthen communities.

"We have to provide a variety of

treatment options, and also a whole web of services — educational opportunities, skills training, housing," Brady emphasizes. "Otherwise, you can give somebody the best treatment in the world, and if they don't have a place to live, a job and hope for the future, believe me, they're going to go back to what they know."

Some community-based treatment centers have incorporated Hawaiian cultural practices into their recovery programs. Nonprofit programs like Ho'omau Ke Ola Mau in Wai'anae and Hale Ho'okūpa'a on Moloka'i both integrate Hawaiian values and practices like ho'oponopono and working in taro lo'i to restore inner harmony to reconnect addicted clients with the 'āina and their community.

Programs like these approach issues like self-esteem from a cultural perspective, Ho'omau Ke Ola Mau director James Siebert told *The Honolulu Advertiser*: "The question is: How do you build that back up? From a cultural perspective, it's building their sense of identity, who they are as a Hawaiian."

"To me, there has to be the cultural component to treatment and services," adds Brady, "because you need to reach people where they are." ■



Economic impact of federal recognition uncertain

*‘O ke kahua ma mua, ma hope ke kūkulu.
First the foundation, then the building.*

What kind of economy are we seeking? Questions about the economic foundations of a Native Hawaiian domestic-dependent nation under the Akaka Bill

By Randy Kekoa Quinones Akee

Editor's note: Randy K. Quinones Akee, a former OHA economic development employee, is completing his doctoral program in political economy and government at Harvard University.

Native Hawaiians have discussed the political and legal foundations of Native Hawaiian sovereignty for decades. Our history and identity are clear: Native Hawaiians are indigenous peoples, and the illegality of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i is an established fact acknowledged by Congress. What has been sorely missing is the discussion about the underlying economic system we desire.

Exactly what kind of economy do the people of Hawai‘i, both native and non-native, envision for a Native Hawaiian government? What are the sources of revenue that will support the programs, services, and operations of a Native Hawaiian nation? Should a Native Hawaiian government be dependent on federal and state funding, generate its own revenues through government-owned businesses, or raise revenues through taxation and fees? How would citizens and members of a Hawaiian nation participate in the economic structure of the domestic-dependent nation? Would they be entrepreneurs, workers, or merely beneficiaries?

Once the political foundations have been laid, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to change the economic system. Rushing into a dependent-status relationship with the United States without a clear understanding of the inherent limitations on the economic structure of that relationship is foolhardy.

There are approximately 332 Native American tribes and 229 Alaska Native villages that are already federally recognized; their varied experiences serve as models of what Native Hawaiians can expect for their government and economy.

While domestic-dependent status affirms the political relationship between indigenous peoples and the U.S. federal government, it also severely constrains the economic possibilities.

Land holdings under domestic-dependent nation status

There are primarily two ways in which federally recognized Native American and Alaska Native governments hold land in the United States: trust status and fee-simple status.

Trust lands

The lands of federally recognized Native American tribal nations in the 48 contiguous states are held in trust by the U.S. federal government. Title transfers of these lands are subject to the approval of the secretary of the Department of the Interior. This means that trust lands held by the U.S. federal government cannot

Native Claims and Settlement Act. The Alaskan Natives formed corporations and issued eligible village members equity shares. In this way, the Alaska Native villages were able to circumvent some of the difficulties arising from holding land in trust status.

A drawback to fee simple land holding is that in a recent U.S. Supreme Court case, *Alaska v. Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government* (1998), the court concluded that fee simple lands are not considered "Indian Country" and that Alaska Village corporations cannot tax non-natives doing business on these lands. Thus, a potentially large source of tax revenue may be lost from holding fee simple lands.

The Akaka Bill (S.344, Native Hawaiian Recognition Act of 2003) does not specify how lands will be held for the Native Hawaiian government. This should be a significant concern to both supporters and opponents of federal recognition.

Unanswered questions

Will a new Native Hawaiian government that is federally recognized be subject to federal approvals on internal matters? Waiting for approvals from federal bureaucrats (officials who are appointed by the president and are not elected or appointed by the Native Hawaiian government or electorate) located in Washington, D.C., would entail a serious loss of economic autonomy, efficiency and expediency.

The Akaka Bill specifically prohibits certain types of economic development such as gaming activities. Have Native Hawaiians as a group agreed to this arrangement, or has it been entered into the bill simply because it is politically advantageous?

Next steps

Looking to our past, we see that the average Native Hawaiian did not approve the overthrow, annexation, or statehood; it was imposed upon us. Are we repeating the same error today? In 1897, our kūpuna vehemently opposed any connection to the United States government in the Petition Protesting Annexation, Palapala Ho‘opi‘i Kū‘ē Ho‘ohui ‘Āina. Perhaps we should consider their wisdom and examine all the options before we make an irreversible decision.

The views expressed above are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Rushing into a dependent relationship with the United States without a clear understanding of the inherent limitations on the economic structure of that relationship is foolhardy.

be mortgaged (much like Hawaiian Home Lands), creating significant impediments to investors looking to secure their investments.

Fee simple lands

An alternative to holding land in trust status would be the outright ownership of Native Hawaiian government land. For example, the Alaska Native villages hold fee simple title to the land that they were awarded in the 1971 Alaska

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*"Faith is the bud that feels
the light and sings when
the dawn is still dark."*

— From George Helm's journals
1976-1977

Three decades ago the words "Hawaiian" and "politician" would seem out of place if they were found in the same sentence, let alone stand side by side as a heading or a title. By nature, Hawaiians have been slow to evolve from our symbiotic and passive beginnings, especially in the political arena.

Today, politicians in Hawai'i and on the U.S. Mainland are taking Native people much more seriously. Here at home in Hawai'i, it is safe to say that the Hawaiian constituency has increased significantly and has been credited for the election of a Republican governor.

Here in Hawai'i the motivating factors behind the recent political rallies are slightly different but the stakes are the same. Until recently, Hawaiians haven't been the most politically educated or motivated population, but that may soon change. With the recent attacks on entitlements and lawsuits threatening all ali'i trusts, Hawaiians are

poised to be a stronger political factor.

In a recent USA Today article titled "The newest kingmakers: Indian tribes," published in an Oct. 2, 2003 edition. Author Kathy Keily writes about Native Americans becoming key constituencies in several states. "Today, politicians are scrambling to get the Indians on their side. In state after state, Native Americans have proved they have the money and the votes to be kingmakers."

Native Americans, after decades of being pushed around and ignored, are now participating in the political system. The article goes on to talk about how American Indians were the last to be granted the right to participate as citizens of America in the electoral vote (in 1924) as mandated in the Constitution of the United States. Keily states that two major factors emerging from the Native American electorate are the increases in political contributions by tribes and the close divide in the American electorate. Due mostly in part to gaming interests, Native American contributions have risen significantly since 1990. The close divide between Democrats and Republicans on the Hill (Congress), gives even small constituencies a lot of weight.

"Across the country, more and more Indian tribal forces are seeing politics as a way back in."

The first step for Hawaiians is to *maka'ala* (to be wide awake) with eyes wide open. Do your homework and educate yourself and your 'ohana. There's a frenzy of community informational meetings being held across the state. Native Hawaiian organizations who are service providers, State agencies, and community development groups are taking charge. Find a meeting in your community and show up! *Ho'olohe* (listen) and *be ni'ele* (ask questions) that will help you become more aware of these pending issues

The local media has been very effective in providing coverage of recent events like the Kū i ka Pono march held Sept. 7 through Waikiki, and all subsequent pending litigation against OHA, DHHL and Kamehameha Schools. There are weekly community dialogs being aired on the 'Ōlelo Community Television channel. Discussions on Hawaiian issues, often featuring Hawaiian leaders and scholars with varying perspectives are very informative.

The Internet is a resource full of information from legislation to

websites of the different Hawaiian groups and organizations. Regardless of the philosophical and political differences between some of the groups, they all advocate for the perpetuation of our survival in our home land.

A simple topic search of the phrase "native Hawaiian politics," will yield over 11,000 results. It is hoped that you become aware of at least one new fact relating to our "racial preference" status as it is being interpreted by the seventeen Arakaki plaintiffs. Their efforts to vacate DHHL and OHA programs will affect all Hawaiians. The more you know about the situation, the closer you are to making an informed decision and actively participating.

After being immersed with information, make the effort to begin sharing your knowledge with someone else. As our families are educated on the issues, they begin to relate to and understand the importance and the urgency of what the future could unfold. The more informed our community becomes the less likely we are to let our entitlements disappear. ■

SEARIDERS from page 8

on during his school vacation is just one of several commercial projects the program has been hired to complete. They are also doing three 30-second public service announcements for the Hawai'i Medical Service Association and commercial spots for the Hawai'i State Teachers Association. Danielle Lum, the communications specialist for HSTA, said she is very impressed with the quality of the students work.

"The people in the industry better watch their backs," she said. "These students will take your jobs because they do it better and cheaper"

As a nonprofit, Searider Productions uses the money it earns to benefit the students. Money generated from past projects have provided stipends for the students and funded college scholarships for graduates, as well as allowing the class to attend national multimedia competitions on the continent.

OHA Deputy Administrator Nani Lee said that the success of the students in the program is becoming a rallying point for the Wai'anae community, shattering the stereotypes of youth from that area. "These students are challenging

everyone's perceptions," Lee said.

Keoni Fernandez, a 2003 graduate of Wai'anae High School and a former student in the program, said that the program helped him focus on school. He said that when he got involved with video, he realized the necessity of having good writing skills, so he stopped sleeping in his classes and began paying more attention to his grades.

"If it wasn't for this program, I would be hanging out with the wrong crowd, I wouldn't have even thought about going to college," he said, shortly before he left last month to attend the Art Institute of California in Los Angeles.

John Allen III, the program's technology advisor and a former cameraman at KGMB, said that the students are always hanging out in the classroom during lunch, after school and on weekends. They even slept over one night trying to make a deadline.

And with the program moving into its new \$1.4 million building in November and commercial projects lining up, the students can probably expect to be there on many more late nights and beautiful vacation days. ■

BRIEFS from page 4

communities.

Filimoe'atu and Feiteira will receive \$100,000 to advance their work and an additional \$15,000 for supporting activities over the next two years. The program also includes a multi-year collaborative research initiative that works with awardees to explore how leadership is created and sustained.

Through HCA, Feiteira and Filimoe'atu have helped to increase the percentage of homesteads awarded to Native Hawaiians and organizing a coalition that challenged federal banking regulators, resulting in the largest-ever lending commitment to Hawaiians.

The LCW is a program of The Ford Foundation, an independent, nonprofit grant-making organization, in partnership with the Advocacy Institute in Washington, D.C., and the Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service at New York University.

Cave artifacts

By an 8-1 vote, the Hawaiian Homes Commission has rejected Bishop Museum's request to retrieve 83 Hawaiian artifacts from the Kawaihae Cave complex on

Hawai'i island.

In a controversial 1998 decision, the museum gave the artifacts "on loan" to the claimant group Hui Mālama i nā Kūpuna o Hawai'i Nei, which then sealed the artifacts in the cave complex from which they were first removed a century ago by anthropologist David Forbes.

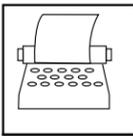
Twelve other Native Hawaiian organizations also have a claim to the collection of burial artifacts and human remains, which could be worth millions of dollars.

Hawaiian Homes Commission Chairman Micah Kāne said that out of respect for the ancestors, the commission would not allow entrance into the caves, which lie on Hawaiian Homes land, unless the commission is convinced it is necessary.

In May, a federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act review committee said that the repatriation process for the Kawaihae artifact collection was incomplete. The committee placed the burden of completing the process on Bishop Museum, and said that the process should be open to all claimants for consultation.

Pauhi awards

Six individuals who have made



Kaho'olawe transfer

On Nov. 12, a noon observance will be held at 'Iolani Palace to mark the historic transfer of control over Kaho'olawe from the U.S. Navy to the State of Hawai'i's Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC). The public is welcome to attend.

The return of Kaho'olawe represents a homecoming of the sacred island to the Hawaiian people after three decades of struggle. While the transfer of control "marks a major milestone," said KIRC Acting Executive Director Stanton Enomoto, it is "not the final chapter... We're looking at a number of ways that the remainder of the island can continue to be cleaned up in the future."

After a decade of work, the Navy's \$400 million cleanup of unexploded ordnance left over from decades of bombing practice has cleared the surface of less than 70 percent of Kaho'olawe's 29,000 acres, and buried ordnance has been removed from only about nine percent of the island. The Navy will



Photo: Gerald Honda

Networking for nationhood

At a recent ho'olaule'a in Las Vegas, OHA Trustee Rowena Akana met with Democratic Sen. Harry Reid of Nevada, who has signed on as a co-sponsor of the Hawaiian federal recognition bill. For more, see Akana's trustee column on page 14.

completely demobilize from the island by March 12, 2004.

Ceded lands workshops

Researchers with the Kia'i 'Āina Ceded Lands Inventory Project will share information gathered to date in workshops to be held in O'ahu, Maui, Kaua'i and Hawai'i island communities this month.

The public is invited to attend the workshops: Kaua'i — Nov. 12, Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs Convention, 9-11 a.m. (see page 10); O'ahu — Nov. 15, Kālāma Beach Park, Kailua, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; Waimea, Hawai'i — Nov. 22, Kūhiō Hall, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Maui — Nov. 25; Hilo, Hawai'i — Nov. 29.

The Kia'i 'Āina project is co-sponsored by Ka Lāhui Hawai'i and Pono Kaulike, and is funded with grants from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Administration for Native Americans and University of Hawai'i.

Some locations are still being finalized. For information on workshops in your area, call project coordinator Malia Ka'aihue at 945-1403, or visit www.kiaiaina.org. More workshops will follow in February.

Leadership awards

Two Native Hawaiian community leaders have received the national Ford Foundation's prestigious "Leadership for a Changing World" award. Kēhaulani Filimoe'atu and Blossom Feiteira, both of the Wailuku-based nonprofit Hawaiian Community Assets, are the first Hawai'i residents to win the award. They are among 17 LCW awardees recognized this year for working to bring positive social change to their

See BRIEFS on page 16

Alaka'i Maka U'i

Profiling today's young Hawaiian leaders



Kaui Nani'ole

Born: March 3, 1981, Hilo

Education: Ke Kula o Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u, 1999. Psychology major, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa; expects to graduate in fall 2004.

Resume: Chairperson, Ke Au Hou Hawaiian youth group. Volunteer organizer, 'Aha 'Ōpio o OHA youth legislature since 1998, when she was a participant. Taught at Punana Leo o Kawaiaha'o since 2001. Volunteered at Punana Leo o Hilo since junior year.

Career goals: Would like to pursue a career in politics or counseling.

Viewpoint: "There are a lot of young Native Hawaiian leaders just waiting to be tapped. Being in Ke Au Hou, I meet so many youths eager to get involved in helping to form a Hawaiian government. It's just about getting them to take the next step and offering them support."

Hearings set in Arakaki, Kamehameha suits

Three hearings on lawsuits challenging the existence of OHA, the state Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and Kamehameha Schools' Hawaiian-preference admissions policy are scheduled for Nov. 17 and 18.

On Nov. 17 at 9 a.m., U.S. District Judge Susan Oki Mollway will consider whether the plaintiffs in the *Arakaki v. Lingle* case, which challenges the constitutionality of OHA and DHHL, can force the federal government into the litigation.

The two other hearings will be on separate lawsuits challenging Kamehameha School's admissions policy, claiming it violates an 1866 civil rights law that was intended to remedy the effects of discrimination against former slaves. In the first hearing, on Nov. 17 at 9:30 a.m., U.S. District Judge Alan Kay will hear arguments in a suit

brought on behalf of an unnamed non-Hawaiian plaintiff who was turned down by Kamehameha.

The second case, which involves-seventh-grader Brayden Mohica-Cummings, whose acceptance to Kamehameha was rescinded when the school discovered that he was not of Native Hawaiian descent, will be heard by U.S. District Judge David Ezra on Nov. 18 at 9 a.m. In both cases, motions for summary judgment have been filed, asking the judges to rule without having to go to trial.

The 'Īlio'ulaokalani Coalition, a Hawaiian political-action alliance, is planning a three-day series of demonstrations in connection with the hearings beginning Nov. 16 at 3:00 p.m. at Mauna 'Ala. For details, call 845-4652, or visit www.ilio.com.

Standing together for justice

The following groups, entities and individuals from around the islands and across the nation have pledged their support for federal legislation extending official recognition to Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people, with rights and entitlements comparable to those of Native American and Alaska Native peoples:

Hawai'i

- Hawai'i State Legislature
- 'Ahahui Ka'ahumanu
- Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
- Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
- Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors — Māmakakaua
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- Hale O Nā Ali'i O Hawai'i
- Hui Kāko'o 'Āina Ho'opulapula
- I Mua Group
- Kamehameha Alumni Association
- National Association of Social Workers—Hawai'i Chapter
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- Royal Order of Kamehameha I
- State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations
- Japanese American Citizens League (Honolulu Chapter)

National & Regional

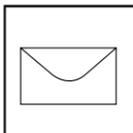
- Alaska Federation of Natives
- Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations
- Governors' Interstate Indian Council
- Japanese American Citizens League (National)

- Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona
- Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
- League of United Latin American Citizens
- Mexican American Legal Defense Education Fund
- National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development
- National Congress of American Indians
- National Council of La Raza
- National Organization of Pacific Islanders in America
- Organization of Chinese Americans

Individuals

- U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Akaka, Hawai'i
- U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, Hawai'i
- U.S. Rep. Ed Case, Hawai'i
- U.S. Rep. Neil Abercrombie, Hawai'i
- U.S. Rep. Eni Faleomavaega, American Sāmoa
- Gov. Linda Lingle, Hawai'i
- Mayor Alan M. Arakawa, Maui
- Joe Shirley, President, Navajo Nation
- Gov. Howard Dean, Democratic Candidate for President





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Ka Wai Ola o OHA "The Living Water of OHA"

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Remember 11-11!

Her Majesty, Beloved Queen Lydia Lili'uokalani died on Nov. 11, 1917. Remember 11-11 as your day to recommit to her and your ancestors. Justice must be served! Ea! Kū'ē!

*George Kahumoku Kalua Flores
Āliamanu*

Lingle-Bush visit

So Republican Governor Lingle met briefly with George Bush while Bush transited Hawai'i.

Lingle has publicly stated that she supports some form of sovereignty for Hawaiians. She campaigned on the promise to meet with the feds to support a sovereign Hawaiian entity.

Don't believe it. What's in it for Lingle? She will lose power over us if we have our own sovereign lands, laws and government. She will lose money. Once sovereign, many of our people will be subject to our laws.

At least Cayetano was up front. We knew he did not like us because he told us so. Lingle is more sneaky than that. She is the wolf in the red sheep's clothing.

Do not believe her lies. She has lied to us about prison reform. She is still sending us to mainland jails. If she had a chance, she would send all of us to prison on the mainland. Her interest is to take all that we have left. They have been trying to get rid of us for 100 years.

Lingle no doubt told Bush in private to tell those Hawaiians to suck an egg. That's the way it has been, and that's the way it is.

White supremacist Bush and Lingle want all people of color put away to make room for their friends. Wake up, Hawaiians, we

need to take control of our own destiny and not rely on shibai.

*Kamuela Kualii Lindsey
Honolulu*

Bring back Breeze

"The Breeze" on KHUI 99.5 FM was a perfect radio station — playing high-quality Hawaiian music with dignity, and very much appreciated since its inception. Now it has been abruptly cancelled, with no explanation, and replaced with yet another rock music station! Just what we DO NOT need. People come from all over the world to hear Hawaiian music, and we had the perfect radio station for about a year.

Who is responsible for destroying such a treasure and how can we get it back? Call the station at 591-9369 to voice your complaints.

*Nancy Bey Little
Makiki*

Haole control?

Thank you for the invitation to have our thoughts or feelings expressed regarding the Hawaiian recognition bill currently before Congress as well as the people of Hawai'i.

How did the name "Stevens" get added to this bill? This once again shows that we cannot be independent of the influence of a haole.

Moreover, if we want to deal with the federal government, is the Department of Interior pono? May we have an audit of the entire department? We need to know how "clean" and how valued is the integrity of that department. For that matter, any federal government department should be audited! I think we will discover how horrific

they have carried on with their policies.

Again, mahalo nui loa for the opportunity *Ka Wai Ola* has afforded us to express ourselves through this forum.

*Beverly H.S.L.A. Muraoka
Kapa'a*

Mākua madness

This Bill Prescott represents the true meaning of haole (no spirit and no soul). This guy must have a steel plate loose in his head or his 'okole, whichever one he speaks through. His last sentence in his letter about the "Mākua misperception" ("Letters," Oct. *Ka Wai Ola*), reads, quote: "Doesn't it make more sense to mālama 'life' rather than a damn plant or snail?" I'm 52 years old and I met some idiots in my life, but this guy is in the top three. One more thing, Mr. Prescott, what the United States is doing in Mākua is killing life, and practicing to kill more. You need to learn how to pray. It will help you to understand life, Mr. Prescott. Maopopo? I 'ole 'a'ole maopopo?

*Gaby Gouveia Jr.
Makawao*

OHA reserves the right to edit all letters for length, defamatory and libelous material, and other objectionable content, and reserves the right not to print any submission. All letters must be typed, signed and not exceed 200 words. Letters cannot be published unless they are signed and include a telephone contact for verification. Send letters to Ka Wai Ola o OHA, 711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Ste. 500, Honolulu, HI 96813, or email kwo@oha.org. ■

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Letters should not exceed 200 words.



ORDER OF KE ALI' I PAUAHI



PAUAHI'S LEGACY LIVES . . .

Congratulations to the following awardees who exemplify the vision and values of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, great-granddaughter of Kamehameha the Great.

Isabella Aiona Abbott, Ph.D.

*Professor Emerita, Stanford University
Distinguished Emerita Professor of Botany,
University of Hawai'i
Distinguished Researcher, Bishop Museum*

Pualani Kanaka'ole Kanahele

*Kumu Hula, Hālau O Kekuhi
President, Edith Kanaka'ole Foundation
Assistant Professor, Hawaiian Studies,
Hawai'i Community College
Writer, Artist, Educator and Hawaiian
Cultural Consultant*

Noa Emmett 'Auwae Aluli, M.D.

*Assistant Clinical Professor, Department of Family
Practice & Community Health, John A. Burns School
of Medicine, University of Hawai'i
Medical Staff, Chief of Staff and Medical Executive
Director, Moloka'i General Hospital
Physician, Moloka'i Family Health Center*

Ret. Col. David Merritt Peters

*Trustee, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust
Former President, Prince Kuhio Hawaiian Civic Club
Board of Directors, Friends of 'Iolani Palace*

Winona K. Desha Beamer

*Educator, Kamehameha Schools
Cultural (Hawaiiana) Consultant
Composer and Writer*

Matsuo Takabuki

*Former Trustee, Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate
Former Member, Board of Supervisors,
City & County of Honolulu
Former Member, City Council, City & County of Honolulu*

Order of Ke Ali'i Pauahi awards ceremony

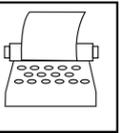
Wed., Nov. 5, 2003 • 7:00 p.m. • Hawai'i Theatre

Tickets available at the Hawai'i Theatre box office 528-0506 (Tues.- Sat. 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM)
Ticket prices range from \$10 - \$25 (includes \$2 theatre restoration fee)



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POLL from page 1

Haunani Apoliona. "This poll confirms what we've seen before: that there is a Hawaiian 'silent majority.' I think the community at large has been waiting for OHA to take responsible steps, and I think we are doing it."

The survey, conducted for OHA in July by Ward Research, was based on telephone interviews with 604 Hawai'i residents, half of whom reported that they were of Native Hawaiian ancestry and half said they were non-native. The poll's margin of error is plus or minus 5.6 percent.

Apoliona said that OHA commissioned the survey to provide "a base line, a sense of where the community is at, especially on the issue of federal recognition as being something that is well deserved by Hawaiians."

Apoliona said she thought one of the most positive findings of the survey was that a majority of non-Hawaiians supports both federal recognition and Hawaiian programs. "I believe that there is a majority of fair-minded and just non-Hawaiian people in Hawai'i who really want to see Hawaiians succeed in our efforts to determine our future," she said. "I think the small group of people such as those behind the lawsuits attacking Hawaiian programs do not reflect

the sentiment that the greater number of non-Hawaiians carry in their hearts for Hawaiians."

In other poll findings:

* Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians generally agree that Hawaiians have a right to self-determination with regard to their lands, beliefs and culture. Eighty-five percent of Hawaiians and 79 percent of non-Hawaiians said they believe Hawaiians have a right to make these their own decisions on such matters.

* Nearly three-fourths (72 percent) of Hawaiians and just over half of non-Hawaiians (53 percent) said they agreed that a Hawaiian governing entity should be created to represent the Hawaiian people in their dealings with the state and the federal government.

* The overwhelming majority of Hawaiians (86 percent) were opposed to efforts by some to force Kamehameha Schools to admit non-Hawaiian students. Among non-Hawaiians, 57 percent disagreed with efforts to compel the school to admit non-Hawaiians, 39 percent agreed, and four percent said they didn't know.

In addition, some of the survey results compared the recent responses to those given to identical questions asked by Ward Research as part of *The Honolulu*

Advertiser's "Hawai'i Poll" in 2000. Among the comparisons:

* There was no statistical change from 2000 to 2003 in the percentage of both Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians supporting federal recognition, with over 85 percent of Hawaiians and over 70 percent of non-Hawaiians saying they were in favor in both polls.

* There was no change in the level of support among Hawaiians for the formation of a Hawaiian governing entity, with 72 percent saying they were in favor in both surveys. The number of non-Hawaiians supporting the creation of such an entity increased slightly from 2000 to 2003, from 45 percent to 53 percent.

* More of both Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians now feel that Native Hawaiians deserve "special support" than felt this way three years ago. When asked whether they believe Hawaiians are entitled to special government support, 70 percent of Hawaiians and 51 percent of non-Hawaiians said yes in 2003, compared to 64 percent and 31 percent in 2000.

Read a question-and-answer interview with OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona and view expanded coverage of the survey at www.oha.org. ■

Lingle, Bush discuss recognition bill

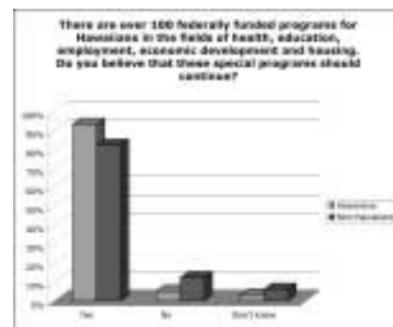
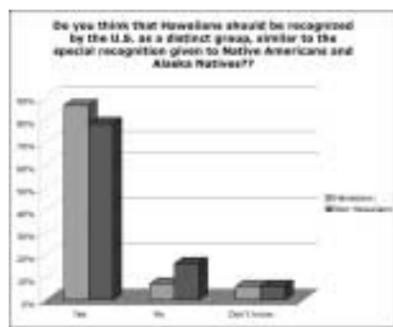
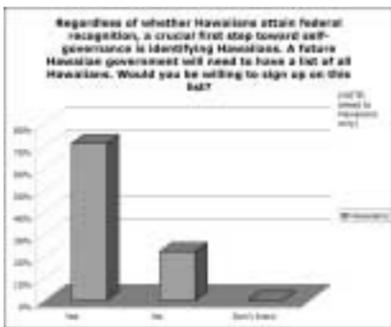
During President Bush's recent stopover in Hawai'i, Gov. Linda Lingle spoke with him about pending federal recognition legislation for Native Hawaiians. Many believe that the president's support is key to the passage of the measure, which has been stalled in the Senate by opposition from some Republican members.

Lingle told the press that the issue was not near the top of the president's agenda, as he wrestles with such issues as Iraq and the economy. "But I did raise it to him," she said, "and now it may become something that he takes a closer look at."

In other news of the bill, Presidential candidate Howard Dean, a frontrunner among the Democratic hopefuls, has declared his firm support for federal recognition for Native Hawaiians.

In a letter to Hawai'i Rep. Neil Abercrombie dated Oct. 8, the former Vermont governor vowed that he would "work actively for passage of the Akaka Bill" and, if elected president, would direct the Justice Department to "vigorously defend the legislation, as well as existing Hawaiian programs," in the courts.

"I wholeheartedly support the Akaka bill (H.R. 665 and S. 344)," Dean wrote. "Native Hawaiians, through their cultural values and traditions, should determine their own way of life and the proper use of their land and resources." ■



DC TRIP from page 1

before the full Senate.

"This is really the full court press," OHA Administrator Clyde Nāmu'ō said. "Our community needs to know the trustees are very much committed to making this happen. Having OHA there as a constant reminder, which is really what the visits are all about, is to let the lawmakers know that we're still interested, we want to see this bill passed."

The trustees and royal society members met with representatives of national minority organizations, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Japanese American Citizens League, the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium and the National Organization of Pacific Islanders in America, an umbrella group comprised of organizations representing Asian and Pacific Islander groups.

The groups' response was "overwhelmingly positive, very supportive," Nāmu'ō said. "As minorities, they understand the issue of social injustice. They also understand the distinction between indigenous and minority rights, which is an important distinction, and more importantly, the need to correct historic injustice."

"We believe that Native Hawaiians are entitled



Royal society members, OHA Trustees and National Museum of the American Indian staff gather by a statue of the great Nez Percé leader Chief Joseph.

Photo: Richard Pezullo

to be accorded this status based on historical, legal and constitutional grounds," NOPIA Chairperson Celestin Aguigui wrote in a letter of support endorsing the Akaka-Stevens legislation.

OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona called the Hawaiians' visit "a blessed mission" undertaken by groups founded by the ali'i and steeped in tradition. "It's the first time the royal societies have stepped forward in voicing their support for the recognition bill," she said.

Ali'i Sir William Souza, protocol officer for the Royal Order of Kamehameha, said the royal society members traveled to Washington at their own expense, prompted by a sense of urgency.

"It was truly a diplomatic mission," Souza said.

"We don't do this kind of thing, but we feel it's our responsibility not to be silent ... We felt it was time to express our mana'ō on preserving our culture, our programs, to show who we are as a people." Though the Akaka-Stevens Bill "is not a cure-all, it's not a perfect thing," Souza said, he believes "it's a first step we need to move things forward."

The Hawaiians, many among them kūpuna, split into teams of three, turning heads as they walked through the three Senate office buildings. "It's very important that people begin to realize that we actually exist," said Eirayna Kaleipolihale Adams, a member of the Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors. "If they can recognize us by seeing us, perhaps they will recognize us on paper."

"The momentum of support in the Senate is building," Apoliona said. But with an agenda full of pressing economy and global security concerns, she acknowledged, "We know the road is long."

By lining up the support of other indigenous people and minorities, Nāmu'ō explained, "Our strategy is to show the administration and the White House that, 'Look, there is wide support among all the different minority groups and indigenous people, and that Native Hawaiian recognition is something they all support.'" ■

Leo 'Elele



Haunani Apoliona, MSW

Chairperson Trustee, At-large

Ceded lands and *Arakaki v. Lingle* suits call for Hawaiians to show resolve, courage

Aloha nui kākou, e nā 'ōiwi 'ōlino. By the time this column is published, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs' Oct. 22, 2003 hearing in the Court of the 1st Circuit, on Civil No. 03-1-1505-07, a complaint filed by OHA on July 21, 2003 for declaratory and injunctive relief and damages against the State of Hawai'i will have occurred.

The issue relates to the 20 percent pro-rata portion of ceded land revenues due the Office of Hawaiian Affairs Native Hawaiian Trust from the airports, as yet unpaid. The complaint cites specific actions and inactions by the Cayetano administration beginning around the Fall of 1996.

The complaint charges that the State of Hawai'i breached its fiduciary duties as trustee of the native Hawaiian public trust, breached the Act 304 settlement, violated H.R.S. Chapter 10, violated Article XII, Sections 4-6 of the Constitution of the State of Hawai'i, violated the Contract Clause of the United States Constitution, Article I, Section 10, Clause 1, and is liable

for misrepresentation and non-disclosure by the acts and omissions set forth (in more detail in the complaint).

It further contends that the State is liable to OHA for damages. Also, that OHA is entitled to a declaratory judgment that (1) orders the State to reinstate Act 304; (2) orders the State to pay airport-related revenues to OHA from sources other than the airport revenues; (3) appoints an independent trustee to temporarily replace the State as trustee of the native Hawaiian public trust with respect to matters relating to reinstatement of Act 304 and the payment of airport-related revenues due to OHA from sources other than airport revenues. And finally, that OHA is entitled to injunctive relief that bars the State and its agents, employees and officials from opposing steps to reinstate Act 304 and to pay airport related revenues to OHA from sources other than airport revenues.

Unfortunately, the present State administration is left to defend the actions of former Gov. Cayetano

and his administration. Motions to dismiss the complaint based on sovereign immunity, statute of limitations, non-justiciability, violation of separation of powers doctrine and Res Judicata/Collateral Attack have been answered in opposition by OHA attorneys. The outcome of this case factors into the base of revenue and assets that will accrue to the Hawaiian nation, or Hawaiian governing entity, to be established.

On Nov. 17 at 9 a.m., *Arakaki v. Lingle* will be heard in the Federal District Court of Judge Oki-Mollway. The 16 plaintiffs in this case want the courts to declare OHA and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (HHCA) unconstitutional and begin the dismantling of these two public Hawaiian trusts.

At 9:30 a.m. the same day, in the Federal District Court of Judge Alan Kay, will be heard the complaint against the Hawaiian preference admission policy of the Kamehameha Schools. The out-

come of both these cases factor into the building of the Hawaiian nation and the empowerment of Hawaiians pursuing self-determination and Hawaiian governance.

The path to Hawaiian self-determination and Hawaiian governance requires us to step up, now, to first be counted as Hawaiians — an enrollment, then to choose our representatives and delegates who will convene our 'aha (our convention) to formulate governing documents or constitution acceptable to the majority of Hawaiians and then to elect leaders for the Hawaiian governing entity from those enrolled. These elected leaders will take on the kuleana of implementing the governance design previously accepted by the majority of Hawaiians.

As Kēhaulani Lum stated in my October column, "for tomorrow's nation we must take the battlefield today. Shall we be heroes or cower away?" This is no time to cower. 36/48 ■



Rowena Akana

Trustee, At-large

Sen. Reid of Nevada joins Akaka in sponsoring S. 344

'A no'ai kākou. Despite the obstacles that may cause some irritation and delays in the passage of our Hawaiian Recognition Bill (Senate Bill 344), we should all be grateful for the many friends that we have made along the way.

A man of humble beginnings, Senator Harry Reid of Nevada is known as a champion of social causes and has earned the respect and trust of both Democrats and Republicans for his integrity and fairness. *Parade Magazine* describes him as one of a handful of leaders in Washington who possess integrity and guts! It goes without saying then, that it is a plus to have Senator Reid sign on to our bill.

In late September, the Trustees of OHA, along with the Royal Societies including Māmakakaua, the Royal Order of Kamehameha, the Ka'ahumanu Society and Hale o Nā Ali'i, traveled to Washington, D.C., to speak to members of

Congress about the importance of passing the Hawaiian Recognition Bill.

While our trip was interrupted by Mother Nature, with one of the nastiest hurricanes to ever hit the east coast, we did manage to make an impact on those we were able to meet. Our Royal societies made quite an impression in the halls of Congress and among those they spoke to. Seeing the royal capes and the ceremonial dress worn by our ali'i was an unforgettable experience for those who witnessed it. To explain to the people on the mainland about who Hawaiians are and what we represent is difficult at best for them to imagine. But to actually see the formal dress and to witness royal ceremonies speaks to volumes of historical insight that cannot be translated into words.

Our trip was cut short in Washington due to the hurricane, but on the way home, some of us stopped in Arizona and Nevada. In Arizona, we met with the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, which

represents 19 local tribes. Our purpose was to solicit their support for our Hawaiian Recognition Bill. Their interest and support were encouraging.

Next stop was a Nevada Ho'olaule'a sponsored by the Mainland Council of Hawaiian Civic Clubs. The Ho'olaule'a was held at Lorenzi Park about 10-minutes from downtown Las Vegas and featured nearly 100 craft and food vendors and informational booths. The state of Nevada is now home to over 40,000 Hawaiians and the Ho'olaule'a drew 10,000 people. OHA was there to register Hawaiians for our Registry Program and to educate attendees about the facts of the Recognition Bill.

OHA's **Hawaiian Registry Program** is a **very important** program. It is the first step in identifying Hawaiians who want to be identified as Hawaiians and who want to be counted as Hawaiians. The Hawaiian Registry picture ID card, it is hoped, will one day serve

as a card that will offer many services to those who have it.

I would like to say mahalo nui loa to Nevada U.S. Senator Harry Reid who came to the Nevada Ho'olaule'a to speak to the Hawaiians who were there and to assure them of his support for the Hawaiian Recognition Bill.

Lastly, I would like to say to all who read my column that if you have any questions about whether or not the Akaka Bill is good for Hawaiians, I will be available to you and your groups to explain the facts. Please call my office to set-up a scheduled appointment time for a presentation.

Have a happy Thanksgiving!

For more information on important Hawaiian issues, check out Trustee Akana's website at www.rowenaakana.org. ■



Balancing the budget to meet top priorities and needs of Hawaiian people

Dante Keala Carpenter

Trustee, O'ahu



Aloha mai kākou. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs' mission statement reads, "To malama Hawai'i's people and environmental resources, and OHA's assets, toward ensuring the perpetuation of the culture, the enhancement of lifestyle and the protection of entitlements of Native Hawaiians, while enabling the building of a strong and healthy Hawaiian people and nation, recognized nationally and internationally."

It is with this broad mission statement that I begin to ponder about the Office of Hawaiian Affairs' upcoming budgeting process for the next supplemental year budget (Fiscal Year 2005). The current biennium budget has focused a lot on nationhood and governance, but do we stay on the same path or should we revisit priorities that have been somewhat set aside while in pursuit of the creation of a Hawaiian governing entity?

By the time this article is printed,

the Office of Hawaiian Affairs will have modified OHA's Native Hawaiian Trust Fund Spending Policy's Fiscal Reserve Withdrawal Guidelines. On Oct. 31, 2000, the Board of Trustees adopted OHA's Native Hawaiian Trust Fund Spending Policy. If you are interested in a copy of the spending policy, please call my office (594-1879) to request the document. The spending policy includes a section that establishes a new fiscal reserve informally referred to as a "rainy day fund." On Oct. 9, the Board of Trustees modified guidelines to clarify what the reserve funds can be used for and eliminated the terminology of "rainy day fund" to be replaced by "fiscal reserve". The objective of the Fiscal Reserve will read as follows: "OHA's fiscal reserve fund is designed to provide money if an 'emergency' exists. An emergency is defined as "an unforeseen combination of circumstances

calling for immediate action."

So what does this mean and how does this affect OHA's budget? Well, this fiscal reserve with its withdrawal guidelines will provide an additional means of financing for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to accomplish its broad mission. The Fiscal Reserve source is from previously budgeted monies held within the Native Hawaiian Trust Fund that were unexpended in the prior years.

Years back, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs went out directly into the communities throughout the islands to see what the priorities of the Hawaiian people were. OHA also through a telephone survey a few years ago polled the community on its top priorities and needs for Hawaiians. In both instances, the common themes that surfaced were Education, Culture, Housing, Health and Human Services. With the many priorities at hand and the threat of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs losing everything to the

mounting lawsuits, what's the best remedy to satisfy all sides? These are the issues that I often contemplate as your trustee. To keep the scales balanced we need to work towards building a nation of strong and healthy Hawaiians so that we can be recognized nationally and internationally. The current priorities of nationhood and governance can and should be balanced out with the incorporation of Education, Culture, Housing, Health and Human Services as co-equal priorities. The 2005 supplemental budget should attempt to satisfy each category within the resources available.

Finally, as always, my staff and I invite your advice and counsel on the above or any other concerns within our purview. My OHA access numbers are: phone 594-1854, fax 594-0210 and e-mail address - dantec@oha.org. A hui hou, aloha pumehana. ■

OHA partners with community groups to help Ni'ihau residents better themselves

Donald B. Cataluna

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Twenty six Ni'ihau residents received their certificates of completion for a course conducted at Kaua'i Community College (KCC), preparing them to obtain a Commercial Drivers License (CDL). The ceremony took place at the OHA Board of Trustees meeting held in Līhu'e, Kaua'i Sept. 11 at the Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center. Members of the OHA Board of Trustees, Kaua'i Community College personnel and families witnessed the awarding of certificates to recognize the Ni'ihau residents who completed the five-week course. The objective was to prepare them to successfully pass the examination conducted by Kaua'i County and awarding of the CDL. The license will enable them to drive mail trucks, school buses and large commercial vehicles. La France Kapaka-Arboleda, OHA Community Affairs Coordinator for Kaua'i/Ni'ihau, was the driving force that put the ceremony

together on such short notice.

Originally, 16 persons applied for funding through Alu Like but only 10 completed the applications. Alu Like paid tuition for 10 students at the cost of \$540 per student. An additional 20 students joined the class and were included in the original payment of tuition requiring no additional funds. The group included multi-generations of fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters. Built on trust and group participation, the very basic 'ohana system is still intact. The people of Ni'ihau are pure, spiritual, uncomplicated and warmhearted. I believe they are a mirror of our 'ohana of long ago.

Classes were held on Saturdays from July 31 to August 30. Steven Carvalho, instructor for the course, is teaching them on his days off to avoid any conflicts with his job as a county employee. Once all the students get their licenses, he will begin teaching them how to drive

big trucks at Vidinha Stadium parking lot every Saturday for six weeks. Steven and the students have a warm relationship.

This groundbreaking occasion was made possible through the partnership of OHA, Alu Like, Ho'ōla Lāhui Hawaii and KCC. OHA provided \$5,800 to rent a truck for this training. Alu Like provided \$5,400 for tuition and Ho'ōla Lāhui provided \$5,940 for the physical examination for students - a requirement for obtaining the special license.

As vice chair of OHA (representing Kaua'i and Ni'ihau), it was particularly satisfying for me to be a part of this momentous occasion. In my many years of working on plantations, I have trained truck drivers, and in my experience, the best drivers were those of Hawaiian blood. They could tell by listening to the tone of the engine when to change gears. Their hands are like a graceful hula dancer when they shift gears. The gears don't grind!

A warmhearted mahalo to all who participated in making this possible:

KCC — Bobbie Bulatao-Franklin, director of continuing education and training, Peggy Cha, chancellor, Elama Kanahēle, counselor and Ilei Beniamina, assistant professor of Hawaiian Studies and Steven Carvalho, CDL instructor.

Alu Like—Remi Meints, employment and training coordinator, Melissa Sugai and Dora Lane, employment specialists.

Ho'ōla Lāhui Hawai'i — David Peters, CEO and Sheryl Keli'ipio, RN.

OHA — La France Kapaka-Arboleda, Kaua'i community affairs coordinator, trustees and administration.

This is one small step in giving our people the chance to better themselves and this is proof, without a doubt, that we can paddle the canoe in the same direction. ■