



Photo: Carol McDonald

THE STATE OF OHA ADDRESS

On Dec. 17, OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona delivered the first-ever State of OHA address before an audience of community leaders at Kawaiaha'o Church. What follows is an abridged version of Apoliona's speech. For the full text, please visit www.oha.org.



Photo: Sterling Kini Wong

As we stand here at the fringe of 2003, it is a fitting time to turn back and reflect on the many endeavors of the year and recount the many good things as well as the challenges we faced. For the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the entire Hawaiian community, this has been a year of daunting tasks as well as a myriad of productive activities.

In the past year, we witnessed attacks on Native Hawaiian rights like no other period since the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. At no other time have Hawaiians faced attempts to dismantle the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, the Kamehameha Schools, the Queen Lili'uokalani Trust and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. It is clear the long-term goal of most of the proponents of these lawsuits and legislative actions is to dismantle all the rights Hawaiians had worked for many years to obtain. Fundamentally, these attacks reinforce the need for Hawaiians to be alert, to react responsibly and to assert our rights for survival.

"The road to self-determination is not an easy one, but there is no turning back now. Even though we may differ about which path to follow, we are certain that there is no retreat."

OHA's role in the movement for self-determination

Much of this report brings to the forefront the question, "what is OHA's role in the movement for Hawaiian self-determination?" Today is an excellent time for me to clarify OHA's position.

The board's unanimous decision to support federal recognition is driven by our desire to protect Native

In this makahiki season of peace, OHA wishes its beneficiaries and the general community a year of health and renewal. See makahiki-related stories on pages 9 and 13.

See **STATE OF OHA** on page 3

Ceded lands bill tops OHA's 2004 legislative agenda

By Sterling Kini Wong

As the Office of Hawaiian Affairs' package of bill proposals takes shape leading up to the start of this year's state legislative session on Jan. 21, foremost on OHA's list of priorities is the revival of a bill that would clarify the formula for payment of ceded land revenue. The ceded land revenue bill, called SB 1151, is one of four bills in OHA's package that did not pass during last year's session. Because 2004 is the second half of the 22nd Legislature's two-year term, the bills were allowed to

carry over with necessary amendments.

Beside SB 1151, those bills include:

- ☛ SB 1152 SD1 HD 1, which would require the governor to appoint one member each to the Board of Land and Natural Resources, the Land Use Commission, and the public advisory body for coastal zone management from lists of three nominees submitted by OHA.

- ☛ SB 1155 SD1, which would revise the method by which OHA trustees can include prior years of service in their recently allowed retirement benefits.

- ☛ SB 1157, which would set a cap on the OHA

administrator's salary at no higher than that of the Hawai'i State Superintendent of Education, which is currently \$150,000 per year.

In addition, four other bills are currently being drafted by OHA staff and, pending the Board of Trustees' approval, could be included in the agency's package. One proposal would strengthen the state's shoreline certification process; another would prevent the exchange, alienation or sale of ceded lands; a third would increase the authority of the state Island Burial Councils; and the last would improve the regulation of ocean pollution by cruise ships.

See **BILLS** on page 5

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OHA's second annual Nā 'Ōiwi 'Ōlino debate, poster and essay contest draws over 250 entries from 10 schools. **See story on page 3 & winning entries on page 10.**

Surfers get back to the roots of their sport with the first event in memory held on traditional-style wooden boards. **See story on page 9.**

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Ka Wai Ola o OHA

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

Published monthly by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, 711 Kapi'olani Boulevard, Ste. 500, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813. Telephone: 594-1980 or 1-800-468-4644 ext. 41888. Fax: 594-1865. Email: kwo@OHA.org. World Wide Web location: <http://www.oha.org>. Circulation: 64,000 copies, 58,000 of which are distributed by mail, 6,000 through island offices, state and county offices, private and community agencies and target groups and individuals. *Ka Wai Ola o OHA* is printed by RFD Publications, Inc. Hawaiian fonts are provided by Coconut Info. Graphics are from Click Hawaiian Art, 1996 Varez/CI. Advertising in *Ka Wai Ola o OHA* does not constitute an endorsement of products or individuals by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Ka Wai Ola o OHA is published by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to help inform its Hawaiian beneficiaries and other interested parties about Hawaiian issues and activities and OHA programs and efforts. Events of interest to the Hawaiian community are included in the Calendar on a space available basis. Inclusion does not constitute endorsement or validation of the event or the sponsor by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Secede is the answer

Why federal recognition? We know who we are, why not take what is ours by playing our game?

Since we voted for statehood, likewise we can rescind our votes and return back to being a territory, which status Sāmoa enjoys. "The 'āina is not for sale," because it is God's gift to man to enjoy as tenants in common and knowing that the land is not a man-made commodity.

Lōkahi plays a lead role in making this possible. But it takes two to create the goal. Nothing else matters, especially personal vendetta. Are you interested, OHA? Contact me, we can kūkā over this.

*Christine Teruya
Kahului*

Hawaiians, unite!

It is time for Hawaiians to join together and make a stand for our rights. We need to show the nation and the world that we are serious about self-governance. We need to show them that we will not back down until we Native Hawaiians get justice. As a college student, I believe it is the kuleana of the younger generation to realize that we must make things pono for the future generations. I know some people, even Hawaiians, believe we don't stand a chance, but this attitude will not prevail. For those of us that do believe we can win, stand up and unite, others will follow. I am now trying to persuade others that we must stand as one. Together we can, so let's make our ancestors proud to see that the nation of Hawai'i does have a chance in the modern world. Kū'ē! Ea!

*Michele Lee
WCC student, Kāne'ohe*

Protect native rights

Only the Akaka bill can protect Hawaiians. Hawaiians are indigent to these islands, just as Inuits are to Alaska, and Amerindian tribes are to the mainland. They have federal recognition, so why not Hawaiians?

What provokes wannabes who are not Hawaiian to take legal action against Kamehameha Schools? Or to cry out for abolishment of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands? It's jealousy in the case of Kamehameha Schools, a private, well-endowed educational system that gives Hawaiian children the best chance they will ever get to become academically and culturally equipped to function equally in the business, education and service industries of a Westernized society that decimated their culture.

It's fear, in the case of doing away with OHA and DHHL, two groups that protect what's left of Hawaiian rights and lands.

I'm a haole who feels "lucky to live Hawai'i" because of the Hawaiian culture and the people who live it. Please, speak to your representatives and senators. If the Akaka bill doesn't pass, all of us in every minority stand to lose paradise forever.

*Marjorie Scott
Kailua*

What price paradise?

These headlines on the front page of the *Advertiser* tell us that the military is in control of these islands:

Hawai'i military gets \$772 million. Money included for Stryker, C-17 projects. Rites mark Kaho'olawe transfer. Ceremony 'returns island' to Hawaiians.

LEKA Kālele

KWO FOCUS LETTER

Military expansion puts Hawai'i in harm's way

This is my reply to David Moku III of 'Ewa Beach whose letter appeared last month in *Ka Wai Ola*. I did not intend on getting involved in the controversy, but I must satisfy my conscience in giving my views on the matter.

I am a Hawaiian World War II veteran who participated in the Korean and Vietnam wars as a crew member on ships that supplied the military installations around the world.

I feel it is unconscionable on the part of the U.S. military to promote further build-up of the missile program here in the Hawaiian islands. The military has already destroyed and rendered Kaho'olawe and other areas of our islands, plus several South Pacific islands unfit for human habitation, not to mention the environment and the marine and animal life that has suffered. When will this madness stop? We must be warned of the worst case scenario and the double-talk that puts a smokescreen on what we in Hawai'i face.

"Remember Pearl Harbor" — when we in Hawai'i were the victims of that debacle wholly due to the military buildup here. It certainly is not our duty to

support such a program that would jeopardize our very existence on earth. Hawai'i is a peaceful loving country. Why must the U.S. make our beloved islands a threatening fortress when we have no enemies? The military, through modern warfare, is putting us civilians in harm's way. Their short-sightedness scares me. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Marshall Islands, Kaho'olawe, Mākua, Pōhakuloa and other places — these are a few are reasons I am so concerned.

I oppose more bombing and missile launches to be performed on sovereign Hawaiian lands which the U.S. military has not paid a dime to use, while my Hawaiian brothers suffer homelessness and abuse, and denied sovereignty over our lands. I oppose any escalation of the military presence here. Enough is enough. This hunger for more Hawaiian lands is of grave concern to our Hawaiian nationalists and all Hawaiians and Hawaiians at heart. Aloha 'āina.

*Paul D. Lemke
Kapa'a*



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

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THE MARKETPLACE

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FOR SALE, WAI'ŌHULI, KULA, MAUI, LOT #22: Approximately .7 acre. Three options available. 1. Sell full lease, \$50,000 or best offer. 2. Buy in as a co-lessee, \$25,000 or best offer. 3. Exchange lease w/O'ahu homesteader. Phone/Fax: 808-625-0592 or email: kuokoa@hgea.org.

HOMESTEAD LOT WANTED, WAI'ŌHULI, KULA, MAUI: Please call and leave message at: 808-572-7438 or 808-357-3262. Willing to pay cash.

INTERESTED IN BUYING 2 OR 3 BDRM HOUSE: In Wai'anae Kai, Princess Kahanu Estates or Kapolei Homestead. Up to \$100K CASH. Call Richard @ 808-696-1035.

KĒŌKEA, KULA, MAUI: Approximately 3 acres agricultural corner lot. Archeological walls on property. Breathtaking view of islands. 50 percent Hawaiian. \$100,000/make cash offer. Call: 1-808-982-6692.

O'AHU HOMESTEAD WANTED: I am looking to trade/swap my five-acre Ho'olehua, Moloka'i lot for your

O'ahu lot with house, preferably in the Leeward coast. Ho'olehua lot good for farming, with water, utility hook-ups. Call Darrell Landford at 668-4547 or Kahananum001@hawaii.rr.com.

POSSIBLE SWAP: My Wai'ohuli, Kula, Maui residential homestead lot with water meter installed, for a Keōkea, Kula, Maui agriculture homestead lot. Please call: Keala at 808-572-2288 or 808-281-2552.

SUPPORT AND BALANCE YOUR IMMUNE SYSTEM: All natural product listed in the physicians desk reference for nonprescription drugs. Visit www.legacyforlife.net/?site=/healthy-hawaii. Distributors needed nationwide.

TRADE 36.15 ACRES IN NW ARIZONA FOR HAWAIIAN HOMESTEAD LOT: 2.5 hours from Vegas. Any island considered. Email: mamalukino@shaka.com.

WEST HAWAII'I: Family of four looking for a home or land on the West Hawai'i area. Would love to hear from you, please call 936-6478. Mahalo.

Burial Notices



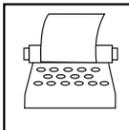
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that landowners Scott and Deborah Woodman have an historic burial site (Site 18495) on their lot in Pu'u Anahulu ahupua'a, Kona district, Hawai'i Island (TMK 7-1-6:116). A walled enclosure contains the graves of at least three children of Kawaimaka Hao. Kawaimaka, daughter of Maiau and Kaiakoili, was awarded the land in 1915 (Grant 6360). Proper treatment of the burials shall occur in accordance with Chapter 6E, HRS, regarding unmarked burial sites. Although all known burials are intended to be preserved in place, final decisions regarding burials and whether to preserve in place or relocate human remains shall be made by Hawai'i Island Burial Council. Descendants of those who once lived in the aforementioned ahupua'a and who may have knowledge regarding these remains or others in the area are requested to contact Mary Perzinski (808) 587-0040 and/or Kana'i Kapeliela (808) 692-8037 of State Historic Preservation Division on O'ahu within 30 days of this notice to present information regarding appropriate treatment of the remains. Responding individuals must demonstrate a family connection to the burials or to ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the site is located.

Persons related to a presumably Native Hawaiian individual buried in an unmarked grave more than 50 years old behind the former Castle home on Kāne'ohe Ranch land at the north end of Kailua Bay, TMK:4-3-22:11, Kailua, Ko'olaupoko, O'ahu are requested to contact either Ka'iana Markell, Burial Sites Program, Kakuihewa Bldg., Room 555, 601 Kamokila Blvd., Kapolei, HI 96707 at 587-0008 or Dr. Thomas Dye, 735 Bishop Street, Suite 315, Honolulu, HI 96813 at 529-0866. The property owner proposes to rebury the individual in a landscaped location on the lot. Interested persons shall respond within 30 days and provide information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources adequately demonstrating descent from the Native Hawaiian remains, or descent from ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains are buried.

All persons having information concerning unmarked burials on a roughly one-acre project area (TMKs: 4-5-9-2:69 and 70) in Hā'ena Ahupua'a, Halele'a District, Island of Kaua'i are invited to contact Dr. Bob Rechtman, Rechtman Consulting, LLC (808) 966-7636, HC1 Box 4149, Kea'au, HI 96749, and/or Kana'i Kapeliela, Burial Sites Program (808) 692-8023, 555 Kākuihewa Building, 601 Kamokila Blvd., Kapolei, HI 96707.

The parcels were formerly known as Hā'ena Hui Lots 67 and 68. Based on oral information the following individuals (among other unknown individuals) may have been buried within the project area: Tutu Kealoha (first wife of David Pa), Elizabeth Goodwin-Pa (second wife of David Pa), Mary Alohiika (in about 1942 from Wainiha).

Appropriate treatment of the remains will occur in accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E, respective to unmarked burial sites. The property owner intends to prepare a Burial Treatment Plan in consultation with any identified descendants and with approval of the Kaua'i Island Burial Council. All interested parties should respond within thirty (30) days of this notice and provide information to DLNR-SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from these specific Native Hawaiian remains, or cultural descent from ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a.



Talented youth recognized at Nā 'Ōiwi 'Ōlino awards

By Naomi Sodetani

Twenty-nine students were honored last month for their creativity and critical thinking skills in the second annual Nā 'Ōiwi 'Ōlino Student Art, Essay and Debate Competition, sponsored by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. The final-round debate and awards ceremony was held Dec. 6 at the East-West Center and broadcast

statewide on KFVE television several days later.

A total of 253 Hawaiian and English essay, poster and photographic art entries were submitted from 10 schools, exploring the contest theme of "Mālama Kekahi i Kekahi," meaning "to take care of each other, the 'āina and the environment." This year's theme builds on last year's topic of "He Hawai'i

See 'ŌIWI on page 8



Debate winner Lindsey Doi.

Photo: Dave Myamoto

Contest Results

(See pages 10-12 for top essays and artwork)

Debate

First place: Lindsey Doi & Daniel Lee, Kamehameha Schools. Second place: Thais Lilia Lee & Kainui Smith, Kamehameha Schools.

English essay, grade 4-5

First place: Louis Roseguo, Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u Iki Laboratory.

English essay, grade 6-8

First place: Ulanaiho'okahialoha Kalāhiki-Anthony, Pū'ōhala Elementary. Second place: Sheridan Ho, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala. Third place: Hailiopua Kailiwa<None>i-Ray, Ke Kula 'O 'Ehuniukaimalino.

Hawaiian essay, grade 4-5

First place: Anoalo Stanley, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala. Second place: Sheyenne Phillip, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala. Third place: Keanu Freitas, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala.

Hawaiian essay, grade 6-8

First place: Kawena'ula Elkington, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala. Second place: Kaohinani Kamalu, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala. Third place: Kemele Lyon, Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u Iki Laboratory

Overall Poster Winner

Jessica Svendsen, Kanu O Ka 'Āina

Poster, grade K-1

First place: Sariah Lopes, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala. Second place: Khalia Houpo, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala. Third place: Shaunacie Gooman-Kahele, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala

Poster, grade 2-3

First place: Keala Lopez, Ke Kula Kaiapuni Hawai'i o Kapa'a. Second place: Melia Hao, Kanu o ka 'Āina. Third place: Allen Bond, Kanu o ka 'Āina.

Poster, grade 4-5

First place: Lauren Chow, Kualapu'u Elementary School. Second place: Kawai Kauwelo, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala. Third place: Kailana Ritte-Camara, Kualapu'u Elementary School

Poster, grade 6-8

First place: Ku'ulei Bezilla, Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u Iki Laboratory. Second place, Cheyenne Kinimaka, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala. Third place, Tehani Louis, Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pū'ōhala.

Poster, grade 9-12

First place: Jessica Svendsen, Kanu O Ka 'Āina. Second place: Chenoa Lizarraga, Kanuikaponon Charter School (Ipu Ha'a). Third place: Pōmaika'i Brandt, Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u Iki Laboratory.

Photographic essay

First place: Chalice Chun-Gilliland, a fifth grader at Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pā'ia.

STATE OF OHA from page 1

Hawaiian rights and assets, as part of our fiduciary duty to ensure that options are open to beneficiaries. However, the 'aha (constitutional convention) that will eventually be convened to guide the Hawaiian nation can choose to continue down that road or any other road. It is not for nine trustees to decide.

Our vision is that OHA is a transitional entity and someday will go away. Contrary to statements made in the community, OHA trustees did not support federal recognition for self-preservation. Federal recognition is being supported for preservation of the assets for the Hawaiian people.

Activities that OHA conducted or participated in this year in support of federal recognition and Hawaiian self-determination included:

- ✦ Several large rallies and a family education day;
- ✦ The opening of an OHA bureau in Washington, D.C.;
- ✦ Lobbying efforts to encourage the passage of the Akaka-Stevens federal recognition bill;
- ✦ An outreach effort that included informational gatherings on all six major islands and the U.S. mainland;
- ✦ A telephone survey indicating that 86 percent of Hawaiians and 78 percent of non-Hawaiians support federal recognition;
- ✦ Televised forums on Hawaiian issues;
- ✦ A leadership summit to identify and encourage potential leaders of the new Hawaiian nation.

Financial Base

This year the Board of Trustees worked on two ways to increase OHA's financial base: The first was to secure undisputed ceded lands revenues, and the second was to increase OHA's investment portfolio. In the areas of ceded lands revenues:

- ✦ OHA successfully worked with the Legislature and Governor

Lingle to resume payment of undisputed ceded land revenues;

- ✦ The board authorized the creation of a negotiating team for resolving issues relating to the land trust;

- ✦ OHA filed a lawsuit contending that the state had failed to perform its fiduciary duty as trustee of the ceded lands trust when it halted revenue payments.

In increasing OHA's investment

issues relating to Hawaiian cultural artifacts. OHA also filed and won a lawsuit against NASA for its failure to conduct a full impact study for its telescope development on Mauna Kea.

OHA and the community

We know OHA's relationship with the Hawaiian community has, at times, been troublesome. We hope that by doing things differently in recent years, we have been more responsive to the community, and those critical feelings have begun to change.

We, the trustees, intend to demonstrate that OHA is worthy of your trust and recommitment. We invite all Hawaiians into the hale to discuss, deliberate and decide as we look for the right path to self-determination. And as the decisions are made, we will not forget the many non-Hawaiians who now make Hawai'i home and are members of our 'ohana.

Regardless of whether the Akaka-Stevens Bill passes, the time has come to begin an enrollment process whereby all Hawaiians will have the opportunity to stand up and say "I am Hawaiian, and I want to be part of the decision-making process." Those who enroll would be notified of the convening of a constitutional 'aha. They can choose to run as a delegate, and they can vote for delegates.

Although OHA is funding the enrollment, OHA cannot be its sole sponsor or promoter. A coalition of many Hawaiian groups must help to enroll Hawaiians. The enrollment kick-off is targeted for Jan. 17, and we invite all Hawaiians to join.

The road to self-determination is not an easy one. But there is no turning back now. We must continue to go forward. Even though we may differ about which path to follow, we are certain that there is no retreat. ■



Trustees Apollona, Waihe'e, Mossman, Machado, Carpenter, Cataluna and Akana at the State of OHA service.

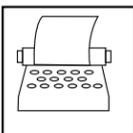
Photo: Sterling Kini Wong

portfolio, the Board of Trustees changed the process to a "manager of managers" investment approach in March. Under this approach, the Native Hawaiian Trust Fund grew in market value by 22 percent, or more than \$58 million, in seven months.

In accordance with its mission of the betterment of Hawaiians, OHA approved several million dollars in grants to community organizations in areas such as education, health and human services, legal representation, economic development and housing.

To continue the flow of funds into the community, the Board of Trustees in September approved an annual set-aside of at least 10 percent of the annual budget to grants and programs.

In the area of cultural preservation and native rights, OHA continued to work with our partner the Native Hawaiian Historic Preservation Council to resolve



NASA hearings

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will hold five public meetings in January as part of its process to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for its proposed Outrigger Telescope project atop Mauna Kea. The EIS will be the first federal study to thoroughly assess the cultural and environmental impacts of observatory development on the summit.

The scoping meeting dates are:

- Jan. 5 - King Kamehameha Beach Hotel; Kona;
- Jan. 7 - Hawai'i Naniloa; Hilo;
- Jan. 8 - Waimea YMCA; Kamuela;
- Jan. 12 - Japanese Cultural Center; Honolulu;
- Jan. 13 - Wai'anae District Park.

All of the sessions will begin with an informal open house from 5:15 to 6:15 p.m., with the formal meetings to air public comments and concerns beginning at 6:30 pm. NASA is planning to have a Hawaiian language translator at all of the meetings. Parking will be provided free for meeting attendees. For more information, call 594-1904.

Kamehameha CEO

On Dec. 9, Kamehameha Schools appointed the former head of Kaiser Permanente Hawai'i as the schools' chief executive officer, ending a seven-month search to fill the position that was left vacant following the resignation of Hamilton McCubbin, who left amid rumors of misconduct. Dee Jay Mailer, who was chosen out of a pool of 200 potential candidates, will take over the school's top executive position on Jan. 19.

"[Mailer] has great integrity and strong values; she has a strong management background and a proven ability to lead a large, complex organization," Kamehameha

Board Chair Constance Lau said. "We are delighted to have the benefit of her experience, expertise and character."

Mailer was hired by Kaiser in 1991 as assistant manager of its Honolulu clinic, and by the time she left in 1999, she had worked her way up to CEO. She was credited, in part, with leading the organization to national recognition as one of the 10 best health-maintenance organizations in the country.

At the time of the Kamehameha announcement, Mailer was serving as chief operating officer for the multibillion-dollar Global Fund trust, which is based in Switzerland and helps to fight the global crises of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

Woodcarving classes

World-renowned Polynesian artist Shane Eagleton will conduct two woodworking classes that are free for Native Hawaiians. The 12-week classes, which are funded by Alu Like Inc., will be held at Windward Community College from Jan. 20-April 16, and again from April 19-July 9.

The classes will incorporate Hawaiian and Polynesian culture with the fundamentals of design in woodcarving and furniture-making, while emphasizing the use of recycled products. In both classes, students will complete a personal and a commercial furniture project.

Eagleton is an environmental woodcarver who was born in New Zealand but traces part of his lineage to Rotuma, an island north of Fiji. His work has been received by such world figures as Nelson Mandela and Kofi Annan, as well as many indigenous tribes throughout North America, Australia and Polynesia.

Both classes will meet from 5:30-8:30 p.m., the first on Mondays and Wednesdays, the other on Tuesdays and Thursdays. For more information,

Solidarity rally set for Jan. 12

On Jan. 12, OHA will be holding a rally to demonstrate Native Hawaiian solidarity during a hearing that could result in the agency's dismissal as the last remaining defendant in the *Arakaki v. Lingle* case.

The Ali'i trusts, several Hawaiian royal societies, Kamehameha Schools and the State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations will be participating in the rally at the Federal Courthouse, from 7-10:30 a.m. The public is asked to wear red shirts and to bring signs.

The lawsuit originally sought to shut down OHA and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), claiming that government programs that benefit only Native Hawaiians are unconstitutional.

In a hearing in November, U.S.

District Judge Susan Oki Mollway ruled that the plaintiffs' standing as state taxpayers was not enough to challenge the Hawaiian Home Lands federal program or payments OHA receives from ceded land revenues. Her order dismissed DHHL, the Hawaiian Homes Commission, state homesteaders associations and the federal government from the case. However, Mollway said that state tax revenues appropriated by the Legislature to OHA may be challenged.

At 9 a.m. on Jan. 12, OHA attorney Sherry Broder is expected to argue that OHA should be dismissed because Congress has recognized Native Hawaiians as a political group, as opposed to a racial one, with a status similar to that of Native Americans and Native Alaskans. ■

call Windward Community College Employment Training Center Student Services at 844-2361 or 844-2363.

Lunalilo Home lū'au

In celebration of King William Charles Lunalilo's 169th birthday, the Lunalilo Home will hold a benefit lū'au on the grounds of the elderly care home on Jan. 31.

Lunalilo, who was the grandnephew of Kamehameha I, became Hawai'i's first elected king on Jan. 9, 1873. He reigned as the sixth king of Hawai'i for little more than a year before dying of tuberculosis on Feb. 4, 1874. Before his death, Lunalilo directed the trustees of his estate to establish an elderly care home for Native Hawaiians.

Lunalilo Home was first opened in 1883 where Roosevelt High School sits today. In 1927, the elderly care home moved to its present location on the 'Ewa side of Koko Head. Following a five-year renovation, the home reopened in August 2001 and is capable of housing 42 people.

The lū'au will highlight the most popular entertainers in Hawai'i and include a book signing by the authors of "*He Mele Aloha, a Hawaiian Songbook*." University of Hawai'i Hawaiian language assistant professor Puakea Nogelmeier will be the master of ceremonies at the event.

The lū'au will have two seatings, 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Tickets are \$30. The home is also asking for volunteers for setup and cleanup. For ticket information and volunteer contributions, call 395-1000 or 536-6540. ■

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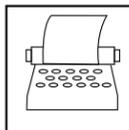
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OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona testified last year against the amended version of SB 1151, which would have reduced the amount of ceded lands revenue due to OHA. Photo: Naomi Sodefani

BILLS from page 1

However, the question of exactly how much of the revenue derived from use of ceded lands OHA is entitled to remains, as it was last year, the agency's top legislative priority. "SB 1151 represents OHA's attempts at assuring that the ceded land revenue stream remains fair and consistent for all Hawaiians," said OHA Administrator Clyde Nāmu'o. "We would urge the Legislature to look closely at this measure."

Latest chapter in long struggle

The struggle over this issue has been going on for a quarter century. In 1978, OHA was created by constitutional amendment to fulfill the state's trust obligation to Native Hawaiians, which was delineated in the Admission Act of 1959. In 1980, the Legislature determined that OHA would be allocated 20 percent of all funds derived from over a million acres of public trust lands, the former crown and government lands of the Kingdom of Hawai'i that were ceded to the U.S. upon annexation. However, that figure has repeatedly been challenged in the years since.

The latest chapter in the ceded land revenue dispute began in September 2001, when the state Supreme Court nullified Act 304, which clarified a previous payment process. The court repealed the law after it found that a provision providing OHA with revenue from Honolulu International Airport, a third of which sits on ceded lands, was in conflict with federal law prohibiting the use of airport revenues for activities unrelated to the actual

Carry-over bills from 2003:

- ◆ **SB 1151:** Ceded lands revenue
- ◆ **SB 1152 SD1 HD 1:** Appointments to the Board of Land and Natural Resources, the Land Use Commission, and the coastal zone management advisory body.
- ◆ **SB 1155 SD1:** Trustee retirement benefits.
- ◆ **SB 1157:** Administrator salary cap.

operation of the airport.

Although the Supreme Court did not dispute the state's trust obligation to pay OHA non-airport derived revenue and directed OHA to seek a legislative solution to the issue, former Gov. Ben Cayetano halted all ceded land revenue payments to OHA beginning on July 1, 2001. Some of those payments have since been reinstated by executive order of Gov. Linda Lingle.

In an effort to secure a more comprehensive solution to the issue, OHA attempted to reinstate Act 304 in the form of SB 1151 in the 2003 legislative session. The bill, however, was shelved in the House, after an amended version (SB 1151/HD2) met with strong opposition from the Hawaiian community because the amended bill included a caveat stipulating that all ceded lands would be valued as raw, undeveloped land – even if there were buildings and improvements to the land that raised its real property value. The version of SB 1151 that OHA is planning to put before the Legislature this year does not include those controversial amendments. ■

Ceded lands suit appeal planned

Office of Hawaiian Affairs attorneys are likely to appeal the recent dismissal of a lawsuit that OHA brought against the state last year over the non-payment of revenues from the state's use of ceded lands for airport and other state activities. The suit charged that the state was in breach of its fiduciary duty to the Public Land Trust.

On Nov. 25, Circuit Judge Gary Chang sided with Deputy Attorney General Dorothy Sellers in deciding to dismiss the suit because there is no current state law defining a revenue distribution formula for ceded lands income. "Without that guidance," Chang said,

"the Court could not address the question of damages ... by which OHA's share can be determined."

But attorney Bill Mehe'ula, who represents OHA in the suit, said the state had acted in "bad faith," first by undermining a 1990 law that had set OHA's share of ceded land revenue and then by halting all payments to OHA. Some revenue payments were resumed last year by the Legislature and Gov. Lingle.

In his ruling, Chang said that OHA should work with state legislators to "ultimately provide the remedy." Administrator Clyde Nāmu'o said that OHA will do just that, along with filing an appeal to overturn Chang's ruling. ■

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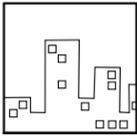
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Business class opens doors for entrepreneurs

By Sterling Kini Wong

As part of the continuing effort by OHA's Native Hawaiian Reolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) to expand its services to Native Hawaiian entrepreneurs, a business training class co-sponsored by the fund is once again being offered from Feb. 3 to March 23.

The Entrepreneurial Training Program was created in January

NHRLF-KCC Entrepreneurial Training Program

- Feb. 3 – March 23
- Tuesdays & Thursdays, 5:30-8:30 p.m.
- Manono Building, room 110, KCC
- Fee: \$204, refundable upon submission of a NHRLF loan application

For information, call 734-9211.

2002 as a collaborative initiative between the NHRLF and Kapi'olani Community College. The eight-week class affords prospective business owners the foundation for starting a business, covering such topics as business planning, pricing, marketing and how to file taxes. The class meets every Tuesday and Thursday, 5:30-8:30 p.m.

The class fulfills an education and training requirement that must be completed in order to apply for an NHRLF loan. Loan officer Dean Oshiro said that the requirement was added to ensure that applicants are aware of the dedication needed in starting a business. Pointing out that many people who attend the first day of class do not graduate, Oshiro explained that lots of people are interested in starting a business, but not all of them are ready to commit to the demanding process.

The NHRLF, which is administered by OHA and federally funded by the Administration for Native Americans, was created in 1988 to provide lending to Native Hawaiian entrepreneurs who have failed to obtain loans from at least two other financial institutions.

Since its inception, the NHRLF has disbursed 357 loans totaling

\$15.7 million and provided training and technical assistance to more than 4,000 beneficiaries. The NHRLF has the capacity to lend over \$22 million dollars (with OHA matching all federal funds), more than any other alternative program in the state. The fund also has 11 contracted consultants that provide statewide coverage for training and technical assistance.

Although prospective entrepreneurs make up the bulk of students who take the class, recent graduate Chris Jellings said that even people who already own a business should enroll. "It helps you refresh your mind and connects you with avenues to get knowledge that you never knew about," said Jellings, who owns Custom Mobile Creations, a company that specializes in electronics, including car stereos and alarms.

Jellings said the class taught him a variety of business skills, such as bookkeeping, a task that he would otherwise have contracted out to another company. He explained that doing his own books will not only save him money, but he won't have to trust someone else with that facet of his business.

Former student Cheryl Pohina

said that before she took the class she had no clue where to access entrepreneurial resources, like the Small Business Development Center, to help her start her elderly day-care business. "But once I started taking the class," she said, "lo and behold, all these doors started opening up for me."

Pohina praised the textbooks used in the training for being informative and easy to follow, and the instructor for taking time after class to break everything down into detail. Two weeks after she graduated from the class, Pohina completed the business plan for her company, another NHRLF loan application requirement. Pohina's loan, as well as a loan for another graduate of the most recent class, which was held in the fall, is currently up for review by the NHRLF board.

"The fact that the board is already reviewing two loans from students in that class speaks to the success of the program," Oshiro said.

The cost of the class is \$204, but that money is reimbursed by the NHRLF once students submit a loan application. For more information, call the Kapi'olani Community College Information Office at 734-9211. ■

Kamehameha settlement sparks heated response

By Derek Ferrar and Naomi Sodetani

The decision last month by Kamehameha Schools trustees to settle a lawsuit challenging the school's Hawaiian-preference admissions policy has drawn strong reaction from the Hawaiian community.

In late November, Kamehameha's trustees announced that they had reached a settlement deal to allow non-Hawaiian student Brayden Mohica-Cummings to continue to attend the school. "It's been a difficult decision," Board Vice-Chairman Nainoa Thompson told the press, "but we've made it."

The settlement agreement, which was approved by U.S. District Judge David Ezra on Dec. 4, set off heated debate in the community — both about the school's decision and about the Hawaiian adoption tradition known as hānai.

Mohica-Cummings, whose mother, Kalena Santos, was adopted by her Hawaiian stepfather, was admitted to Kamehameha this fall only to have the school rescind its offer when it discovered that Santos had misrepresented the boy as having Hawaiian blood. In an August emergency hearing, Ezra directed the school to admit Mohica-Cummings until the court could review the school's admissions policy.

On Nov. 18, Ezra heard a motion to dismiss the suit, but before he issued a ruling, Kamehameha's trustees announced the deal

allowing Mohica-Cummings to remain at the school in exchange for the suit being dropped. In approving the settlement agreement, Ezra remarked that "ancient Hawaiian law" would support the assertion made by Santos that she and Brayden are Hawaiian under the hānai tradition.

Hawaiians disappointed by the settlement reacted strongly to Ezra's statement. "How dare he?" asked Kaho'onei Panoke, vice president of the Hawaiian political-action group the 'Īlio'uokalani Coalition. "Hānai does not mean that the child inherits your bloodline. His incorrect definition is very, very disrespectful."

Others disagreed, however. Kawaikapuokalani Hewett, a kumu hula who has raised three hānai children, said that family ties by hānai are as strong as those by blood. "If that Hawaiian family stands up and says, 'This is my hānai daughter,' that's the beginning and the end for me," Hewett told the press. "If Hawaiians are not honoring our traditions, then are we Hawaiians?"

Kamehameha's trustees defended their unanimous decision to settle, citing uncertainty over how Ezra might have ruled in the case and the need to focus on the likely appeal of a separate case, *Doe v. Kamehameha*, which they said was more likely to provide a strong legal precedent safeguarding the school's admissions party. That suit was summarily dismissed by another federal judge shortly before the settlement was reached in the Mohica-Cummings case, but attorneys for the anonymous Hawai'i



Kamehameha Schools Vice-Chairman Nainoa Thompson greets a supporter outside a court hearing on the school's admissions policy. Photo: Naomi Sodetani

island plaintiff — who also represented Mohica-Cummings in his case — vowed to appeal.

Kamehameha alumnus Roy Benham, who sits on school's board of advisers, said that the settlement served the best interest of the school, which "made a mistake" in admitting Mohica-Cummings and now needs to move on.

A number of other prominent Kamehameha alumni and supporters, however, were quick to condemn the deal. "How do you explain this to the thousands of Hawaiians who get turned down?" 'Īlio'uokalani Coalition President Vicky Holt Takamine, a graduate of the school, told the media. "How do you explain it to the Hawaiians who didn't get in (to the school) in the past, didn't get in this year and won't get in in the future?"

For their part, Mohica-Cummings' attorneys told the press that they believed the settlement was in the boy's best interest. "The point of the lawsuit was to get Brayden in the Kamehameha Schools through 12th grade," attorney Eric Grant said. "He achieved everything that he wanted." ■



Army's expansion plans draw fire

By Naomi Sodetani

The Army's plans to acquire more land and significantly ramp up its activities in Hawai'i over the next decade have been drawing increasing fire from Hawaiian and environmental activist groups.

In October, seven protesters were arrested at public hearings on the Army's draft environmental report for a \$1.5 billion project to equip the U.S. military in Hawai'i with more firepower. All but a few of the 500 who attended the meetings opposed the plan, which includes the acquisition of an additional 24,400 acres of land for training and extensive construction on O'ahu and Hawai'i island.

Even though the Army's environmental report is not yet finalized, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld last month approved the establishment of a rapid-response Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i as part of the Pentagon's goal of "transforming" the Army into a more agile fighting force that can move quickly to distant battlefields.

In addition, the Nov. 11 transfer of Kaho'olawe from federal to state control without a complete cleanup of hazardous ordnance on the island has prompted growing community debate on the military's longstanding use of ceded lands. Kaho'olawe's return highlights "glaring contradictions," said Waimānalo resident Steve Tayama of the Nation of Hawai'i, one of the activists arrested for carrying protest signs onto private property during the Army hearings. (Charges against the seven were later dropped.) "The military is now asking for almost exactly the same amount of lands to bomb and train on as Kaho'olawe," Tayama said.

Army officials say increased needs for "national security" justify the expansion. Previously, Hawai'i bases had been slated for downsizing, but then the 9-11 terrorist attacks reinvigorated calls to fortify training here.

The Army's environmental study details 28 projects expected to cost \$693 million and increase the military's holdings by some 1,400 acres on O'ahu and 23,000 acres on Hawai'i island. Among the projects planned: 49 miles of private trails for Stryker use, six new ranges, a 600-acre "battle area complex," a

six-acre "urban assault course," two airfield upgrades and support facilities including a virtual war-fighting trainer. The 3,438 soldiers now stationed at Schofield would increase by 810, with an additional 1,500 family members.

Center for Hawaiian Studies Professor Haunani-Kay Trask calls the expansion "nothing less than the largest military land grab since the Second World War." In her article, "Stealing Hawai'i: The war machine at work," Trask recounts Hawai'i's occupation as a strategic military outpost for America's

colonial ambitions in the Pacific – and as its first conquest when U.S. Marines assisted the overthrow of the Hawaiian government in 1893. "The latest military 'transformation' is but a 21st-century version of that domination," she writes.

The military currently controls more than 200,000 of Hawai'i's four million acres – an area more than half the size of O'ahu, largely composed of ceded lands. For its use of these vast lands, the military pays almost no rent. For example, the 4,000-acre Mākua Military Reservation cost the Army only \$1 for its 65-year state lease ending in 2029.

The Army's impact report acknowledges that the Stryker expansion will have wide-ranging impacts on Hawai'i's cultural and natural resources, but also claims it will be a boon for the local economy. In November, U.S. Rep. Neil Abercrombie pushed for House approval of \$333.38 million to fund military construction projects and infrastructure to support the brigade. "And that's only the beginning," the Congressman said.

But activists such as longtime independence advocate Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell, who was among the demonstrators arrested at the October Stryker hearings, exhort Hawaiians and others to resist such plans. Blaisdell urged kanaka maoli to "continue to protest the militarization of our homeland. The struggle goes on."

For information on the Stryker and militarization issues, visit DMZ/Aloha 'Aina's website at afschawaii.org. ■



Since the 1970s, Hawaiian activists have protested against live-fire training in Mākua valley as well as against the U.S. bombing of Kaho'olawe. Photo: Ed Greevy



A young soldier takes aim during "war games" in Mākua valley shortly after the Sept. 2001 terrorist attacks. Photo: Naomi Sodetani

Mākua training resumes

By Sterling Kini Wong

As the result of a December agreement between the Army and the activist group Mālama Mākua, 1,200 Schofield Barracks soldiers recently completed two weeks of live-fire training in Mākua Valley, the first such training since a massive brush fire started by the military closed the range in July. The resumption of live-fire training was met by opposition from community members who believe that military operations threaten cultural sites and endangered native species in the valley.

The soldiers participated in exercises simulating convoy ambushes, designed to prepare the troops for deployment to Iraq and Afghanistan, where the Army says combat most frequently occurs during convoy operations. Late last year, the Pentagon announced that in February and March 8,000 soldiers from the 25th Infantry Division (Light), which is headquartered at Schofield, will be sent to Iraq and Afghanistan.

Permission to conduct convoy ambush training was granted to the Army under a Dec. 4 agreement with Mālama Mākua. That agreement modified an October 2001 court settlement establishing parameters for live-fire training in the 4,190-acre valley. The terms of the settlement—which allowed the Army to conduct 12 live-fire exercises each year in exchange for completing an environmental impact statement on military operations in the valley—had not allowed convoy ambush exercises, but the new agreement permits two such operations per year. The original settlement stemmed from a

lawsuit filed in 1998 by the environmental law group Earthjustice on behalf of Mālama Mākua, charging that the army was failing to comply with federal environmental law. The lawsuit halted all live-fire training in the valley.

While the new agreement allows convoy exercises, it prohibits the use of mortar and artillery cannons, which the previous settlement had authorized. The Army insists that the use of mortar and artillery cannons in training is imperative for combat readiness, but community activists disagree, contending that the artillery has caused several brush fires and threatens the 40 endangered species and 100 cultural sites in the valley.

"While we don't believe that any military training at Mākua is appropriate, we understand the Army's desire to make sure its soldiers are prepared to defend themselves," explained Mālama Mākua board member Sparky Rodrigues. "We looked for a way to let the Army do this defensive training while limiting the potential to damage the cultural sites and native species that make Mākua so precious."

In July, a "controlled burn" intended to clear 800 acres of guinea grass went out of control and scorched more than half the valley, including 71 endangered plant species and 150 acres of endangered species habitat. As a result of the brush clearing caused by the fire, however, three previously unrecorded cultural sites were also discovered.

The Army began operations in Mākua during World War II, evicting local residents and later reneging on its promise to return the land within six months of the end of the war. ■



A mahalo for Kaho‘olawe’s sacrifice

By Clarence A. Medeiros Jr.

Editor’s note: Clarence A. Medeiros Jr. is a Hawai‘i island cultural practitioner with family ties to Kaho‘olawe’s past. The views expressed in this community discussion column are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

It has taken a decade for the Navy to finally turn control of Kaho‘olawe back to Hawai‘i and for me, it has brought thoughts of how Kaho‘olawe has played a part in my life and the lives of my ‘ohana of the past.

Kaho‘olawe has endured many sacrifices that have degraded its status as a wahi pana (sacred place). It was used as a prison for lawbreakers ranging from the commoner to petty chiefs. Kaho‘olawe lived a rough existence, victim of a legendary curse that left the land and environment barren, harsh and desolate, which was environmentally well suited for the harsh punishment that came with breaking the law.

Samuel M. Kamakau attests to this fact in his book, *“Ruling Chiefs of Hawai‘i”*:

“She (Ke-ka-ulu-ohi-o-Mano) made Kahoolawe and Lanai penal settlements for law breakers to punish them for such crimes as rebellion, theft, divorce, breaking marriage vows, murder, and prostitution. Kahoolawe was the prison for men and there was no protection for them; the government furnished them with food, but they suffered with hunger and some died of starvation ... Some petty chiefs were sentenced to Kahoolawe, namely Ka-nuha and Kini-maka. Ka-nuha was saved through the influence of Kua-kini the governor of Hawaii, but Kini-maka was sent to Kahoolawe.”



A Protect Kaho‘olawe ‘Ohana member holds a shell fragment, circa 1970s. Photo: Ed Greevy

Kanuha and Kinimaka are my blood relatives. Kaho‘olawe’s use as a prison was also told to me by my father in a story about a man named Kelekala who escaped from Kaho‘olawe. He returned to his home in Honokua, South Kona with the ball and chain still locked around his ankles. A Japanese blacksmith who also lived in Honokua cut the shackles off of Kelekala’s ankles.

Later on, Kaho‘olawe was further damaged by the destructive overpopulation of goats and sheep and fell victim to the ultimate sacrifice of being used as a military site for bombing training. How ironic that Kaho‘olawe was a place for prisoners and was itself imprisoned by the military. And like Kelekala, is finally free of that bondage.

For three years, I, too, was the property of the U. S. military, serving a part of my duty in Viet Nam as an engineer. One day, our 12-man

detachment and a rifle company were pinned down in the late afternoon in the thick, dense jungles of the A Shau Valley near the Laotian border. We were outnumbered by a battalion of NVA that was so close that we could hear the mortars being shot out of their launching tubes. But air support would not come until daylight, and we prayed that we would live to see the next day.

Our prayers were answered, and at daybreak my detachment was able to move to a safe extraction point. I boarded a recon observation chopper and markers so a bomber plane could drop a daisy-cutter bomb on the enemy. This was the same type of bomb that was detonated by the Navy on Kaho‘olawe in 1965, which was then the most powerful non-nuclear bomb ever. Because of the skill and expertise of the pilot, he dropped the bomb on target, without killing American soldiers.

It took bombing training like that done on Kaho‘olawe to give that pilot and many others the skill and expertise that saved my life and the lives of countless soldiers worldwide, then and now. Like parents, who would sacrifice their lives for their children, Kaho‘olawe sacrificed its sacredness to save lives — unfortunately and regrettably at the great expense of the people and lands of Hawai‘i.

But Kaho‘olawe’s sacrifice has brought much good. It has united and strengthened the Hawaiian people in restoring our language, our culture, our traditions, our rights, our identity, our nation.

So I say mahalo a nui to Kaho‘olawe, and I ask for forgiveness and pray for healing. I will strive for physical, mental and spiritual healing by giving of my time, energy and self so the sacrifices made for me by Kaho‘olawe will not have been made in vain. ■

‘ŌIWI from page 3

Au (I am Hawaiian).”

OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona praised the awardees for “accepting your kuleana, your role and responsibility in our community, to strive for wisdom and knowledge and to strive to make that positive difference. Through your art, writing and debate, you students, our haumāna, are part of the process of envisioning and building the foundation of a Hawaiian nation of which we and our ancestors will be proud.”

“Nā ‘Ōiwi ‘Ōlino” (people seeking wisdom) was the phrase bestowed on OHA’s educational campaign by Aunty Mālia Craver, kupuna spiritual and cultural consultant for the Queen Lili‘uokalani Children’s Center. Craver felt the phrase distilled the essence of the campaign’s goal to educate both Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian communities on issues that affect Hawaiians and their future as a people. Toward this end, OHA hosted its first youth art, essay and debate competition last year and plans to reprise the event annually to encourage creative and academic excellence among Hawaiian youth.

The resolution argued during this year’s debate was “Should the U.S. government recognize native Hawaiians as indigenous aboriginal Americans?” Kamehameha Schools senior Lindsey Doi, who argued in opposition to federal recognition, was tapped as the winner of the debate portion of the event by a panel of attorneys, former lawmakers and judges, including OHA trustees Dante Carpenter and Boyd Mossman.

Doi’s task was made doubly difficult by the



OHA Trustee Boyd Mossman presents an award to Analo Stanley, first-place winner in the Hawaiian Essay, Grades 4-5 category. Photo: Dave Miyamoto

fact that her debate partner, Daniel Lee, wasn’t able to make it to the event due to an SAT exam that ran unexpectedly late. Doi said she was “totally anxious and shaking” when she realized her teammate would be unable to attend. The 18-year-old credits the encouragement of her classmates, Thais Lilia Lee and Kainui Smith, who argued opposing arguments in favor of federal recognition, for helping her to rise to the challenge of successfully arguing as a “one person team.”

The two finalist teams, both from Kamehameha, had prepared to argue both the affirmative and negative positions of the issue

and flipped a coin minutes before the debate to determine which side each would take. Even though Doi, who plans a career in broadcast journalism, argued successfully against federal recognition, she herself personally supports the measure. “I thought, this is going to be really tough, because I think we should have federal recognition,” she said. “So much has been taken away for so long, and this would give us something to protect our school and other Hawaiian organizations and programs.”

Kamehameha Schools and the Native Hawaiian Bar Association co-sponsored the debate. Preliminary rounds were held in conjunction with the school’s annual speech and debate tournament held over the Thanksgiving weekend.

Returning entrant wins overall art prize

Jessica Svendsen, who attends Kanu O Ka ‘Āina charter school on Hawai‘i island, won the contest’s overall poster art award. Her painting of cooperation in a Hawaiian community, between fishermen and navigators working on a canoe and farmers tending the land, also placed first in the 9th-12th grade division.

Svendsen placed second in last year’s contest, “so I made it my real goal to come back this year and win,” she said. “I know you not supposed to boast, but I told myself I can do this – and I did!”

Chalice ‘Oia‘i‘o Chun-Gilliland, a fifth grader at Pā‘ia Elementary, won the top award in the new photographic essay category. Her photograph, titled “Bikers,” shows her father helping other cyclists prepare their gear for the Xterra offroad triathlon – thus illustrating the contest theme, “Mālama Kekahi i Kekahi.” ■

MAKAHIKI

'Hawaiian New Year' celebrations revived

By Naomi Sodetani

After three centuries, Makahiki has returned to sacred Pu'uloa, now known as Pearl Harbor.

On a sunny day in early December, eight canoes converged on a beach fronting Hickam Air Station. One of the paddlers, a muscular young man in a white kīhei, gracefully hefted a long wooden staff, an image of the god Lono carved on its top end. Over the "arms" of the image were draped long strands of fragrant maile and white kapa billowing like clouds, symbolic of one of the essences of Lono the Creator — the winter rains that fertilize new growth.

As a contingent of hula dancers stood at the shore's edge to greet the canoes, an airplane zoomed overhead, the ear-numbing roar competing with the dancer's chanting. Meanwhile, U.S. warships glided in and out of the port, their presence contrasting with the practitioners' rituals honoring the season of peace.

The "Hawaiian New Year" has, in recent decades, been celebrated by several Hawaiian communities, including Moloka'i and Kualoa, and by local Boy Scout troops in organized cultural games. The Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana has observed Makahiki rituals on the island for more than two decades; this November, they prayed in gratitude for Kaho'olawe's return, asking Lono to heal the bomb-scarred 'āina. And since 2001, Makahiki observances have also opened access to other sacred places that have been gated for generations — the military installations at Mōkapu, Mākuā, Pu'uloa and Moku'ume'ume (Ford Island).

Kapono Aluli Souza, the bearer of the akua loa image at many of these events, became a fervent Makahiki convert three years ago. The lomilomi practitioner, who hails from the noted Aluli-Farden clan of artists, musicians and civic leaders, says he wondered: "How come we celebrate everybody else's New Year, but not our Hawaiian New Year? Ours is way cooler — we get to party for four months, for god's sake!"

Following 9-11, the 28-year-old Kailua resident decided to explore the role of the ancient tradition in modern times. Wrestling with the difficulty of finding inner peace amid a world in turmoil, Souza undertook a four-month huaka'i (procession) around O'ahu, helping to organize Makahiki events in various ahupua'a.

In ancient times, the rising of Nā Huihui o Makali'i, the Pleiades star constellation, marked the beginning of the season of peace following the harvest. All warfare ceased and the most rigid kapu were lifted, while prayers of praise and thanksgiving were offered to Lono and other deities.

During this time, the Lono staff was carried around the island from district to district, with the people in each paying tributes to the ruling chief and demonstrating the prosperity of their ahupua'a in the form of crops, crafts, featherwork, stone implements and woven mats. Sporting competitions between villages were also organized to display the prowess of an ahupua'a's champions.

Last month, Makahiki returned to Waikīkī in conjunction with a traditional longboard surfing competition (see story below). Other celebrations will be held



Above: Akua loa staff-bearer Kapono Souza leads the makahiki procession to shore at Pu'uloa. Below: John Keola Lake's hālau and royal society members offer ho'okupu to Lono to welcome the season of renewal and peace. Photos: Chris Usher



through February at Kualoa, Punahou School, Mōkapu Elementary and Windward Community College. The O'ahu Council of Hawaiian Civic Clubs spearheaded the effort

to bring Makahiki back to the shoreline lands of Kapu'aika'ula, which encompasses Hickam and the

See MAKAHIKI on page 18

Surfers go back to roots with wooden board event

By Derek Ferrar

A few steps from the Duke Kahanamoku statue in Waikīkī, a surfer in a red competition jersey picked his way through a maze of tourists, struggling to the water's edge under the weight of a 12-foot, 100-pound surfboard carved in a traditional style from wiliwili wood. Farther up the beach, a knot of assembled surfers, family and friends shouted encouragement as they stood near a collection of several other wooden boards next to a small competition tent.

That was the scene at Queen's break on Dec. 13, when the Hawaiian Longboard Federation presented the inaugural event in its planned Old Hawai'i Wooden Surfboard Series — the first surfing event in memory held exclusively on old-style wood boards.

"When you're riding these boards today, it seems like being the very first people to ride them, even though it's such an old technology," said longboard pro Duane DeSoto, who spent the day at the event with his girlfriend and their new baby. "It just has a real virgin feeling to it, like rediscovering surfing all over again."

The small but spirited gathering, which started



See HE'E NALU on page 12

Wooden board event winner Duane DeSoto drops in old-school style at Queen's break in Waikīkī. Photo: Zak Noyle



Debate judges enjoy the final round of competition.

Nā 'Ōiwi 'Ōlino



~ Winning Posters and Essays ~

On Dec. 6, young Hawaiians were honored by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs for their contributions to OHA's second annual Nā 'Ōiwi 'Ōlino essay, poster and debate contest. More than 250 entries were received in the poster, English essay, Hawaiian essay and photo essay divisions, representing charter and Hawaiian immersion schools statewide. Here are some of the winners. Ho'omaika'i nui i nā haumāna a pau!

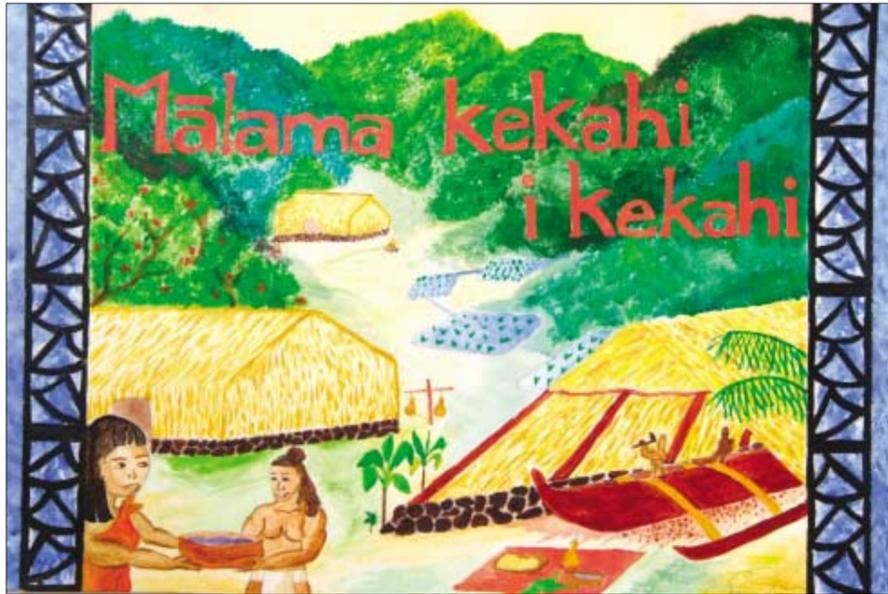
Overall Winning Poster

& Grades 9-12

Jessica Svendsen
Grade 11, Kanu o ka 'Āina,
Island of Hawai'i



Svendsen



Lopez

Grades 2-3

Keala Lopez
Grade 3, Ke Kula Kaiapuni
Hawai'i o Kapa'a
Island of Kaua'i



Lopes

Grades K-1

Sariyah Lopes
Grade 1, Ke Kula Kaiapuni
'o Pū'ōhala
Island of O'ahu

Editor's note: Due to this special presentation of Nā 'Ōiwi 'Ōlino, the calendar of events usually featured on this page will resume in the February issue of Ka Wai Ola o OHA.



Bezilla

Grades 6-8

Ku'ulei Bezilla
Grade 7,
Nāwahioakalani'ōpu'u Iki
Laboratory
Island of Hawai'i



Chow

Grades 4-5

Lauren Chow
Grade 5, Kualapu'u
Elementary School
Island of Moloka'i



Hawaiian Essay Competition

Mālama Kekahi i Kekahi

**Na Kawena'ula Elkington
Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'o Pū'ōhala
Papa 6
Mokupuni 'o O'ahu
Kūlana 'ekahi
Māhele: papa 6-8**

"O ka mana'o nui o "Mālama kekahi i kekahi" 'o ia ho'i e mālama i ka 'āina, ke kaiāulu, a me kekahi i kekahi.

Nui ka laulima ma nā pā'ina ho'oma'ema'e, e like me ka ho'oma'ema'e 'ana ma kahakai 'o Kahalu'u. Ma mua, ua loa'a ka 'ōpala he nui, nā ka'a kahiko, a me nā pahuahau kahiko loa. Ma hope o ka ho'oma'ema'e 'ana, ua ma'ema'e loa a nani pālena 'ole ka pāka 'o Kahalu'u. Ua laulima ka po'e maika'i o O'ahu a ua mālama lākou i ka 'āina.

Nui ka mālama 'ana ma nā haukapila a pau o Hawai'i. Mālama nā kauka i ka po'e 'eha a ma'i me ka maika'i. 'A'ole lākou hā'awi pio ma ka haukapila i ka po'e 'eha a i 'ole ma'i.

Nui ka lōkahi ma nā kime ho'oiika kino. Inā 'a'ohē o lākou lōkahi, e lawe ana ho'okahi po'e wale nō i ke kinipōpō, a 'a'ole e lanakila ana kēlā kime. Akā, inā he lōkahi ko lākou ma nā kime, e kōkua ana nā keiki a pau kekahi i kekahi a e le'ale'a

ana ka pā'ani 'ana, a e lanakila ana ia kime i nā pā'ani a pau.

Nui ka ho'omau 'ana i nā mele hula a me ke oli kahiko no ka mea pono kākou e ho'omana'o i nā mo'olelo o ko kākou mau kūpuna. E ho'omau kākou i ke a'o maika'i i nā mele, hula, a oli kahiko! Mana'o au pono nā alaka'i Hawai'i e ho'oma'ama'a i ke kōkua, ka laulima, a me ka lōkahi, no ka mea, ma o kēia mau mea, hiki i nā alaka'i Hawai'i like 'ole ke hana pū i nā mea nui loa.



Elkington

Hiki i nā alaka'i Hawai'i ke kōkua e hana i kekahi pā'ina e kōkua aku ma kekahi hale no nā kūpuna. Hiki paha iā lākou ke kōkua e ho'oma'ema'e i nā paka a i 'ole kahakai o nā 'āina like 'ole ma Hawai'i. Hiki i nā alaka'i Hawai'i ke laulima me ka po'e aupuni o Hawai'i e hana i kekahi mea nui, e like me kekahi ho'olaule'a a nā mea pā'ani me ka mea'ai Hawai'i, no laila hiki i nā keiki 'ē a'e ke a'o pehea e pā'ani ai i nā mea pā'ani le'ale'a o ka wā kahiko.

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English Essay Competition



Mālama Kekahi i Kekahi

**By Ulanaihō'okahialoha Anui
Pua Momilani Alohalani
Napua'a'ala Kalāhiki-Anthony
Grade 6
Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'o Pū'ōhala
Island of O'ahu
First place, English essay,
Grade 6-8**

Today our world is moving forward, but not in the way it should. Look at the war that is taking place right now in the Middle East in Iraq. What is our nation doing in Iraq? Is America there for their own benefit? I strongly feel we, as a nation, are doing the right thing. I may not agree about how some of the situations are being handled, but we are

nonetheless doing the right thing. Other nations around the world look upon us for guidance and understanding in freeing them from their hardships.

In Iraq, the women in their society can be independent. They can choose to be teachers as well as professionals, like they were before Saddam Hussein came into power. I watch as the women in that part of the world stand up for what they think is right. They are able to move forward with their lives as well as their children's lives. They can be productive citizens in their own country. But more so, it is our duty as a nation to ensure that they reach their goals.

If each and everyone of us can take part in the responsibility, as in the word "laulima," in ensuring that our earth can and will be here for years to come; how beautiful it would be. It is my duty as well as everyone else's duty to come to

some kind of understanding in order to work together and fulfill this deed.

I believe that we also have a duty to educate our nation and other nation, as well that we must all come together to make our world a better place for all of us. If people around the world do not want to come together for some reason or another, we must still find a way to put aside our differences in order to



Kalāhiki-Anthony

protect our world. If not for us living now, for the generations to come. So let us all come together in unison so that we all can and will make our world a better place to live for myself, my children, and my grandchildren of tomorrow to come.

If all of us come together in respecting others and our environment, our world would be a better

place for you and me. Since the world is filled with so much hatred towards one another, we need to reach out with helping hands and understanding without being asked or told. We should help the homeless. A few months ago, Mama and my family took food to my Papa to ensure that he was being fed. We also helped him wash his clothes.

Today, whenever our family sees someone homeless, we don't give them money, instead we give them some type of food. We can and must teach other children, besides myself, not to look down at them, but have compassion for them. I believe that we should teach others the meaning of "Mālama kekahi i kekahi," so that they also will pass on the knowledge to others; and the cycle of this meaning "Mālama kekahi i kekahi" will continue. ■

See more Nā 'Ōiwi 'Ōlino on the following page.

Nā 'Ōiwi 'Ōlino



Chun-Gilliland

Photo Essay

First place, Grades 4-5
Chalice 'Oia'i'o Chun-Gilliland
Grade 5, Pā'ia Elementary
Island of Maui

Mālama kekahi i kekahi

Na Chalice 'Oia'i'o Chun-Gilliland
Kula Kaiapuni 'O Pā'ia
Papa 5

'O Lance Ka'imina'auao Gilliland kēia kanaka. He kanaka 'olu'olu i nā po'e like 'ole. No Kailua, O'ahu 'o ia. Ua hānau 'ia 'o ia i O'ahu ma ka Pepeluali 24, 1962. Hana 'o ia iā Marc Resorts Hawai'i. He alaka'i 'o ia ma kāna hana. I kēia mau lā, noho 'o ia i ka mokupuni o Maui me kona 'ohana.

Why did you select this individual?

Ua koho au iā ia no ka mea 'o kēia ko'u makuakāne, a he kanaka kāko'o 'o ia. Makemake 'o ia e kōkua i nā po'e like 'ole. He pu'uwai 'olu'olu kona. A'o aku 'o ia ia'u e mālama kekahi i kekahi i nā mea a pau i nā manawa a pau.

What does this individual do that demonstrates mālama kekahi i kekahi?

Hō'ike 'o ia ia'u pehea e mālama ai i nā po'e a pau a a'o aku 'o ia ia'u pehea e paepae aku ai i ku'u mau hoa. 'A'a 'o ia e ho'oma'ema'e i ka 'āina ma ka Lā Ho'oma'ema'e Kaiaulu. Ma nā lā āpau, e ho'opō'aiapuni ai 'o ia i nā pepa, nā mea 'ea, nā kini, a me nā aniani.



'O "Bikers" ka inoa o kēia ki'i i pa'i 'ia e Chalice 'Oia'i'o Chun-Gilliland. Aia kona makuakāne, 'o Lance Ka'imina'auao Gilliland, i ka pālule melemele, nāna e kōkua mau aku i ke kaiaulu a me nā kānaka like 'ole.

When and where does this individual practice/demonstrate mālama kekahi i kekahi?

'A'a 'o ia i ka pā'ni Xterra Extreme i ka māhele paikikala. Lawe aku 'o ia i nā paikikala mai nā po'e heihei mai. Hiki iā lākou ke ho'omaka e holo. Nui kāna kāko'o 'ana i nā po'e heihei paikikala. 'A'a 'o ia ma ka Lā Ho'ma'ema'e Kaiaulu i nā mahina pākahi.

How does this individual practice mālama kekahi i kekahi?

Ua koho 'o Ben Cayetano iā ia i ka lālā ma ka "Office of Environmental Quality Control" no ka moku'āina 'o Hawai'i nei. 'O kēia ka hui e mālama i ka 'āina. Na lākou ke kuleana e 'āpono i kekahi kāhuli i ke 'ano o ka nohona. He kanaka 'ano o ka nohona 'o ia. ■

HE'E NALU from page 9

off with a pule and 'awa ceremony, was the culmination of months of preparation and work building the boards. "It's been a dream of mine to help people look at surfing from a truly native perspective," said Tom "Pōhaku" Stone, the waterman and Hawaiian studies teacher who shaped most of the five wiliwili and mango boards used in the competition and was the cultural driving force behind the event. "It's about developing a sense of appreciation for how much went into it, from cutting a tree and moving the log, to shaping these huge, heavy boards by hand, and the sheer strength it took to surf them. It required the effort of the entire community."

Hawai'i Longboard Federation Director Diane Johnson, who partnered with Pōhaku to make the dream of a wooden-board event into a reality, said, "I really think we've been able to accomplish what we hoped to do, which is to educate people about bringing Hawaiian culture back into surfing. Everyone is just so stoked with the idea of bringing back these kind of boards."

Surfers in the informal competition — which was open to anyone interested in experiencing the old-style boards — agreed that surfing them required a whole different approach. "Riding one of these boards stay like riding one canoe," mused participant Warren Ho'ohuli, his long gray beard and ponytail shaded by a coconut hat trimmed with Christmas pine as he rubbed kukui oil onto an old redwood family board he had brought down with him. "Once the thing get going,

all you gotta do is control 'um."

As the wave quality improved throughout the day, so did the level of the surfing, with DeSoto leading the way as he quickly got the knack of trimming the board's momentum for maximum effect. Fellow pro Lance Ho'okano managed to pull off a quick headstand that drew loud hoots from the beach, while in a women's heat Hi'ilei Becker — namesake of the 10-foot board she was surfing — got several excellent rides, which she happily "claimed" with raised arms.

When the day was over, DeSoto had earned the "best overall performance" trophy, a "miniature" wiliwili board five feet long, while Ho'okano, Becker, Domingo Beddingfield and Fritz Belmore won smaller board-shaped trophies for outstanding performance.

"This whole thing has been such an honor to be part of," DeSoto said, "from going into the forest to get the trees, to making the boards, to the incredible feeling of riding them. But the best thing would be if our kids can gain strength and confidence in their culture from these boards, which come down from the ancestors."

"Today was a great day, not only for the surfers," Pōhaku told the gathering, "but for all of us sharing our culture with one another. You've done something today that very few people alive have done. And with all the smiles and laughing, I was really touched."

The Hawaiian Longboard Federation is planning more wooden-surfboard events on various

islands, and is seeking sponsors to help support the series. For information, call 263-2444. ■

Clockwise from top right: Pōhaku with a mango-wood board; event awardees Domingo Beddingfield, Hi'ilei Becker, Fritz Belmore, Lance Ho'okano and Duane DeSoto; Warren Ho'ohuli rubs kukui oil into a family heirloom board. Photos: Derek Ferrar





OLAKINO

OLAKINO

YOUR HEALTH



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

Makahiki time for strengthening body

He keiki mea kupuna
The child has a grandparent

He keiki mea makua
The child has a parent

We are now in the makahiki season. Polynesians devoted a significant amount of time to athletic sports, war games and hula throughout the year. However, the four months of makahiki were set aside especially for competitions to identify excellence. Boxing, grappling, bowling, ti-leaf sledding, stilt-walking, kite-flying and spinning of tops were just a few of the sports and games played. With lifting of the kapu during this period, competition among all levels of the community brought great excitement, enjoyment and exercise. Of all Polynesians, Hawaiians had the greatest passion for betting on the outcome of games. This practice further heightened the excitement of competition.

Physical activity played a huge role in our ancestors' lives. For eight months, they toiled and labored in the fields, performing the difficult tasks required to sustain their lives. During makahiki season, the expenditure of physical energy was increased significantly in preparation for all sorts of

competitions. This physical lifestyle, combined with their low fat, low sugar diet that was also high in fiber and complex carbohydrates, made them very healthy and lean.

It is befitting for present-day Hawaiian families during makahiki to capitalize on the opportunity to exercise and to turn over a new leaf to improve family health. Exercise opportunities are many, with gyms and organizations offering programs in every community.

Dietary changes have been discussed numerous times in this column. It's important to remember during the holiday season to practice eating sparingly during the week, or between events, so we can really enjoy the parties. Choosing low-fat products and recipes will shave off the most calories, as fat is the most fattening of nutrients. Drinking water instead of sodas and juice drinks will effectively "shave off" more calories. Adding small changes that use energy, such as taking the stairs between floors at work and shopping malls, will build good muscles and burn off extra calories. Firming up the large muscles in the legs and arms will raise the level of calories being used by the body. Remember, muscle cells burn

many more calories than fat cells.

More than ever before, we parents and grandparents must pay more attention to our children's health. We must work to increase the probability that they can avoid early onset of diabetes, high blood pressure and heart problems by keeping them slim and exercised. Culturally, parents and grandparents had the responsibility of teaching their families to make good life choices.

This job has become infinitely more difficult today, with all the junk food and freedom of modern childhood. Making time to eat together, to discuss values as a family and to explore the interests of our children is critical today. While this is challenging, we, the mākuā and kūpuna, are up to the challenge. ■



Photo: Carol McDonald

Traditionally, the makahiki season was a time for displaying excellence in athletic sports, war games and hula.

MELE 'AILANA

MELE 'AILANA



ISLAND MUSIC SCENE

Kamehameha release empowers Hawaiians through music

By Ikaika Rawlins

*I mua e nā pōki'i
a inu i ka wai 'awa'awa.
'A'ohe hope e ho'i mai ai!*

Go forward, brothers, and drink of the bitter waters. There is no retreat!

This phrase, memorialized by Kamehameha the Great in addressing his soldiers before entering into battle, is both the inspiration and the theme for a new CD produced by the Kamehameha Schools that boldly steps out of the sheltered confines of Kapālama, both musically and politically, making a very bold statement about our land, our culture and our future as kānaka.

"The basic message of this CD is one of empowerment for Kānaka Maoli and a reaffirmation of our native Hawaiian identity," said Randie Fong, project co-producer and the head of Kamehameha Schools' Performing Arts Department. "Through '*I mua e nā*

Pōki'i' we are striving to project powerful messages and images and are promoting our native truths and worldview. In an artistic way, this is very much a call to action."

The songs and chants on the CD, which includes compositions and arrangements by Fong and other contemporary composers as well as traditional chants and songs, were all previously performed during the Hō'ike performance of the Kamehameha Schools' annual Song Contest, which occurs while the judges are tallying the scores for each class. However, once Hō'ike was over, many of these songs and chants were never performed again, and, until now, never recorded.

Interestingly, this CD does not have the typical "Kamehameha" sound, typified by choral music and traditional chants. "In order to

'catch' the largest number of Hawaiians and supporters of Hawaiian culture both here and globally, it was important to cast a significantly bigger net," said Fong.

"However, the motivation to broaden the musical styles on the CD was a natural occurrence; it just turned out that way. The entire project just unfolded on its own with divine and ancestral guidance."

Highlights of the CD include "*Mele o ke Ke'ena Kalaunu*," or "Song of the Crown Room," which captures a day in the life of Lili'uokalani during the time of the overthrow in vivid detail. When asked about the inspiration behind the song, Fong mentioned long conversations he had with John Dominis Holt at his home in

Pacific Heights. "These conversations would spark an endless litany of stories, anecdotes and historical secrets to which Mr. Holt was privy and which he was only too happy to impart."

Two other standout tracks are also Fong compositions: "*Aloha Tahiti*" and "*Nā 'Iehova nō i Hana*," featuring two prominent members of the Hawai'i R&B scene, Tanner Henderson of Chant and Kale Chang of Reign (who both happen to be Kamehameha alumni).

From traditional Hawaiian chant to R&B and rock, "*I mua e nā Pōki'i*" is an eclectic blend of the old and new, with a musical offering and a message of pride and empowerment for every ear.

Find out more about the CD and the Kamehameha Hawaiian Cultural Center project at www.kaiwakiloumoku.ksbe.edu.

Ikaika Rawlins is a trustee aide at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. ■





Haunani Apoliona, MSW

Chairperson *Trustee, At-large*

2004 is here — this is the year to step forward for Native Hawaiian governance

Hau'oli Makahiki Hou e nā 'ōiwi 'ōlino, nā pulapula a Hāloa, mai Hawai'i a Ni'ihau, a puni ke ao mālamalama. E mau ana ka ha'aheo, ka ha'aheo o ka nohona. Ke ola kamaehu o ka lāhui, o ka lāhui Hawai'i. Ka lāhui pono'ī o nā kai, o nā kai 'ewalu. Me nā mea 'oi loa mai nā wā ma mua, e holomua kākou i kēia ao. Ua hiki mai ka wana'ao no ka ho'ōla a me ka hō'ala hou. E ho'ā kākou i ka lama kūpono no nā hulu Hawai'i. Kūkulu a'e kākou no ke ea o ka 'āina me ke aloha a me ke ahonui.

2004 is here. This is the year.

Federal recognition for Native Hawaiians will be enacted into law. Native Hawaiians in Hawai'i and away from our homeland will step forward and proactively declare, He Hawai'i Au, I am Hawaiian ... and I want to participate in forming the Native Hawaiian governing entity.

As a result, Native Hawaiians and 'ohana in our motherland and away from our shores will be connected, as descendants of Hāloa, as in no

other time. And as descendants of Hāloa, we will be deliberate, methodical, and comprehensive in organizing and implementing our Native Hawaiian governing entity. This process of organizing our Native Hawaiian governing entity is of tremendous and profound significance. It is assumed that those who are currently active in Native Hawaiian issues — who may lead a group for or who are themselves proponents of nation-to-nation or independence governance — will be likely participants that in this process.

But this process also will require participation by those who consider themselves part of the "silent majority" of Native Hawaiians, who have never been elected to public office, who do not carry membership in any sovereign group, BUT who do care deeply about the future for Native Hawaiians of this generation and those yet to step forward.

From practitioners of tradition to those professionals found in

thesemodern times, as Native Hawaiians reach deep into your na'au for the courage to participate in the process to organize our Native Hawaiian governance. Would it not be the will of your ancestors that you do so?

2004 is here. This is the year.

We continue to defend Native Hawaiian benefits, assets and programs in the courts of the State and the United States of America and in this year we will realize victories. We are resolved and unwavering to defend against the ideology put forth by plaintiffs who allege that Native Hawaiian programs are "race-based."

2004 is here. This is the year.

With the energy of "political activism, awakened and growing, in our community's na'au here at home, we will influence public and administrative policy related to ceded land revenue payments obligated by statutory and constitutional obligation; protect lands held as trust legacy for Native Hawaiian

beneficiaries; stabilize and grow assets administered and managed by trustees, commissioners, and directors who serve Native Hawaiian beneficiaries and extend services to reach more beneficiaries; protect and perpetuate traditional and customary practices that honor our ancestors, our kupuna, our wahi pana, and our natural resources and the balance of growth with health and well-being for our 'ohana, communities and environment here in Hawai'i.

2004 is here. This is the year.

We further assert our "political activism," as choices are made for those who will determine public policy affecting us in our homeland. Terms for all members of the State House of Representatives, for 50 percent of the members of the State Senate, for four of nine Trustees at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; for certain mayors and county councils, will require the exercise of choice for November 2004.

This is the year. 38/48 ■



Rowena Akana

Trustee, At-large

OHA 2003: Missed opportunities

'Ano'ai kākou. OHA spent more in 2003 than any other year. We spent a million on federal recognition and tens of thousands of dollars on preparations for ceded land negotiations, but what were the results? What happened to our ongoing programs that were established to improve the lives of our Hawaiian people?

Ceded lands negotiations: OHA's Ceded Lands Negotiation Team currently consists of trustees Mossman (Chair), Apoliona, Stender, and Carpenter. Although the team met in 2003, no negotiations with Governor Lingle's administration ever took place.

The OHA negotiation team hired a "technical support team" of four experts to assist in preparations. So far, I have not seen any formal report of their plans nor have they made any recommendations on our general strategy to the Board. These experts have already cost OHA approximately \$100,000 (and counting) with no end in sight.

Nationhood: We missed our

opportunity for federal recognition in 2003. The Akaka-Stevens Bill (S.344) did not even make it to the floor of Congress for a vote. Part of the problem is that OHA's leadership waited too long to hire a reputable Washington, D.C., lobbyist to advocate for the bill's passage. By the time a lobbyist was hired, it was already midway through the year. Once they were on board, the trustees never knew what they were doing for us, despite the fact that they were in contact with the Chair's office on a weekly basis. This secrecy kept many of us out of the loop.

Programs: In December of 2002, the Chair consolidated our five committees into just two. This left Trustee Stender to oversee all of OHA's fiscal, policy, economic development, and administrative matters, while Trustee Machado was given responsibility over all federal and state legislation, ongoing programs in health, housing, education, land, the revolving loan fund, and then some. The Chair's rationale was that this would foster efficiency.

Anyone can see that two trustees can't possibly do the work that kept five trustees busy all year. One can argue that this was simply an attempt to consolidate power under just three trustees and shut out the remaining six from making any meaningful contributions.

There are clear signs that the two committees are overwhelmed. Last year, virtually no new programs were proposed and none of our long-standing programs showed any progress. In fact, our Aha Kūpuna program was dropped altogether for 2003. Programs that were helping the everyday lives of Hawaiians fell by the wayside, apparently to make way for our nationhood efforts.

A total of \$1.2 million was spent on nationhood in 2003 and another \$2.2 million has been committed for 2004. With such large amounts of funds being expended, it is imperative that the Hawaiian community be kept informed of our intentions, so that they can have faith in our leadership and feel certain that their trust funds are being spent wisely and prudently.

While building a nation is critical, OHA cannot afford to neglect the

various long standing successful programs that have assisted many Hawaiian individuals and organizations. A healthy and well-educated Hawaiian population is what we will depend upon for building a strong nation.

We have much to accomplish in 2004. I will continue to work with Governor Lingle, the State Legislature, our Congressional Delegation, and my fellow trustees to overcome the many challenges we face. However, our efforts cannot succeed without the support and confidence of our people.

This is a critical time for our Hawaiian people. I urge those of you who believe in open government, fostering teamwork, and empowering others through the sharing of power to consider becoming a candidate for OHA trustee in the 2004 elections. I mua Hawai'i!

Hau'oli makahiki hou!

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



An exciting new year to look forward to

Dante Keala Carpenter

Trustee, O'ahu



Aloha mai kākou and Hau'oli Makahiki Hou! A brand new year is upon us and we have many things to look forward to in 2004. One of those important things to take note of in your calendar is that in just a couple of weeks, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 2004, to be exact, the 2004 Hawai'i State Legislature will open for business. "Ako 'e ka hale a pa'a, a i ke komo 'ana mai o ka ho'oilo, 'a'ole e kulu i ka ua o Hilinehu. Thatch the house beforehand so when winter comes it will not leak in the shower of Hilinehu. Do not procrastinate; make preparations for the future now." (*'Ōlelo No'eau*, Mary Kawena Pūku'i) I share with you this excerpt from *'Ōlelo No'eau* to begin to "talk-story" a little about the legislative process and how it can make a difference for ourselves, our 'ohana and our communities. I have always believed that in order for Hawaiians to move forward, we as a people have to seek out as many ways as possible to educate ourselves on the issues that impact our

very being. We cannot wait for someone else to tell us what to do and when to do it. If we are prepared and informed we can succeed at whatever comes before us. I will agree that not everyone wants to take on a leadership role and that some may be more comfortable to support or merely monitor issues, but that does not lessen the need to be prepared and informed.

So whether you are a leader or an observer, the legislature can offer you a great deal of information. Following the Opening Day ceremonies, the legislature's regular sessions are limited to a period of 60 working days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and designated recess days. The State Capitol turns into a 24-hour "drive-thru" featuring tons and tons of paperwork being pumped out, meeting agendas distributed/mailed/emailed, testimonies, bills and resolutions being drafted and reviewed, meetings being conducted and much more. Just hearing about all

that goes on at the State Capitol can easily scare the average individual, but if you seek excitement and enlightenment ... this is the place to be!

I have found that one of the most useful tools when getting one's foot into the legislative mode is the Hawai'i State Legislature's website, which can be found at www.capitol.hawaii.gov. This website is full of information which includes bill status and documents, legislative information, House and Senate information, archival information and more. Also through this website you can register to be included on the hearing notices e-mail list and get up-to-date information on when a hearing that appeals to your interest is scheduled.

If you don't have a computer available to you at home or at work, the State Capitol's Public Access Room is an option. It's equipped with computer terminals, copies of legislative documents, reference materials, fax machines, typewriters and a copy machine. The Public

Access Room is located in Room 401 of the State Capitol. All public libraries are alternatives available, complete with computer access. So, check it out ... no scared 'um—go gettun!

OHA intends to pursue the following legislative "carry over" bills: SB1151 HD1 Relating to the Public Land Trust or the "new" Act 304, SB1152 SD1 HD1 Relating to Representation of Boards and Commissions, SB1155 SD1 Relating to the Employee Retirement System and SB1157 Relating to the OHA Administrators' Salary. OHA will continue to take positions on other bills affecting the broader Hawaiian community.

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. ■

Respecting our differences as Hawaiians

Linda Dela Cruz

Trustee, Hawai'i



Mele Kalikimaka and Hau'oli Makahiki Hou!!!

I want to thank all the people that sent me comments and letters of appreciation from my article in the October issue of the *Ka Wai Ola O OHA* newspaper.

Meanwhile, I got some letters that were opposed to my mana'o about the Akaka Bill; and the capital N and the small n in the word "native." I also call it ludicrous to say that one group of native Hawaiians are in the capital N group and the other group is identified with the small n. Whoever thought of this idea; iden-

tify yourself. I think you use the capital N at the beginning of a sentence; and the small n in the sentence. We are all native Hawaiians, regardless of the capital N or small n.

My comments about the definition of Hawaiian refers to the year 1921 when Congress initiated the 50 percent blood quantum. At that time, I believe every Hawaiian had at least 50 percent blood quantum. Today, we are "descendants" of those "ancestors" who already qualified, and they died.

As for the Akaka Bill; your mana'o is as good as my mana'o. It's okay to disagree.

The Akaka Bill allows a process for all Hawaiians (capital N-small n) to create a Hawaiian governing entity. That is why OHA is trying to motivate all Hawaiians to get involved and participate. This entity includes you; and now that you know...

In the month of November, I attended the National Indian Convention (NCAI), in Albuquerque New Mexico. I think the purpose was to solicit support from the Indian Nations for the Akaka Bill. However, for me, it turned out to be a very educational opportunity to learn all about Indian Affairs. The Indians are not kidding when they

say Nation(s). There are a few hundred different recognized Indian nations; and more want to be recognized just like Hawaiians and Alaskans. There was nothing about Hawaiians.

But they are aware some Hawaiians want independence; some want nation-within-a-nation; and some are still learning and undecided. The question is: Do Hawaiians want more than one nation?

'O ia mau nō (same thing), be extra careful during the holidays. Don't drink and drive, mālama one another (take care each other), Happy Holidays! ■

Hau'oli Makahi Hou!

Donald B. Cataluna

Vice Chair, Trustee, Kaua'i and Ni'ihau



During this Makahiki, let us reflect on the goodness of life and the abundance of gracious joy that surrounds us this season.

May the New Year bring you

peace, goodwill and good health to you and your 'ohana. May God bless us one and all.

With unconditional aloha,
Donald.Cataluna



	Colette Machado
	<i>Trustee, Moloka'i and Lāna'i</i>

2004 legislative outlook

Last year's unveiling of "Nā 'Ōiwi 'Ōlino" – *People Seeking Wisdom* theme was appropriate as OHA submitted nine proposals which addressed ceded land payments, the Hawaiian Registry, Hawaiian representation on advisory boards and other house-keeping measures. Although one of OHA's most important initiatives, the reenactment of Act 304, was held, OHA was victorious in other equally important areas. One of those areas was the ceded land revenues back payments due to OHA that were suspended. Governor Lingle signed Act 34 into law, which transferred \$9.5 million from certain state funds for unpaid ceded land revenue to OHA and the State acknowledged a retroactive payment that will total \$12.3 million.

Throughout the session, OHA's BAE legislative team reviewed an estimated 3,400 bills that were introduced. Of these, 165 bills and resolutions were identified as proposals which impacted Native Hawaiians. OHA provided testimony for approximately 110 pieces of

legislation and a majority of these measures were decided upon reflecting OHA's testimony.

OHA's 2004 legislative package will revive bills from 2003 that were held, including a bill that would help clarify the lands comprising, and the revenues derived from, the public land trust under the State Constitution. The second bill will ask for representation of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs on boards, commissions and advisory boards. This bill calls for the governor to appoint one member of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, the Land Use Commission, and the public advisory body for coastal zone management from lists of three nominees submitted by OHA. The two other bills are housekeeping measures relating to the uncapping of the OHA administrator's salary and OHA trustee retirement.

OHA's 2004 legislative package will also sport three initiatives including shoreline certification, ceded land exchange, and cruise ship pollution.

Issues on shoreline certification involve tightening and strengthening the current program. One of the important things the proposed legislation would do is clarify the definition of "shoreline" to be the "upper reaches of the annually recurring high seasonal surf. It would also provide for trained and experienced state employees to locate the "shoreline." Current practice uses private surveyors (hired by the property owners) with little training to locate the upper reaches of the waves.

Issues on ceded lands aim to prevent alienation, sale, and exchange of land which are or may be part of the State's ceded lands trust. For the past few years, OHA has actively opposed these types of land transactions and hopes to gain legislative confirmation to this effect.

Recent news headlines have increased the urgency for establishing a formal program relating to vessel discharge. Solutions could be simple, like charging a Transit Accommodations Tax (ATA) and place the funds in the Department

of Taxation and have the State Department of Transportation establish Administrative Rules for enforcement. Currently there are six bills alive that address an array of solutions to the pollution problems.

In the way of short form bills, OHA is working to submit a bill that will give some weight to recommendations made by the burial councils for each island. Currently these burial councils are advisory only, which is problematic when recommendations are contrary to those of the State Historic Preservation Division.

Again this 2004 legislative session, OHA will be at the Legislature to make 'ala these and many other measures that affect the Hawaiian community. We will remind Legislators of their duty to put in high priority and ultimately resolve Native Hawaiian issues. The overwhelming support and input we received from the Hawaiian community throughout this year reaffirms the need for OHA to be steadfast in its demands for justice and fairness for the Native Hawaiian people. ■

	Boyd P. Mossman
	<i>Trustee, Maui</i>

OHA board working together to earn trust and meet its duties to Hawaiian people

Aloha mai. It has been now a year since I last wrote in this column with the intention of not writing again, to demonstrate my annoyance at the use of these columns by trustees in the past to attack one another and also to suggest that the staff might have more important matters to discuss than the trustees and should be given more opportunity to do so.

Although I may be speaking prematurely, I would like to say that my experience with this Board of Trustees, though not without some moments of tension, has been not only cordial but brotherly, friendly, and kindly. Sounds strange maybe if we're talking about the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, but I am now convinced that this board is working at being a team and should no longer be viewed as a dysfunctional bunch of Hawaiians with egos coming out of their ears. I believe that we now accept that for the good of the people we must be trustees and not politicians in fulfilling our duties

and responsibilities.

Too many distrust OHA because of its trustees and I suggest the time has come to change that view. OHA, with a solid administration led by Clyde Nāmu'ō, is seeking to preserve what we Hawaiians have today and is poised to assist in the transition from no government to self government. So long as past grievances, attitudes, and distrust continue, OHA will be hampered, though not deterred, in its genuine efforts to serve Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians and thereby benefit all the people of Hawai'i.

The lawsuits against OHA and other Hawaiian entities have reaffirmed the need for us to stand together. It is either that, or give up what we have today for the remote hope that some savior such as the United Nations will come along and give us the whole pie to the exclusion of everybody else in Hawai'i. Maybe that could happen but not in our lifetimes. In the meantime should we ultimately lose in court,

the plaintiffs will achieve their goal at the expense of every living Hawaiian and our posterity for generations to come and Hawaii will become nothing more than California West.

As I have gone around the state and mainland and visited with Hawaiians and non Hawaiians, I have heard all sides and have considered them and have concluded that what is best for the Hawaiian people is to achieve a reconciliation and justice by: 1) gaining recognition as a people 2) building a beloved nation 3) caring for the Hawaiian people's needs and 4) remembering who we are, where we came from and where we are going.

Recognition is gained via the Akaka bill. That bill allows for a degree of self determination on a level with that of the other indigenous peoples living in America. That government would focus its efforts on and malama the people of the nation who would reap the benefits of two worlds despite the

whining of those who are not happy being Americans. And finally, Hawaiians have a firm Christian foundation and we need Akua in all our thinking and dealings as we honor our heritage, work to improve our lot, and prepare for the future.

For those seeking complete independence and for those alleging racism in Hawaiian preferences who together have united to oppose the rest of us, division equals defeat. We need to work towards reconstruction, not self destruction. Consider reason and common sense, and try to heal, not wound, the Hawaiian people.

In any event, my friends, I look forward to continuing to work with a dedicated group of trustees and staff as well as with you to not only preserve our Hawaiian culture but seek reconciliation with the United States thereby achieving a win win result with our people being the beneficiaries of hard work and good faith on all sides. ■



Remembering 2003, preparing for 2004

Oz Stender

Trustee, At-large



Hau'oli Makahiki Hou! As the old year ends and the New Year begins, it's a good time to reflect on the past year's accomplishments and look forward to the year to come.

Overall, 2003 has been a good year. For OHA, we stayed the course and accomplished much. Our board functioned well and was most productive. Our Strategic Plan set direction and kept all of us focused on the tasks to be accomplished. Our staff met the challenge and is to be commended for all that we accomplished in 2003.

For 2004, while nationhood, the Akaka Bill and the ceded land revenue settlement issues will remain our primary focus, we need to increase our programs more directly affecting our people.

Among those, education should remain at the top of our list with particular attention to Hawaiian language and cultural-based charter

schools; Hawaiian language pre-schools; certification of our Hawaiian language teachers; expansion of post high school financial aid to include those seeking advanced degrees, i.e. master's and doctoral degrees; and, finally, counseling of our Hawaiian students to keep them in college and monitor their progress.

We also need to boost our programs to create economic opportunities for our people. Our partnership with Alu Like needs to be strengthened and expanded. The Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund needs to be more aggressive in its application. As our State economy begins to grow, our people need to be trained to be ahead of the curve for job opportunities.

On the housing side, our partnership with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands needs to be continued and expanded. The self-help housing programs that have

been successful and have demonstrated to have met a need should be continued. The policies governing the OHA Homeownership Program, in conjunction with Fannie Mae, needs to be revisited to include financing of home improvements or new construction for those owning fee simple or kuleana lands. Attention should also be paid to the credit rating necessary to receive a loan; the current 103 program, which would allow the homebuyer to borrow the entire sales price and closing costs, requires perfect credit, severely limiting the number of qualified applicants.

Recorded history of Hawai'i by Hawaiians of Hawaiians is archived and not available to our community at large. We need to facilitate documentation and publication of this rich history of Hawai'i nei, written by Hawaiians for Hawaiians. This important work needs to be done before it disappears all together.

OHA's partnership with the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation needs to be expanded to meet the continual needs of our families to protect their property from alienation; to protect rights to ceded lands; and to protect cultural sites from destruction.

Finally, there is the issue of health care. With needs for treatment of diabetes, the prevalence of heart and kidney diseases among Hawaiians coupled with the cost of medicine and access to treatment, this issue remains a challenge to be met.

As you can see, the year 2004 will be another year of challenge for OHA. The challenges can be met provided we stay the course, keep focus on goal setting and empowerment of our able staff.

'A'ohē hana nui ke alu 'ia.

No task is too big when done together by all. ■

OHA FINANCIAL REPORT

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 2003 (FY-2003)			COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 2003	
ASSETS	FUNDS	ACCOUNT GROUPS	REVENUES	TOTAL FUNDS
Petty cash	\$ 10,000.00		General fund appropriations	\$ 2,532,663.00
Cash in state treasury	19,647,813.70		Public land trust	17,543,803.85
Cash held outside of state treasury	11,470,777.63		Dividend and interest income	8,904,795.01
Interfund assets	0.00		Hawaiian rights fund	28,984.82
Accounts receivable	86,410.24		Federal and other grants	361,188.27
Interest and dividends receivable	1,041,576.32		Newspaper ads	44,696.14
Notes receivable	17,744,264.62		Donations and other	158,557.88
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,663,794.98)		Nonimposed fringe benefits	150,815.49
Prepaid expenses	249,244.17			
Security deposit	47,187.07		TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 29,725,504.46
NHTF investments (market value)	274,489,830.70		EXPENDITURES	
NHTF premium (discount) carrying	2,790,271.28		Current Programs:	
NHRLF investments (market value)	22,301,183.05		Board of Trustees	\$ 903,139.29
NHRLF premium (discount) carrying	158,306.50		Support Services	7,905,438.36
Accrued interest paid - bond purchase	140,996.08		Beneficiary Advocacy	5,620,710.02
Land		\$ 84,100.00	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 14,429,287.67
Building		1,041,303.96	EXCESS (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ 15,296,216.79
Leasehold improvements		389,337.02	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Furniture, software & equipment		3,055,630.32	Realized gain (loss) on sale of investments	(20,931,684.65)
Artwork		10,000.00	Unrealized gain (loss) on investments held	31,630,120.25
Prov for accrued vacation and comp time		584,729.84	Lapse of cash to State General Fund	(66,288.75)
Prov for est claims and judgements		460,026.00	TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	\$ 10,632,146.85
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 345,514,066.38	\$ 5,625,127.14	EXCESS (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	\$ 25,928,363.64
LIABILITIES			Fund balance, beginning of year	\$ 317,552,335.52
Accounts and other payables	\$ 1,923,367.22		FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$ 343,480,699.16
Due to State of Hawaii	110,000.00			
Accrued vacation and comp time		584,729.84		
Estimated claims and judgements		460,026.00		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 2,033,367.22	\$ 1,044,755.84		
Fund Balance:				
Investments in fixed assets		\$ 4,580,371.30		
Reserve for encumbrances	\$ 3,532,760.38			
Reserve for prepaid exp and sec deposit	437,427.32			
Reserve for notes receivable	13,080,469.64			
Unreserved fund balance	326,430,041.82			
Total Fund Balance	\$ 343,480,699.16	\$ 4,580,371.30		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 345,514,066.38	\$ 5,625,127.14		

Note: The above figures represent audited Governmental Funds financial statements. For the audited Government-Wide financial statements, please refer to OHA's FY-03 annual report.



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Fax: 808.920.6421

West Hawai'i (Kona)

75-5706 Hanama Pl., Ste. 107
Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
Phone: 808.329.7368
Fax: 808.326.7928

Moloka'i / Lana'i

Kūlana 'Ōiwi
P.O. Box 1717
Kaunakakai, HI 96748
Phone: 808.560.3611
Fax: 808.560.3968

Kaua'i / Ni'ihau

3-3100 Kūhiō Hwy., Ste. C4
Līhu'e, HI 96766-1153
Phone: 808.241.3390
Fax: 808.241.3508

Maui

140 Ho'ohana St., Ste. 206
Kahului, HI 96732
Phone: 808.243.5219
Fax: 808.243.5016

Washington, D.C.

1301 Connecticut Ave. NW, Ste.200
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: 202.721.1388
Fax: 202.466.7797

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

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THE MARKETPLACE

Mākeke

Classifieds only
\$12.50

Type or clearly write your 24-word-or-less ad and mail to:
OHA at 711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96813.
Make check payable to OHA.

AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE: \$64.95/mo per family. Pre-existing conditions accepted. The non-insurance solution. Savings on hospitals, doctors, dental, vision and much more! Call Myrah at 808-696-5113. CEO6778.

ALWAYS FRESH 'OPIHI FROM BIG ISLAND: For graduation, weddings, political party lū'au, etc. Real 'ono, fresh frozen, \$199 - gal, \$103 - 1/2 gal. Call O'ahu: 808-262-7887.

FOR ALL YOUR REAL ESTATE NEEDS: Call Charmaine I. Quilit@ 295-4474 Century 21 Realty Specialists. (Toll Free) 1-800-626-2731 x 138. DHHL properties for sale & working w/buyers looking for specific properties.

FOR SALE, WAI'ANAE VALLEY HOMESTEAD: Spacious, 5 yr. old, 4 bdrm, 2 bath home on large 11,155 sq.ft. lot. Great opportunity for expansion. DHHL Lease. \$185,000. Helen Kahili Danielsen (R). Danielsen Properties, Inc. Call: 808-235-1500.

FOR SALE, WAI'ŌHULI, KULA, MAUI, LOT #22: Approximately .7 acre. Three options available. 1. Sell full lease, \$50,000 or best offer. 2. Buy in as a co-lessee, \$25,000 or best offer. 3. Exchange lease w/O'ahu homesteader. Phone/Fax: 808-625-0592 or email: kuokoa@hgea.org.

HOMESTEAD LOT WANTED, WAI'ŌHULI, KULA, MAUI: Please call and leave message at: 808-572-7438 or 808-357-3262. Willing to pay cash.

INTERESTED IN BUYING 2 OR 3 BDRM HOUSE: In Wai'anae Kai, Princess Kahanu Estates or Kapolei Homestead. Up to \$100K CASH. Call Richard @ 808-696-1035.

KĒŌKEA, KULA, MAUI: Approximately 3 acres agricultural corner lot. Archeological walls on property. Breathtaking view of islands. 50 percent Hawaiian. \$100,000/make cash offer. Call: 1-808-982-6692.

O'AHU HOMESTEAD WANTED: I am looking to trade/swap my five-acre Ho'olehua, Moloka'i lot for your

O'ahu lot with house, preferably in the Leeward coast. Ho'olehua lot good for farming, with water, utility hook-ups. Call Darrell Landford at 668-4547 or Kahananum001@hawaii.rr.com.

POSSIBLE SWAP: My Wai'ohuli, Kula, Maui residential homestead lot with water meter installed, for a Keōkea, Kula, Maui agriculture homestead lot. Please call: Keala at 808-572-2288 or 808-281-2552.

SUPPORT AND BALANCE YOUR IMMUNE SYSTEM: All natural product listed in the physicians desk reference for nonprescription drugs. Visit www.legacyforlife.net/?site=/healthy-hawaii. Distributors needed nationwide.

TRADE 36.15 ACRES IN NW ARIZONA FOR HAWAIIAN HOMESTEAD LOT: 2.5 hours from Vegas. Any island considered. Email: mamalukino@shaka.com.

WEST HAWAII'I: Family of four looking for a home or land on the West Hawai'i area. Would love to hear from you, please call 936-6478. Mahalo.

MAKAHIKI from page 9

island of Moku'ume'ume. In 2002, the military consulted with OHA and the council, among other groups, to discuss the building of military housing at Moku'ume'ume and other areas. As a result of the discussions, permission for the Hawaiian community to practice Makahiki rituals became part of a cultural interpretive plan for the area.

After the paddlers landed at the Pu'uloa Makahiki this December, the dancers performed and a long procession of Hawaiians presented gifts of the land and sea pleasing to Lono: 'ulu, kalo, 'awa, banana, coconut, kukui, fishing nets, woven lauhala mats. Maj. Shirlene Ostrov, a young Hawaiian officer wearing Air Force blues offered ho'okupu and "a ho'ola, a cleansing chant, that calls on the gods, chiefs and people of this land," explained kumu hula John Keola Lake, who guided cultural protocol for the observance.

Lake remarked on the young officer's dual loyalties of being rooted in her culture while serving a second homeland. "We can't forget that many of our men and women, too, are in the military," he said, adding that Makahiki allows for such seeming contradictions to co-exist.

Souza agrees. "Makahiki is a kind of spiritual detox, a safety valve that brings back balance to each person and to a community," he says. "Man, the ancient Hawaiians were so genius - they knew, gotta have balance. 'Cause you know what happens if everybody sits on the same side of the canoe, right? Going huli!"

Burial Notices



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that landowners Scott and Deborah Woodman have an historic burial site (Site 18495) on their lot in Pu'u Anahulu ahupua'a, Kona district, Hawai'i Island (TMK 7-1-6:116). A walled enclosure contains the graves of at least three children of Kawaimaka Hao. Kawaimaka, daughter of Maiau and Kaiakoili, was awarded the land in 1915 (Grant 6360). Proper treatment of the burials shall occur in accordance with Chapter 6E, HRS, regarding unmarked burial sites. Although all known burials are intended to be preserved in place, final decisions regarding burials and whether to preserve in place or relocate human remains shall be made by Hawai'i Island Burial Council. Descendants of those who once lived in the aforementioned ahupua'a and who may have knowledge regarding these remains or others in the area are requested to contact Mary Perzinski (808) 587-0040 and/or Kana'i Kapeliela (808) 692-8037 of State Historic Preservation Division on O'ahu within 30 days of this notice to present information regarding appropriate treatment of the remains. Responding individuals must demonstrate a family connection to the burials or to ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the site is located.

Persons related to a presumably Native Hawaiian individual buried in an unmarked grave more than 50 years old behind the former Castle home on Kāne'ohe Ranch land at the north end of Kailua Bay, TMK:4-3-22:11, Kailua, Ko'olaupoko, O'ahu are requested to contact either Ka'iana Markell, Burial Sites Program, Kakuhihewa Bldg., Room 555, 601 Kamokila Blvd., Kapolei, HI 96707 at 587-0008 or Dr. Thomas Dye, 735 Bishop Street, Suite 315, Honolulu, HI 96813 at 529-0866. The property owner proposes to rebury the individual in a landscaped location on the lot. Interested persons shall respond within 30 days and provide information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources adequately demonstrating descent from the Native Hawaiian remains, or descent from ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains are buried.

All persons having information concerning unmarked burials on a roughly one-acre project area (TMKs: 4-5-9-2:69 and 70) in Hā'ena Ahupua'a, Halele'a District, Island of Kaua'i are invited to contact Dr. Bob Rechtman, Rechtman Consulting, LLC (808) 966-7636, HC1 Box 4149, Kea'au, HI 96749, and/or Kana'i Kapeliela, Burial Sites Program (808) 692-8023, 555 Kakuhihewa Building, 601 Kamokila Blvd., Kapolei, HI 96707.

The parcels were formerly known as Hā'ena Hui Lots 67 and 68. Based on oral information the following individuals (among other unknown individuals) may have been buried within the project area: Tutu Kealoha (first wife of David Pa), Elizabeth Goodwin-Pa (second wife of David Pa), Mary Alohiika (in about 1942 from Wainiha).

Appropriate treatment of the remains will occur in accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E, respective to unmarked burial sites. The property owner intends to prepare a Burial Treatment Plan in consultation with any identified descendants and with approval of the Kaua'i Island Burial Council. All interested parties should respond within thirty (30) days of this notice and provide information to DLNR-SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from these specific Native Hawaiian remains, or cultural descent from ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a.

College Financial Aid Available from Kamehameha Schools

General eligibility requirements for applicants:

- Hawai'i resident
- Classified full-time enrollment in an eligible post-high institution
- Satisfactory academic performance
- Financial need

Deadline for all new applicants is April 15, 2004; renewal applicants (those who previously received funding between Fall 2000 and Spring 2004) is June 1, 2004.

For information, visit the Financial Aid and Scholarship Services' website at: www.ksbe.edu/finaid or call (808) 534-8080. You may also call toll-free at 1-800-842-4682, 9 then extension 48080.

With help from Kamehameha Schools Financial Aid and Scholarship Program, Michelle Fong graduated in December from the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa with a double major in accounting and finance. Also a 1993 graduate of Kahuku High School, she plans to sit for the CPA exam this April and eventually attend law school.



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

KS' policy is to give preference to applicants of Hawaiian ancestry to the extent permitted by law.



Happy New Year



from the production team of **Ka wai ola o OHA**

*Hau'oli makahiki hou
mai nā limahana o ka nūpepa
'o Ka Wai Ola o OHA*

Mahalo for your patronage and support as we continue to strive to keep you informed on Hawaiian community issues

MOVING? CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS?

Email us your updates at kwo@oha.org, write OHA at 711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Ste. 500 Honolulu, HI 96813, or call 808.594.1888

Ka Wai Ola o OHA: E heluhelu a e ho'onanea mai ...

HE HO'OLAHA! HE HO'OLAHA!

**'Auhea 'oe e
ka 'imi na'auao
no ka pono o nā
keiki 'ōlelo Hawai'i?**

Scholarship applications for the 2004-2005 academic year are now available for *Native Hawaiian* students pursuing higher education to support and/or become Hawaiian medium educators. For applications, call us at **(808) 961-0093** or e-mail us at lamaku_apl@leoki.uhh.hawaii.edu.



E Ola Ka ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi
The Hawaiian language shall live

Ho'oulu

Hawaiian Data Center

I ulu nō ka lālā i ke kumu
The branches grow because of the trunk

Without our ancestors we would not be here



Kalani and Christopher Zarko have registered their children, Kawika and Pomai, in the Ho'oulu Data Center. Kawika, age four, is a current Pauahi Keiki Scholar.

Have You Registered?

Attention Kamehameha Schools applicants for 2004 education programs and financial aid!

All applicants who would like to be considered under Kamehameha Schools' preference policy* must verify their Hawaiian ancestry with Kamehameha's **Ho'oulu Hawaiian Data Center**. The Data Center's goal is to create a comprehensive database of the Hawaiian population to support planning for lifelong learning in the Hawaiian community.



The registration process includes filling out a Hawaiian Ancestry Registry form and submitting appropriate birth certificates.



Once registered, applicants will be automatically eligible for consideration under KS' preference policy for any Kamehameha Schools program [verification of Hawaiian ancestry does not guarantee admittance to any of Kamehameha's programs].

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

2004 KS Program Deadlines:

Preschool:

January 30, 2004 – call 842-8800

Enrichment Programs:

February 27, 2004 – call 842-8761

Post High Financial Aid:

April 15, 2004 – call 534-8080

Pauahi Keiki Scholars:

May 15, 2004 – call 534-8080

Outside O'ahu call 1 (800) 842-4682, press 8211

For assistance with your Hawaiian Ancestry Registry form or to request a registry application, 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

Outside O'ahu 1 (800) 842-4682, press 9, then 36228

Kamehameha Schools Summer '04 Enrichment Programs

Registration
deadline:

FRIDAY,
FEB. 27,
2004

Applications
sent via U.S. mail
must be postmarked
by this date.

DAY PROGRAMS



Performing Arts Academy:

A six-week program for students who have completed grades 5 through 11. The program offers courses in band, orchestra, contemporary dance, *hula* (dance), drama, percussion and Hawaiian ensemble as well as guest artists' performances and exploratory classes. The fee is \$330.

June 15 to July 26, 2004,
from 12:30 to 4 p.m. daily.

BOARDING PROGRAMS



Ho'omāka'ika'i:

Explorations: A one-week program for non-KS students who have just completed grade 5. The curriculum focuses on Hawaiian language and culture and includes music, literature, *hula* (dance), crafts and ocean studies. The fee is \$90. **Seven sessions beginning June 13.**



Computer Camp:

A one-week computer introduction program for non-KS students who have just completed grades 6 or 7. The curriculum includes classroom instruction, hands-on training, guest speakers, field trips and recreational activities. The fee is \$185. **Seven sessions beginning June 13.**



Kūlia I Ka Pono:

A two-week leadership program for non-KS students completing grades 7 or 8. Activities are designed to encourage initiative, introduce new experiences and broaden perspectives. The fee is \$360. **Three sessions beginning June 20.**

HO'OLAUNA PROGRAMS



Ho'olauna Kona Ho'olauna Kaua'i Ho'olauna Moloka'i

Ho'olauna Programs are week-long boarding programs open to non-KS students who have just completed grade 6 and are residents of the island where the program is taking place. Learners participate in deeply rooted cultural learning experiences in relationship to their islands, which include language, *hula* (dance), crafts, history, and place names. Hawaiian protocol will be taught and practiced throughout the week. The fee is \$125. **Sessions at each location beginning June 13.**

Financial aid is available to qualified applicants based on need. To apply, call 534-8080 or toll-free at 1-800-842-4682 (press 9, then dial ext. 48080).

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

For applications or more information, call the Enrichment Department office at **842-8761** or your Neighbor Island Regional Resource Center:

East Hawai'i 935-0116

West Hawai'i 322-5400

Kaua'i 245-8070

Maui 871-9736

Moloka'i/Lāna'i 553-3673



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

EXTENSION EDUCATION DIVISION
Enrichment Department



A CONTINUING COMMITMENT

A Kamehameha Schools' initiative
to serve more Hawaiians

Visit our website at: <http://www.ksbe.edu/campus/summerprograms>