

Participants in OHA visioning conference share mana‘o on the challenges of nation-building

Story and photos by Derek Ferrar

What are the values that should underlie the creation of a Hawaiian government? What lands should be included in the nation’s territory? What would be its economic base?

These are some of the topics that were under consideration when about 250 people gathered at the Dole Cannery Ballroom in Iwilei May 5 and 6 to participate in a visioning conference intended to air and develop ideas on the issues that should be considered as Hawaiians seek to rebuild their nation. Titled “Ka Nowelo Aupuni Hawai‘i – Delve Into the Possibilities,” the OHA-sponsored conference included keynote speakers and panel presentations on key aspects of self-determination, as well as smaller group sessions in which participants brainstormed mana‘o on what a reconstituted nation should do for Hawaiians.

V I S U A L I Z I N G Nationhood



“I believe this is a good thing because of all the new facts,” said participant Umialiloa Sexton. “The part I’ve really been enjoying about these forums or kükäkükā is that the more we

get together, the less is being said, which to me means that more and more is being done. Everything that our kūpuna have brought us through has brought us to a point where all the

anger and frustrations are out. So now we can get to the meat of the problem, which is how do we work on building our nation.”

Dr. Manu Meyer, associate professor of education and social sciences at the University of Hawai‘i at Hilo, set the tone for the conference by insisting that when envisioning a nation, Hawaiians must assert the intelligence and cultural values they’ve derived from more than 2,000 years of living in these islands.

“The philosophy of our time begs us to think deeper,” Meyer said. “I am not going to ask the United States of America for my sovereignty. We’re already doing it, and we are building the nation from the inside out.”

Following Meyer’s speech was a panel presentation on questions of national territory, including land policy and acquisition, as well as issues involving cultural and natural resources. ‘Īlio‘ulaokalani Coalition President Vicky Holt Takamine said that when envisioning a nation, Hawaiians must protect its cultural resources: the values, mo‘olelo and traditions. To this end, she said, ‘Īlio‘ulaokalani, in collaboration with the community, has developed a declaration that outlines Hawaiian intellectual property rights and how they should be protected. “It was an exercise in self-determination,” Takamine said. “We determined for

See VISIONING on page 9

Akaka Bill revised to extend claims deadline

By Derek Ferrar

In response to concerns raised by OHA’s Board of Trustees and others in the Hawaiian community, Hawai‘i’s congressional delegation has modified language in the latest version of the Akaka Bill that would extend the deadline for a recognized

Hawaiian governing body would have to file existing claims in federal District Court within 20 years from the time the body is established and formally recognized. Before the change, the deadline had been set at 20 years after the passage of the Akaka legislation. The change is important, since a significant amount of time could theoretically elapse between the passage of the Akaka measure and the establishment of a Hawaiian representative body.

The new deadline is “more realistic,” OHA Chairperson Haunani

See CLAIMS on page 9

Call-in Show

Akaka Bill: Myth or Reality

KITV 4, Mon. June 21, 7-8 p.m.

See inside cover for details



Changes make bill stronger



Analysis

By Charles Wilkinson

Editor’s note: Recent amendments to S.344 – the Akaka Bill – have sparked important discussion and debate within the Hawaiian community. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is consulting with experts to shed light on the pros and cons of the pending federal recognition legislation. This month, Charles Wilkinson, Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of Colorado, and an expert in Indian and constitutional law, provides a legal analysis of the amendments to S.344.

As a general matter, the revisions recently made to the Akaka Bill are few and are technical in nature. From the point of view of

Native Hawaiians, the changes, as discussed below, make the bill somewhat stronger.

I. Processes Under the Proposed Legislation

The objectives of the revised legislation remain the same as in previous versions of the bill. The United States will once again formally recognize Native Hawaiian sovereignty; reestablish a government-to-government relationship with the newly-organized Native Hawaiian government; and reaffirm the federal trust relationship. The bill will also set in motion a process for transferring land and resources to the Native Hawaiian governing entity.

While the revisions make no substantial changes to the complex process of recognition, it may be useful to outline briefly the steps that the current proposed legislation establishes for recognition:

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How did Hawaiians fare at this year’s Legislature? OHA’s legislative team recaps the outcome of selected bills important to Hawaiian interests. See Legislative Scorecard on page 6.

Kamehameha Schools and a community group team up to restore He‘eia fishpond as an educational resource. See story on page 14.

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AKAKA BILL

MYTH OR REALITY

TOUGH QUESTIONS, REAL ANSWERS.



What does federal recognition really mean for Hawaiians? How would it impact non-Hawaiians? Would passage of the Akaka Bill put an end to hopes of independence? Is it true that the bill would extinguish current claims against the U.S. government?

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs invites you to raise your questions and concerns about federal recognition and the Akaka Bill during a live call-in television show on Monday June 21, 7-8 p.m. on ABC KITV4.

Viewers will be able to pose their questions about the Akaka Bill via telephone or e-mail, with answers offered by a panel of experts, including constitutional and Indian law expert Charles Wilkinson, Hawaiian-rights attorney Melody MacKenzie and former Hawai'i Supreme Court Justice Robert Klein.

E-mail your questions to akakabill@oha.org during or prior to the June 21 show, or call in live during the program at (808) 535-0414. (Please note that this number will be activated only during the broadcast.)

Live Internet streaming

The show will also be streamed live on the Internet at www.thehawaiichannel.com/oha/, an especially beneficial opportunity for those outside Hawai'i.

Ongoing coverage

If you're unable to catch the live telecast, the show will be rebroadcast on KITV4 on June 26, 3-4 p.m., and will be available for viewing on the Internet through July 21.

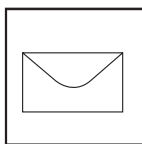
Check out an online forum discussion on the Akaka Bill at www.oha.org/forums.asp; click on "Akaka Bill."

KITV4
Live call-in show
Mon. June 21, 7-8 p.m.

Rebroadcast: June 26, 3-4 p.m.

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Financial struggles

With reference to the letter to the editor last month entitled "Trustees Ignore Youth" by "Liki Boi from Maui," my concurrence and sympathies with his statements, for my family and I have gone through the same situation when I, too, was a starving college student trying to get a higher education in the 1960s.

The future of the Native Hawaiian people is in the vision and dreams of its young, not the misguided old – who historically got the Kanaka Maoli to the sad state of affairs we're presently in. As a retired bank and high-tech electrical engineering executive, I would like to encourage "Liki Boi" to continue his engineering studies at UCLA in order to improve his life, as well as his family's on Maui. After all, I successfully did it on my own 45 years ago on the mainland.

With the exception of OHA Trustee Rowena Akana, I guess the proverbial management "Peter Principle" is alive and well at OHA, where incompetence is rewarded and fiduciary financial accountability is non-existent. How can anyone justify mismanaging OHA's financial portfolio and being rewarded with a 28 percent salary increase? In the real corporate business world, those executives accountable would have been fired or terminated. Reputable Wall Street financial professionals and investment bankers should have been managing OHA's investment portfolio, not rank amateurs and local financial "wannabes." And meanwhile "Liki

Boi" continues to struggle financially to earn an engineering degree at UCLA, without OHA's or Kamehameha Schools' kōkua!

*William Kuamo'o
 Scottsdale, AZ*

Inmate death

I am an inmate serving time at the Hālawā Correctional Facility in Honolulu. I am writing about the recent death of a Hawai'i inmate, Antonio Prieto, who was found dead in the HCF infirmary. Prior to his death, I spent seven weeks in the infirmary recovering from a surgery, and I had observed Mr. Prieto very ill. I had also observed some staff making comments that he was faking his illnesses.

Mr. Prieto's death gives me flashbacks of other inmates who have died in the hands of prison officials. They would have all been alive if they had been admitted to a community hospital where they would have received the necessary treatment for their illnesses. I myself was a victim, but God spared my life.

This should be a great concern to all who have loved ones incarcerated. We are human beings, not guinea pigs.

*Lael Samonte
 Hālawā*

Far from home

I am a Kanaka Maoli inmate imprisoned in Oklahoma. I very much enjoy reading *Ka Wai Ola* and

find it very informative as well as allowing me to remain attached to our kulāiwi while interned here, 6,000 miles away from home and family. It would be a blessing to hold my keiki, again, but visiting costs for my wife and children to see me are prohibitive, and video visits are limited to 15 minutes every several months. Phone costs are pipi'i — \$10 for 15 minutes. So you see, *Ka Wai Ola* means much to us, and we are very appreciative of you.

Please don't misunderstand me. I do not lament my incarceration. I deserve to be punished for breaking the laws of the State of Hawai'i and America, and I accept it. I just don't understand why the oligarchy people who rule the State of Hawai'i pay \$30 million a year to other people to imprison us when our own people at home lack jobs. Pupule.

*Harold Medeiros
 Watonga, OK*

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

LEKA Kālele

KWO FOCUS LETTER

Mauna Kea improvements

As director of the Office of Mauna Kea Management at UH Hilo, I would like to offer a few comments in response to your recent article about the March 2 legislative briefing regarding the 1998 Legislative Auditor's Report on Mauna Kea.

We would like to emphasize that, much more than being just an "update" of previous plans, the University of Hawai'i's 2000 Mauna Kea Science Reserve Master Plan laid out a completely new management structure, starting with the establishment of the Office of Mauna Kea Management (OMKM) at UH Hilo, the Mauna Kea Management Board (MKMB) and Kahu Kū Mauna, a Native Hawaiian cultural advisory council. This action shifted on-the-ground management of activities on Mauna Kea from the Mānoa-based Institute for Astronomy to these Hawai'i-island entities.

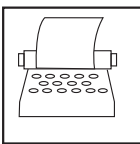
We were disappointed that the article did not mention our office's detailed report on the progress being made to implement the auditor's recommendations, including establishment of a Ranger corps to provide daily oversight of summit activities. Foremost amongst the Rangers' duties is monitoring cultural and natural resources, in addition to providing health and safety information to visitors, and emergency assistance when needed. Beyond fulfilling one of the auditor's key recommendations, the swift implementation of the Ranger program reflects UH's

commitment to protecting Mauna Kea's sacred cultural and natural resources.

Further, the article quoted several statements made at the briefing that we believe deserve clarification: First, 48,000 gallons of sewage a month are NOT "released into the mountain." On average, 48,000 gallons of water are hauled to the summit each month, for both restroom use and observatory operations. Each of the summit facilities has approved wastewater facilities, primarily septic systems. Water used in combination with special chemicals for such things as telescope mirror cleaning is collected separately and removed from the mountain, not deposited in the septic systems. Secondly, comments describing a "99 percent decline" in the wēkiu bug capture rate are based on two small surveys using different trapping methods. Scientific studies are ongoing so that we may establish more useful baseline data to protect this unique insect.

Much change has taken place in the stewardship of this precious landscape since the establishment of the OMKM just three-and-a-half years ago. Hawaiians are actively engaged in the management process, including the members of the Kahu Kū Mauna Council, Hawaiian Culture Committee, Ranger program, Visitor Information Station staff, Chair of the MKMB and Director of OMKM, to name a few. Anyone visiting the mountain can see and feel the changes.

*William Stormont
 Hilo*



Grant workshops

In June, OHA will be holding four free workshops on O'ahu designed to educate people about the process of applying for a grant from the agency. The workshops will cover project planning and development, proposal writing, and finding other possible funding sources.

Applicants for OHA's Grants Program must have IRS tax-exempt nonprofit status (operating in Hawai'i) or be a government agency; must benefit Native Hawaiians individually or as a group; and must provide a portion of the total cost.

The schedule for the O'ahu workshops are:

- June 9, 6:30-8:30 p.m., UH Mānoa Center for Hawaiian Studies Room 201;
- June 16, 6:30-8:30 p.m., Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center, Ko'olaupoko;
- June 23, 5:30-7:30 p.m., Hale Na'au Pono, Harry and Jeannette Weinberg Bldg, Wai'anae;
- June 30, 6:30-8:30 p.m., Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center, Honolulu.

Seats are available on a first-come, first-served basis. For more information about the O'ahu workshops or for a schedule of the neighbor island workshops in July, call Grants Specialist Nancy King Holt at 594-1925.

Mākua accesses

Mālama Mākua will be conducting a series of public access trips into Mākua Valley this summer. The community group has been accessing the military reservation since November 2001 as the result of a settlement with the Army. Recently, the group and community members have been restoring the valley's main well and an ancient spring.

The scheduled dates are:

- June 19 and 27
- July 17 and 25
- August 1 and 28

Mālama Mākua spokesperson Fred Dodge said that the group is unsure which access days will be community workdays and which

Alaka'i Maka U'i

Profiling today's young Hawaiian leaders

D. Kapua'ala Sproat

Born: November 1, 1973 on Kaua'i, raised in Kalihiwai

Education: Kamehameha Schools, 1991. B.A, Legal and Economic Analysis, Mills College, 1995. J.D, University of Hawai'i William S. Richardson School of Law, 1998; with an environmental law certificate.

Resume: As an attorney in the Honolulu office of Earthjustice, has litigated state and federal cases under the Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, State Water Code and various Hawai'i environmental laws. Has also worked with a number of community-based organizations dedicated to protecting and defending Hawai'i's natural and cultural resources.

Career goals: To empower and support Kanaka Maoli culture and people, and to preserve the resources necessary to ensure their survival.

Viewpoint: "Working as an attorney provides an invaluable opportunity to give back to my community so that present and future generations can continue traditional practices and, thus, live Hawaiian culture. Unless we preserve the natural resources upon which we depend, our culture cannot persevere." ■



will be cultural site visits, but when people call to schedule trips he will inform them.

People planning on participating should bring identification, sun protection, water, snacks or lunch, and covered walking shoes. All access trips begin at 7 a.m., unless otherwise notified.

People who wish to go on an access trip must call Fred Dodge at least four days in advance at 696-4677.

Kūpuna housing

Despite a slow start in occupancies, the Department of Hawaiian Home Land's Kūpuna housing project in Waimānalo has boosted occupancy rates from 32 percent in January 2003 to 92 percent this May, generating a \$6 million dollar tax credit. Department officials credit improving marketing strategies for the increases. "Our staff did an outstanding job of working with our partners in making this project successful," said DHHL Director Micah Kāne. As an incentive, DHHL has been offering a rent-free first month, and commission to residents for referrals.

The Kūlanakauhale Maluhia O Nā Kūpuna housing project, which opened in March 2002, is a partnership between DHHL, OHA, Alu Like Inc., Prudential Locations and the Pacific Housing Assistance Corporation. To qualify for residency, kūpuna must be 62 years or older, able to show proof of Hawaiian ancestry, and meet maximum current income restrictions. The units are single story, wheelchair-accessible, and have landscaped gardens.

Call for artwork

The Hawai'i State Foundation on Culture and the Arts is launching a pilot project that will purchase two-dimensional artworks reflecting the character of Hawai'i.

The foundation is asking Hawai'i residents over 18 years old to create pieces that are at least 30 inches high by 40 inches wide to fill a specific need in the foundation's Art in Public Places program. Deadline for applications is July 6. Applications are available at www.hawaii.gov/sfca, or upon request by phone at 586-0305.

Mele class

A discounted class on Hawaiian place songs will be offered for two weeks this summer at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. The UH Mānoa Hawaiian Language Program and the Mary Kawena Pūku'i Hale are presenting the class, called Papa Mele Wahi Pana, for only the cost of administrative fees, which is \$86.

The class, which will be taught by Kumu Hula Kimo Alama Keaulana, will explore the meanings of and stories behind songs composed for Honolulu. The class will meet Monday-Friday, from June 21 to July 2, 9:30 a.m. – 1 p.m.

To enroll in HAW 483, Papa Mele Wahi Pana, contact the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Summer Session Office at 956-7221.

Housing forum

Earlier this year, OHA co-sponsored a Housing Service Providers' Forum, along with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S.D.A. Rural Development. Throughout the day, 20 federal, state, county and non-profit housing service providers addressed the question "How can your agency help Native Hawaiians with our rental and homeownership issues?"

OHA helped bring these agencies together because Hawai'i residents have one of the highest cost-of-living rates in the nation, while earning wages that are among the lowest in the country. These two factors, among others, have created a critical need for affordable housing in the islands.

One of the results of this eroding affordable inventory is an increase in the homeless population. Currently, 30 percent of the state's homeless population identify themselves as Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian.

As a result of the forum, OHA's housing staff plans to compile the information presented at the event into a bound document titled "Hawai'i Housing Service Providers – 2004." For more information, call 594-1944. ■

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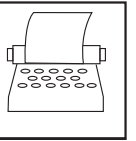
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Kaho'olawe Commission finalizes five-year plan

By Sterling Kini Wong

With the departure of the U.S. Navy and its contractors from the one-time "target island," the state's Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) has set its sights on the future, approving in April a five-year strategic plan that lays out the agency's priorities for managing the island.

The plan, called "Hānau hou he 'ula o Kaho'olawe – the rebirth of a sacred island," sets a variety of goals for the management of the island, including restoring natural and cultural resources, broadening the KIRC's community outreach, and increasing the commission's trust fund.

The KIRC assumed full control of the island in April, after the Navy demobilized following a 10-year, \$400 million cleanup of ordnance left over from nearly half a century of military bombing. The cleanup cleared 77 percent of island's surface and nine percent of its subsurface to a depth of four feet – numbers that fall short of the 1994 agreement between the state and the Navy that set surface and subsurface clearance standards at



KIRC staffers Paul Higashino, Kalei Tsuha and Andre Perez take part in a 2001 planting ceremony on the island. Photo courtesy of KIRC

100 percent and 30 percent, respectively.

But with the Navy having agreed with the state to respond to newly discovered ordnance, KIRC vice-chairperson and OHA trustee Colette Machado said that it's time for the island to move forward. "We will always remember the 'eha (pain) that Kaho'olawe went through," Machado said. "This plan represents the rebirth of the island, while incorporating Hawaiian values in that process and acknowledging the island's cultural importance."

One of the challenges facing the KIRC is finding ways to increase its trust fund, which, as of January 2004, was \$35 million – an amount the commission said is insufficient to ensure safe use of the island.

KIRC acting executive director Stanton Enomoto said that the commission will examine possible grant and donation opportunities.

In order to further protect the natural and cultural resources of the island, Enomoto said, the KIRC is looking to develop a sizable volunteer base that can work with the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana on restoration and preservation projects. In addition, he said, the agency will maintain an extensive on-island presence to protect the reserve from illegal activities. To accommodate the increased activity on the island, the plan calls for developing and maintaining sustainable infrastructure on Kaho'olawe, including energy, communication, transportation, water and sanitation.

Enomoto also said that the KIRC will collaborate with the Department of Education and private schools in developing a curriculum for students, ranging from elementary to college, that would teach about the history and cultural significance of Kaho'olawe. He said the commission is also exploring the idea of building a Kaho'olawe information center in Kihei on Maui, which would also serve as the KIRC's administrative office.

Army releases Stryker impact statement

By Sterling Kini Wong

The U.S. Army's proposed Stryker Brigade Combat Team would require the acquisition of 24,000 acres of land in Hawai'i and have significant impacts on cultural and biological resources, according to the project's final environmental impact statement (EIS) released in May.

The release of the 2,000-page EIS followed two years of public scoping meetings in which environmental and community organizations, including OHA, commented on the Army's plan.

The proposed project would transform the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team, which would utilize the newly developed Stryker, an eight-wheeled, 20-ton combat vehicle. According to the EIS, the project would call for the expansion of Schofield by 1,400 acres and Pōhakuloa Training Area on Hawai'i

See STRYKER on page 14

Ua hiki mai i 'ike i ka waihona o ka na'auao, ma laila nā kūmau palapa'a o Hawai'i, 'o ia mau nō ka papa'a!

Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Ānuenue

Leimomi Anderson
Hōkūokalani Dudoit
Kaleookalani Fujimoto
Ka'imina'auao Hironaka-Tampon
'Uilani Ho
Ioane Kamauoha
Kawehionālani Kāneakua
Nanikēhau Keama
Kaipoimanu Martinez
Hi'ilani Soma
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Ke Kula 'O Samuel M. Kamakau

Ikaika Alencastre
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Hananoekua Spencer

Ke Kula Ki'eki'e Kaiapuni O Kapa'a

Lilinoelani Kuhaulua

Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Kekaulike

Ka'eo Gesch
Kawika Hong
Kakela Sousa

Ke Kula Ni'ihau O Kekaha

Kawainoelani Kanahele
Ku'uualohalani Kanahele

Ke Kula 'O Nāwahiookalani'ōpu'u

Keaupuni Clarke
Ilihia Gionson
Kamaleioku'upu'uawai Ka'upu
Kulamanu Kawai'ae'a
Maolikai Matsu
'Auli'ilani Pung
Kamehanaokalā Salvador

Kahuawaiola

'Ōpu'ulani Albino
Ku'uleialoha Alcomindras-Palakiko
Uluhani Cenal
Pelehonuamea Harman
Kananinohea Kawai'ae'a
Kapōlei Ki'ili
Leihuanani Maddela
Ha'amaulioli Makua
Kaleookalani McCabe
Puamana Paikai
Hau'olikeola Pakele
Kēhaulani Pu'u

'O ia nō ka polokolamu ho'omākaukau kumu laikini makalau kūhelu 'ia e ka D.O.E. Aupuni Hawai'i i a'o 'ia ma o ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i.

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Contemporary Hawaiian Art

Sun. June 20 • 2p-3p.

Bob Freitas, whose sculpture exhibition is currently on the Aupuni Artwall through June 30, will host a talk on the future of contemporary Hawaiian art. The Aupuni Artwall is inside our Ward Warehouse Store.



Stone Carving

Sun. June 20 • 12p-4p

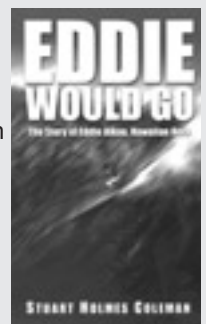
Solomon Apio and Michael Mauricio return to host another cultural, hands on demonstration—Learn how adz, poi pounders and ulumaika are made.

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Myths & Legends Coloring Book

Sun. June 13 • 12p-1p

Author and illustrator Ben W. Holokai, Jr. took his drafting skills and decided to illustrate the ancient legends of Hawai'i. Meet him and talk story. Bring the entire family!

Legislative Scorecard

Tracking the final outcome of selected Hawaiian-related bills in this year's legislative session



Compiled by the OHA legislative team

In the April issue of *Ka Wai Ola*, we reported on the mid-session status of a number of measures in the state Legislature that had been identified as important to OHA's beneficiaries. In the May issue, we sought community input into the specifics of additional proposed measures which impact Hawaiians. This scorecard covers the final legislative status of the bills reviewed in May.

To help interpret the information, we have included excerpts from last month's community commentary on each measure, along with its legislative outcome. The abbreviations indicate which committees heard the measure (see key on page 7). The governor has until June 28 to veto any of these measures, and until July 13 to approve any measure with or without her signature.

If you have any concerns or questions regarding this report, please contact David Rodriguez at 594-1756.

Symbol key:

- Indicates a good bill for Hawaiians
- Indicates a bad bill for Hawaiians
- Indicates a controversial bill for Hawaiians

SB2758 SD1 – Prohibits the state from selling, exchanging or otherwise alienating lands contained in the Public Land Trust.

Commentary: Native-rights attorney Melody MacKenzie, stated in last month's issue that: "The state should not sell or otherwise transfer these lands until the claim of the Native Hawaiian people is addressed and resolved. The ceded lands are the land base for a re-established Native Hawaiian government and should be held intact for the Hawaiian people."

Outcome: The bill was referred to JHW/WLA, WAM, with Hemmings, Hogue, Slom, Trimble, Whalen voting no during passage for Third Reading. It was then referred to WLH, JUD and FIN, whereby it failed to pass Second Lateral in the House.

HB1335 HD3 SD2 – Requires all students of Hawaiian descent at UH to receive tuition waivers.

Commentary: Dr. Verlieann Malina-Wright, Chairperson of the Native Hawaiian Education Council, supported the measure, noting: "We have waited 92 years for the educational needs of our people to be met."

Outcome: This bill was heard by HED, WLH, FIN. Jernigan and Moses voted no in FIN, while Fox voted no during passage for Third Reading. It was then heard by JHW/EDU, WAM but failed in Conference, whereby Takai, Kanoho, Kaho'ohalahala and Hanabusa, Sakamoto, Taniguchi were co-chairs.

HB1805 HD3 – Clarifies the policy of the state to actively encourage the maintenance and expansion of federal investment in military facilities in the state.

Commentary: Dr. Jon Van Dyke of UH's Richardson School of Law stated: "In its present state, the measure would be detrimental to the Hawaiian community, because it expresses support for a continued substantial military presence in Hawai'i without a corresponding recognition of the urgent need to address and resolve the claims of the Native Hawaiian people against the federal government."

Outcome: This bill was heard by PSM, WLH, FIN, with Shimabukuro voting no in FIN and Kaho'ohalahala voting no during passage for Third Reading, and was referred to

C- Overall grade on Hawaiian issues

The members of the 2004 legislative session spent a great deal of time and energy on issues relating to drug addiction, the environment, land use, agricultural land, education, labor disputes and partisan bickering.

During the 22nd Legislature, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs reviewed more than 7,000 bills, took positions on over 600 bills and provided testimony on over 200 measures. Based on the legislative votes, Hawaiian issues seem to border on partisan lines with Republicans voting against most measures which seem most favorable to Hawaiians. Though Democrats offered to hear our

voice, they failed by way of leadership to get things done.

In the 2003 session, significant gains were made in regard to the restoration of ceded land payments. However, there have not been any such proactive ideas in this year's session. As Hawaiians, we seem to be on the defensive, trying to protect what was previously entitled to us. As a result the session deserves a "C-."

We hope that we have informed both Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians regarding the issues of importance and that Hawaiians continue to grow as a political force to be reckoned with by voting for legislators that identify with us. ■

ECD/TMG, whereby it failed to pass Second Lateral in the Senate.

HB1806 HD2 – Requires notification of the commanding officer of a military installation of (1) zoning changes and (2) district boundary amendment for land within 3,000 feet of a military installation.

Commentary: Dr. Van Dyke stated: "This measure would be detrimental to the Hawaiian community and should be opposed. The military is an invitee to our 'āina and should not play a dominant role in determining how the lands should be used."

Outcome: This bill was heard by PSM, WLH, FIN, with Kaho'ohalahala and Morita voting no in WLH, Shimabukuro voting no in FIN, and Kahikina, Kaho'ohalahala, Morita voting no during passage for Third Reading. It was then heard by TMG, WLA, whereby it was deferred by WLA and failed to pass Second Deck in the Senate.

HB2074 HD1 SD1 CD1 – Ensures that allowable waivers or reductions of penalties for small businesses will not apply to any laws protecting the environment or cultural resources.

Commentary: Melody MacKenzie stated: "This is generally a good measure that will help protect important Hawaiian cultural and environmental values."

Outcome: This bill was heard by EDB, EEP/TAC, JUD with Bukoski, Jernigan, Stonebraker voting no during passage for Third Reading. ENE/ECD heard the bill whereby it passed Conference with Hogue, Slom, Whalen voting no during passage for Final Reading and was Transmitted to the governor.

HB2166 HD1 – Establishes a presumption that a dwelling is not a farm dwelling if certain nonagricultural features in a subdivision or development are determined to be present.

Commentary: Alan Murakami of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation stated: "The passage of this measure would be timely, given the spate of developments seeking to avoid compliance with the agriculture provisions of state land-use law."

Outcome: This bill was heard by WLH/AGR with Blundell, Jernigan, Leong, Marumoto, Meyer, Moses, Ontai, Stonebraker voting no during passage for Second Reading and Blundell, Jernigan, Leong, Marumoto, Meyer, Moses, Ontai, Pendleton voting no during passage for Third Reading. It was then deferred by WLA whereby it failed to pass Second Lateral in the Senate.

HB2167 – Prohibits gated communities that deny public access to any coastal shoreline or mountain or inland areas used for recreational or cultural purposes.

Commentary: Ms. MacKenzie stated: "Although this is a good measure, and will help Hawaiians gain access to shoreline and inland areas, the Legislature should undertake a comprehensive review of access problems throughout Hawai'i."

Outcome: This bill was heard by WLH, JUD with Souki voting no in JUD and Blundell, Fox, Jernigan, Meyer, Souki, Stonebraker voting no during passage for Third Reading. It was then referred to TMG/WLA, JHW whereby WLA/TMG held the bill in the Senate.

HB2985 HD2 – Allows the governor to select one appointment to the Land Use Commission from a list of

nominees submitted by OHA, and two appointments each from lists of nominees submitted by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, as well as the Minority leaders of the House and Senate.

Commentary: Alan Murakami stated: "This is a good measure for Hawaiians. It would give OHA unprecedented input into the appointment process, which is due."

Outcome: This bill was heard by WLH, JUD with Thielen voting no in WLH and Blundell, Bukoski, Ching, Finnegan, Fox, Halford, Jernigan, Leong, Marumoto, Meyer, Moses, Ontai, Stonebraker, Thielen voting no during passage for Second Reading. Finnegan, Marumoto, Thielen voted no in JUD with Blundell, Bukoski, Ching, Finnegan, Fox, Halford, Jernigan, Leong, Marumoto, Meyer, Moses, Ontai, Pendleton, Stonebraker, Thielen voting no during passage for Third Reading. It was then referred to WLA, JHW whereby it failed to pass Second Lateral in the Senate.

SB643 SD2 HD3 – Establishes a temporary bioprospecting advisory commission to address issues related to bioprospecting, including equitable benefit sharing, and appropriates funds to enable the commission to develop a comprehensive bioprospecting plan. The commission would be attached to OHA for administrative purposes.

Commentary: Mālia Nobrega of the Waikīkī Hawaiian Civic Club said, "The proposed commission will have little work to do if interim regulations staking Hawai'i's claim to our biodiversity are not put in place now."

Outcome: This bill was heard by WLA/JHW, WAM with Hemmings, Hogue, Slom, Trimble, Whalen voting no during passage for Third Reading. It was then heard by WLH, EDB, FIN with Thielen voting no in WLH. Fox, Thielen voted no during passage for Second Reading with Fox voting no during passage for Third Reading whereby it failed in Conference with Inouye, Hanabusa, Taniguchi and Kanoho, Schatz, Karamatsu as co-chairs.

SB1556 SD2 HD2 – Clarifies the definition of "shoreline"; prohibits shoreline planting to establish the shoreline for certification purposes; and authorizes the state land surveyor to rescind a shoreline certification based on misrepresentation in the application.

Commentary: Jeff Mikulina, President of the Sierra Club – Hawai'i Chapter, stated: "The measure clarifies that the shoreline is at the highest wash of waves during the season when the highest wave wash occurs, and increases public notification of shoreline certifications. But the measure should be amended by deleting any reference to vegetation growth (an indica-

tor occasionally abused by homeowners who want to reduce their setback.)”

Outcome: This bill was approved by WLA, WAM. It was then heard by WLH, FIN with Jernigan, Meyer, Moses voting no in FIN and Fox, Meyer, Moses, Ontai, Pendleton voting no during passage for Third Reading. Kanoho, Takamine were named co-chairs, but the measure failed in Conference as the Senate did not appoint its co-chairs.

SB2440 SD1 HD1 CD1 – Allows 999-year homestead leases and certificates of occupation to be assigned to a parent’s siblings, children of a parent’s siblings, or grandchildren of a parent’s siblings. The original language of this bill also included hānai and adopted first cousins.

Commentary: Kupuna Harriet O’Sullivan stated: “If this measure is approved, I certainly believe it would improve the status of the hānai child.” However, OHA opposed the inclusion of hānai because there is not yet any legal definition of this term, and because the practical implications are so unique that inheritance matters should always be decided on a cas-by-case basis.

Outcome: This bill was heard by WLA, JHW then by WLH, HSH, FIN. The bill was then amended in Conference which removed the term “hānai,” with Inouye, Hanabusa and Kanoho, Kahikina, Hamakawa, Kawakami as co-chairs whereby it was transmitted to the governor.

SB3052 SD2 HD2/HB2656 – Establishes policies and procedures for identifying and managing important agricultural lands (IAL).

Commentary: Alan Murakami supported the intent of the measure, but noted: “Uses do not uniformly conform to the agreements by the Agricultural Working Group, so we recommend deferring the measure.”

Outcome: This bill was approved by WLA, WAM then by WLH, AGR, FIN. However, the measure failed in Conference with Kanoho, Abinsay, Takamine and Inouye, Taniguchi as co-chairs.

SB3116 SD2 – Establishes standards and violation penalties for discharge of wastewater and air emissions from commercial passenger vessels into marine waters of the state.

Commentary: Sierra Club – Hawai’i Chapter President Jeff Mikulina stated: “While the measure allows for penalties and sets up a monitoring inspection program ... this measure currently doesn’t go far enough to protect Hawai’i’s coastal waters. The measure should be amended to prohibit all sewage and gray water from being discharged into Hawai’i’s waters.”

Outcome: This bill was heard by TSM/ECD/ENE, WAM with Hemmings, Slom voting no in TSM/ECD/ENE and Kawamoto, Hemmings, Slom, Trimble voting no in WAM. Hemmings, Slom, Trimble voted no during passage for Third Reading. The bill failed to pass the Second Lateral as TAC/EDB/TRN, EEP, FIN never scheduled a hearing in the House. ■

Legislative Committees

Senate Committees

ECD Economic Development
Chair: Fukunaga; Vice Chair: Aduja

ENE Energy & Environment
Chair: English; Vice Chair: Kokubun

JHW Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs
Chair: Hanabusa; Vice Chair: Chun Oakland

LBR Labor
Chair: Kanno; Vice Chair: Ihara

TMG Transportation, Military Affairs & Government Operations
Chair: Kawamoto; Vice Chair: Espero

TSM Tourism
Chair: Kim; Vice Chair: Tsutsui

WAM Ways & Means
Chair: Taniguchi; Vice Chair: Kokubun

WLA Water, Land & Agriculture
Chair: Inouye; Vice Chair: Espero

House Committees

AGR Agriculture
Chair: Abinsay; Vice Chair: Sonson

EDB Economic Development & Business Concerns
Chair: Schatz; Vice Chair: Wakai

EEP Energy & Environmental Protection
Chair: Morita; Vice Chair: Waters

FIN Finance
Chair: Takamine; Vice Chair: Kawakami

HED Higher Education
Chair: Takai; Vice Chair: Tomayo

HHS Human Services & Housing
Chair: Kahikina; Vice Chair: Shimabukuro

JUD Judiciary
Chair: Hamakawa; Vice Chair: Oshiro

PSM Public Safety & Military Affairs
Chair: Ito; Vice Chair: Mindo

TAC Tourism & Culture
Chair: Chang; Vice Chair: Karamatsu

TRN Transportation
Chair: Souki; Vice Chair: Caldwell

WLH Water, Land Use & Hawaiian Affairs
Chair: Kanoho; Vice Chair: Kaho’ohalahala



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- ◆ 2-3 years strong professional/investigative/managerial work experience desired
- ◆ 23-36 years of age
- ◆ Drug policy/drug testing mandatory
- ◆ Entry-level salary (GS-10) is \$45,060 Academy training; \$55,409 - \$60,143 upon graduation, including locality/availability pay



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AMERICA’S FINEST



Prepared by OHA's Governance staff

In February of this year, OHA convened a group of people to help determine what the steps should be for the process of forming a Native Hawaiian nation. At its first meeting on Feb. 28, those in attendance decided "to support the organization of a coalition of Native Hawaiians to build a Hawaiian nation." Thus the group is now loosely referred to as the "Native Hawaiian Coalition."

The Coalition held two more meetings, one in April and one in May. At each meeting, additional Hawaiians have stepped forward to participate in the process. All Hawaiians are welcomed and invited.

Printed here are the minutes of those three meetings. The next Coalition meeting is tentatively scheduled for July 23-24. If you are interested in receiving meeting notices, please call OHA's Governance section at 594-0219.

Meeting #1 Feb. 28, 2004, Honolulu International Airport Conference Center

- I. **OLI AND PROCESSION**
Manu Boyd opened meeting with oli. Participants entered conference room.
- II. **WELCOME**
Kahu Kaleo Patterson convenor pro tem welcomed the group.
- III. **OHA REMARKS**
Clyde Nāmu'o, OHA Administrator, thanked the Working Group for their work and Kahu Patterson for his help in making this meeting possible. Mr. Nāmu'o assured the group that OHA would not control the group and that OHA would provide logistical support to the group and financial support for a process to realize Native Hawaiian self-determination. Mr. Nāmu'o offered to leave the meeting in order to facilitate an open environment for the group. Mr. Nāmu'o was asked to stay because there would be many questions that he would need to answer on behalf of OHA.
- IV. **INTRODUCTIONS**
At 10:15 a.m., each person present introduced themselves.
- V. **KŪKĀKŪKĀ**
At 10:30 a.m., the group began discussions about forming a broad based, inclusive coalition to formulate an open and accountable process for Native Hawaiian self-determination. See transcripts from February 28, 2004 Coalition Meeting.
- VI. **LUNCH**
- VII. **KŪKĀKŪKĀ CONTINUED**
 - a. Reconvened at 12:55 p.m. Kahu Patterson opened by reviewing what was discussed in the morning session and asked for discussion about convening a broad based coalition and guiding principles. See transcripts from February 28, 2004 Coalition Meeting.
 - b. The group agreed to the following:
 - i. "We agree to support the organization of a coalition of Native Hawaiians to build a Hawaiian Nation."
 - ii. Coalesce = Values = Coalition
 - iii. "We" = us in the room at 2:00 p.m.
- VIII. **NEXT MEETING** Possibly March 27, 2004.
- IX. **ADJOURNMENT** Everyone formed a circle and shared closing remarks. The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Meeting #2 April 3, 2004, Honolulu International Airport Conference Center

- I. **CALL TO ORDER**
 - a. Meeting called to order by Kahu Kaleo Patterson at 9:16 a.m.
 - b. Pule by Auntie Hannah Reeves.
- II. **REVIEW OF AGENDA**
 - a. Kahu Patterson explained agenda, focus on 3 questions so can move forward with common vision and purpose, will break up into 6 smaller groups. Groups should share ideas on code of cooperation (copy attached). Island caucuses during lunch break. Participants reviewed sheet on Hawaiian values prepared by Mālia Nobrega.
 - b. Three questions; 1½ hours for breakout. **QUESTIONS:**
 1. What is the vision and purpose of the coalition?
 2. What is our membership and how do we maximize Hawaiian community involvement?
 3. How do we work together for the good of our people? (membership code of conduct, protocols, responsibilities)
- III. **BREAKOUT SESSIONS**
At 9:49 a.m., broke up into 6 smaller groups. See attached charts of each group's discussion.
- IV. **BREAKOUT GROUPS REPORT BACK**
At 11:32 a.m. reconvened as larger group. See attached charts of each group's summary.
- V. **LUNCH & MOKUPUNI CAUCUSES**
At 12:25 p.m., group broke for lunch and islands encouraged to caucus during the break.
- VI. **REPORT BACK ON ISLAND CAUCUSES**
Reconvened at 1:34 p.m. Kahu Patterson leaving at 1:45 p.m. Ramsay Taum to facilitate until closing. See attached report on island caucuses.
- VII. **NEXT MEETING**
Possibly May 8, to be confirmed.
- VIII. **ADJOURNMENT** at 2:10 p.m.

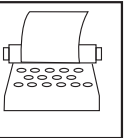
Meeting #3 May 14-15, 2004, Honolulu International Airport Conference Center

May 14, 2004

- I. **WELCOME AND PULE:** Kahu Kaleo Patterson (5:04 pm)
 - A. Review of past meetings
 - B. Approve Agenda for May 14 & 15
 - C. Introduction of Coalition participants by mokupuni – Moku O Keawe, Maui, O'ahu, Kaua'i, and continent. (Representative from Lāna'i arrived on May 15.)
- II. **PULE AND RECESS FOR DINNER** (6:15 pm)
- III. **VIDEO PRESENTATION** (7:30 pm) "Force More Powerful"
- IV. **VISION STATEMENT DISCUSSION:** Joe Lapilio, Facilitator
Issues were use of English language, Hawaiian, or both; use of words "reinstate," "build" or "rebuild," "develop" or "redevelop"; use of "Hawaiian," "Kanaka Maoli," "Nā 'Ōiwi," "Koko Hawai'i"; inclusiveness (all Hawaiians worldwide or just Hawai'i, non-Hawaiians); "Self Determination" or "Self Governance."
- V. **RECESS FOR THE DAY** (9:00 pm)

May 15, 2004

- I. **REGISTRATION AND BREAKFAST** (8:00 am)
- II. **GATHERING SONGS** (8:52 am)
Moku Honu entrance; songs while waiting; Moku O Keawe entrance; Moku O Keawe contingent raised concern about meeting in breakout groups. *Coalition agreed to discuss all issues as one large group, for this meeting only.* Oli by Renee Bishaw.
- III. **VISION STATEMENT/ MISSION STATEMENT:** Joe Lapilio, Facilitator
 - A. Code of Cooperation approved by Coalition
 - B. Today's Agenda
Coalition consensus: Defer discussion of Akaka Bill and Process Models for future meetings. *Today's agenda:* Formation statements: Vision/ mission, membership; Recitation of Queen's protest, Kau Inoa, moku caucuses to discuss travel allocations, Declaration of Commitment.
 - C. Recitation of Queen's Protest: Hank Fergerstrom.
- IV. **LUNCH BREAK** (11:48 am)
- V. **COALITION FORMATION STATEMENTS**
 - A. Discussion continued from the night before about word choice and use of English, Hawaiian, or both.
 - B. *Coalition Consensus was reached on the following:*
 - i. Mission Statement:
The mission of the Coalition is to establish a process that will provide the Hawaiian people with a mechanism for achieving self-governance through self-determination.
 - ii. Membership:
The membership of the Coalition shall consist of every Hawaiian (*koko*) – individual, family, community group, council, association or organization who chooses to participate. Every member shall agree to the:
 - a. Mission Statement
 - b. Membership and Community Involvement Statement
 - c. Code of Cooperation, Cultural Protocols and *Kuleana* Statement
 - iii. Community Involvement:
Community Involvement shall be 100% accessible to Hawaiians.
 - a. The Coalition shall create an infrastructure to facilitate education, consensus building, communications and organizing.
 - iv. Code of Cooperation, Cultural Protocols, and Kuleana:
The Coalition shall operate in Cooperation, incorporate relevant and appropriate cultural protocols and practices, and affirm its *kuleana* to be accountable to the Hawaiian community first and foremost.
- VI. **ANNOUNCEMENTS/ REQUESTS:**
 - People need to be committed to Coalition. Arrive on time and stay until finished.
 - Request for Coalition meeting to be held on Kaho'olawe.
 - Request for Coalition phone number and website.
 - Call for meetings on neighbor islands.
 - Request for written Mokupuni updates to be distributed at next meeting.
 - Mokupuni need to meet to figure out travel allocations as resources are limited.
 - Information on 'Ae Like process for next meeting.
 - Media plan; no censorship.
- VII. **NEXT MEETING:**
 - A. July 23 & 24, 2004, on O'ahu, specific location to be confirmed.
 - B. Preliminary Agenda based on group discussion:
 - i. Declaration of Commitment to Coalition
 - ii. Discussion of Kau Inoa
 - iii. Discussion of Processes
 - iv. Allocation of Travel Resources among Mokupuni
 - v. Presentation of 'Ae Like process
- VIII. **CLOSING:** Pule and mele (4:26 pm)



First Micro-Loan recipient uses funds to visit ailing daughter

By Sterling Kini Wong

Norman Asing needed to see his daughter, who was in intensive care in a hospital in Nevada, but he was unable to come up with money for the trip on such short notice. Luckily, Asing qualified for an emergency OHA micro-loan with a quick approval time and low monthly payments and interest rates.

Asing, a self-employed gardener for 30 years, became the first micro-loan recipient on March 30, and was able to use the money to visit his daughter, who eventually recovered fully. "I am so thankful for OHA," he said. "Without this loan, there would be no way I could've seen my daughter, and that would've been a disaster."

Since its launch on March 15, the Consumer Revolving Micro-Loan Pilot Program (CMLP) has approved 33 loan applications for a total of \$161,000, directly impacting almost 90 beneficiaries. Although the program already receives 3-5 applications a day, Micro-Loan supervisor Dana Hauani'o said, OHA's loan staff is encouraging more Native Hawaiians to apply to the program because the remainder of the \$500,000 allocated to it must be disbursed by June 30. After that date, OHA's Board of Trustees will review the program and determine

whether or not to extend it.

The program provides small loans to pay for financial emergencies such as a death in the family, automobile breakdowns or home repairs. Applicants are also eligible for CMLP loans to pay for career development opportunities, including course instruction, certification programs or required equipment purchase for classes in their current career



Norman Asing (center right) receives the first Micro-Loan disbursement from OHA Economic Development Director Chip Mclelland, Administrator Clyde Nāmu'o and loan staffers Gilbert Fernandez and Dana Hauani'o.

Photo: Sterling Kini Wong

field. The micro-loans are limited to \$7,500 per individual for a maximum term of five years at a fixed interest rate of five percent. In order to serve the needs of applicants in financial emergencies, the goal of the program is to disburse loan funds within a week.

"We understand that the most of the applicants will need this money immediately," said OHA loan officer Gilbert Fernandes. "If the loan process takes more than a week or two, the emergency will most likely be over." In order to expedite the loan approval process, the CMLP staff uses Internet credit report that can assess a loan applicant's credit history within minutes.

CMLP applicants must provide proof of Hawaiian ancestry through a copy of their birth certificate or by OHA's Hawaiian Registry Program. For information on the Micro-Loan Program, contact Gilbert Fernandes at 594-1829.

CLAIMS from page 1

Apoliona told the press after the latest revisions were announced.

In April, the congressional delegation announced several amendments to the Recognition Act designed to address concerns raised by the U.S. Department of the Interior, which would oversee the federal relationship with the Hawaiian governing body. In addition to setting out the claims deadline, the amendments called for the creation of a nine-member commission of Native Hawaiian experts to verify the ancestry of those who enroll to participate in the formation of a governing entity.

The amendments met with mixed reaction from the Hawaiian community. Some supporters of the bill saw the revisions as positive sign that the measure might soon progress toward passage after sitting in procedural limbo for nearly a year following its approval by the Senate's Indian Affairs committee. However, some Hawaiian political-action groups, such as the 'Īlio'ulaokalani Coalition, expressed opposition to the revised version of the bill, particularly the claims deadline.

"There should not be any clock ticking, that's the bottom line," 'Īlio'ulaokalani spokesman Kaho'onei Panoke told the media.

Legal scholars pointed out, however, that a 20-year deadline is considerably longer than in most measures recognizing Native American or Alaskan groups, which have frequently included claims deadlines of just five or six years. In addition, they said, the statute of limitations applies only to cases brought under federal law; no limits are set on claims brought in other tribunals, such as international courts.

Paul Cardus, spokesman for Sen. Daniel Akaka (D-Hawai'i), the bill's primary sponsor, told the

media that the 20-year statute of limitations had been adopted as a compromise with the Interior department, which had wanted the deadline to be shorter.

Although OHA's board has continued to support the intent of the Akaka legislation, the trustees did voice serious concerns about the deadline. OHA Administrator Clyde Nāmu'o said it was at least partly in response to these concerns that the congressional delegation submitted the revised language regarding the claims deadline.

Last June, the federal recognition measure, whose official designation is Senate Bill 344, became eligible for consideration by the full Senate after it was approved by the Indian Affairs Committee. However, the bill has since failed to move forward due to an anonymous hold placed on it by one or more senators opposed to the measure. Delays have also been caused by the lack of a clear Bush administration position on the bill, with concerns being raised by the departments of Interior and Justice.

In April, Sens. Akaka and Dan Inouye (D-Hawai'i) sent a letter — their third — to Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tennessee) requesting a floor debate on the recognition measure. Frist said recently that the Senate calendar is too full to schedule a debate on the bill, but promised that he would try to find time.

Should the Senate eventually approve the bill, it would then pass to the House of Representatives for consideration. Last year, the House voted to approve a similar measure. If the bill does not pass by the end of the current two-year congressional cycle in October, the arduous process will have to begin anew in the 2005-2006 congressional cycle.

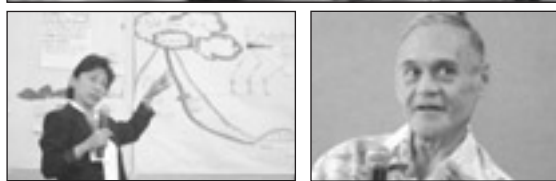
For more information on the Akaka Bill, visit NativeHawaiians.com. ■

VISIONING from page 1

ourselves what they are and we declared them."

Many of the participants also attended an evening presentation by Papakōlea community organizations, including a number of young people involved in a program that uses cultural and artistic expression to help deal with issues in their homes and communities. "It was amazing. It touched my heart, and I was crying like a baby," said veteran Maui activist Charles Kauluwehi Maxwell after the presentation at the Papakōlea Community Center. "Some of these young kids even said they had been contemplating suicide, and then through this program they re-established their sense of self worth. They're the youth of Hawai'i, and they're saying that this is their sovereignty."

After the second morning's keynote talk on the nature of indigenous nationhood by Dartmouth professor Dale Turner, an Anishnabi native from Canada and an expert in issues of native sovereignty, the panel discussion focused on methods in which a Hawaiian nation could sustain itself economically. Panelist Manu Ka'iama, from the Native Hawaiian Leadership Project at UH Mānoa, said that when talking about nation building, Hawaiians must gain



Participants of varied ages and backgrounds gathered to express their vision for the Hawaiian nation.

control of taxing authorities and the assets they are currently receiving, so that these monies can be used to sustain a nation. "It's not easy, but it's not impossible," Ka'iama said. "When you dream, dream big; this is a great opportunity we have as Native Hawaiians."

In the afternoon, the "breakout" discussion groups that had been meeting throughout the conference gathered to present their ideas to one

another. One of the groups used the construction of a hālau as a metaphor for building the Hawaiian nation. "One of our members shared this 'ōlelo no'eau: "O ke kahua ma mua, ma hope ke kūkulu — first the foundation, then the building," said group participant Aunty Kawao Durante. "So that's why we thought we'd use this hālau to express what we're talking about. The foundation stones are all these things like 'ōlelo, like our value system — aloha, lōkahi — like doing things that are pono, like ho'omana, having the spirituality. But we all agreed that we wanted it embedded as the foundation, so that the culture itself is the hālau."

To close the conference, Charlotte Kameaaloha Kaluna, a rapper and poet who directs part of the Papakōlea youth project, read a poem she had composed during the conference. "A name is just a name, and no one's name is greater than the nation they were called to represent," Kaluna said. "So you can simply refer to me as Hawai'i, as you can refer to my children by that same name: Hawai'i. As you can refer to my neighbor or that person sitting across from you; or to my yesterday's enemy, who today is one of my truest and dearest friends. Refer to them all as Hawai'i."

Sterling Kini Wong and Nohea Kimokeo contributed to this report. ■

Setting the record straight

Getting to the bottom of “OHA bashing”

By Clyde Nāmu‘o, OHA Administrator

What is behind the recent spurt of “OHA-bashing”? Several Hawaiians in the community, especially pro-independence Hawaiians, have spoken disparagingly of OHA in recent weeks, using harsh words and going to the media and other forums with blanket accusations of illegal or inappropriate activity. All of this is occurring at a time when Hawaiians are meeting to coalesce toward building a native government.

We do not believe OHA is engaging in any illegal or inappropriate activity. So what is behind this recent spate? Is it new activity at OHA? Or is it general discontent with OHA over the past 24 years?

To give meaningful attention to problems, we need the

may-sayers to be specific. OHA is not an entity by itself; it is an organization made up of people and policies, both of which have changed often over the course of 24 years. When accusations are made, it is helpful to know which time periods or which policies are of concern.

If complaints concern actions of people who have not been at OHA for years, then the time for constructive criticism is long gone. Likewise, if complaints concern actions of OHA in the distant past, there is not much we can do today about actions taken five, 10 and 20 years ago. On the other hand, if the concern is about current people or policies, let’s discuss it. That is something we have the power to address and change.

For example, a current policy that has caused much debate in the Hawaiian community has been OHA’s support of federal recognition. As stated before, OHA’s trustees support federal recognition for the purpose of preserving it as an option should Hawaiians want federal recognition when the time comes to form a nation. OHA is not saying federal recognition is the only option; OHA is saying federal recognition must be preserved as one of the options.

It is also important to note that federal recognition is the only self-governance option likely to be available to Hawaiians in the near future. It does not appear that independence, free association or similar governance structures will be available to Hawaiians any time soon. In the meantime, attacks on Native Hawaiian entitlements will continue, with no shield to protect them. OHA trustees have a fiduciary duty to use whatever legal shields may be available and thus have decided to seek federal recognition as one such shield.

If there is concern about specific clauses of the Akaka Bill, let’s identify and discuss those phrases that are of concern. Dialogue can be an effective tool for bringing about understanding and change.

It is up to us as a people to decide if we want to work constructively through our differences, or just waha. It is easy to say and believe inflammatory remarks, but such action gets us nowhere. If we want true self-governance, we need to engage in arduous dialogue and seek understanding. The sooner we do this, the sooner we can be on a focused path to correct the past injustices. ■

ANALYSIS from page 1

A. *Preparation of the membership roll.* Under Section 7, a nine-member commission, composed of Native Hawaiians and appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, will prepare a membership roll for the Native Hawaiian government. This must be done within two years.

B. *Election of Interim Governing Council.* The adults on the membership roll will then elect an Interim Governing Council, which will exercise limited duties until officers are elected.

C. *Adoption of Governing Documents.* The Interim Governing Council will submit for an election of the membership a proposed constitution or other set of organic governing documents.

D. *Election of Officers.* The membership will then elect officers of the Native Hawaiian governing entity. With the certification by the Secretary of the Interior of the organic governing documents and the election of officers, the recognition — or “reaffirmation” — process is complete: as Section 7 (c)(6) provides, at that point “the political and legal relationship between the United States and the Native Hawaiian governing entity is hereby reaffirmed and the United States extends Federal recognition to the Native Hawaiian governing entity as the representative governing body of the Native Hawaiian people.”

E. *Negotiations with the state and the United States.* The Native Hawaiian governing entity will then enter into critical three-way negotiations with the state and federal governments over such key issues as the transfer of land and the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction. The governing entity will have many other responsibilities, including researching, negotiating, and perhaps litigating claims on behalf of the Native Hawaiian government.

II. The Commission

One new provision in the recent revisions is the creation of the commission that will assemble the initial membership roll. In previous versions of the Akaka Bill, these duties would have been performed in conjunction with the Office for Native Hawaiian Relations, a new office within the Department of the Interior. Under the revisions, the membership roll will be a responsibility of this nine-member commission composed of Native

While the Akaka Bill has always focused on recognition of Native Hawaiian sovereignty, the Administration has attempted to use it as a vehicle to abrogate Native Hawaiian claims. Senators Akaka and Inouye have resisted these attacks and have attempted to keep the bill neutral on any claims issues – to assure that no Native claims are eliminated or diminished.

Hawaiians. While this is not a major change, it should be a benefit to Hawaiian Natives—as an aspect of self-determination—that they will be creating the membership roll themselves, rather than having it done by an agency within the Interior Department.

III. Settlement of Claims and Statute of Limitations

This has been a most difficult aspect of this legislation. While the Akaka Bill has always focused on recognition of Native Hawaiian sovereignty, the Administration has attempted to use it as a vehicle to abrogate Native Hawaiian claims. Senators Akaka and Inouye have resisted these attacks and have attempted to keep the bill neutral on any claims issues—to assure that no Native claims are eliminated or diminished.

As currently written, Senators Akaka and Inouye have prevailed and the bill does protect any Native Hawaiian claims that may now exist. Moreover, recognition of Native Hawaiian sovereignty by the United State is not contingent upon settlement of Native Hawaiian claims. Section 8(c)(1) provides that “Nothing in this Act serves as a settlement of any claim against the United States.”

Section 8(c)(2) then provides that any existing claims brought by the Native Hawaiian governing entity “relating to the legal and political relationship between the United States and the Native Hawaiian people” must be brought within 20 years. This provision does not apply to claims by individuals or claims brought in international forums. The 20-year period does not start when the recognition act is passed. Instead, the statute of limitations begins to run only when the Native Hawaiian governing entity becomes recognized—which, under the terms of Section 7(c)(6), does not occur until after the organic governing documents go into effect and the Native Hawaiian government officials take office.

On one level, it might seem advanta-

geous not to have any limitations period at all. At the same time, political pressures made it necessary to have some provision in the bill. The 20-year period should give Hawaiian leaders ample time to identify and file any existing claims. Further, the time period is generous by comparison—time periods for claims by Indian tribes on the mainland have been set by statutes at five years in some cases, six years in others. Perhaps most important is the fact that this provision in the Akaka Bill does not take away any claims that may now exist.

IV. Timing of Recognition and Negotiations With the State and the United States

Questions have arisen concerning the order—which comes first—between (1) recognition and “reaffirmation” of Native Hawaiian sovereignty in Section 7(a)(6) and (2) the far ranging, three-party negotiations over land and governmental authority in Section 8(b).

Recognition and reaffirmation of Native Hawaiian sovereignty is not contingent upon negotiations with the State of Hawai‘i or the United States. Recognition and reaffirmation comes first, then come the three-party negotiations called for by Section 8(b). Section 7(c)(4), in the provisions relating to recognition and reaffirmation, refers to “the future negotiations to be conducted under the authority of Section 8(b)(1)” (emphasis supplied). Then, Section 8(b)(1), dealing with the negotiations, is even more explicit, stating that the negotiations will take place “upon the reaffirmation of the political and legal relationship between the United States and the native Hawaiian governing entity.” The Senate Committee Report also explains that the negotiations will occur “following the extension of Federal recognition of the Native Hawaiian governing entity.” (Page 74 of revised Committee Report draft).

One point should be emphasized: The Akaka Bill does not create a “global” settlement—indeed, the

Akaka Bill does not create any settlement. Instead, the bill requires that the new Hawaiian government be recognized before any negotiations can begin. Then the large issues of land, resources, and jurisdiction will be taken up in the three-party negotiations under Section 8(b). In those negotiations, the Native Hawaiian people will be represented by the new Native Hawaiian governing entity.

Any settlement, therefore, must await the formation and recognition of the Native Hawaiian government. No settlement can occur simply by the passage of the Akaka Bill.

V. Legal Authority of Congress to Recognize Native Hawaiian Sovereignty

Opponents of Hawaiian sovereignty have long argued that Congress lacks constitutional authority to recognize a Native Hawaiian government. In the judgment of most scholars in the field, including myself, Congress plainly has authority under the Indian Commerce Clause of the Constitution to recognize Native Hawaiian sovereignty and otherwise legislate with respect to Native Hawaiians. See, e.g., Felix S. Cohen’s *Handbook of federal Indian Law*, p. 802-04 (1982 ed.). This is because the overthrow and subsequent actions affected only the *recognition* of Hawaiian sovereignty; the sovereignty itself continued to exist, albeit not recognized by the United States. Now a major Supreme Court ruling and the recent revisions to the Akaka Bill have considerably strengthened the position of Hawaiian Natives that Congress has constitutional authority to enact the Akaka Bill.

In April, the Supreme Court handed down its opinion in *United States v. Lara*, 124 S.Ct. 1628 (2004). The case involved the question of whether tribes have criminal jurisdiction over non-member Indians. In the 1978 *Oliphant* decision, the Court ruled that tribes lacked criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians. Then, in the 1990 *Duro* case, the Court extended the *Oliphant* rule to non-member Indians—in other words, finding that the Navajos could not try a Sioux in a criminal case. Congress, however, promptly overrode the *Duro* opinion by “recogniz[ing]” and “reaffirm[ing]” the inherent authority of tribes to try non-member Indians.

Lara held that Congress has broad power over Indian affairs under the

See ANALYSIS on page 15

HE AHA KOU MANA'O?

HE AHA KOU MANA'O?



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What did you take away from OHA's visioning conference on nation-building?



I think the conference was useful, because there's a lot of new things we're learning each time we get together. I believe this kind of forum, or kūkākūkā, is an invitation to more knowledge about building our nation, which is what we need to make a total decision for our families. —*Umialiloa Sexton, Waikīkī*



What I take away is a sense of togetherness with our people as we seek nationhood and what that all means. It's been a very in-depth look into our values, our resources and our solutions for the Hawaiian nation that is manifesting into reality again. —*Kanani Aton, Hilo*



I think it was very productive. What it's done is bring Hawaiians together from different points of view, so they can concentrate on setting up the mechanisms to create their own nation, and through that process achieve justice and control over their assets, which would allow them to move on as a people. —*J. Rodney Ferreira, Kamuela*



He mea maika'i no ka mea ua a'o au i kekahi mau mea e pili ana ko mākou 'āina a pēlā wale aku. 'Oī aku ka hana pū 'ana me nā haumāna no ka mea hiki ia'u ke maopopo he aha ko lākou 'ike e pili ana i kēia 'aha. 'Oī aku ka maika'i ka hana 'ana me na kānaka o ko'u wā, 'ano 'opio. (It was good because I got to learn new things about our 'aina and other things. It's better to work with other students because I can understand their way of thinking. It's better to work with those of my time, the youth.) —*Whitney Kau'ilani Martinez, Wahiawā*

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JUNE

JUNE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Tuesdays - Saturdays through June 26 —

Musical Influence on Hawaiians

Lasting Impressions: Printing and Engraving in Hawai'i explains the dramatic story of the introduction of printing and engraving to the Hawaiian Islands in the early 19th century, its impact on historical events and its lasting influence on Hawaiian culture and art today. 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mission Houses Museum. \$6. For information and reservations, call 531-0481.

Thur., June 3 – Sun., June 13 —

Gone Feeshing

Lee Tonouchi, author of the short story collection "*Da Word*," and creator of the "Mastah-Of-Comic-Disastah" style of literary comedy,

will display his work on stage. Come and see Tonouchi's "Gone Feeshing," a comedy featuring two brothers who, after years apart, finally get together to go fishing. \$16. Kumu Kahua Theatre. Thurs., Fri., and Sat., 8 p.m.; Sun., 2 p.m. For tickets, call 536-4441.

Fri., June 11—

King Kamehameha Statue Decoration Ceremony

Help decorate the King Kamehameha I statue with 13-foot floral leis, created throughout the day by volunteers. Music and hula performances. Concert 3:30 p.m., Ceremony 4 p.m. Ali'iōlani Hale: Honolulu Civic Center. For information, call 586-0333.

Sat., June 12 —

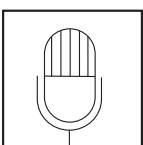
King Kamehameha Celebration

Come and watch as colorful floats, Pā'ū riders, and marching bands fill the streets of Honolulu, beginning at King and Richards Streets and ending at Queen Kapi'olani Park, in celebration of King Kamehameha I. Volunteers will assist with parade organization and monitoring. 9:30 a.m. For information & applications, call 586-0333.

Fri., Sat., June 18, 19 —

Kapa'a Ho'olaule'a

E Ho'omau I Ka 'Ōlelo



MELE 'AILANA

ISLAND MUSIC SCENE

Keola Beamer CD revisits classics of the Hawaiian Renaissance

By Manu Boyd

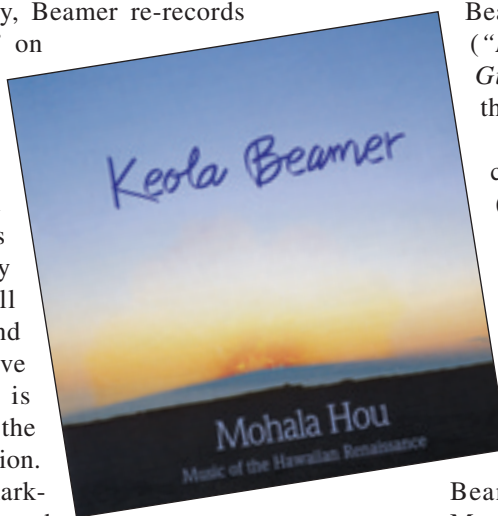
'Mōhala Hou' means new bloom, or to bloom again. And the latest award-winning CD from slack-key and Hawaiian music legend Keolamaikalani Beamer illustrates that phrase by re-introducing songs of fellow music legends he grew up with.

The Hawaiian Renaissance Beamer refers to in his album title reflects the early 1970s, when steadfast practitioners of music and hula brought their craft to forefront. Among them, illustrious members of Beamer's own family, including his mother, Nona Kapuailohia Desha Beamer, long-time educator at Kamehameha, who coined the term "Hawaiiana." Other of Beamer's family members steeped in traditions of music and dance are his uncle Keola, cousin Mahi'ai, grandparents Louise and Pono, and perhaps most notably, great-grandmother Helen Desha Beamer, Hawaiian musician and composer extraordinaire.

From his family, Beamer re-records "*Real Old Style*" on

this project, with an oli in tribute to his grandparents opening the piece. The poignant tribute to his 'ohana says, "My aunts, they all love to dance, and their families love to sing." That is without a doubt the Beamer clan tradition.

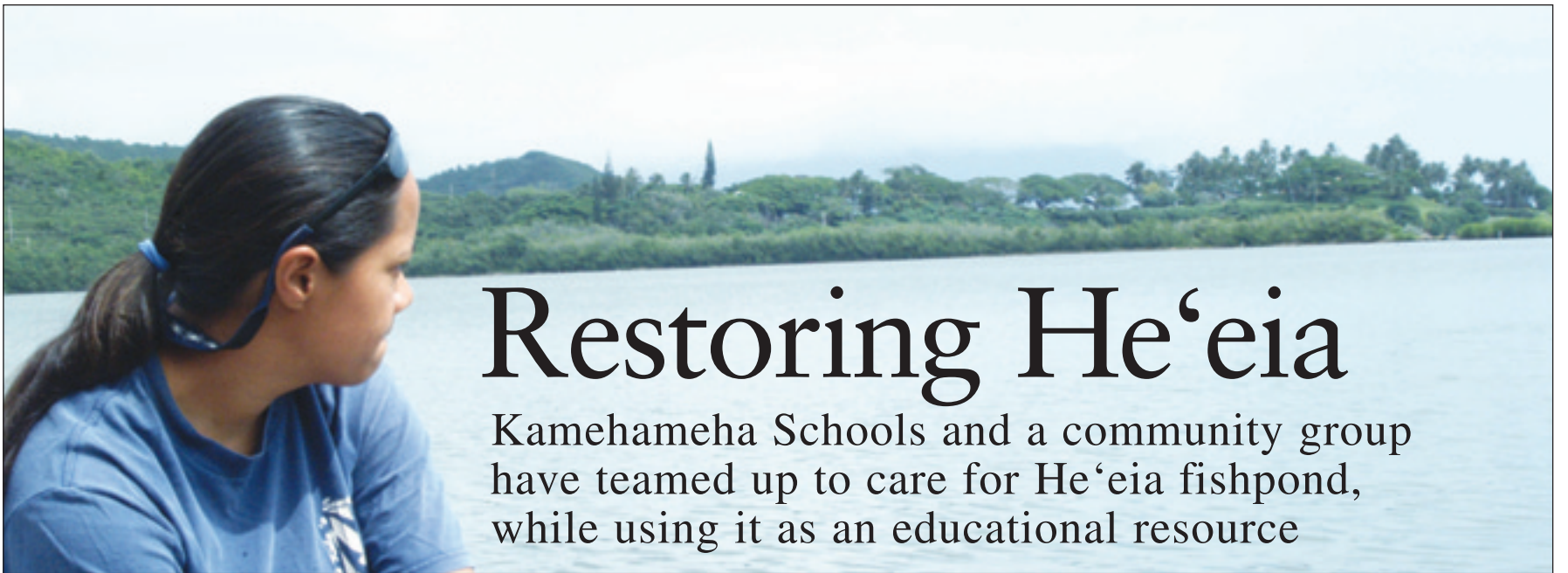
The list of remarkable composers and musicians who got their start in the 1970s makes for an impressive music bibliography on "Mōhala Hou." Jerry Santos ("*Ku'u Home 'o Kahalu'u*"); Henry Kapono ("*Feeling Just the Way I Do*"); Robert



Beaumont/Clifford Hopps ("*Home*"); Macky Feary ("*Moon and Stars*") and Billy Kau'i ("*Pretty Girl*") are honored with fresh arrangements of their classics.

Nona Beamer's "*Pūpū Hinuhinu*," the favorite children's song about shiny shells at the kahakai (shore), is again re-recorded by Beamer in a tender tribute to the family matriarch. "*Pua 'Āhihi*" by Mary Kawena Pūku'i and Maddy Lam is performed as a rich instrumental, although the song lyrics are perfect for hula, as evidenced years ago by Kumu Hula Maiki Aiu Lake and her husband's ensemble, the Kahauanu Lake Trio.

For a complete discography of Keola Beamer recordings, including what Honolulu Magazine recently dubbed as the number one all-time Hawaiian album, "*Honolulu City Lights*," recorded by Keola and his brother Kapono, visit www.kbeamer.com. Mōhala Hou was produced by 'Ohe Records. ■



Restoring He'eia

Kamehameha Schools and a community group have teamed up to care for He'eia fishpond, while using it as an educational resource

Story and photos
by Sterling Kini Wong

The water in the 500-year-old He'eia fishpond lay still, save for the wake of a dinghy approaching one of the four quarter-acre fenced fish pens in the pond. Three members of Paepae o He'eia, a group that cares for the fishpond, were checking up on the pen's 17 milkfish, or awa, which represent their first attempt at replenishing the farmable fish stock in the pond. The group's long-term goal is to start cultivating moi, āholehole and 'anae - species that were traditionally a staple in He'eia, one of the few fishponds, or loko i'a, still in operation of the 23 that were located in Kāne'ohe Bay before European contact.

However, using the loko i'a as an educational tool is the immediate objective of the group, which has partnered with Kamehameha Schools, the owners of the land, to help restore and maintain the 88 acres of He'eia fishpond.

"Right now we are trying to mālama the fish so that we, along with the community and students, can learn about them together," said Hi'ilei Kawelo, the group's facilities manager.

The collaboration is a part of Kamehameha Schools' 'Āina Ulu Program, which seeks to fulfill the twin missions of the school - educating Native Hawaiian children and managing 360,000 acres of estate land - by merging the two together.

Kamehameha Schools Land Assets Division director Neil Hannahs said that the 'Āina Ulu Program reflects the reciprocal relationship between Native Hawaiians and the 'āina. "The land helps us grow as we help it grow," he said.

Every year, about 4,000 students and workers go to He'eia to learn about the science of Hawaiian aquaculture while helping to maintain the loko i'a walls and eradicating invasive species. "Our goal is to restore the pond and provide a learning lab for children and the community," said Ānuenuē Pūnua, educational development coordinator for Paepae o He'eia. "Everyone should benefit from this rich cultural resource."

One of the ideas that Paepae o He'eia tries to instill in all its visitors is that an ahupua'a acts as one harmonious body: three freshwater streams feed into the fishpond, and six fishpond gates, or mākāhā, release water into the ocean. Kawelo explains that the water quality and amount of sediment in the fishpond is dependant on the activities upstream.

"What happens up mauka is magnified when it reaches the pond," Kawelo says. "This whole ahupua'a is connected, from the land to the sea."

Among the many challenges facing the managers of the fishpond is controlling the mangroves, which have taken over more than half of the fishpond's 1.3 miles of rock walls. The mangroves' massive root systems weaken the wall by loosening rocks, which lets the cultivated fish out and predators, such as barracuda and pāpio, in. However, as Paepae o He'eia staffer Kalikoli'hau

Hannahs points out, if too many of the mangroves are eradicated, the sediment that has accumulated between the plants' roots will fall into the pond, making the water shallower and warmer, thereby throwing off the ecology of the pond.

flowers, called kukunaokalā, can also be used in making lei. In addition, the group sells an invasive seaweed - called Gracilaria salicornia - that is common in the loko i'a to fishmarkets for use as an edible limu.



Top: Ānuenuē Pūnua gazes across 1.3 miles of rock and coral wall of He'eia fishpond. Clockwise from above left: Mahinapoeopoe Paishon removes a crab cage left by a poacher at the mouth of one of the streams that feeds the fishpond; the mangrove flower, called kukunaokalā, is used in making lei; Hi'ilei Kawelo measures feed for the awa in the pond's pens.

However daunting the task of maintaining the fishpond may seem, the members of Paepae o He'eia approach the challenges with a cultural sense of enterprise and adaptation. They use the wood of the mangroves, for example, to make digging sticks, or 'ō'ō, and the hula instrument kālā'au. The

In traditional times, an ahupua'a was considered to be wealthy if it had a fishpond, because it was capable of feeding so many people. Although fish are not yet being harvested in He'eia, the fishpond is proving to still be a rich resource for the community. ■

STRYKER from page 5

island by 23,000 acres.

According to the EIS, the Army considers the project essential to reaching its goal of becoming more "strategically responsive and dominant at every point on the spectrum of military operations, ranging from intensive combat to peace-keeping duties and humanitarian missions." The Army said further: "If the 2nd Brigade does not transform in Hawai'i, the Army might not be able to respond rapidly enough in all areas of the world for operations requiring military action."

However, many in the community oppose the project, saying that the Army has a history of mismanaging the land it currently owns. As examples, they point to fires in Mākua Valley that have jeopardized endangered species and cultural sites; the ordnance left over from the practice bombing of Waikāne Valley, which has rendered

parts of the valley unusable by even the military; and the failure to clear the agreed amount of unexploded ordnance from Kaho'olawe.

The Stryker Brigade EIS lists the Army's plans to reduce the impact of noise, dust, traffic and hazardous materials caused by the project and states that if the Army relinquishes ownership of the project's land, it will clean up the remaining unexploded ordnance "in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations." However, the EIS also states that even with mitigation measures, sensitive species and their habitats would be significantly impacted by construction, training and potential fires at certain sites. In addition, the EIS says that construction and training will also significantly impact certain cultural sites.

There is a 30-day period in which the public may comment on the document. However, OHA

policy advocate Heidi Kai Guth said that she is concerned that the allotted time is still too short and could prevent a comprehensive review of the document.

"The draft EIS was so inadequate that its mitigation plans for cultural and biological resources were incomplete," Guth said. "Therefore, the changes incorporated in the final EIS are going to be drastic enough to necessitate extensive analysis."

Guth said that the Army may go forward with its plans shortly after it releases its decision on the EIS, unless a lawsuit halts the project.

To view the entire EIS online, visit sbcteis.com. Comments on the EIS may be sent to:

Cindy Barger
U.S. Corps of Engineers
Honolulu Engineer District, Building 230
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440 ■



Sutter's Kānaka

The Hawaiians who helped settle Sacramento

By Andy Ah Po

Sutter's Fort, with its high walls and heavy, wooden gates, keeps Sacramentans securely linked to their past. Should they get the urge to see what life was like for early inhabitants, they can set aside a Sunday afternoon, visit the fort and peek into the small, damp rooms depicting the day-to-day tasks of the settlers. Few would leave, however, knowing the full story.

The fort is said to be patterned after Kekuanohu Fort in Honolulu, and for a good reason: Native Hawaiians were instrumental in its construction. They made up the majority of Captain John Sutter's original party, which camped on the banks of the Sacramento River in thatched roof huts like those found in Hawaiian villages during that time.

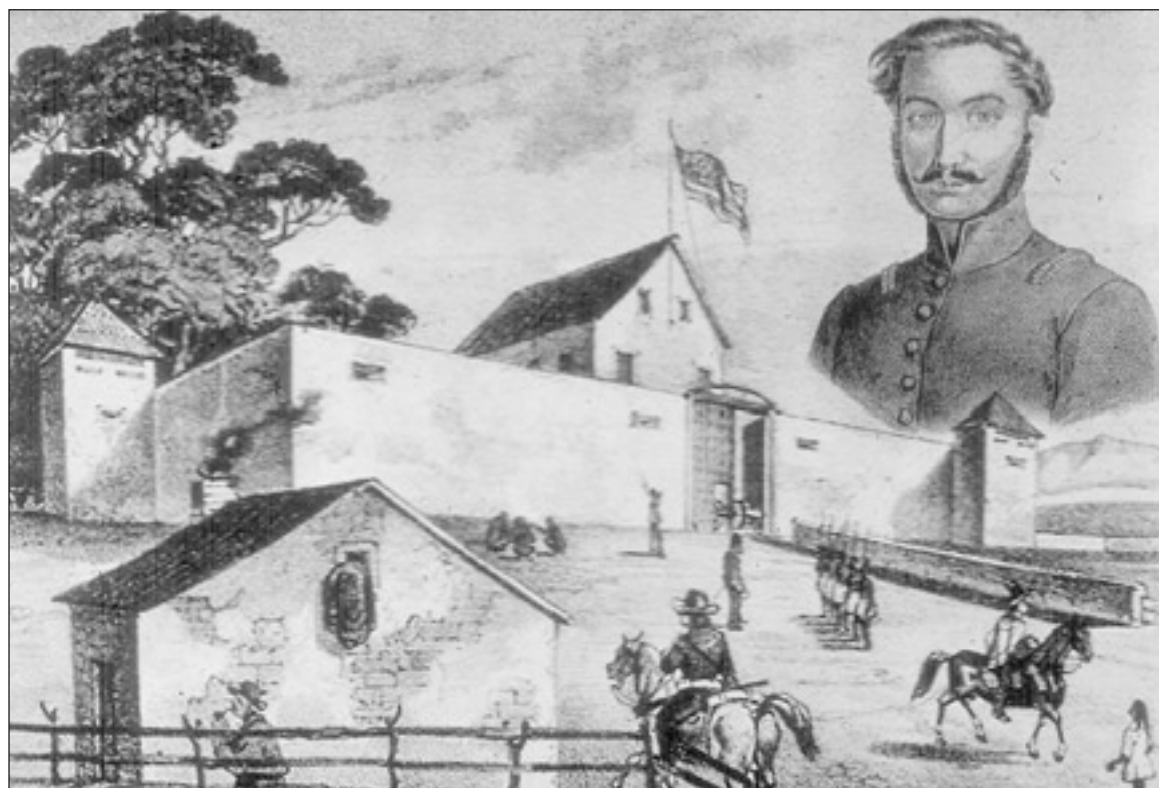
The story has been culled from letters, journals, memoirs and diaries written by ordinary men recording everyday life. No man was more prolific than Sutter himself. An entry in his diary explains the Native Hawaiians' presence:

"When I left the Sandwich Isles (Hawai'i) the king gave me eight men, all experienced Seamen. I was to keep them three years and to pay them \$10 per month and three years later to send them back at my own expense if they wish to go back. The men were glad to go with me and would not leave me at the end of three years. Two were married and brought their wives along with them."

Sutter had sailed to Hawai'i in search of venture capitalists willing to back his agricultural enterprise in Alta California. While King Kamehameha III's investment was not monetary, it was valuable to Sutter nonetheless. The Kānaka, as the Native Hawaiians were called, were experienced agriculturists.

Sutter's agri-business flourished with the help of the Kānaka. He appointed one, Kanaka Harry, as the overseer of his 600-acre estate, Hock Farm. Harry and his wife planted beds of melons, potatoes and other crops with the aid of fellow Kānaka. Their agricultural expertise made it possible to sell 24,000 bushels of wheat yearly to the Russian settlements at Fort Ross, Bodega Bay and Sitka, Alaska. Sutter later bought the Russians' California land holdings for \$30,000, for which he paid \$2,000 down and the remainder in wheat.

"Kānaka," the Hawaiian word for human being, was used in Native Hawaiian culture to distinguish commoners from ali'i or the royal class, and kahuna, the priests and healers. The



A drawing of Sutter's Fort done by Joseph Warren Revere in 1846, soon after it was built with help of Sutter's party of Kānaka. Inset top right: A portrait of Sutter as a young man, around the time he traveled to Hawai'i. Illustrations courtesy of California Department of Parks, Sutter's Fort Archives.

Kānaka were the backbone of traditional Native Hawaiian society and soon filled the same role in Sutter's world. Harry's brother-in-law, Manaiki, served as a cook aboard Sutter's 20-ton sloop, the *Amelia*. Another Kanaka nicknamed Maintop carried freight on Sutter's schooner, making frequent trips between Yerba Buena (San Francisco) and the fort. At Sutter's command, Kānaka even traveled with a group from the fort to dig for gold on the south fork of the American River. They used their water skills to dive for fresh water clams to feed the mining party and brought up gold nuggets from the river bottom.

They were Sutter's loyal supporters, from Aug. 1, 1839, when he set sail up to the Sacramento River in quest of a site for his empire, until he left California. The journey began with the ten Kānaka and nine other men aboard the schooner *Isabella*, the yacht *Nicholas* and a small penance, after Governor Alvarado gave Sutter permission to settle Alta California, a Mexican territory.

It took the party eight days to find the mouth of the Sacramento River, with two false starts. They traveled up the San Joaquin River as far as Stockton and then fifteen miles up the Feather River. A near-mutiny by the haole in the party forced Sutter to make permanent camp at the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers.

At this time, Sutter decided to give the crews the option of returning to Yerba Buena "to obtain a supply of provisions ... even at the risk of being left alone with my Kānaka." Most accepted his offer, leaving Sutter to establish New Helvetia "with ... eight Kanaka (and two wives) three white men, and one Indian."

Sutter's diary is filled with bits and pieces on the Kānaka, though you would be hard-pressed to find mention of them in any history text today. One entry particularly acknowledges their contribution: "I could not have settled the country," wrote Sutter, "without the aid of these Kanakas. They were always faithful and loyal to me."

Andy Ah Po is a California state civil servant and martial-arts expert of Hawaiian ancestry, who has lived in Sacramento since he was stationed at McClellan Air Force Base there in the late 1950s. Active in Hawaiian civic and advocacy organizations, he was one of the founders of the Hui 'O Hawai'i Hawaiian Club of Sacramento. Through extensive archival research, he has uncovered the little-known role played by Native Hawaiians in the early history of California. ■

ANALYSIS from page 10

Constitution and that it can determine the nature of Native governmental powers. The opinion explained that the Constitution authorizes Congress to "enact legislation that both restricts and, in turn, relaxes those restrictions on tribal sovereign authority." The Court quoted an older case to the effect that "If [by the political branches] those Indians are recognized as a tribe, this court must do the same." In other language, the *Lara* opinion (referring to the restoration of the previously terminated Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin) stated that "indeed, Congress has restored previously extinguished tribal status—by re-recognizing a Tribe whose tribal existence it previously had terminated." The opinion twice referred to the language that Congress used—"recogniz[ing]" and affirm[ing]"—in restoring tribal jurisdiction over non-member Indians.

This broad congressional power to "recognize and affirm" powers of Native governments is

most useful to Hawaiian Natives in countering arguments that the Akaka Bill cannot be passed because Hawaiian sovereignty was somehow "erased" by the overthrow or because Hawaiian Natives are not within Congress' expansive authority under the Indian Commerce Clause. We should appreciate how closely the Menominee situation, cited with approval in the *Lara* opinion as just discussed, parallels the Hawaiian situation. The Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin was terminated—legally very similar to the overthrow—in 1954. Then, in 1973, Congress "restored" federal recognition by "recognizing" and "reaffirming" Menominee sovereignty. This is precisely what Native Hawaiians seek in the Akaka Bill.

Subtle redrafting of the Akaka Bill has also been helpful in bringing the bill within the broad congressional power recognized by *Lara*. The terms "reaffirm" and "reaffirmation"—similar to the phrase in the statute approved in *Lara*—have been used in several places in the Akaka Bill. The title of the Akaka Bill has been amend-

ed to make it the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2004. The word "Reorganization" brings the legislation into the mainstream of Native American legislation: the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 authorized tribal constitutions for tribes who had not exercised their sovereignty in terms of constitution-making.

The unusually rich and detailed historical material in the statute and the legislative history also bolster the constitutional standing of Congress to enact this reform legislation. The extensive Congressional findings in Section 2 of the bill and the revised Committee Report emphasize the Kingdom's original sovereignty, the wrongs acknowledged in the Apology Resolution, and the many federal laws from the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 to the numerous modern statutes that Congress has enacted through its trust relationship with the

See ANALYSIS on page 22



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

Honoring the strengths of our kāne

Kano ke hiki po'ohiwi o Honokōhau

The 'ōlelo selected for this month's column says, "Hard are the shoulder muscles of Honokōhau," describing the firm shoulder muscles of the men from Honokōhau that resulted from hard physical work.

In June, we celebrate Father's Day and honor our fathers and grandfathers. Fathers are the providers, protectors and mentors of families, as well as leaders for the emerging generation. Without horses, mules or oxen in old Hawai'i, men hauled tree trunks down mountain slopes to shoreline areas for canoe or structure building. Moving and lifting rocks for building heiau, fishponds, waterways, farming fences or foundations for buildings was accomplished by the power of men as well. Repetitive digging and lifting in farming used man's muscles. Thus, strong, firm muscles are the inherited potential of Hawaiian men.

The ingenuity, skills and brilliance of kāne of past generations are evident in innumerable ways. Skilled engineering went into creating waterways for lo'i kalo. Huge stone structures, walls and fishponds were built without the use of mortar. Cultivation and development of hundreds of varieties of kalo, 'uala and banana required ingenuity, knowledge and skill. Great intelligence was required to name and categorize plants, animals and fish, as well as to understand and use the celestial rotation patterns of the stars and planets. Naming of the different winds,

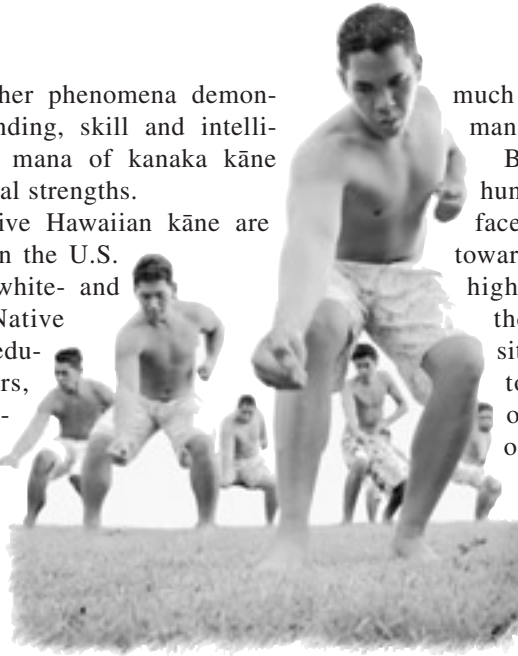
rains, seas and nature's other phenomena demonstrated incredible understanding, skill and intelligence. Thus, the inherited mana of kanaka kāne combines physical and mental strengths.

Today, thousands of Native Hawaiian kāne are employed in Hawai'i and on the U.S. continent as professional, white- and blue-collar workers. Native Hawaiian doctors, lawyers, educators, college professors, ministers, insurance executives, architects, contractors, builders, communication experts, athletes and government workers are increasing in numbers. Hawaiian men own a myriad of businesses and serve as executives, managers and staff in all types of businesses. Kānaka kāne are successful police officers, firefighters, paramedics and military men of all ranks. Native Hawaiian workers, mechanics, machinists, equipment operators and stevedores are at the core of many industries. Many travel industry representatives, transportation workers and sales representatives are kānaka kāne. Hundreds of kanaka kāne are successful artists, musicians, kumu hula, cultural experts, writers and actors. They are all achieving as

much as they do through their inherited mana and hard work.

But despite the positive statistics, hundreds of adolescent kanaka kāne face huge challenges as they progress toward adulthood and achieving their highest potential. Their needs run the gamut from improved family situations, health care and education to mentoring and employment opportunities that will improve the odds of success for these young kāne. Special recognition and mahalo go to Hawaiian coaches, counselors, mentors and fathers who are role models for these Hawaiian youth.

It is exciting to acknowledge and honor our makuakāne and kupunakāne for achievements over the past decades. If we put our minds to thinking of industrious kānaka kāne role models, there would not be space enough here to name them all. We send mahalo nui to our makuakāne and kupunakāne, as well as our big brothers, uncles, and kāne cousins. We aloha and honor your work and successes in navigating and prevailing over the tremendous social and cultural transitions and challenges of the last decades and centuries. Happy Father's Day to all makuakāne and kupunakāne! ■



Thanks to the strenuous nature of traditional work and arts, physical and mental strength are the inherited mana of Hawaiian kāne.

OHA FINANCIAL REPORT

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 2004

	Funds	Account Groups
ASSETS:		
Petty Cash	\$ 10,000.00	
Cash in State Treasury	9,002,214.53	
Cash held outside of State Treasury	9,243,811.05	
Accounts Receivable	91,303.49	
Interest & Dividends Receivable	260,463.37	
Notes Receivable	16,939,982.27	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(4,783,074.42)	
Prepaid Expenses	284,130.09	
Security Deposit	47,187.07	
NHTF Investments (Market Value)	329,703,928.08	
NHRLF Investments (Market Value)	22,586,398.01	
NHRLF Premium (Discount) Carrying	93,613.39	
Accrued Interest Paid - Bond Purchase	10,735.94	
Land		\$ 84,100.00
Building		1,041,303.96
Leasehold Improvements		389,337.02
Furniture, Software & Equipment		3,073,979.69
Artwork		10,000.00
Prov for Accrued Vacation & Comp Time		584,729.84
Prov for Est Claims & Judgements		460,026.00
Total Assets	\$ 383,490,692.87	\$ 5,643,476.51
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts and Other Payables	\$ 291,208.22	
Due to State of Hawaii	110,000.00	
Accrued Vacation & Comp Time		\$ 584,729.84
Estimated Claims & Judgements		460,026.00
Total Liabilities	\$ 401,208.22	\$ 1,044,755.84
FUND BALANCE:		
Investment in Fixed Assets		\$ 4,598,720.67
Reserve for Encumbrances	\$ 5,245,903.74	
Reserve for Prepaid Exp & Sec Deposit	349,386.44	
Reserve for Notes Receivable	12,440,359.56	
Unreserved Fund Balance	365,053,834.91	
Total Fund Balance	\$ 383,089,484.65	\$ 4,598,720.67
Total Liabilities & Fund Balance	\$ 383,490,692.87	\$ 5,643,476.51

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 29, 2004

	Total Funds
REVENUES:	
General Fund Appropriations	\$ 2,532,647.00
Public Land Trust	4,708,746.06
Dividend & Interest Income	2,651,523.73
Hawaiian Rights Fund	5,869.92
Federal and Other Grants	131,515.80
Newspaper Ads	31,440.53
Donations and Other	43,076.10
Nonimposed Fringe Benefits	87,792.70
Total Revenues	\$ 10,192,611.84
EXPENDITURES:	
Current Programs:	
Board of Trustees	\$ 1,184,126.88
Support Services	5,698,451.46
Beneficiary Advocacy	3,641,886.12
Total Expenditures	\$ 10,524,464.46
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ (331,852.62)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):	
Realized Gain(Loss) on Sale of Investments	\$ 14,477,624.52
Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Investments Held	25,475,290.30
Lapse of Cash to State General Fund	(12,276.71)
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	\$ 39,940,638.11
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	343,480,699.16
Fund Balance, End of Period	\$ 383,089,484.65

Note: The abover figures are unaudited for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2004



Charter schools alternative to achieving excellence in education of Hawaiians

Haunani Apoliona, MSW

Chairperson *Trustee, At-large*



Aloha nui kākou e nā 'ōiwi 'ōlino. In the closing days of the 2004 Legislature, OHA was able to assist Nā Lei Na'auao, the consortium of Hawaiian charter schools, with passage of SB 3148, SD2, HD3, CD1. This bill "requires a study of the feasibility of establishing a host culture charter school district and a charter school district in order to solidify existing host culture focused charter schools, increase charter school autonomy, and provided opportunities for additional federal funding." The bill says, "The legislature finds that the charter school movement has gained momentum nationwide as a way to encourage innovation and excellence in public school education. Accountable directly to the students, parents, and communities they serve, charter schools are constantly developing novel ways to improve student achievement while providing an educational atmosphere that cannot be duplicated in traditional schools. The

legislature finds that the state needs to allow charter schools the freedom to develop fully. In some states, each individual charter school is a local educational authority. In other states, there are varying ways for charters to be formed and governed. This Act seeks to address some of the questions that have arisen relating to the governance, administration, accountability and growth of the charter school movement in Hawai'i. The legislature further finds that article X, section 4 of the Hawai'i State Constitution requires the state to promote the study of Hawaiian culture, history, and language and provide for a Hawaiian educational program consisting of language, culture, and history in public schools. The constitution further states that the use of community expertise shall be encouraged as a suitable and essential means in furtherance of the Hawaiian education program. In Hawai'i, many charter schools help to fulfill this mandate by engaging

their students in Hawaiian history, culture and language." The purpose of the Act is to: (1) Explore the opportunities as well as the challenges regarding creating multiple local educational authorities, adding school districts, creating non-contiguous charter school districts, changing the relationships among and between groups of charter schools, associations between charter schools and other schools, and the evolving relationships of these entities with existing parts of our public school structure. The dynamics that may emerge from the changed charter school relationships with the federal government, State of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Board of Education, Department of Education, and Charter School Administrative Office need to be clarified; and (2) study the feasibility of establishing a noncontiguous host culture charter school district and a noncontiguous charter school district in order to solidify existing host culture focused charter

schools, increase charter school autonomy, and provide opportunities for additional federal funding. The study shall, "include analysis of pertinent issues including but not limited to, (1) the financial and administrative implications of creating these additional school districts and of establishing local educational agency (LEA) status for the purpose of obtaining additional federal funding; (2) an analysis of how the new districts would interact administratively with the board of education and the existing charter schools administrative structure in the department of education; and (3) an analysis of whether the districts would violate the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution." The legislative reference bureau shall submit its feasibility study, including findings, recommendations, and any proposed legislation, to the legislature no later than 20 days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2005. More to come on this educational reform issue.

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Which is it? Build the trust for the new nation, or spend it all?

Rowena Akana

Trustee, At-large



'Ano'ai kākou. I hate to admit it, but the current leadership of OHA has me a bit confused. I'm sure you have heard Chairperson Apoliona say on many occasions that OHA is a "temporary" organization that will someday be dissolved and its assets transferred over to the new Hawaiian Nation. So her position is clear – OHA is temporary and its money will go to fund the new Hawaiian nation.

Here's where everything turns as clear as mud. In April, Trustee Stender, the chair of the money committee, informed the Trustees that he has asked for a legal opinion that will allow OHA to spend more of the Native Hawaiian Trust Fund. OHA currently has a spending limit that prevents any group of Trustees from spending the trust like drunken sailors.

I'm sure that handing out a check to every one of the hundreds of organizations that are asking for grants would certainly make OHA very popular, but what about the long-term health of the trust? We

have carefully rebuilt the Native Hawaiian Trust Fund to over \$300 million. I would hate to see it evaporate again in a shortsighted spending spree.

And as for how the trust funds are spent, let's not forget that four years ago OHA conducted a survey that clearly stated the beneficiaries wanted the Trustees to focus on four priorities – (1) Return of the land; (2) Education; (3) Housing; and (4) Health. The Board has not taken any action to change our focus on these areas and Trustee Stender should keep that in mind before making any decisions on his own.

I also question why the present administration can't just follow established procedures and take the matter up in an open board meeting. Unilateral decisions made by the chairman and the budget chair must stop! All that's needed to change the spending limit is six votes. If OHA's leadership is too afraid to take the matter up in public at an open board meeting, maybe that should tell you something.

I wrote several letters to the law

firm that is drafting the legal opinion for Stender and shared my strong concerns about breaking the board's spending limit. They responded that Trustee Stender has every right to request such an opinion. I wasn't surprised by their reply since they want to get paid for it. What is shocking is that the spending policy is not the only thing they are looking at. Trustee Stender also wants to know whether it's even appropriate to build the Trust at all!

To even question whether we should grow the Native Hawaiian Trust Fund is just ludicrous. People like Thurston Twigg-Smith would like nothing better than to see the Trust disappear. And it's not just the anti-OHA people either. Even our "friends" in state government are trying to cut the money coming into OHA. Gov. Cayetano already cut OHA's airport revenues and if the current state legislature had its way, OHA would probably get a lot less than it does now.

So which path will OHA's leadership take? Will it be Chairperson

Apoliona's "temporary" OHA that will turn over its assets to a new Hawaiian nation, or Trustee Stender's OHA, which spends freely and shrinks the Trust? I hope they realize that it will be difficult to do both.

My prediction is that Chairperson Apoliona will flip-flop on her position and go along with Trustee Stender, unless of course, she gets enough calls telling her to do otherwise. I encourage all of you who share my concerns to call her and ask where she's leading us.

I will continue to fight, by every means necessary, any attempt to allow the shortsightedness of OHA's current leadership to endanger the Native Hawaiian Trust Fund or short-change the coming Hawaiian Nation.

I mua e Hawai'i nei...

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



Dante Keala Carpenter

Trustee, O'ahu

Wai'anae Coast: dead end or crossroad?

Aloha mai kākou. I have chosen to touch on the subject of "traffic alternatives." In particular, I would like to share the mana'o of Mr. Hans Wedemeyer, a resident of Wai'anae, O'ahu, who addresses alternatives for the Wai'anae Coast and its more than 42,000 residents. Following is Mr. Hans Wedemeyer's editorial:

"The discussion of an alternate inbound/outbound road for the Wai'anae coast has now been going on for many years and the only solution that has been arrived at recently is to re-route traffic through a residential area, causing noise, danger and pollution to those residents living and going to school along the narrow roads ma uka of Farrington Highway. These roads and neighborhoods were not built for rush hour commuter traffic. Instead of wasting taxpayers'

money on short term fixes and causing permanent damage to the Leeward neighborhoods, a realistic, workable and affordable solution needs to be adopted to bring the Leeward side out of a dead end status and re-unite it with the rest of the Island.

"We propose the building of a five-mile stretch of road between Yokohama Beach and Mokulē'ia. The right of way around Ka'ena Point already belongs to the state; therefore there will be no land acquisition costs. It is further proposed that the road be dedicated to the memory of Israel Kamakawiwo'ole and named after him.

"Let us take a lesson from the past and look at the actions of King David Kalākaua who set the precedent in 1886 when he granted a

franchise to Benjamin Dillingham to build a rail track around Kaena Point. He could see the social and economic wisdom of connecting the two sides of the island all those years ago.

"We firmly believe that a road encircling the whole Island would bring tremendous financial benefit to the entire Wai'anae coast and will be a morale boost to all of those in this community who want to participate in the business life of the Islands. Look at the amount of development that is planned and has already taken place in the Kapolei area, some of the benefit from all of the investment that is going into those areas should be guided Leeward as should the tourists that are being attracted to Kapolei and Kō 'Olina; but this entire coastline has been ignored and literally dumped on for years. The cost of

this road would be a drop in the bucket compared to the economic opportunities it would provide. Maybe as a recompense for the devastation that the Military have visited on Mākua Valley over the years they would be interested in building the road for us. Isn't it about time to redress the balance and put some clear thought into the infrastructure of this area?

"All roads should lead somewhere." Hans Wedemeyer

As always, my staff and I invite your comments on the above or any other concerns within our purview. My OHA access numbers are: phone 594-1854, fax 594-0210 and e-mail, dantec@oha.org.

A hui hou, mālama pono. ■



Linda Dela Cruz

Trustee, Hawai'i

Evictions and waiting list are continuing challenges for Hawaiians

In our quest for independence, sovereignty, a kingdom, and nationhood we have constantly referred to history. We talk about language, culture and especially the buried bones of our ancestors. For goodness sakes, when are we going to talk about the living Hawaiians of today?

On May 6, 2004, on the evening news; there was an eviction of a homesteader in Papakōlea, Hawaiian Home Lands. These evictions have been going on for a long time and nobody has come forward

to object or complain or to help our homesteaders. On the Big Island, several evictions have occurred and some have gone to court. Is this necessary?

How do we solve the problem of evictions from Hawaiian Home Lands? I grew up in Papakōlea, Hawaiian Home Lands. I went to Pauoa Elementary School, Kawānanakoa Intermediate School and did finish at McKinley High School. In all this time, Papakōlea had a social worker, a health nurse, kindergarten school, welfare worker, etc. Years ago, all of these ben-

efits were eliminated and today we have the most vulnerable Hawaiians that are being evicted from their homestead lands. It is time to bring these services back to Hawaiian Homes and no more evictions of Hawaiians on Hawaiian Home Lands.

There is also another problem for the Hawaiians on the Hawaiian Home Lands waiting list. If you are on the waiting list and you have no funds to build a home, you are automatically deferred from the waiting list and must go back on the list

until the next awarding cycle. Hawaiians are dying on the waiting list. This is not fair. What is rehabilitation?

Guess What? In Governor Linda Lingle's speeches before her election, she did call for change. I hope and pray that she also meant a change at Hawaiian Home Lands. She also mentioned we could build a tent on Hawaiian Home Lands.

Aloha, a hui hou. (Love, until we meet). ■



Legislators should hold Hawaiian issues as high priority and work toward resolution

Colette Machado

Trustee, Moloka'i and Lāna'i



This year's Legislative session began with efforts to revive bills that were part of OHA's 2003 Legislative Package that were not passed. These bills included a measure that would help clarify the lands comprising, and the revenues derived from, the public land trust under the State Constitution. Another bill asked for representation of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs on Boards, Commissions and Advisory Boards. This bill called 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 issues. Unfortunately, none of OHA's 2003 carryover bills survived the biennium session.

Throughout the session, OHA's BAE Legislative Team reviewed an estimated 7,000 bills that were introduced. Of these, the Office of

Hawaiian Affairs took positions on more than 600 bills and resolutions that were identified as proposals which impacted Native Hawaiians. OHA provided testimony for approximately 200 pieces of legislation and a majority of these measures were decided upon reflecting OHA's testimony.

In the 2004 session, OHA added three initiatives to its legislative package which included shoreline certification, ceded land exchange, and cruise ship pollution.

Of these three initiatives, the Legislature passed only one house resolution dealing with shoreline certification. The resolution requests the Department of Land and Natural Resources along with the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs and the State Surveyor to develop and implement an educational program to set standards for proficiency and to investigate the availability and costs of technology that will enhance accuracy in determining shorelines.

OHA's attempts with regard to ceded land bills were not realized as measures of this nature were not

passed. At the start of this year's session there were six bills alive that addressed an array of solutions to the marine pollution problem. The establishment of a formal program relating to vessel discharge also fell short this session as none of these bills made it through.

In the area of Health Care, budget allocations for rural hospitals and community health centers were lumped together in a bill that appropriated funds from the emergency budget and reserve fund. Moloka'i General Hospital, Kahuku Hospital, Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center, and Hāna Community Health Center were each awarded \$750,000 in the biennium.

In March of this year, the statewide debate on education reform made its way to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. The Board of Trustees took a position to support educational reform because statistics continue to indicate that Hawaiian children consistently had the lowest test scores and graduation rates, and are overrepresented in special education. Hawaiian

students also have disproportionately higher rates of grade retention and absenteeism than do non-Hawaiian students.

While the education reform debate continues, OHA moved ahead to focus on the issues facing Hawaiian-focused charter schools. OHA's Legislative team assisted Dr. Kū Kahakalau, Director of Kanu o ka 'Āina New Century Public Charter School to draft Senate Bill 3148. The original bill called for the establishment of a non-contiguous host-culture focused charter school district. After many amendments, the final version of the bill mandates a study that will answer important questions regarding the legality and feasibility of an autonomous, Hawaiian-focused charter school district. OHA congratulates the 12 charter schools that constitute Nā Lei Na'auao Native Hawaiian Charter School Alliance for their efforts to bring about Hawaiian self-determination in education. ■

The ongoing Akaka Bill debate at all levels of Hawaiian society: *emotion v. law*

Boyd P. Mossman

Trustee, Maui



Aloha kākou. The recent visioning conference sponsored by OHA was well attended and organized and brought together a variety of views and commentary. I was interested, however, to note the comments of several speakers regarding their lack of support for the Akaka Bill and conclude that much misinformation has infiltrated to all levels of Hawaiian society and a response is warranted.

Hawaiians as opposed to those from the Far East who seem to focus on the person and inner being and those from the West who seem to focus on material things, are more focused on the place, our 'āina. We have existed until today with our land as part of our being. The loss of our 'āina is not imaginable and the speakers seemed to echo this sense of security; however, reality suggests otherwise. If we take warnings of the loss of our benefits, our privileges, and our land as "extortion" to force us to support the Akaka Bill, we end up

no better than an ostrich and with our heads in the ground and will never be able to confront the forces which continue to press for the end of any recognition of the Hawaiian people.

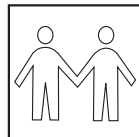
The Akaka Bill is a clear, specific, attempt to preserve for Hawaiians that which is rightfully ours and further to maintain our identity as an indigenous people. With all the whining that the bill is not perfect so forget it until it is, we stand to lose every federal and state benefit we receive today. And so why Akaka? In one word: Arakaki. We also stand to lose any claim to ceded lands, revenues, and rights to use the lands heretofore established in our courts of law. To ridicule the ominous situation we are facing today is to ignore common sense and reality and rely on emotion rather than law.

It seems the world is more interested in saving plants and animals and placing them on endangered species lists when right in front of us are the remnants of a once proud

people, a sophisticated civilization, an indigenous people who face the real possibility of being erased from any legal existence. What will become of our lands? They go to the State of Hawai'i and the federal government. What will become of our scholarships, grants, youth programs, Alu Like, Nā Pua No'eau, prison programs, employment programs, housing, Hawaiian Homes, health programs, etc? At best they are divided with the other 80 percent of the people in Hawai'i. Why? Because losing Akaka will likely lead to our losing Arakaki and then those Hawaiians who refused to support because they didn't trust, or they wanted "justice," or they wanted all or nothing, or they felt oppressed or knew better, or put all their eggs in the United Nations basket, will be left with nothing but empty memories and no nation of any kind.

The life of the land is hanging in the balance, and the righteousness of the people is the only thing that will save it. This righteousness is

not one based upon intellectual ideology or blind commitment but upon reason and common sense and wisdom steeped in the culture of our Hawaiian ancestors. For those who decline to support Akaka, your choice is acknowledged, but continued ridicule or disparagement of the Akaka Bill only advances the cause of our adversaries who argue that all efforts to recognize and help Hawaiians to date by the government, based on race, must be dismantled and terminated. They would take away any claims we have to our lands and with the land, its bond to the people who without their "āina" will wither away into history. So, do we continue to argue against Akaka and reduce even more our chances of winning in the United States Supreme Court, or do we stand together for once and fight for our existence by working with, rather than against, the best solution to our predicament, the Akaka Bill? Think about it. ■



HO'OHUI 'OHANA

FAMILY REUNIONS

E nā 'ohana Hawai'i: If you are planning a reunion or looking for genealogical information, *Ka Wai Ola o OHA* will print your listing (200 word limit) at no charge on a space-available basis. Send your information to OHA, or e-mail kwo@OHA.org.

E ola nā mamo a Hāloa!

Kalua'u — The descendants of William Kalua'u, Apele Kalua'u, Luka (Kalua'u) Akina and Ho'opi'i (Kalua'u) are having a reunion this summer on July 1-3, 2004 at the Old Kona Airport State Park Pavilion on the Big Island. This 'ohana is really nice people. No hold back 'ohana. Please come. Mahalo. Contact: Greg Antolin 808-329-6371, Louise Matsumoto 808-329-8426, Hamby Ochmann 808-887-2088 or write to Greg Antolin, 77-6441 Wailua Rd., Kailua-Kona, HI 96743, or email hamby@aloha.net.

Aki — William Joseph Aki and Annie Wahinealii Kaiahua: all children, grandchildren, greats and great greats. A reunion is planned for July 6-11 on Moloka'i at One Ali'i Beach Park. Call William Aki 567-6176, Emily Swaba 567-9051, Mahiki Lankford 552-0211 for more information.

La'ie and Ko'olauloa Bi-Centennial Celebration. To honor the memory of Kamehameha's chiefs, warriors and people who settled in La'ie and the neighboring Ko'olauloa communities. The following families, past and present of La'ie are invited to all day beach activities with storytelling, song and dance by the families, Amaka-Kaio, Apuakehau, Kahawai'i, Kamake'eaina, Kamaouha, Keau-Maunahina, Keliwaiwaiole-Nainoa, Kiilehua, La'ielohelohe, Mahualii, Nahulu, Nakahili, Nawai and others on July 10 from 9 a.m. at La'ie Bay, aka La'ie Hukilau. A potluck pā'ina will be held at 12:30 p.m. Come, honor the history of the Hawaiian people who kept their makana from the chiefs, ka 'aina, the land and all its waiwai, water, fishing, gathering and access rights and more important their spirituality. Amama ua noa.

Gilman / Meheula — A family reunion for the descendants of the late David L. Gilman Sr. and Alice Laa Kaukau (Meheula) is scheduled to be held at the Wai'anae Army Recreational Center, O'ahu on July 15-18. Those wishing to attend will be able to call Vidette Coyoso on O'ahu at 695-9423 or 218-0738. On the Big Island you can reach Mathilda Salinas at (808) 329-9429. Cottages are available for rent at the Army facility starting at \$59 a night. Those needing accommodations may call Roger (Leo) Salinas at (808) 987-5997. You may also respond by email at tutukamalu@aol.com or rlsalinas@shaka.com.

Nihipali — 2004 Reunion: The annual Nihipali reunion is being held July 16-20. Camp-Out. Hau'ula Beach Park. Please update your genealogy. For more information call Adeline at 808-232-2089; Deanne at 808-247-0457; Aunty Pea at 808-293-1587. All families related to the Nihipali's are welcome. Email: Silvac003@hawaii.rr.com.

Hukiku / Keulua — The 'ohana of Moke Hukiku and Kapali Keulua have several reunion activities on O'ahu planned for July 16-24, 2004. The 'ohana includes the descendants of James Moses, Mary Kiko, Annie Flores, Jack Moses, Joseph Kaahanui Moses, Frank Moke, Louise Larinaga, Kalei Tisalonaa, & Malia Santiago, as well as those of Lokalia Anakolio Holt, James Lawrence Holt, Kaluna Keawekane, Malia Kaneaiakala, Keola's/Ahsing's, & Kaahanui's. Contact Leona Santiago-Stephens (330-2251, O'ahu) for registration information or Erik Kalani Flores (e-mail: ekf@surfbest.net /ph: 808 885-5383 Hawaii) for genealogical information.

Bush — A family reunion for the descendants of Samuel Keli'inohopono Bush and Ada 'Ekekelia Keawe Williams Bush is scheduled for Aug. 6-8, 2004; Fri-Sun, location will be on the

Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i. For more information please write to: Ms. Randy Bush Vincent, 615 Na'ale St., Honolulu, HI 96813 or Email Misty Bush Williams at: mwill23714@aol.com.

Mahelona — The descendants of Joseph Mahelona and Elizabeth Emma Pakuai (later Ho'opi'i) are invited to a family reunion Sat., Aug. 14, 2004 at Mā'ili Beach Park on the Leeward Coast of O'ahu. Contact Michael Kapua, 91-2001 Pahuhu Place, 'Ewa Beach, Hawai'i 96706, 683-4666.

Victor—The Victor 'Ohana Reunion will be held on the weekend of August 20 thru 22, 2004 in Hilo, on the island of Hawai'i. All descendants of Wikoli Kamukai (Kamukai Victor) and Amelia Akoi are welcome... "e komo mai." August 20, 2004 (Wailoa State Park- 5-11 p.m.), Aug. 21 (Tour 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. 'Ohana gathering, 5-11 p.m. Hilo YMCA,) August 22 (Wailoa State Park - 8 a.m.-4 p.m.). Update genealogy files, meet 'ohana from out-of-town, share stories, share photos, scrapbooks, compare notes. General chairman: Walter Victor (P.O. Box 397, Laupahoehoe, HI 96764. 'Ohana caps and T-shirts - Lincoln and Linda Victor on Oahu, 87-232 Mikana Street, Wai'anae, HI 96792 (808) 668-7127). Email: ulukou@hawaii.rr.com. Joe and Nickie Hines Phone: 259-8206. Address: 41-326 Manawaiola Street, Waimānalo, HI 96795. Victor 'Ohana Website: www.victor-ohana.org.

Anyone needing accommodations can call the Hilo Seaside Hotel, phone Toll Free 1-(800) 560-5557. 126 Banyan Drive, Hilo, Hawai'i 96720, FAX 1-(800) 969-9195, E-Mail (www.sand-seaside.com/hilo_hotels.htm) and be sure to ask for the Victor 'Ohana Reunion Rate! They have a package deal, room and car. There will also be an information table set up in the hotel lobby for us. For flights, check with Hawaiian or Aloha airlines. (All the above info are from recent quotations, be SURE to double-check these rates!!) A reunion registration fee of \$10.00 per adult (13 years and older) are due ASAP. Send your check or money order to Walter Victor, PO Box 397, Laupahoehoe, HI 96764 mahalo. Walter Victor is the Reunion Chairman, Michael Victor, IV, is the Coordinating Chairman. Committee meetings are being held on O'ahu and Hilo.

Kauaua — The 2004 biennial reunion for O'ahu, Big Island of Hawai'i, Maui, Kaua'i, Moloka'i is for August 20-22, at Rainbow Bay Park in 'Aiea, O'ahu. Contact Clifford "Butch" Kaholokula, telephone 456-2882, or write to him at 98-1343 Hoohiki Street, Pearl City HI 96782. General chair for the reunion, Lani Uwekoolani Guillermo, will also be happy to hear from you. Telephone her at 488-2449.

Registration forms are now available for the 2004 biennial reunion of 'ohana Kauaua. Scheduled for Aug. 20-22, the reunion will be held at Rainbow bay Marina's Pavilion at Pearl Harbor, O'ahu. Contact the following for copies of the form, which will include a schedule of the events for the three days: Clifford "Butch" Kaholokula, at 456-2882; Lani Guillermo, at 488-2449; or Elise Kihano, at 688-1835. Kauaua family lines consist of Papai, Kamaka, Puupuu, Apukahehi, Moeloa. Participants are welcomed to attend from the Big Island of Hawai'i, Maui, Kaua'i and Moloka'i. Registration deadline is July 10, 2004.

Kuloloia — A Kulololia reunion is planned for Aug. 27, 28 & 29, 2004 at Hale Nanea, Kahului, Maui. We are looking for families and descendants of the following: Joseph Kuloloia / Kaahanui Puhau; Lilia Kuloloia / David Chong; Joseph Kaina Kuloloia /

Maryann Keakaokalani Nuhi; Josephine Keaho Kuloloia / Baker / Ross; William Aipalena / Cecelia Aweloa; Kuamoo Kuloloia; David Kuloloia. If you have any information, genealogy, etc. We would appreciate you contacting anyone of the following: Leone Purugganan (808) 244-3820; Drucilla Kaina (808) 660-8191; Carla Peters (808) 249-0765.

Kahaunaele / Moka — The Kahaunaele 'ohana is planning a family reunion scheduled for August 28, (Saturday) 2004, at Mā'ili Beach Park, Wai'anae – O'ahu. We are seeking the descendants of the marriage of John Kahaunaele Sr. married to Maha Maka Moka by way of their four children: 1st) John Jr. (m: Annie Haaheo) had 6 children – John III, Abel, Mabel, Rose, Helen and James; 2nd) James Lima (m: Annie Kaai) had 3 children – Charles, Joseph and Alfred; 3rd) Emily Kapika (m: Papapa Holualoa) had 3 children – Elizabeth, Victoria and Rachel; 4th) Luika (m: Thomrad Von Madyski) had 3 children – Annie, Alice & Rudolf (2nd m: Hee Wong) had 3 children - Agnes, Louisa & Patrick. We would also like to invite Captain Samuel Kahaunaele's 'ohana to the reunion as we believe that he is the brother to John Sr. If you have any information about this family as they are originally from Pelekunu – Moloka'i, please contact Kimmo Keli at 696-0321. Please contact the following family representatives: John Jr's 'ohana – Joann Wong, 676-4403; James' 'ohana – David Kahaunaele 808 822-5335; Emily's 'ohana – Akau, Palakiko, Kuhia & Kamalii; Luika's 'ohana – Penny Kam, 396-6618; Samuel's 'ohana – Aileen Kaaia, 944-8069.

Pe'a / Kelihoomalua—A reunion for the descendants of Kahale Charles Iaukea and Kuluwaimaka Kelihoomalua of Kai-mu, Puna Hawai'i is being formed. A steering committee is in the process of being organized. The tentative dates are: Oct. 27-28-29-30. The event is planned for the Kalani Honua Ocean Retreat in Kamaili, Puna plus the Pe'a and Kelihoomalua homesteads in Kai-mu. Since we are in formation, it would be nice if each child of Kahale and Kuluwaimaka be represented in the steering committee: (1) a rep from John Ulumahaipua Pe'a (k) and Keola Kauwila (w); (2) a rep from Benjamin Kainoinuanuu (k) and Lizzie Kapua Kauwila (w); (3) a rep from John Pealii (k) and Mary Haleola Amina (w); (4) a rep from Kahikina Pe'a (w) and Herman Elderts (k); (5) a rep from Kilohana Pe'a (w) and William Elderts (k); (6) a rep from (6) Peter Kaleikini Pe'a (k) and Elizabeth K. Ahua-I-Lupenui (w); (7) a rep from Nellie Uluolani Pe'a (w) and William Akula Kane (k); (8) Maria Kamanu Pe'a (w) and John Kaheiki Kuokoa (k); (9) a rep from Kawaimaka Pe'a (w) and Sam Kamelamelala (k); (10) Kane Pe'a was taken to Kalaupapa on 5/8/1889 from Panau, Puna @ 14 year old. He died on 3/1/1891. He was accompanied by his mother, Kuluwaimaka Kelihoomalua who is buried at Kalaupapa. The present steering committee are the following: Lois Sanekane(982-9321); Mark Franklin a Lindsey cousing(965-1261); Lizzie Pankey(968-7093); Anthony Kealoha Wood(no tele); Nelson Makua a consultant/designer of shirts/(966-4647) and yours truly Vernal Pe'a Lindsey(965-0827). Please join us in the planning and implementation of our very 1st Reunion at Kalani Honua Ocean Retreat in October. Should you need information on the accommodations at Kalani Honua contact Mr. Denis Fusten at 965-0468 ext.122. Because our lineage is vast, the "I", Mahi and Kapalena" warrior clans are included! The steering committee / volunteers will be meeting in May or June. Aloha Ke Akua.

Burial Notices

NOTICE TO INTERESTED PARTIES IS HEREBY GIVEN that unmarked burial sites containing human skeletal remains were discovered at **Mauna Lahilahi Beach Park, Wai'anae Ahupua'a, Wai'anae District, O'ahu** (Tax Map Key: 8-5-17: 1 & 4; 8-5-18:1) near the former site of Land Commission Awards LCA 9479 to Kahinu, 9480 to Ohule, 9489B to Holi and 9493 to Kuheleloa.

The remains were determined to be Hawaiian, and proper treatment shall occur in accordance with Chapter 6E, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, Section 43.5, regarding unmarked burial sites. The landowner (City and County of Honolulu) is proposing a combination of in place and relocation within the parcel, based on the circumstances of each find. The decision whether to preserve in place or disinter and relocate the human remains shall be made by the O'ahu Island Burial Council.

The State Historic Preservation Division is requesting persons having any knowledge of the identity or history of these human skeletal remains to immediately contact Mr. Kana'i Kapeliela, Cultural Historian, at the State Historic Preservation Division located at 555 Kakuhihewa Building, 601 Kamokila Boulevard, Kapolei, Hawai'i 96707 (Telephone: (808) 692-8037 or (808) 692-8015; Fax (808) 692-8020), to present information regarding appropriate treatment of the unmarked human remains. Individuals responding must be able to adequately demonstrate lineal and/or cultural connections to the human remains or individuals once buried in the vicinity of Mauna Lahilahi Beach Park. Responses must be received within thirty days following publication. ■

NOTICE TO INTERESTED PARTIES IS HEREBY GIVEN that unmarked burial sites containing human skeletal remains were discovered at **Waipi'o Peninsula, Waipi'o Ahupua'a, 'Ewa District, O'ahu** (Tax Map Key: 9-4-50:59) near the former site of Land Commission Awards: LCA 1685 to Peke, LCA 8241 DD to Kalili, LCA 8241 LN to Nahua, 8241 DD to Kalili, LCA 8241 RS to Keliikuhoe & LCA 11190 to S. Kanae

The remains were determined to be Hawaiian, and proper treatment shall occur in accordance with Chapter 6E, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, Section 43.5, regarding unmarked burial sites. The decision whether to preserve in place or disinter and relocate the human remains shall be made by the O'ahu Island Burial Council.

The State Historic Preservation Division is requesting persons having any knowledge of the identity or history of these human skeletal remains to immediately contact Mr. Kana'i Kapeliela, Cultural Historian, at the State Historic Preservation Division located at 555 Kakuhihewa Building, 601 Kamokila Boulevard, Kapolei, Hawai'i 96707 (Telephone: (808) 692-8037 or (808) 692-8015; Fax (808) 692-8020), to present information regarding appropriate treatment of the unmarked human remains. Individuals responding must be able to adequately demonstrate lineal and/or cultural connections to the human remains or individuals once buried in the vicinity of Waipi'o Peninsula. Responses must be received within thirty days following publication. ■



Office of Hawaiian Affairs

Office addresses and telephone numbers

Honolulu

711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Ste. 500 Honolulu, HI 96813 Phone: 808.594.1888 Fax: 808.594.1865 email: kwo@OHA.org websites: www.OHA.org www.NativeHawaiians.com

East Hawai'i (Hilo)

162-A Baker Avenue Hilo, HI 96720 Phone: 808.920.6418 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 / Lāna'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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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

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FOR SALE: Vacant land in Pana'ewa (5 acres) \$87,000/offer, (2) Kēōkea \$80,000/offer, (2 acres) \$60,000/offer, Waimea (20 acres), Kalama'ula (42,000 sq.ft.) \$17,000/offer. Leasehold, all DHHL. Call: Charmaine I. Quilit @ 808-295-4474, Century 21 Realty Specialists Corp.

FOR SALE, HAWAIIAN HOMESTEAD, KALAWAHINE STREAM-SIDE IN HONOLULU: Downhill duplex 3-bdrm, 2.5 bath, 2-car garage. \$315,000. Leasehold. Contact listor, Malissa K. Tongg (RA) at 808-282-8560 or visit www.cbpcacific.com/malissat. Coldwell Banker Pacific Properties 4211 Wai'ālae Ave., Honolulu, HI 96816.

FOR SALE, KAMUELA RESIDENTIAL LOT: 10,000 sq.ft. Lot has all infrastructures, and is available for immediate building. Beautiful location, view, paved road, near to schools, shopping centers, and main road. Lot was purchased for \$38,000; will sacrifice for \$35,000 or best offer. Call Nadine at 808-625-9421.

FOR SALE, PAPA KŌLEA OR

ANALYSIS from page 15

Native Hawaiian community. This long historical pattern shows the continuity — the direct link — between the Kingdom recognized in the 19th-century treaties and the sovereign Hawaiian government that Congress will recognize under the Akaka Bill. As the Court in Lara put it, Congress decides “the metes and bounds of tribal autonomy” and the courts should not “second-guess the political branches’ own determinations.” The attacks on Native sovereignty and congressional authority will doubtless continue, but the Hawaiian position has without question been strengthened and reinforced during the past few months.

VI. Conclusion

Native sovereignty was forcibly

WAI'ANA'E: 2-Papakōlea Homes- 1) 4/2 \$295,000/offer, 2) 3/2 \$250,000/offer. Wai'anae Home-3/2 \$200,000/offer. Leasehold, all DHHL. Call: Charmaine I. Quilit @ 808-295-4474, Century 21 Realty Specialists Corp.

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KONA COFFEE 100%: \$18/lb., specify dark/medium, wholebean/ground. Shipping \$4/lb. Visa/MC/American Express. 808-966-4035. Richard's Fruitstand, Box 2895, Kailua-Kona, HI 96745.

LAND: Waimānalo / Kailua / Kāne'ohe / Maunawili / Kualoa / Waikāne; any zoning; Undeveloped; 0.25 to 1.5 acres; around \$100,000; no utilities; above sea level. Road easement. Email: sue@ktechnologies.com or call 808-262-0443.

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or Email: MavrickKahil@yahoo.com.

THE GIFT OF LIFE: Loving couple looking for an egg donor in order to have a child. Would-be mother is of Hawaiian ancestry and would love to find a willing donor also of Hawaiian or Hawaiian / Caucasian ancestry. Looking for Hawaiian female between 19-29 who is healthy, fit, and drug free. Donor to be compensated for her time, \$4,000. Please send recent photos as well as baby and childhood photos to address below. Also enclose your age and a return address. A donor profile sheet will be mailed to you to be filled out. Photos will be returned to you. Please mail to: The Gift of Life, POB 2462, Wailuku, HI 96793.

THINKING OF BUYING OR SELLING LEASEHOLD OR FEE SIMPLE PROPERTIES?: Free buyer qualifying & counseling. Call: Charmaine I. Quilit @ 808-295-4474, Century 21 Realty Specialists Corp.

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overwhelmed by the overthrow and has been kept inactive in the islands for more than a century. Hawaiian people have labored for decades and have achieved many things, including the Apology Resolution and the return of Kaho'olawe. Now recognition of Hawaiian sovereignty can be restored by the Akaka Bill so that self-determination can be revived and thrive. The land and resource base that will result from the three-party negotiations called for by the Akaka Bill will be a treasured legacy for future generations of Hawaiians.

As is well known, the newly organized Native Hawaiian government will not possess international sovereignty and therefore will not be fully independent. Nonetheless, the domestic sovereignty recognized by the Akaka Bill is truly substantial. In modern times, mainland tribes have used their

sovereignty to eliminate control by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and breathe new life into their communities. Hawaiians will do the same — and more. And make no mistake about it: if the political environment ever does become receptive to full independence, then Hawaiians would benefit enormously from having a serious, functional government already in place, complete with a legislature, courts and an array of administrative agencies effectively serving the needs of Native Hawaiians.

Legislation is never perfect, but the Akaka Bill is a solid vehicle that brings long-delayed justice to Hawaiian people. Much hard work lies ahead to complete the complex procedures of the proposed legislation, but passage of the Akaka Bill marks an historic accomplishment for Native Hawaiians and deserves to be recognized as such. ■

Get On Board



If you are Hawaiian, now is the time to step forward and kau inoa — place your name — to take part in the process of self-determination. Today, the establishment of a new Native Hawaiian government is on the horizon and can be achieved with the will and support of the Hawaiian people. Those who register will eventually be able to help shape the nation to come.

The process is open to anyone of indigenous Hawaiian descent, no matter where you live worldwide or what your beliefs are. This community-driven effort is being moved forward by a broad-based coalition of Hawaiian organizations with a wide variety of perspectives on Hawaiian nationhood. As such, the Kau Inoa registration is separate and unrelated to the provisions of the federal-recognition “Akaka Bill” now before Congress.

All you need to register is verification of your Hawaiian ancestry through documents such as a certified copy of a birth certificate showing Hawaiian parentage, or by prior verification through programs such as the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands or OHA’s Operation ‘Ohana and Hawaiian Registry. “Kumu ‘Ohana” or other means of legal verification will also be considered. There is no blood-quantum minimum or age requirement.

Don’t let the wave of history pass you by. Make your voice heard. Kau Inoa to build a strong Hawaiian nation.

Kau Inoa registration forms are available from most Hawaiian organizations, or by contacting the official repository of the registration records — Hawai‘i Maoli Inc., a nonprofit arm of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs.



Hawai‘i Maoli
P.O. Box 1135
Honolulu, HI 96807
(808) 394-0050

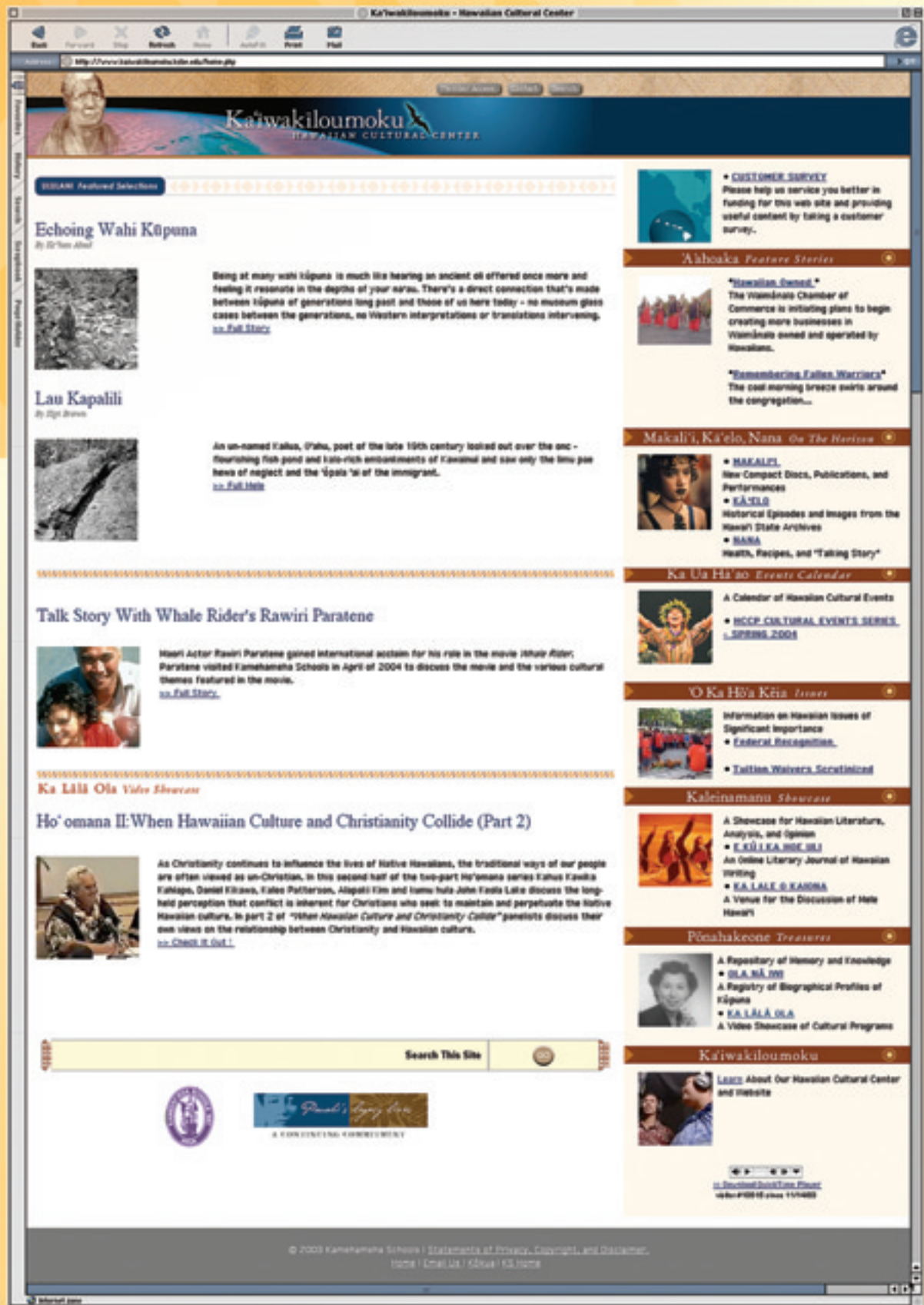
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Ka'iwakiloumoku, the Kamehameha Schools Hawaiian Cultural Center Project's Web site, enables Hawaiians worldwide to broaden their knowledge and practice of Hawaiian culture.

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It's also interactive. Send in a profile of a beloved kupuna, a poem, photos of Hawaiian cultural interest and comments on Hawaiian issues or book and music reviews.



FOR MORE INFORMATION,
CONTACT HCCP COORDINATOR JAMIE MERSEBERG FONG '78
AT JAFONG@KSBE.EDU OR (808) 842-8655.



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HAWAIIAN CULTURAL CENTER