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‘The best of both worlds’

*A look inside
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Photo: Nelson Gaspar

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Breakthrough in ceded lands dispute up for legislative approval

By Crystal Kua
Director of Communications

An historic agreement struck between the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the State Administration to settle ceded land revenue claims dating back 30 years is now in the hands of the state Legislature for approval.

Under the settlement announced by Gov. Linda Lingle and OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona on Jan. 18, OHA will receive a mix of land and cash valued at \$200 million to settle the question of how much revenue remained in “dispute” following the partial settlement on revenues to OHA in 1993. The question of how much revenue remained to be paid stems from disputes between 1978 and 2008.

“It’s fair to OHA, it’s reasonable for taxpayers and it’s the right thing to do,” Gov. Lingle told reporters during a news conference. “It’s a fulfillment of an obligation that we have had since statehood and then specifically with OHA since 1978.”

The parties reached a settlement on the amount owed to OHA after four and a half years of negotiations and mediation.

“OHA and the executive branch have achieved mutual agreement to resolve these disputed issues. And we are now joined together, to request that the 2008 Legislature enact a statute to implement this agreement,” Chair Apoliona said.

The land parcels in the settlement include commercial and industrial properties on O’ahu and Hawai’i Island totaling 209 acres. The state will also pay OHA just over \$13 million in cash.

This settlement completes resolution of the “disputed revenue issues” that were not completed by the partial settlement between the State and OHA in 1993. The long-standing disputes related to payment of ceded lands revenues to OHA have involved the state Courts, the state Legislature and



OHA Trustees, Gov. Linda Lingle and others gather in the governor’s office for the announced ceded lands deal. - Photo: Blaine Fergstrom

four state administrations back to the formation of OHA.

Also part of the settlement, the minimum amount of proceeds OHA would receive from the public land trust would be fixed at \$15.1 million going forward.

“The settlement today is just, fair and reasonable for all the people of the State of Hawai’i, and, in my view, clearly for the beneficiaries of the Office of Hawaiian affairs,” Attorney General Mark Bennett said. “This is not ... a matter of an option for the state. It is a matter of a legal requirement embodied in our constitution.”

OHA Attorney William Meheula said during the press conference: “I think we intelligently came up with a resolution that I think is going to be long-lasting.”

“The focus, first of all, was not only on properties that could be developed in a culturally sound way but also on producing outstanding revenues that can be put into beneficiary programs,” OHA Land Management Hale Director Jonathan Likelike Scheuer told reporters.

The land transfers in this settlement will add to OHA’s recent purchase of Waimea Valley on O’ahu’s North Shore and Wao Kele O Puna on Hawai’i Island.

“OHA’s Real Estate Vision, Mission and Strategy Policy, as

approved by the OHA Board of Trustees, is driven by the objective of protecting and preserving our lands and their cultural significance while creating financially viable property investments,” Apoliona said.

As part of an effort to educate the public about the ceded lands issue, OHA produced a one-hour live broadcast on KITV, “Ceded Lands: The People’s Legacy,” which featured University of Hawai’i professors Davianna McGregor and Jon Van Dyke, and Apoliona, Meheula and Scheuer.

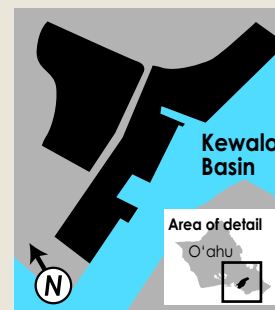
OHA commissioned Ward Research to conduct a poll of Hawai’i residents on the questions of back-due payment owed to OHA over ceded land revenues.

More than two-thirds polled (68%) by Ward Research believe the Legislature should approve a settlement that both the state and OHA have agreed to.

When told that OHA and the state have been negotiating for years on a fair amount for back-due payment, 45 percent of those polled said the state should pay what is legally owed, 38 percent said the state should pay whatever it can, and only 8% favored paying nothing.

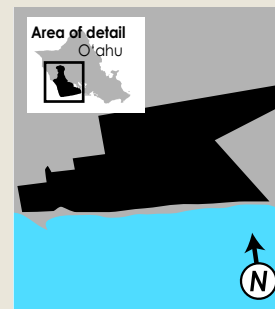
For further information on the settlement, visit the OHA web site at www.oha.org.

The properties in the settlement include:



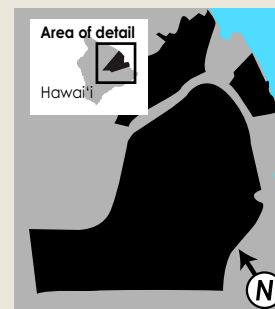
A portion of Kaka’ako Makai

An 18.5 acre property zoned for commercial and mixed use in urban Honolulu that includes the site of the John Dominis Restaurant. The parcel would remain under the jurisdiction of the Hawai’i Community Development Authority and as part of the agreement, another seat would be proposed to be added to the HCDA board and that person would be nominated by OHA.



Kalaeloa Makai

This property, the site of the former Campbell feedlot in West O’ahu, includes 110 acres of industrial-zoned property in Kalaeloa with the highest solar energy potential on the island which is another possible sustainable use of that parcel.



Hilo Kahua

This 80-acre resort/hotel-zoned property that includes hotels, condos and a golf course along Banyan Drive is home to 80 percent of the hotel units in East Hawai’i Island.



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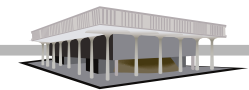
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‘Sustainable’ SESSION BEGINS

Hundreds rally to protect kalo from genetic modification



Students of Hālau Lōkahi charter school and others rally in support of a bill that would put a moratorium on genetic modification of kalo. - Photo: Lisa Asato

By Liza Simon | Public Affairs Specialist

Sustainability will be all the rage during this year’s state Legislature, House and Senate leaders declared last month on the opening day of the session amid the customary spectacle of food, entertainment and lei.

The 21st century buzz word once simply meant “planning for the future,” but the “lightning rod” controversy over the Superferry underscored the question of who has power in building the future, Senate President Colleen Hanabusa told the standing-room-only crowd in the Senate chambers. Hanabusa (D-Ko ‘Olina, Wai‘anae Coast) said the real conflict over the Superferry was “about people feeling irrelevant, ignored and helpless. It was about communities dividing, positions hardening and people losing hope.”



Demonstrators on opening day seek support of Hawaiian issues. - Photo: Lisa Asato

In the equally packed House chambers, Speaker Calvin Say (D-St. Louis Heights, Pālolo) characterized the Superferry confrontation as running counter to long-term solutions. “The right choice is for Hawai‘i to find a balance between our environmental and economic concerns, a balance that

is sustainable,” he said.

While both lawmakers pledged action on sustainability this session — Hanabusa citing Senate majority bills to meet housing and education needs and Say urging a united embrace of local renewable

See **SESSION** on page 05

KWO caught up with Native Hawaiians at the opening day of the Legislature and asked:
What is the No. 1 issue you would like lawmakers to address this session?



Wallace Ishibashi Jr.
International Longshore & Warehouse Union Local 142, business agent Hilo

Our workman’s comp issue is one of the big ones, protecting the workers, protecting our presumption clause, in which it is presumed under the law currently that if you get hurt it did happen on the job. We’re one of the few states that have that presumption clause.



Maile Hallums
Nā Kūpuna o Wai‘anae, member Nānākuli

The proposed Native Hawaiian Child Welfare Act is being reintroduced this year by Rep. Maile Shimabukuro. The Act is established to stop the involuntary termination of parental rights for Native Hawaiian children. We discovered through research that for a large majority, their parental rights have been terminated and children have been adopted out in non-Hawaiian families. They’re taken from here to the mainland and nobody knows where they are. That is totally against our culture. We never had a termination of parental rights; we always had a hānai system, and it’s alive today.



Ikaika Hussey
DMZ Hawai‘i/Aloha ‘Āina, a network of demilitarization groups, member Kāne‘ohe

To stop the momentum toward federal recognition, which will close off our native and national rights.



Aaron J. Salā
Recording artist Kailua

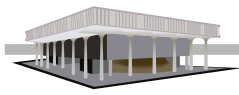
I would like to see more monies and more resources appropriated to students in the public schools system, both Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian. I’d like to see more things happen for public school children, charter school children to prepare them for life after high school whether they decide to go into the workforce or on to college.



Lilikalā Kame‘eleihiwa
University of Hawai‘i, Kamakākūokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies, professor He‘eia

Today I am supporting more regular positions systemwide for Hawaiian studies, Hawaiian language, Hawaiian student services. Another very critical issue is free tuition for Native Hawaiians at the university system. We still have more Hawaiians in prison than we have in the UH system, so we feel it’s a cost saving for the state — open up the doors for Hawaiians in education, we won’t be in prison. We spend \$3,500 dollars a year on a student in school; we spend \$35,000 a year for a Hawaiian in prison.

Also, we should do all that we can do to mālama ‘āina — to have sustainable energy in the State of Hawai‘i. This is an issue that’s not only for Hawaiians, it’s for all of us. 🌱



SESSION

Continued from page 04

energy development as a way for geographically isolated islands to better control their own destiny — neither mentioned the sustainability of conventionally farmed kalo.

Lawmakers' failure last year to hear a bill that would ban genetic engineering of the crop that is both a traditional Native Hawaiian diet staple and a cultural symbol was the focus of a protest rally that filled the Capitol rotunda with supporters, including kūpuna from Hawaiian Civic clubs, kalo farmers, activists and students from Hawaiian charter schools.

Many carried potted kalo plants and delivered a stirring oli.

"We learned in school that we have a direct ancestral link to kalo and so genetic modification brings up the issue of who has the power to modify our identity," said Imai Winchester, a senior at Hālau Kū Māna charter school. "So we are here today with more voice, more kalo, more people, more haumana, more 'ōpio, to show lawmakers that this not only affecting us, it could be affecting our future, the kids we will care for someday."

Genetic modification aims to create crops with desirable traits like disease resistance, but critics say the practice might pose risks to availability and safety of the natural food supply.

While University of Hawai'i researchers last year responded to these criticisms by agreeing to drop the patents on three genetically engineered varieties of kalo, some demonstrators at the Legislature were disturbed by the news that the university is considering opposing the moratorium measure set to go before the House again this year. "They want to claim (the ban on research) violates academic freedom, but there needs to be government oversight if our health and safety are at risk," said Moanikeala Akana, a former OHA Trustee of Hawai'i Island.

The demonstrators, who brought their concerns to a three-day encampment at nearby 'Iolani Palace, included Winona LaDuke,

State of the State

Governor proposes state partnership for public land purchase on North Shore

By Liza Simon
Public Affairs Specialist

In her sixth State of the State address, Gov. Linda Lingle urged residents to adopt "Native Hawaiian cultural values of aloha 'āina and respect for the ocean" in order to help preserve an attractive lifestyle that is identified with Hawai'i.

Citing a need to change the base of the state's economy from a narrow focus on land development, she announced her intention to push for the state to purchase the 850-acre Turtle Bay property on O'ahu's North Shore to halt further resort development. This proposal has been inspired by recent successful efforts to preserve lands



Rich cultural site of Waimea Valley now under OHA.
- Photo: Blaine Fergstrom

by keeping them in public hands, Lingle said at the Jan. 22 speech at the state Capitol.

While she made no mention of OHA, Lingle said one example of successful public land preservation is Waimea Valley. Once proposed for

luxury development, Waimea Valley is now managed by OHA following a collaborative purchase agreement involving the city, OHA, the U.S. Army, State Department of Land and Hawai'i Natural Resources and National Audubon Society.

Lingle conceded that her proposal for Turtle Bay, which includes the formation of a working group, might face opposition by lawmakers concerned about a predicted slowing of growth in the state's economy.

In January, the State Council on Revenues adjusted downward by \$59 million projections for the general fund tax revenues available through fiscal 2009. Despite this, Lingle

sounded the theme of "long-term" solutions in saying that the public acquisition of Turtle Bay would benefit the next generation in Hawai'i. "It is as certain as night follows day that we cannot speculate or sell ourselves into prosperity," Lingle said.

ity problems involving kalo or any other environmental element can't be solved as stand-alone Hawaiian-only issues. "We are a dependent set of islands, and 99 percent of everything is imported. If everyone out there grew some food and reduced dependency, that is the strongest statement you can make about self-determination. You reduce your dependency on welfare, on fossil fuel, on the dollar, on the car. Suddenly, you are self-sufficient," said English, who described Hanabusa's speech as a positive call to action for people to take everyday steps to maintain their precious quality of life. "For example, after years of wasting so much paper (in the Senate), we've now gone paperless," English said, referring to on-line publication of legislative notices and bills.

Meanwhile, many in the Capitol rotunda said they will be hoping that this year's Legislature will follow up a spirited first day by walking the talk throughout the session, which hasn't always been the case in the past, according to Meleanna Aluli Meyer, a Native Hawaiian teacher and artist who said often lawmakers disconnect from the people they represent. "Lawmakers really need to get to a place where they can feel the issues and what is not working. That's hard for people when they are removed — unless they are in a taro patch, unless they are in a school without pencils, unless they are dealing with young children from drug-affected families or parents in prison. 'Feel our pain,' I would say. It's the pain in so many communities and it's not just the Hawaiians."

However, after surveying the scene in the rotunda, where UH athletes — including the members of the champion Warrior football team, mingled with high school TV crews in action, Meyer became optimistic. "It's a great thing to see all the children here because the children are learning to see and feel in different ways. I really believe that makes a difference," she said. "They are telling their story with cameras. They are motivated. We need to witness for each other and bear witness to the things that we believe in."

"So we are here today with more voice, more kalo, more people, more haumana, more 'ōpio, to show lawmakers that this not only affecting us, it could be affecting our future, the kids we will care for someday."

— Imai Winchester, a senior at Hālau Kū Māna charter school

a former running mate of four-time presidential candidate Ralph Nader. A Native American from the White Earth Reservation in northern Minnesota, LaDuke successfully led a fight to ban genetic modification of wild rice. "Wild rice is part of our migration story and a nutritionally significant food that is as unique to us as kalo is to Hawaiians," said LaDuke, adding that OHA should join the

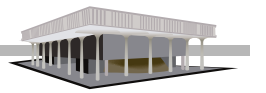
demonstrators in their cause, just as the Bureau of Indian Affairs helped support a policy ban on genetic engineering of wild rice in Minnesota.

Several House and Senate members of the Native Hawaiian caucus viewed the kalo rally as positive and in line with the theme of sustainability expressed by legislative leaders on opening day.

"If we are going to be sustain-

able, then why not go back to some practices that were sustainable in Native Hawaiian tradition long ago. That at least gives us a foundation to start from, instead of reinventing the wheel," said Rep. Faye Hanohano (D-Puna, Pāhoa, Hawaiian Acres, Kalapana).

Hawaiian caucus member Sen. Kalani English (D-Hāna, East Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i, Kaho'olawe) said that sustainabil-



OHA pushes for progress, cultural preservation

By Liza Simon | Public Affairs Specialist

During the 2008 Legislature, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs will seek to introduce bills that would preserve Hawaiian culture and promote health, housing, education and social services for the agency's Native Hawaiian beneficiaries. This comes on the heels of recent legislative success. Lawmakers last year approved two OHA measures that provide increased funding for Alu Like Inc. and Nā Pua No'eau — community service organizations aligned with OHA's mission of bettering the quality of life for Native Hawaiian beneficiaries.

OHA's hopes for progress this session may get some bolstering from the bipartisan Legislative Hawaiian Caucus, which convened Hawaiian agencies — including OHA, in early January, to “pre-view” their respective legislative

packages for the new year. In the past, Hawaiian Caucus members waited until the session was underway to prioritize bills for their own package drawn from agencies that advocate for Native Hawaiians.

“By having a meaningful discussion at an early stage, we can understand the common themes and bring them to the forefront of our various committees for further action,” said caucus chair, Rep. Mele Carroll, (East Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i, Kaho'olawe). “So far we are seeing many common themes in bills that raise the question of how Native Hawaiians can best preserve their precious quality of life,” Carroll said.

OHA Administrator Clyde Nāmu'ō agreed Native Hawaiians have concerns about new and negative impacts of rapid development. To address this, OHA's 2008 legislative package is strongly focused



Pictured in center: Mele Carroll, Chair of Hawaiian Caucus, flanked by Reps. James Tokioka; Tommy Waters (on left); and Karen Awana and Angus McKelvey. - Photo: Courtesy of Tony Moon

on creating a level playing field for new economic and educational opportunities, while still perpetuating the traditions that help preserve the environment and perpetuate Hawaiian identity. “We heard from our partner nonprofits and our beneficiaries, and their

input gave us ideas for the 2008 OHA legislative package,” said Nāmu'ō.

Nāmu'ō presented highlights of the OHA package to the caucus at a mid-January meeting, including the following:

- Two bills relate to child protection: both would make it easier for the biological grandparents of children in foster care or state custody to assume responsibility for childcare. The bills cite research that says 'ohana placement promotes the nurturing bonds of the Native Hawaiian extended family system.

- Two education bills aim directly at raising the bar for Native Hawaiian quality of life: one would increase funds for teaching positions in Hawaiian language immersion schools; the other would make it easier for medical services to thrive in underserved rural areas populated largely by Hawaiians by forgiving a portion of student loan debt for health professionals who agree to serve in these areas.

- A housing bill would enable OHA to develop affordable housing by exempting the agency's projects from county ordinances and rules that can result in driving up cost of construction.

- A bill that clarifies OHA's authority to create nonprofit entities, including limited liability corporations, seeks the same legal protections for assets afforded to the State of Hawai'i for its public lands.

- Related to land management, two new OHA measures call for protection of Hawai'i's biodiversity. One would protect the natural environmental resources on ceded lands, even if the lands are sold; the other would regulate bioprospecting.

- Related to conservation of land and tradition, OHA has drafted a new measure that would establish a cultural preserve commission that would manage the cultural treasures of Ha'ikū Valley.

Nāmu'ō also discussed with Hawaiian Caucus members a top OHA priority contained in a carry-over bill from 2007 that is aimed at getting partial state funding for the construction of the agency's office building and Native Hawaiian cultural center on state land on the waterfront between Kaka'ako Park and Waterfront Harbor.

Caucus members questioned why OHA preferred a downtown Honolulu location instead of areas of concentrated Hawaiian population such as the Leeward Coast or Waimānalo. “In addition to the important goal of consolidating staff, this could eventually become the seat of a new Hawaiian government, so we need the centralized location near the urban core that would also be accessible by public transportation to the greatest number of Native Hawaiians”, Nāmu'ō said, adding, “There is also the proximity to the ocean and the symbolism that holds for Hawaiians.” ■

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January 18, 2008

Aloha mai kākou e nā 'ōiwi 'ōlino mai Hawai'i a Ni'ihau a puni ke ao mālamalama. Aloha e nā kama'āina a me nā malihini kekahi. Aloha nō kākou a pau loa.

Greetings to Native Hawaiians from Hawai'i to Ni'ihau and around this brilliant world. Greetings to longtime residents and newcomers alike. Greetings to us all.

Every year for a hundred and fourteen years, January 17 is a day marked with sadness as we remember the wrongful overthrow of our monarchy which resulted in the loss of our Hawaiian government and seizure of its lands. But this year, January 18, 2008, we step forward from our "kaumaha" into a new day of hope. The Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs have reached a settlement with the State of Hawai'i over the balance of past due revenue amounts owed from 30 years ago. These revenues that assist the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to fulfill its mission are derived from the State's use of ceded lands and are payments due to OHA as required by the State constitution and Hawai'i statute.

Finality in settling the dispute over these past due amounts owed to OHA from income and proceeds of the public land trust from 1978 to 2008 comes in the combination of lands and cash payment.

On behalf of the Native Hawaiian people, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs extends our sincere appreciation to those who remained steadfast through this final phase of negotiated efforts to reach this fair and just settlement related to revenues. Thirty years ago the voters of Hawai'i approved a constitutional mandate to establish the Office of Hawaiian Affairs as a means to correct a history of past injustice.

For three decades OHA has engaged the Legislature, the Courts, and the Executive branches of government on the issue of ceded land revenues. The OHA Board of Trustees is grateful to those who legislated in good faith, those who opined in good faith, and those who continued to negotiate in good faith on this complex and often misunderstood issue. We now await successful action on this settlement by the 2008 Legislature.

We, at OHA, pledge to continue our mission to advocate for the well-being of Native Hawaiians and in that process perpetuate our cultural values and traditions that strengthen Hawaiians and all of Hawai'i. We will continue to be diligent, prudent, disciplined and methodical in acquiring and managing lands for Native Hawaiians and the State of Hawai'i. And, we are committed to seek input from all stakeholders before making plans for the land.

On January 17, 1893, Queen Lili'uokalani, faced challenge to her authority and the illegal overthrow of her government in the presence of armed military. Hawai'i lands were taken as political control and governance shifted.

Today, 115 years later, OHA is taking the deliberate step to start to resolve this unfinished part of the thirty year-old dispute regarding OHA's right to income and proceeds from the public land trust. Indeed, the journey is a long one.

The Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs thank the people of Hawai'i who have stood with us through these thirty years and who will continue to stand with us as we take this next step to bring positive closure to this phase.

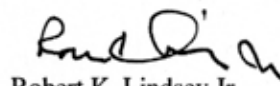
We ask for your support of this settlement.

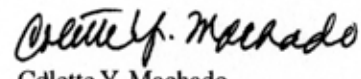

Haunani Apoliona


Walter M. Heen

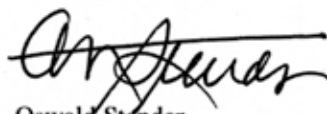
Rowena Akana

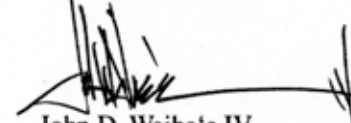

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OHA plans for poi production, kalo education

By Liza Simon | Public Affairs Specialist

The West Side of Kaua'i is one of the few places where a poi mill operator is deemed "an essential worker." Just ask anyone there who experienced the devastation of Hurricane 'Iniki in 1991. Up went green plastic tarps as jerry-rigged cover for lost roofs, but nothing so quick or handy could replace the blown-to-splinters Waimea Poi Mill, which served consumers with its famously sweet product, ground from the deep purple-colored taro or kalo, endemic to west Kaua'i. A resulting shortage of poi was one more lousy bump on the road to post-hurricane recovery.

This is when veteran West Side Kaua'i kalo farmer John A'ana stepped up to the poiless plate, bought equipment from a Kalihi business, and in 1993 opened Makaweli Poi near the old Waimea mill.

Business has been good ever since for Makaweli Poi, but A'ana recently made the decision to sell it to Office of Hawaiian Affairs, mostly because in addition to running the mill and farming, he has a real "essential worker" day job — as a Kaua'i Fire Department captain. "I needed to free up more of my time, but I was cautious about selling to the right party, because I wanted to make sure operations would continue," said A'ana.

OHA's purchase of Makaweli Poi for \$185,000, approved in December by the OHA Board of Trustees, is intended to serve West Kaua'i as both an economic stimulus and an outdoor classroom. The agency is currently in the process of acquiring the assets of Makaweli Poi, which will become Hi'ipoi LLC, (although it may continue to do business under the current name). The venture also becomes the latest nonprofit subsidiary of OHA's limited liability company known as Hi'ilei Aloha, which OHA formed in 2007 as the parent company of Waimea Valley.

A'ana, who had considered other offers for Makaweli Poi and



OHA is in the process of acquiring these assets of Makaweli Poi Company. - Photo: Courtesy of Makaweli Poi Mill

his 12-acre wetland kalo farm near the Waimea River, said that what cinched the deal with OHA was the way the agency folded in cultural and educational programs, as spearheaded by OHA Trustee Donald Cataluna, who began considering the poi mill venture in 2002.

"The Westside for me has been the most blighted side of Kaua'i ever since the hurricane. So I wanted to do something to bring light there," Cataluna said. "Nothing has been formalized yet, but we envision programs for students in the lo'i patch, where they can just feel it," he said, his voice full of enthusiasm.

A former CEO and manager of several Hawai'i agribusinesses, Cataluna also speaks from experience about the value of so-called outdoor classrooms; he taught classes in tropical agriculture at both Kaua'i Community College and Kaua'i Community Correctional Center.

Of the inmate students, he said most were of Hawaiian blood and were in prison as a result of drug abuse problems. "I taught them to grow vegetables for a garden for their kitchen, and I could see some of them coming around from making that connection (with the land) just a few hours a week," said Cataluna. Of his college students, Cataluna said many would jump at the chance to "get back to the land" — including the lo'i patch.

Amid a persistent labor shortage on Kaua'i, employees who want to "get back to the land" will be needed because OHA's

plan is to increase profits of the poi mill by doubling productivity. A'ana, who will be retained as a consultant, will help organize a kalo farmers' cooperative to increase crop supply to the mill, which currently operates only two days a week with a staff of nine.

Despite the part-time operation hours, the Makaweli Poi Mill makes a 12.5 percent profit on sales, said Trustee Cataluna, citing feasibility studies OHA conducted before the acquisition. "Now if we can double production and get a 25 percent rate of return, that's unheard of in any agricultural entity," said Cataluna. "Plus, we will be supplying poi that is delicious," he said, smiling. "For all the people on Ni'ihau, this is the poi they eat. OHA has an obligation to keep it going."

Cultivation of kalo has a pan-Pacific history and also holds a place in the pantheon of indigenous Polynesian spiritual traditions. Harvests in Hawai'i have suffered recently from bad weather, invasive pests and urban development of farmland. A'ana said he has protected his crop by relying on knowledge passed on to him by his grandfather and uncle—veteran kalo cultivators, who started the kalo farm on family "kuleana land" in 1976 when A'ana was just 20 years old. A'ana said that planting taro is hard work. "But you just got to love it for what it is," he says. "Back here in Waimea Valley I look up and see Kōke'e and off in the distance, there's Mokihana Ridge. It's beautiful." ■

'Victory' for Native Hawaiians in Moloka'i water rights case

By Lisa Asato
Public Information Specialist

Moloka'i Properties Ltd. said it expects to resubmit its application for a water permit "in the next few months," following a recent Hawai'i Supreme Court ruling in a case that pitted the landowner against the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, two homesteaders and state Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

The refiling "will be heard as a new water application, but it will be based on existing and current uses for the residences, for the agricultural activities, for the golf course and whatever uses are currently going on out of that system," said Daniel Orodener, general manager for land and entitlements and general counsel for Moloka'i Properties Ltd., commonly known as Moloka'i Ranch.

Because of the "very technical" nature of the decision, he said the company is "trying to ascertain from the (State) Commission on Water Resource Management how we can file this in an appropriate manner."

The Supreme Court ruled Dec. 26 that the water commission had erred in issuing a water use permit in 2001 to Kukui (Moloka'i) Inc., later bought by Moloka'i Properties. The permit allocated 936,000 gallons a day for "existing uses" and 82,000 gallons a day for "new uses" for Kukui, which at the time owned lands including the now-closed Kaluako'i Hotel and the once closed and now-reopened golf course.

In a 56-page ruling, the court remanded the case to the commission, which the court said had failed to impose the burden of proof on the applicant that its water allocation would not interfere with the water needs of DHHL; had improperly shifted the burden of proof to Native

Hawaiian practitioners regarding the impact on their exercise of customary and traditional rights; and had ignored the closure of Kaluako'i Hotel and golf course when it evaluated the application's "existing uses."

"This decision represents a substantial victory for OHA and Native Hawaiians in protecting Native Hawaiian rights as well as the 'life-giving water' of Moloka'i for OHA's beneficiaries and all who reside there," said OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona. "OHA is hopeful this Supreme Court ruling will reinforce our position as it relates to the contested-case hearing before the State Water Commission for Maui County at Nā Wai 'Ehā."

Jon Van Dyke, who represented OHA during the contested-case hearing and the appeal to the State Supreme Court, said the ruling means that "the allocation of water permits on Moloka'i is back to square one, and it can be anticipated that another protracted contested-case hearing will probably be held in the future to determine how much water Moloka'i Properties Ltd. is entitled to."

Water rights granted under the 2001 allocation were less than the applicant had sought but more than should have been allowed in light of evidence showing that Kukui had never used the amount of water it claimed and that the allocation would negatively impact DHHL's ability to deliver water to its Moloka'i homesteaders, according to arguments presented by OHA and Native Hawaiian groups.

The court also reaffirmed and clarified other principles established in its previous decisions, including that public trust purposes include the protection of: waters in their natural state, domestic uses particularly for drinking purposes, and the exercise of Native Hawaiian traditional and customary rights. ■



AKANA STANDS STRONG AFTER RUBIN'S SUCKER PUNCH

AUWE! Mrs. Rubin fails to disclose that she is currently Chair Apoliona's Chief-of-Staff and previously served as her administrative aide, not to mention Apoliona's boss at Alu Like. It would seem that the texting term "BFF" (Best Friends Forever) directly applies. It is deplorable that she would not disclose her conflict of interest and biased opinion. We see your "Bolo Punch" Mrs. Rubin, stop embarrassing yourself with poor excuses.

- Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain in detail, the expenses for legal advice from attorneys who have not been able to deliver in any success in moving federal legislation forward.
- Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can justify why there was no evaluation done on their performance, before extending their contract for the past three years?
- Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can justify all of the millions of trust dollars spent on our Kau Inoa registration done on the mainland where OHA spent money on nonprofit groups and others to sign up people, and paid for each person they signed-up. Because there has been no accurate account distributed to OHA trustees who have requested this information, estimated to be about \$10.00 a signature for mainland registrations, which cannot possibly justify the millions of dollars that we have spent trying to collect those signatures.
- Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain why for the past two years, more effort has been spent getting signatures on the continent instead of focusing on Hawai'i, where 80% of the Hawaiian population reside.
- Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain why Haunani Apoliona's sister has been put in charge of the mainland registrations and flying first class each time.
- Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain how Chairperson Apoliona's sister received a charge card from OHA and accumulated \$10,000 in charges before the card was taken away.
- Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain, how when the charge card was taken away from the Chair's sister, she continued to charge expenses for travel, receptions and various other charges on her personal charge account, then was allowed to submit for reimbursement for those charges, even though in some instances she had no receipts.
- Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain why this employee was not fired for these egregious actions. If she were not the Chair's sister, would she have been fired?

IF Mrs. Rubin wants positive things to occur at OHA in 2008, she needs to begin with addressing some of the pressing internal issues and be honest in her assessment and not blinded by conflicts of interest.

Healing the hurt

Plans for H3 mitigation include an education center

By Lisa Asato
Public Information Specialist

An effort to heal the lands and cultural sites affected by O'ahu's H3 corridor is a step closer to becoming a reality now that a mitigation plan has been unveiled for public comment.

Affected areas described in the Hālawā-Luluku Interpretive Development Plan by a 14-member community working group are North Hālawā Valley, Luluku agricultural terraces, Ha'ikū Valley and Kukui o Kāne heiau, the largest known heiau in the Ko'olaupoko district.

"We're all about mitigation," said Kahikina Akana, project coordinator for Hālawā-Luluku Interpretive Development, which is facilitating the process. The

proposed plan describes various impacts the freeway has on the surrounding area, including increased noise and carbon monoxide emissions, modified stream courses, damaged portions of ahupua'a walls, access reduction, and destruction of cultural and worship sites.

Proposed actions range from constructing a learning center to accommodate up to 50 people in a classroom environment using hālau-type structures in Hālawā Valley to restoring lo'i, lo'i walls and 'auwai at Luluku agricultural terraces, the parcel of land within the loop of the Likelike off ramp. "If you clear the land in the loop you would see there is a very awesome, still existing terracing," Akana said, adding that the terracing dates back to the early 1900s. "We want to restore that and

put it back into agricultural production," with predominantly taro, sweet potato or other crops.

Besides healing the land, the effort also helps to mend once contentious emotions over the freeway's construction, which was completed in 1997 at a cost of \$1.3 billion. "It's a healing process basically for Native Hawaiians in the sense that to some extent something is being done," Akana said, noting that people were arrested years ago during protests against the freeway.

Members of the working group were chosen from among those who had opposed the freeway, he said, because they cared about the area. Working group members are: Donna Bullard, Wali Camvel, Mahealani Cypher, Lela Hubbard, John Talkington, Laulani Teale, Donna Camvel, Marion Kelly, Clara "Sweet" Matthews, Robert "Boot" Matthews, Havana McLafferty, Vienna Nahinu, Jodi




Working Group members and others on a site visit to Luluku, foreground from left, Donna Bullard, Sharon Lum Ho and Mahealani Cypher. - Photo: Courtesy of Hālawā-Luluku Interpretive Development

Nahinu and Ella Paguyo.

H3 is the biggest construction and the largest public works project ever undertaken by the state. Funding for the plan comes from HLID's budget, which has \$8 million remaining of its original \$11 million allocation in 2000. Akana said the total cost of the plan is "much closer to \$30 million, but this \$8 million will get them started. They will have to continue the search for funding."

Before design and construction can occur, the plan has to be approved by the Office of Hawaiian

Affairs, the state Department of Transportation, state Historic Preservation Division and the Federal Highways Administration. The interpretive development plan is required by a 1987 memorandum of agreement signed by Federal Highways, the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, with concurrence by OHA and the state DOT. For more information, visit www.hlid.org, call 587-4391 or write to: 677 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 811, Honolulu, HI 96813. 

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Barack, Clinton pledge support of the Akaka Bill

Hawai'i
Democratic
caucus set for
Feb. 19

By Lisa Asato
Public Information Specialist

The Democratic front-runners in the race for the White House said they would support the Akaka Bill if elected president.

As Sens. Barack Obama and Hillary Rodham Clinton campaigned for votes in key states including the primary contests in "Super Tuesday" this month on the U.S. continent, both came out backing the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act, which would grant federal recognition of a Native Hawaiian governing entity.

Obama was out of the gate first, issuing a statement saying, "This is an important bill, and if it is not signed into law this year, I will commit to supporting it as president," the Hawai'i-born Obama said.

Responding to Obama's announcement of support for the bill's passage, the local Clinton campaign went a step further, saying Clinton would "be an absolute champion for its passage."

"I don't think there is any question that Sen. Clinton would sign the Akaka Bill if she is president," said state Senate President Colleen Hanabusa, Hawai'i co-chair of the Hillary Clinton presidential campaign. Hanabusa said "the Akaka Bill grew out of the 1993 Hawaiian Apology Act," which was signed into law by then-president Bill Clinton, Hillary's husband. The 1993 bill apologized for the U.S. overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani, Hawai'i's last mon-

arch, whose reign ended in 1893.

"Given the fact that the Akaka Bill represents a continuation of a policy that is the product of the first Clinton administration, I believe that Hillary Clinton would not only sign the bill, but would be an absolute champion for its passage," Hanabusa added. Clinton is a U.S. Senator from New York.

Meanwhile, Obama has been "consistent with his support of the Akaka Bill," passionately supporting it on the Senate floor in 2006 and working closely with Hawai'i Sens. Daniel Inouye and Daniel Akaka for its passage, said Bill Meheula, a self-described "strong supporter" with the Hawai'i for Obama campaign.

Obama would also be a better presidential advocate for the bill because he better understands Hawai'i history, having graduated from high school in Hawai'i and spent many years here, Meheula

said. "He's in a good position" to correct misperceptions about Hawai'i history, which are common among the opposition, said Meheula, an attorney with a background in Native Hawaiian issues, including the Akaka Bill.

"The process set forth in this important legislation empowers Native Hawaiians to explore and address the longstanding issues resulting from the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i," said Obama, a Punahou School graduate. "As Americans, we pride ourselves on safeguarding the practice and ideas of liberty, justice and freedom.

"By enacting this legislation, we can continue this great American tradition and fulfill this promise for Native Hawaiians and ensure that they are not left behind as Hawai'i continues to progress."

The bill is pending in the U.S. Senate after passing the House in October. The Bush administration



Democratic presidential nominee Barack Obama.
- Photo: Courtesy of George Wai'ale'ale

has promised to veto the Akaka Bill.

So far this election season, Obama has won Democratic nominating contests in Iowa, and Clinton has won in New Hampshire and Nevada. Clinton also won in Michigan, but the National Democratic Party had stripped the state of its delegates for scheduling its vote prior to Super Tuesday, Feb. 5, when more than 20 states will hold primaries or caucuses. Obama and former North Carolina Sen. John Edwards had earlier removed their names from the Michigan ballot. Hawai'i's Democratic caucus is Feb. 19. 🗳️

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GETTING AHEAD

Scholarships help Native Hawaiians further their education

By Lisa Asato
Public Information Specialist

This time last year Lipoa Kahaleuahi was the student body president and a 4.0 student athlete at Hāna High School. Today, she's a freshman at the University of California, Santa Barbara, thanks to a prestigious Gates Millennium scholarship that will pay for her entire undergraduate education.

"The application was sort of a long process, but it not only helped me to realize the accomplishments that I already made, it helped me to be more determined, and it greatly helps me now because without it I wouldn't be able to go to college," said Kahaleuahi, a member of her school's surf team and Polynesian dance club.

Kahaleuahi said she is the second Gates scholarship recipient from Hāna in several years, and her East Maui community showered her with congratulations. "It was amazing to have that support, and it helped me further realize how special and amazing this opportunity and this help was," said Kahaleuahi, who was nominated by her counselor, Moani Aiona.

Scholarship applications for post-high school studies are now being accepted for the coming school year, and because many deadlines are in early March, it's important to get started now, said Rona Kekauoha, scholarship officer for Hawai'i Community Foundation, which administers more than 150 scholarship funds. "I just know based on history and past trends that finances are a huge barrier for Native Hawaiians to go to school," she said. "There are funds out there. ... Most schol-

traditional scholarships is March 1, and for vocational scholarships, July 1.

Among the \$4 million in scholarships the foundation awarded last year were scholarships specifically for Native Hawaiians, including an Office of Hawaiian

funds, she said, allowed her to quit one of her three jobs she had been working in order to pay for school. "It helps a lot," said Fernandez, adding that her family earns too much to qualify for federal grants, but too little to pay for tuition, supplies and living



First recipients of the OHA Kāpili Pū scholarship for Native Hawaiians are recognized for their accomplishments in the Pre-Apprenticeship Construction Training program at the Building Industry Association of Hawai'i's general membership dinner meeting in January. From left are: OHA Education Hale staff member Kalani Akana, students Kyle Unciano, Kirkwood Manoha, Dayna Lovell, Derrick Galindo, Ezra Matsushige, Darylyn Gandaoli, Joyce Elaban-Unciano, and OHA Education Hale Director Hau'oli Akaka. - Photo: Courtesy of Donna Ho



Gates Millennium Scholar Lipoa Kahaleuahi, on left, and friend Lily Howard helped their University of California, Santa Barbara surf team beat out some 10 other Southern California colleges at a January surf contest. - Photo: Courtesy of Lipoa Kahaleuahi

ships will ask for some type of recommendation or personal statement. They've got to do a little bit of work, but it's so worth it when they receive something."

The foundation's web site allows students to apply for multiple scholarships using a single application. Deadline for HCF's

Affairs Scholarship Fund, which awards an average amount of \$2,000 to about 110 recipients.

Pomai Fernandez, a junior at the University of Northern Colorado, received a total of four scholarships from OHA, Kamehameha Schools, Ka'iulani Home for Girls Trust and her university. The

expenses. "Your No. 1 priority as a student should be (school) and not having to work in order to be there, so it does relieve stress in that way," she said.

For Native Hawaiian students interested in certain medical professions — doctor, nurse, social worker and others — the merit-based Native Hawaiian Health Scholarship Program offers full tuition, a monthly stipend and required school costs, like books. In return, the federal program requires service in a site serving Native Hawaiians, primarily in rural, underserved areas. "The ideal candidate would be someone whose personal and professional goals line up with the intent of the scholarship, which is to bring culturally competent health care to Native Hawaiians," said Palama Lee, director of the program and a past recipient. Deadline is April 25. ■

Hāpai Pū

When: Feb. 6,
Time: 10 a.m.-1:30 p.m.
Where: University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Campus Center Mall

Annual fair offering information on tuition waivers, financial aid and scholarship opportunities. Features informational tables from organizations including OHA, state Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, Alu Like Inc., Ke Ali'i Pauahi Foundation and more. For more information, call Kua'ana Student Services at 956-2644.

College Goal Sunday

When: Feb. 10
Time: 1 p.m.
Where: Locations in Kona, Kaua'i and Maui

Offers free step-by-step help completing the FAFSA, or Free Application for Federal Student Aid, which is used by institutions across the nation to help determine qualification for grants and scholarships. Bring your parents and their 2007 IRS tax return, W-2 form, year-end pay stubs or other '07 income and benefits information. Kealakehe High School Library; Kaua'i Community College, Fine Dining Room; Maui Community College, Pā'ina Building, Maui Culinary Academy. No registration needed. www.cgshawaii.org or call Frank Green at 591-2708 or Lorraine Teniya at 593-2262.

ON THE WEB

> www.oha.org, for more information and a list of scholarships for Native Hawaiians, click on "Education" under "Programs"

> www.fafsa.ed.gov, for more information on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid

> <http://gearup.hawaii.edu>, to learn about financial aid and scholarships. ■



Sweet tasting mo'i are the catch of the day. - Photo: Sterling Wong

Good eats!

Harvest day at He'eia fishpond nets 700 pounds of prized mo'i

By Lisa Asato
Public Information Specialist

Aboard a boat at He'eia fishpond, Mehana Makainai calls out the weights of baskets of freshly harvested mo'i: "15 ... 25 ... 20 ... 17 ... 15 ... we're over 400!"

Placed in red baskets for weighing, the silvery, slippery mo'i — just then culled from the brackish waters with a seine net — flipped and flopped incessantly, and Makainai seemed to relish the experience. A fiscal manager for Paepae o He'eia, Makainai and seven others had new assignments on the morning of Jan. 11 — to help harvest enough mo'i to fulfill 670 pounds of pre-sale orders for its third big community sale.

"The fish harvest is everybody's job," said Taani Wolfgramm, of the Kū Hou Kuapā program of Paepae o He'eia, which recently received a \$65,250 grant from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to support wall restoration and community workdays. "It doesn't matter what program you work under, we all work together when it's time to harvest fish."

With the mo'i sale, Paepae o He'eia was fulfilling part of its mission to provide food for the community using values and concepts from a traditional fishpond.

Constructed an estimated six to eight centuries ago, the Windward O'ahu fishpond saw the revival of fish cultivation within its walls in the 1990s by another group, and most recently by Paepae o He'eia, which received its first batch of mo'i fingerlings from Oceanic Institute in November 2005.

As for the mo'i being harvested on this day, they "came to us as little babies" 14 months ago, said Keli'i Kotubetey, coordinator of 'Āina Momona, the nonprofit's economic development program. As the catch was being placed into a cooler chilled with 500 pounds of ice, he added, "They're warm-blooded animals, so you want to get them cold as quick as possible just to keep them fresh."

About an hour's worth of work produced a comfortable stopping point: 707 pounds of mo'i, approximately half-pound to three-quarter-pound each, the perfect size for one meal. Executive director Hi'ilei Kawelo welcomed the harvest as a respite from the endless physical work of restoring the fishpond's 6,500-foot-long rock wall. "It's frosting on the cake," she said. "It's the culmination of all the work we do here." 🐟

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Bioprospecting on the front burner for Native Hawaiians

By Liza Simon | Public Affairs Specialist

After a year of islandwide meetings to gather public input, members of the governor's Temporary Commission on Bioprospecting are readying a report for lawmakers that will likely become the basis for regulating activities that are now governed by neither rules nor definition.

Bioprospecting involves collecting samples from living things to search for biochemical or genetic resources that can be used to manufacture commercial products, including pharmaceuticals.

"This is not a highly visible activity. You don't see a bulldozer or backhoe digging up the earth, so people might not visualize that it is damaging to our environment until it is too late," said Office of Hawaiian Affairs Trustee Walter Heen, the Bioprospecting Commission Chair.

Heen said the 11 appointed mem-

bers — a mix of Native Hawaiian cultural specialists, biotech industry representatives and government environmental agency managers, heard from many Native Hawaiians worried about the possible negative impact bioprospecting might have on native rights and natural resources. Heen agreed that there is cause for concern, especially if bioprospecting eventually leads to the patenting of a native plant derivative; this could create a legal barrier that would deprive lā'au lapa'au practitioners from using a plant with patented substances for their own traditional purposes.

"One of the underlying tasks for the Legislature is to figure out just what role the Native Hawaiians as indigenous people will play in this entire process of regulating bioprospecting," said Heen.

Native Hawaiians are in a position to be the legal beneficiaries of a portion of revenue from commer-



Bioprospectors research living substances from nature to isolate useful substances. - Photos: File photos.

cial ventures that the state permits to take place on so-called ceded lands — Hawaiian Kingdom lands that passed eventually into the administrative control of the state. However, there is currently no state agency with permitting authority over bioprospecting, and there are also no administrative rules to say where bioprospecting can be conducted, who needs to be consulted

beforehand and how the proceeds of ventures will be distributed.

In 2004, the University of Hawai'i signed a profit-sharing agreement with Diversa, a San Diego-based biotechnology company to develop new products from marine substances harvested from underwater or submerged lands, which are also ceded lands. The deal was eventually halted, but not before OHA accused the university of illegally giving up ceded land revenues and marketing the state's biodiversity. OHA and several Native Hawaiian groups then pushed for a legislative bill opposing similar deals, and called for a state Bioprospecting Commission. A 2006 House concurrent resolution authorized the all-voluntary body.

Out of the six commissioners of Native Hawaiian ancestry Keiki Pua-Dancil is the only one who also wears a scientist's hat as a researcher and vice president of the biotech company Hawai'i Chitopure. What's good for the industry is also good for Native Hawaiians, Pua-Dancil believes: "Any legitimate company wants to be held accountable for its impact (on the environment). Regulation is the answer we are all looking for," she said.

Bioprospecting helps support the biotechnology industry, which has led to many medical advances, Pua-Dancil explained, adding that the recent round of public meetings raised awareness of the possible benefits of industry growth.

Because biotechnology also offers many high-salaried jobs,

many believe that Hawai'i's support of bioprospecting activities will attract more companies and boost the state's economy. But some say that gains in such a highly specialized field will only benefit a few professionals and would come at the cost of the island's fragile environment — which would also be a detriment to native culture.

At a meeting in Hilo, international human rights attorney and former OHA Trustee Mililani Trask told commissioners: "As a Hawaiian, the biodiversity of things in nature is the basis of my culture, as it is of any native culture. The sustainability of this diversity is necessary for our food, our medicine, our cultural livelihood, even our sacred places and our everyday well-being."

International law under the 2002 Convention on Biological Diversity guarantees indigenous people a fair share of benefits and unlimited access to the natural resources of their lands. The United States declined to join the 180 countries that signed the United Nations agreement — a move that Trask calls "deplorable." Bioprospecting isn't necessarily bad, if indigenous people can control it in their homelands as some have, Trask said, by using the U.N. convention to successfully press their claims.

OHA Trustee Heen stressed that the commission's policy recommendations for bioprospecting aren't just about monetary compensation. "We aren't just talking about proceeds at the end of the project. We want prior informed consent. We could require a prospector to hire Native Hawaiian students to assist or develop training programs for the research to be conducted."

Heen also added that legislative policies and administrative rules would not likely put an end to Native Hawaiian concerns about bioprospecting. "Like so many Native Hawaiian issues," he said, "this one is really a metaphor for self-determination." ■

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The Pauahi Keiki Scholars Kindergarten (PKS-K) program is a need-based scholarship program open to keiki applying to kindergarten at participating private schools. The program is one of the ways Kamehameha Schools is reaching beyond its campus walls to offer educational opportunities to Hawaiian children.

Download the PKS-K scholarship application form, guidebook and list of participating schools at www.ksbe.edu/finaid.

Applicants will also need to complete a School and Student Services/Parents' Financial Statement online at www.nais.org/financialaid/ss.

For more information, please call (808) 541-5300 or toll-free from the neighbor islands at 1-800-842-4682 (press 9, then ext. 48080).

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

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

Those who wish to be considered under this policy must have their Hawaiian ancestry verified by the KS Ho'oulu Hawaiian Data Center. For more information, visit www.ksbe.edu/datacenter or call (808) 523-6228.

Protecting new life through prenatal care



By Claire Ku'uleilani
Hughes,
Dr. PH., R.D.

*I pa'a ke kino ke
keiki i ka lā'au.
The herbs build up the
body of the child.
— 'Ōlelo No'eau*

Hawaiian children are viewed as links in a chain of heredity and heritage from the ancestors. The newborn is connected to the ancestors as he joins the family. During their lifetime, children gather knowledge and skills, they apply the knowledge and skills as adults and gather wisdom, and then in death they rejoin the ancestors with increased mana. In turn, they become ancestors and perhaps even 'aumakua. In the ancient culture, respect for the ancestors and 'ohana, as well as the desire for a perfect infant, dictated special care during the prenatal period — a dictate that should continue today.

Mary Kawena Pukui tells us that there was much preparation in the family to welcome a new child. Senior women in the family paid close attention to the expectant mother's progress, assuring physical and mental development. They were watchful for signs of discomfort and potential problems during the various stages of pregnancy. Hawaiians believe that parental behavior affects the child's nature and character, and food cravings of the mother would indicate a child's nature. The culture's strict and exacting concern for a sound mind and physical body necessitated the special consideration for both the mother and baby during pregnancy.

A *pale keiki* or *kahuna pale keiki*, someone trained in obstetrics, would be engaged if the 'ohana did not have its own. The *pale keiki's* primary responsibility was to care for the expectant mother and carefully watch over her progress. In *The Polynesian*

Family Systems of Ka'ū, Pukui writes: "Prenatal care was practiced long before the advent of Western medicine."

The diet of the wahine hāpai was carefully supervised. In about the fourth month, special dietary regulations began. The expectant mother ate taro, sweet potato, breadfruit and a lot of greens. The greens were mainly lū'au, palula (taro and sweet potato leaves), pōpolo, and 'āheahea and seaweed. To avoid the difficulties of giving birth to a baby that was too fat, the mother was cautioned not to eat too much after the sixth month. During the last two months, she ate some 'ilima or hau tree flowers, which both act as lubricants. Mild ko'oko'olau or akiahala teas and plenty of fresh water were prescribed. Salty foods were limited. The mother-to-be was allowed very little raw fish and was given cooked fish. These dietary requirements were designed for the mother's health, but our ancestors knew that the unborn child would benefit as well.

This same dietary regimen is still very useful today. Greens, approximately three to five cups of cooked greens daily, provide vitamins A, C and generous amounts of B vitamins, as well as the minerals calcium and iron. Modern science has linked a birth defect, spina bifida, to inadequate folic acid intake. We get folic acid from greens, fruit and whole grains. Inadequate iron is linked to iron-deficiency anemia.

The caution about gaining too much weight during pregnancy is still useful today. A number of serious problems and dangers occur when women gain too much weight during pregnancy, not to mention that the excess weight is difficult to lose after the baby is born. Many women gain more than the recommended 25 to 30 pounds.

Alcohol, cigarettes, drugs and poor food choices are major threats to the health of both the mother and baby. Smoking reduces the oxygen and blood supplies

to the unborn child and can cause a baby to be born too small. It may even cause infant death. Alcohol can permanently damage the child's brain and physical development. Babies of parents (both) who use illegal drugs can be born too small, have serious heart problems or may die. An infant who is exposed to drugs while in the womb can suffer the pains of withdrawal, permanent nerve damage, and retardation. Use of over-the-counter drugs is equally responsible for serious complications. For example, aspirin and ibuprofen taken during pregnancy can cause problems for the infant or bleeding complications for the mother. All these factors threaten damage to the chain of heredity and heritage forever.

Becoming and being a parent is an awesome responsibility, and one cannot be cautious enough in protecting the new life. 🌿



Our Hawaiian ancestors teach us the ways of prenatal care. - Photo: KWO archive

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'The best of both worlds'

A look inside Hawaiian-focused charter schools

By Lisa Asato
Public Information Specialist



Left: A Hālau Kū Mānoa student pulls weeds at a Mānoa lo'i, where 'ōpio learn science and values like mālama 'āina. - Photo: Blaine Fergestrom



Ka Waihona o Ka Na'auao. - Photo: Courtesy of Ka Waihona o Ka Na'auao

Photo: John Matsuzaki

On the first day back from winter break, 12 students of Hālau Kū Mānoa charter school wasted no time in getting their hands dirty. At a lo'i in Mānoa Valley, they cleared weeds, checked out the condition of the kalo, and when it was their turn for an outdoor science lecture, they gathered in small groups around one of their three kumu, Liloa Dunn, an ethnobotanist at Lyon Arboretum. The day's topic: genetic engineering.

"What exactly is combined in genetic engineering?" Dunn asked the students, who found seats on the grass or a large rock.

"Plants," a student answered.

"What part of the plant?"

"DNA," the answer came.

"Exactly," the kumu said.

Among the state's 14 Hawaiian-culture focused or immersion charter schools, Hālau Kū Mānoa melds a conventional curriculum with hands-on outdoor learning, Hawaiian language, culture and values like mālama 'āina and aloha 'āina to foster learners who think about the community as well as academics. Besides having a campus in Makiki, students spend time in the lo'i, at He'eia fishpond, or aboard Kanehunamoku, the school's double-hulled canoe.

"I like it because I see it as I get the best of both worlds," said 14-year-old freshman Anthony "Kekoa" Lynch, as he worked in the lo'i. "I get the education that we need and the education that I want. I enjoy hula and 'ōlelo, but being that we need math and language arts and reading skills, we get that too."

Native Hawaiians make up about 96 percent of enrollees at Hawaiian-culture focused charter schools, and up to 40 percent at other charter schools. "There is no charter school in the entire system that doesn't have Native Hawaiian students," said Reshela DuPuis, the new executive director of the state Charter School Administrative Office. Some of the strengths of the Hawaiian-focused

schools are teaching subjects like the environment and values like mālama 'āina, she said.

"Hawaiians took empirical observational science, they

took care of their environment in extremely profound and important ways, and our students are learning the wisdom of that way as well

Ku'i Ka Lono Indigenous Education Conference

When: Fri-Sat.,

March 14-15

Where: King Kamehameha's Kona Beach Hotel, Kailua-Kona

Annual conference offers student-led workshops and adult-led workshops field trips, best practices, strategies and solutions in native education.

Friday night music and hula extravaganza.

Organized by Nā Lei Na'auao - Native Hawaiian Charter School Alliance, with

of 11 Hawaiian-culture focused charter schools on three islands.

Scholarships available. For registration forms, visit

www.kalo.org. Contact Ka'iulani

Pahi'ō on Hawai'i Island at 808-887-1117

or NLN@kalo.org.

the western scientific model," she said. "They are just as comfortable working within the Hawaiian traditional science and turning around and entering their data on a computer."

Charter schools are public schools within the state Department of Education that have more autonomy in curriculum and other matters than mainstream schools and face the same standards as any Hawai'i public school, including the federal No Child Left Behind Act, which can impose restructuring if a school doesn't meet Annual Yearly Progress, or AYP.

In northern Hawai'i Island, Kū Kahakalau, principal of Kanu o ka 'Āina charter school, was among the state's charter school pioneers who brought Hawaiian language, culture and values into a western model around 2001. She has two school-age daughters and calls herself "the proudest public school parent."

"We have shown it can work for the kids, not just on an academic level,

which is crucial, but also on a cultural and Hawaiian language level," she added.

In addition to meeting AYP for two years in a row, Kanu o Ka 'Āina is going through accreditation, "which is a very exciting process and speaks to our ongoing growth," she said. But she's also proud that her students chant, dance hula, volunteer in the community, can discuss issues like genetically modified kalo, and on top of that know their culture better than she did growing up.

Like many charter schools, Kanu has struggled with substandard facilities — its enrollment hasn't budged much from its original 150 because it couldn't afford bigger, better facilities. The school uses shipping containers housing a library, cafeteria and teachers' lounge. But now, she said, Kanu's nonprofit, Kanu o ka 'Āina Learning 'Ohana, is constructing — not a school, but a "learning center for the entire 'ohana," in which the school will rent space.

The first building, a \$3.9-million multimedia resource center, is already under construction, financed largely by a U.S. Agriculture Department construction loan, a U.S. Department of Education Native Hawaiian Education grant and funding from Kamehameha Schools. Future

plans include a \$4 million early childhood complex.

"Bottom line is this is going to be a \$25 million-easy total figure once we're finished because we have to get away from looking at any of this as a school. We're talking about Hawaiian communities — empowerment, sustainability and designing and controlling our own models of education. In that way it's self-determination and education."

Kahakalau, a public school teacher since 1985, said she doesn't doubt that mainstream teachers care, but they're hindered by a system that is too big and impersonal, and the students suffer. "I know plenty of my colleagues then and now that do care for the kids, she said, adding, "The difference between coming to our Native Hawaiian charter schools and public DOE, is the students feel this is the first place they experienced in their career that somebody cares."

That's part of the reason Nani White of Ka Waihona o ka Na'auao drives from her home in 'Āina Haina to Nānākuli every day, where she teaches science and her husband, Paul, also teaches. The teacher-student ratio at Ka Waihona is around 1:22 compared to 1:33 at her previous mainstream school, Kapolei Middle. "There is a little more attention to the students' needs," she said. "I find that they've become more involved because of that."

Ka Waihona, which succeeds in a district that struggles with educational success, is considered a stellar example of the potential of a Hawaiian-culture focused charter school. Since opening its doors for 58 students in a renovated chicken coop, the school now occupies the former Nanaikapono Elementary campus, where its enrollment is 499 in grades K-8. About 400 more are on the waiting list.

"I want you to know, that even though we have a cultural component, essentially we started off as an academically rigorous school," said Ka Waihona principal Alvin Parker, chairman of the newly created Charter School Review Panel, which authorizes new charters. "In other words, academic rigor was important for us to implement as a cornerstone of our curriculum. ... It was not until this year that our Hawaiian language component entered the curriculum."

While other charter schools have struggled with a per-pupil funding below what mainstream schools receive, Ka Waihona has overcome that hurdle. "The magic number is 200 students," Parker said, "that's where you can be financially strong and sustain your programs."

"We have 500 students and our financial stability is very, very good." The school just re-roofed its cafeteria, and plans to have P.E. facilities built and shipped from Oregon. In a year, the school receives about \$8,000 per pupil, plus more than \$1 million in combined grants through the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Kamehameha Schools, as well as substantial Title I funding, the nation's free and reduced lunch program.

At Ka Waihona, success is measured in various ways: eight tenured DOE teachers transferred to the school last year, nine students were accepted into Kamehameha Schools, more than 90 percent of its faculty has master's degrees in education, 90 percent of its teachers are licensed (compared to 60 percent in mainstream schools) and it has passed AYP three of the last four years. Parker said he also measures success in another way, "It's about the fact that we are Hawaiian people in a Hawaiian community doing something they said couldn't be done." ■

Q & A

Koa Alaka'i

Reshela DuPuis was named executive director of the state Charter School Administrative Office in December, overseeing a system that boasts high enrollments of Native Hawaiians, who make up 96 percent of students in Hawaiian-culture focused charter schools and as high as 40 percent of other charter schools. Total enrollment statewide is around 8,000 students in 28 schools on five islands.

Along with an undergraduate degree from the University of Hawai'i and master's and doctorate degrees from the University of Michigan, her 20 years in education and advocacy include teaching at the college level and administering programs for Kamehameha Schools, Alu Like Inc. and Good Beginnings Alliance.

Under her watch at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs' Education Hale, the Board of Trustees approved a two-year \$4.4 million supplemental funding initiative to support Native Hawaiian charter schools. The effort was done in cooperation with Kamehameha Schools, which decreased administrative costs and streamlined the process for charter schools. DuPuis, who was born in Indiana and grew up attending public school in Wahiaiwā, also had a previous life as a foodie. She sat down with *KWO* to discuss what's ahead for charter schools and why she compares her new job to "dancing on lava."

KWO: Following Maunalei Love's interim term, you're stepping in as CSAO's first full-time, permanent director in 15 months. Does that pose special challenges?

RD: Coming in as Maunalei did on the heels of a director who was fired by the Board of Ed in a closed executive session meeting, it was so difficult. She healed a lot of bridges that were broken or rocky, she opened doors for the system in ways that had not been opened previously, so she really deserves a huge mahalo from all Native Hawaiians and from the charter school system.

KWO: For the new legislative session, besides funding, you said your top priorities include facilities.

RD: Almost all of the Native Hawaiian charter schools are start-ups, where facilities are a major issue. Start-up schools don't have facilities, and they've never had equitable facilities funding. We have students who are still being educated in tents, in Quonset huts, in very temporary kinds of lodgings and this means that Hawaiian students are being educated without full funding for facilities by the state because they go to a public charter school.

KWO: Do you see much external support for Hawaiian culture-focused charter schools?

RD: I think there is increasing support in the Native Hawaiian community as well in the general Hawai'i community for Native Hawaiian charter schools and for the cultural job that they're doing in perpetuating and maintaining the culture.

One of the critical things is that two of our charter schools on Kaua'i — Ke Kula Ni'ihau o Kekaha and Kula Aupuni Ni'ihau a Kahalelani Aloha — are the only two formal instruction sites for Ni'ihau dialect of Hawaiian language anywhere in the state and therefore the world. And not only are they preserving that dialect but they're teaching it to new generations.

As far as what the future holds for charter schools, what ideas do you hear that are exciting?

RD: We have heard in our office as well as at the review panel that there have been some very focused kūkākūkā on the Wai'ānae Coast about making either part or all of the coast into a charter district. Now, of course, this is the coastline on O'ahu that has the highest percentage of Native Hawaiians. If that community chooses to become a charter district, what you're going to see is even more native Hawaiian activism in public education.

KWO: In your job, you work with many diverse groups: the charter schools, review panel, Board of Education, lawmakers, the governor's office, media and the public. I once heard you compare your job to doing the hula, can you elaborate?

RD: That's my metaphor for doing the job I do. 'Uwehe is a movement in hula where you bend your knees and you move your hips and step with the beat. And because my office sits at a point of contact between a lot of different groups, my job sometimes feels like I'm dancing on lava, on Pele, and she's shaking and she's rocking and rolling, and I gotta keep my knees bent and my feet light and keep that beat.

We gotta keep the dance going whether the ground cracks or shakes beneath our feet. So it's a huge hālau that I get to mālama, and I'm certainly not the kumu for that hālau. My job in some ways is to be alaka'i, to be a leader, or koa alaka'i in some ways, a warrior leader, because my job is to go out there and advocate and fight for justice for the schools. Anything that I do has to be directed by the schools themselves and by the review panel because that's who I serve and the people of Hawai'i, and I feel very strongly about that.

KWO: Your life before education was food-related. You worked for Paul Mitchell, the hair guy?

RD: I lived on his estate on Diamond Head. I had my own little house on his estate, I was his private chef for almost three years. I did all his big parties, and before working for him, I did weddings for 500 people with a seven-tiered wedding cake (laughs). When I worked for Paul Mitchell, he shaved my head. He's the one who encouraged me to go to school, so I went to the University of Hawai'i, took a couple of courses, found I loved it and decided I didn't want to spend the rest of my life standing on my feet in a hot, sweaty kitchen.

KWO: Can you share a little about your family and background?

RD: I'm Cherokee-Irish-French. We moved to Hawai'i from Indiana when I was 2. I went to Leilehua High School. In those days before H3, Wahiaiwā was country. I was a country girl. I was a boyfriend from Kamehameha though (laughs). He was president of his senior class. ■



Reshela DuPuis is the new executive director of the Charter School Administrative Office. - Photo: Liza Simon

More New Year's resolutions: changing attitudes, and health behaviors



Jeno Enocencio, wearing beret, joined the Veterans Affairs MOVE! program to help him lose weight, get active and regain his fit warrior physique. His January starting weight, blood pressure and pulse were: 324 pounds, 133 over 76, and 64. Stay tuned for updates. - Photo: Courtesy of Jeno Enocencio

By Jimmy F. "Jeno" Enocencio




“Eat Healthy. Be Active. Get Fit for Life.” That’s the message sent to all veterans from HealthierUS Veterans. Their campaign initiative is based on the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and MyPyramid. They can be found at www.healthierusveterans.va.gov.

In life, reality sets in the most common of places. Like when you get out of the shower in a resort hotel and see “ALL of YOU” in a misting 4-by-8 mirror. That’s right, you’re not 18 anymore, and definitely not slim.

What was once a lean, mean fighting machine is now a big laho (castrated boar). Reality sets in when your grandkids want to race you, or play hide-n-go-seek, and you’re huffin’ and puffin’ and wheezin’ wanting to pass out.

The real test of endurance comes when it’s time for church and you gotta bend down and tie your shoelace; or pullin’ up your pants as the belt cuts grooves into your belly, forcing you to buy suspenders. You put on your tie and suddenly realize that size 22-inch neck shirts can only be bought from Kramers Big & Tall. By that time you realize that your shirt doesn’t tuck in because it’s too short, and your pants are sliding because you have no rear to hold it up.

Still another reminder: that 30-year-old tie just barely passes your chest and exposes shirt buttons ready to pop. As for the tie, just throw ‘em away ‘cause your boy isn’t gonna wear anything old-fashioned. You realize having a tie is like having a hangman’s noose around your neck; in church you feel the pressure building in your head, shortness of breath, eyes glared open and eventual snoring in the middle of the sermon. When you snore at night your wife realizes your breathing stops for long periods of time; that is not you learning to dive under water, that is sleep apnea. This is where you die in your sleep. That is not just anybody’s life. It’s been mine since hosting this Manitou within.

Jeno Enocencio writes about the many hats he wears. This is the second of a three-part series concerning our health. 

It’s Your MOVE!

Here are some strategies to help you reach your weight and fitness goals. See which ones may work for you!

NUTRITION

- Eat healthier foods at meals and snacks
- Start reading food labels
- Practice eating slowly and enjoy each bite
- Write down what you eat every day — know the approximate number of calories of what you eat
- Eat frequently (choose healthy foods)
- Never go hungry
- Don’t deprive yourself — just plan ahead (enjoy a small piece of wedding cake)
- Shop from a grocery list and never go to the grocery store hungry
- Know the correct portion size (count out 15 peanuts)
- Enjoy a 150-calorie frozen yogurt cone



AVOID EXTRA CALORIES:

- Use light or fat-free salad dressings
- If you are a meat eater, eat chicken and fish; view steak and hamburger as a treat
- Remove one slice of bread from your sandwich
- Share one dessert when eating with four or more family members/friends
- Stay away from fast food most of the time
 - Skip the mayo — use yellow mustard instead
 - Drink water instead of juice




GIVE UP THE FOLLOWING FOR NOW:

- Butter, huge cinnamon rolls, deep-fried blooming onions, double-decker bacon cheeseburgers, and high-calorie desserts
- If you drink soft drinks, choose diet over regular
- Skip the cheese on your sandwich

AT A RESTAURANT:

- Tell the wait staff to skip the bread
- Drink a big glass of water while waiting for your food
- Eat veggies or a side salad instead of fries/loading potato
- Eat half of your entrée and take the rest home.

On the www.move.va.gov website, a link is provided to the USDA’s MyPyramid www.mypyramid.gov, which has a MyPyramid Tracker tool. The tool allows one to record food intake and calculate calories. 

VOYAGES IN ART

Prints by a Hilo artist sail with Hōkūle‘a across the Pacific

By Liza Simon | Public Affairs Specialist

At first glance, Tomas Belsky seems to occupy a small corner of the art world — literally speaking. His home base for making and selling art is Ka Huina — that’s ‘ōlelo for “corner” — and it’s also the name of a Hilo gallery with a grass-roots feel. But Belsky’s desire to honor Polynesian navigational history has recently catapulted his work throughout the Pacific. Belsky entrusted the illustrations of his newly created Voyaging Series to the Kawaihae-based canoe club Nā Kālai Wa‘a, as they set sail aboard the famed Hōkūle‘a last year from Hawai‘i Island to the Federated States of Micronesia with the goal of paying tribute to Mau Piailug, the Micronesian native who helped revive traditional Polynesian wayfinding across vast ocean distances. Nā Kālai Wa‘a crew members honored Mau with the presentation of the Alingano Maisu, a voyaging canoe, which the local community collaboratively built in Kawaihae harbor, where Belsky paid several

visits. “I was so moved by the way the construction of the Maisu brought so many people together into a living cultural classroom,” says Belsky, explaining the inspiration for his Voyaging Series.

Along with gifting the canoe, the Nā Kālai Wa‘a crew members also presented Belsky’s art to Mau as well as other Micronesian leaders along their route. “I wanted to show the Micronesians that we see Mau as a hero for connecting with Hawaiians and passing on his knowledge,” says Belsky. “To think that Polynesians were fearlessly out there exploring at a time when Europeans still feared the world was flat — now that took some courage and understanding,” Belsky adds.

Belsky, who is the creator of an outdoor Hilo mural depicting activities of everyday work, favors using art to honor great traditions of skilled labor. Using a woodblock-like process, his Voyaging Series renders the details of canoe-making in bold black and white images.

Copies of the series are for sale at the Hilo Ka Huina Gallery and via Belsky’s website at www.tomasbelsky.com. Half of the proceeds from all sales go to the Nā Kālai Wa‘a canoe club to support continued efforts to educate Hawaiian youngsters in the art of Polynesian voyaging. ■



One of a trio of posters in Tomas Belsky’s series honors islander navigator Mau Piailug. - Illustration: Courtesy of Tomas Belsky

OHA Consumer Micro-Loan Program

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) Consumer Micro-Loan Program (CMLP) is designed to provide low cost loans to Native Hawaiians who are experiencing temporary financial hardship due to unforeseen events, or who need small amounts of funding to enhance their careers.

Loans are available up to \$7,500.00 (no minimum loan amount), with a maximum repayment term of 5 years (60 months) at a flat interest rate of 5.0%.

To be eligible for a Consumer Micro Loan, you must meet the following criteria:

- Applicant must be of Native Hawaiian ancestry
- Applicant must be at least 18 years of age and a resident of the State of Hawaii
- Applicant should have satisfactory credit history and the ability to repay the loan
- Loan must be for the primary applicant’s benefit

Loans are available to individuals only. Partnerships, corporations, sole proprietorships, etc., are excluded.

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PEPELUALI CALENDAR

PANILO EXTRAVAGANZA

Sat. Feb. 2, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.

To celebrate the Year of the Paniolo, Parker Ranch Historic Homes and the community-sponsored Cherry Blossom Heritage Festival are throwing a big town party, with tributes to the 100th anniversary of Native Hawaiian Ikuia Purdy's steer-roping victory in Wild-West Cheyenne, Wyoming, and the Hawai'i Island arrival of selected cowboys of Japanese descent (also recent inductees into the Parker Ranch Paniolo Hall of Fame). See cultural presentations, musical performances and craft demos at several Waimea sites, including Parker Ranch. 808-885-5433 or www.parkerranch.com.



Pictured above: Memorabilia of paniolo pride — on display in Waimea.

Archive photos: Courtesy of Parker Ranch Archives



Photo: Courtesy of Kumu Kahua Theatre

PELE PLAYS BIG AT KUMU KAHUA

Thurs.-Sat., 8 p.m., Sun. matinees at 2 p.m., through Feb. 10
Adapted by John Wat, *Pele Mā*, a witty theatrical version of the book *Pele Mā: Legends of Pele from Kaua'i* by Frederick Wichman, presents the epic escapades of Hawai'i's flamboyant fire goddess and her cohorts, played to the hilt by a cast of seasoned local actors. \$5 to \$13 at Kumu Kahua Theatre in Honolulu. 536-4441 or www.kumukahua.org. Also runs Thurs.-Fri., Feb. 28-29, 7:30 p.m., at the Maui Arts and Cultural Center, McCoy Studio Theater. 808-242-7469 or www.mauiarts.org.



Local cast puts fire into their performance of Pele legends. - Photo: Courtesy of Kumu Kahua Theatre

KANIKAPILA SEASON SPOTLIGHTS YOUNG AND OLD

Mon., Feb. 18, 6-9 p.m.

E Kanikapila Kākou is a spirited Hawaiian jam session led by Hawai'i's best musicians, who teach chords and lyrics of a favorite song. At the helm for this particular session: the popular recording group Puamana along with 100-year-old 'ukelele virtuoso Bill Tapia. Free. Island School, main hall on Puhī campus. 808-245-2733 or www.gardenislandarts.org.

which includes continuous entertainment, food booths, sporting events at the Old Waimea Sugar Mill and the kick-off event of the Garden Island Canoe Racing Association. Not to be outdone by the paniolo party at "the other Waimea" (see above listing), there's plenty of paniolo fun, including the annual Waimea Roundup Rodeo, a paniolo hat-lei contest and the first-time induction of Hawaiian cowboys and cowgirls into Nā Paniolo O Kaua'i A Me Ni'ihau, the Garden Island's paniolo hall of fame. Free. Waimea town. 808-338-1332 or www.wkbpa.org/events.html.

KAUA'I'S WAIMEA TOWN CELEBRATION

Feb. 22-23
4:30-11 p.m. Fri.,
10 a.m.-11 p.m. Sat.
Seemingly sleepy Waimea town pulls out all the stops for this annual celebration,

21ST CENTURY HAWAIIAN DANCE MOVES

Fri.- Sat., March 7-8, 7:30 p.m.
The San Francisco-based

Hawaiian dance company Nā Lei Hulu I Ka Wēkiu returns to Hawai'i to present the visually captivating and thematically riveting *Daughters of Haumea*, a theatrical recreation of the traditional roles of Hawaiian women, as described in a groundbreaking new book. The company's kumu and choreographer, Patrick Makuakāne, has a trademark "hula mua" style — hard to explain, but the fact that his Hawai'i performances play to SRO crowds speaks volumes about his ability to move our imaginations with an evolving art form. \$25-\$35. 528-0256 or www.hawaiiitheatre.com. ■



Photos: Courtesy of www.honoluluparks.com

Creations from lei master Brian Choy meant to inspire workshop participants.



LEI-MAKING WORKSHOPS

Sat. Feb. 9 and 23, 9:30 a.m.-noon

Masterful lei maker Brian Choy will demonstrate the artistry that has made his creations the top winners at the annual Honolulu May Day Lei Competition for the last 30 years. Plan ahead to catch the judges' eyes with the help of Choy's special tricks and techniques. Free. Makiki District Park administration building, 1527 Ke'eaumoku St., Honolulu (Feb. 9); Kāne'ohe Community Center, 45-613 Pū'ōhala St. (Feb. 23). Sponsored by the City and County of Honolulu. 768-3041 or www.honoluluparks.com.

MUSIC FOR EDUCATION

Tenth Ho'omau to benefit all O'ahu Hawaiian-language immersion schools

By Sterling Wong

Benefit concerts have been critical to the survival of Hawaiian immersion schools since the beginning of the movement to save Hawai'i's native language from near extinction. When the movement was in its fledgling stages some 20 years ago, nearly every immersion school throughout the state organized its own benefit concert. But the problem with this was that the schools on O'ahu ended up competing with each other for the same Hawaiian musicians and went through the same work of putting on virtually the same event, with many of the concerts sharing the same name, Ho'omau, which means to persevere. In 1998, all the schools on O'ahu finally decided to pool their resources together to create 'Aha Mele o Ho'omau, a nonprofit group dedicated to organizing a single Ho'omau concert, held at Waikiki Shell, to benefit the entire Hawaiian language immersion movement on O'ahu.

On Feb. 17, Ho'omau will celebrate its 10th concert, with the 2008 event benefiting all of O'ahu's 11 immersion schools, which combine to serve nearly 1,000 students from preschool to high school.

Language nearly lost

While the state's 1978 Constitutional Convention established Hawaiian as one of Hawai'i's two official languages, by the early 1980s, many feared the language would be lost forever. The number of native speakers was quickly dwindling, and few keiki under the age of 18 were fluent in the language. A small group of educators intervened and created an

immersion program, called 'Aha Pūnana Leo, in which young children were taught completely in Hawaiian, with no English. There were many challenges along the

doors in 1985, and this year's Class of 2008 will mark the 10th high school graduating class.

A lot has changed since the days when each school held its own concert. "We used to all book the top bands in Hawaiian music," says 'Aha Mele o Ho'omau president Kau'i Keola, who has been an immersion school parent since 1987. "So in one year, there could be four concerts, and Mākaha Sons would be headlining each one. Then we would hit up the same people to buy tickets for each concert. And back then the

our school would close. So we'd throw together a bake sale or sell Portuguese sausage. There was no burn out back then. If you burned out, your school burned out."

Continuing funding shortages

While school administrators have become savvier about obtaining grants and other financial assistance to cover basic school infrastructure, grassroots fundraising is still as important to the Hawaiian immersion movement as ever.

The difficult part about immer-

sion schools is that they are inherently at a disadvantage from conventional schools in terms of funding. Because a Hawaiian immersion school's entire curriculum is taught in Hawaiian, teachers cannot just pick up a normal school catalog and purchase textbooks. Immersion schoolbooks need to be translated or developed. Oftentimes, the schools or parent groups also need to pay for teacher positions or professional development courses for school staff.

That's where Ho'omau comes into play, filling in the funding gaps. This year's concert will feature the Hilo-based Hawaiian rap group Sudden Rush, Nā Hōkū Hanohano award winners Maunaloa, Pilihoa, Hema Pa'a and 'Ike Pono, as well as performances from Hawaiian immersion school keiki.

Ho'omau 2008 will also serve as the launch for the new Hawaiian language website of go! Hawai'i's Low Fare Airline, the presenting sponsor of this year's concert. Other sponsors for the event include Kau Inoa, and Royal Hawaiian Center/Kamehameha Schools.

For more information on Ho'omau, visit hoomau.org.

Editor's note: Sterling Wong is a former publications editor of Ka Wai Ola o OHA and is currently volunteering on Ho'omau. His oldest daughter attends Pūnana Leo o Kawaiaha'o Preschool. ■



Students of Pūnana Leo o Kawaiaha'o Preschool will not only benefit from this month's Ho'omau concert — they'll perform too. - Photos: Sterling Wong

way, most notably having to repeal an 1896 law prohibiting Hawaiian from being spoken in schools.

Despite the setbacks and funding shortages, however, the Hawaiian language education movement on O'ahu has made great strides in the last 20 years. The first Hawaiian immersion school on O'ahu, Pūnana Leo o Honolulu Preschool, opened its

Hawaiian language community was a lot smaller than today."

Back then, there was also much more of a sense of urgency. At the time, parents were expected to raise money to pay for basic school infrastructure, like teacher salaries. "It was all about survival," Keola says. "They'd tell us we needed 'X' amount of dollars by the end of the month or

Ho'omau Benefit Concert

When: Sun., Feb. 17

Time: Gates open at 4 p.m.

Where: Waikiki Shell

Tickets: \$10-\$20 at the door,

Discounted, pre-concert tickets available,

Keiki under 4 free

Neal Blaisdell Center

Ticket Box Office

Web: Hoomau.org



Notice list debuts

A new notification list that the federal government will use to better inform Native Hawaiian groups of proposed federal action – such as reburying iwi – made its online debut last month with seven groups, including OHA and Hawai'i Maoli, a nonprofit arm of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs.

The voluntary Native Hawaiian Organization Notification List will provide mailed announcements to individuals or groups. Previously, notice was published in the Federal Register. View the list and application information at www.doi.gov/ohr/native_hawaiians/list.html.

In other U.S. Interior Department news:

- The latest in satellite technology will be used to track nēne to better understand their habitat needs, under two grants totaling about \$285,000. The two-year and four-year grants were awarded to

the U.S. Geological Survey and National Park Service.

- About 70 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service scientists and managers attended a Dec. 11-12 training session at Hawai'i Island's Mauna Lani Resort to learn about Native Hawaiian resource management, history and consultation requirements. Moderated by Dr. Emmett Aluli, the session offered mana'o from various cultural practitioners and experts, such as Pualani Kanaka'ole Kanahale, Kanoho Helm, Mac Poepoe, Davianna McGregor, Fred Cachola, Noelle Kahanu, Hannah Springer and OHA Trustee Walter Heen.

New OHA leadership

Walter Heen was unanimously elected 6-0 as Vice Chair of OHA's Board of Trustees at the Board's Jan. 3 meeting.

Heen, who abstained from the vote, fills the position vacated by Trustee John Waihe'e IV, who

asked to step down. In a letter to colleagues, Waihe'e said he remains "steadfastly committed to the mission and leadership of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs."

Also at the Jan. 3 meeting, Chairperson Haunani Apoliona appointed Trustee Robert Lindsey as Vice Chair of the Asset and Resource Management Committee. Lindsey replaces Trustee Rowena Akana, who resigned the vice chairmanship. Waihe'e and Akana remain on the nine-member Board.

Lā'au Point EIS

The public has until Feb. 22 to submit comments on the new draft environmental impact statement for a proposed luxury development at Lā'au Point. Moloka'i Properties Ltd. released the more than 1,500-page draft EIS on Jan. 8, starting the 45-day comment period.

Moloka'i Properties is requesting the state Land Use Commission reclassify about 1,400 acres of



Commemorating her 176th birthday on Dec. 19, Kamehameha Schools dedicated a bronze statue of benefactor Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop at the Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center's Royal Grove. Kahu Kordell Kekoa presided over the program, which included a rare kähili processional, 40 members of Hawaiian royal societies, students, Kamehameha leaders Dee Jay Mailer, J. Douglas Ing and Nainoa Thompson, and representatives of The Festival Cos., the shopping center's manager and developer. Named "Ka 'Ikena Ho'oulu a Pauahi," or "The inspired vision of Pauahi," the statue by Kamehameha graduate Sean Kekamakupa'a Ka'onohiokalani Lee Loy Browne depicts the princess seated, denoting her humble demeanor, patience and aloha. - Photo: Courtesy of Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center

land on Moloka'i from agricultural to rural so it can develop 200 2-acre lots for luxury homes. The landowner rescinded its previous draft EIS in November after two days of emotional testimony before the commission. Supporters say the development — part of the Community-Based Master Land Use Plan — will bring money, jobs and a return of lands; opponents say it will infringe upon the island's rural landscape and natural and cultural resources.

Mail comments to: Moloka'i Properties Ltd., 745 Fort Street Mall, Suite 600, Honolulu, HI 96813. Copies should also be sent to the State Land Use Commission, P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, HI 96804; and to the Office of Environmental Quality Control, 235 S. Beretania St., Suite 702, Honolulu, HI 96813.

Wai'anae ocean

The public is invited to share its mana'o on a planned environmental study of the Wai'anae Coast ocean that will help determine whether to designate the coast an Ocean Recreation Management

Area, or ORMA. The designation can restrict certain activities, like thrill crafts, to certain areas.

A meeting is planned for March 5 from 7 to 8:30 p.m. at the Wai'anae District Park Multipurpose Room. For more information, call William Ailā, Wai'anae Boat Harbor Master, at 697-7095.

The state Legislature in 2005 authorized the state Department of Land and Natural Resources to conduct the baseline environmental study to address safety issues and impacts on the area's traditional uses and marine life due to increased use by tourists, fishermen, whale watchers, commercial and private boaters and other ocean users. Tetra Tech EM Inc. is contracted to perform the study.

Kamehameha Schools

Kamehameha Schools in 2007 awarded \$4.4 million in scholarships for youngsters to attend community preschools and \$16.4 million in post-high school scholarships in the second year of its Education Strategic Plan. The institution spent a total of \$250 million to serve the education needs of

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more than 35,000 Native Hawaiian families and children. This represents a 27 percent increase in education spending over the previous fiscal year.

School officials also said the plan has helped the institution to reach more Native Hawaiians than ever before and fulfill its mission as a private, educational and charitable trust founded by the legacy of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop. The strategic plan is designed to create long-term change for Native Hawaiians of all ages through education. Under the plan, which stretches to 2015, Kamehameha has collaborated with service organizations to serve keiki statewide, particularly in predominantly Hawaiian communities.

Racist cartoon

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs called on the website "Hawai'i Reporter" to pull a racist cartoon titled "Cow Inoa" from its site, calling the cartoon a "racial slur."

In an email to the website, OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona wrote, "Where is the humor in comparing Native Hawaiians to cows? Is 'Hawaii Reporter' saying that Native Hawaiians should be 'good cows' and sit back and 'graze' while watching opponents of Hawaiians dismantle programs that benefit the bottom-line of the State of Hawai'i by providing assistance to Native Hawaiians?"

Apoliona said Hawaii Reporter is finally showing its "true colors" and pointed out the association between Hawai'i Reporter co-founder and director Malia Zimmerman and the Grassroot Institute, which is opposed to the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act, also known as the Akaka Bill.

In response to the demand, "Hawai'i Reporter" wrote that it "has had a policy of printing all editorials received, as long as they are clear and not libelous."

Nānākuli homeless

Homeless settlers on a 4-acre section of Ulehawa Beach Park on the Leeward Coast will be ousted

in early February so that planned repairs to the park's deteriorating infrastructure can proceed. In December, Honolulu City officials said the homeless will be offered a range of support services before the park's Nani Kai section is temporarily closed.

The repairs are part of a \$2.5 million parks improvements and community grants package given by the City to help compensate the area for the placement of Waimānalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill, O'ahu's main garbage dump. Honolulu Mayor Mufi Hannemann is seeking approval from the state to expand the dump to allow it to remain open for 15 years beyond the May 2008 expiration date.

The \$1 million in city grants will benefit 25 nonprofit community organizations, including \$60,000 for Habitat for Humanity Leeward O'ahu for a program to build four homes for very low-income Leeward Coast families, and \$20,000 for Leeward Kai Canoe Club for the Nā 'Ōpio leadership program for high school students.

Year of the Hula

Bishop Museum will offer a year-long schedule of films, workshops, performances and lecture-demonstrations aimed at highlighting hula as a profound and compelling repository of Hawaiian culture.

As part of its "Traditions of the Pacific: The Year of the Hula" educational series, the museum will present monthly screenings of its archival films on hula, including a Feb. 12 screening of *'Iolani Luahine: Hawaiian Dancer & the Hula of Old Hawai'i*, featuring one of Hawai'i's premier cultural treasures performing hula against backdrop locations ranging from remote beaches to Kīlauea Crater. Showtime is 7 p.m. at Atherton Hālau, cost is \$3, and \$5 for nonmembers.

A year of instructional hula sessions also kicks off on Feb. 16 with a "Kahiko to 'Auana" workshop led by kumu hula Kula Abiva. Aimed at raising awareness of all aspects of hula are several hands-on classes as well as lectures on topics ranging from oli to implement-making. For more information, log on to www.bishopmuseum.org.

HE HO'OMANA'O • IN MEMORIAM

Family, friends and the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs lost a compassionate, kind and devoted community leader Dec. 10 with the passing of Judith Nalani Gersaba, who was president of the association's O'ahu Council until the time of her death. She was 61.

"She was kind, she was strong-headed, she was very committed," said Lynette Cruz, president of Ka Lei Maile Ali'i Hawaiian Civic Club. Gersaba, who had a strong "desire to reconnect with the ancestors, those who came before," was also steadfast in her commitment to do what's right and what it means to be pono, Cruz said.

Gersaba was remembered Dec. 23 in a service at Mililani Mauka, with a mele oli led by cousin Manu Boyd, a eulogy by her children Raoul and Gabrielle, hula by Leimomi Khan, and memories shared by friends including Cruz and Honolulu Police Capt. Frank Fujii, with whom she worked during her 33-year career as a dispatcher and dispatch supervisor.

Gersaba and her husband George, a former policeman, visited Las Vegas four times in 2007, trips she always enjoyed. George remembers his wife as a self-taught critical thinker with "lots of compassion." In the 1990s, she was among the first to volunteer for training in peer counseling and critical incident debriefing at HPD, which allowed her to help other employees talk through the stresses of the job.


Gersaba was a 1964 graduate of Kamehameha Schools. She is survived by George, sons Travis (Susie) Dela Cruz and Raoul (May Rose) Dela Cruz, daughters Lisa Dela Cruz-Kaho'ano and Gabrielle Gersaba, brothers Kimo Kaho'ano, Keith Kaho'ano and Patrick Parker, sisters Helene Wong and Raylene Diaz, and her mo'opuna, Hope Dela Cruz.



AUĒ, UA HALA Judith Nalani Gersaba

Niuolahiki


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presents
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Classes begin: April 28, 2008

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Mahalo Trustee Mossman

Kudos to all the OHA Trustees who consistently provide us updates related to OHA. One specific column caught my attention, Maui Trustee Boyd Mossman's January column, "What to expect in 2008." It truly targeted the most critical gaps in the Hawaiian community. I do want add a bit more.

HOUSING: Native Hawaiians of all blood quanta are suffering from homelessness. It impacts their state of mind, feelings and self-esteem. Feelings of hopelessness are very strong and cause the breakdown of family, culture and future generations. The state is not equipped with genuine culturally based interventions and the problem appears to be massively escalating.

HEALTH: Let's not forget our kūpuna, many of whom are suffering from various types of dementia especially Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy and seizure disorders. I used to be the vice president of programs for the Alzheimer's Association and executive director of the Epilepsy Foundation. During my outreach activities in rural areas in Hawai'i, I found this to be true and alarming.

EDUCATION: During my lectures in public schools, I discovered many DOE staff who may be academically skilled, BUT who are "culturally inept" and lack sufficient orientation and training about Native Hawaiian issues affecting both Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians. The implications are serious, as untrained staff cannot provide genuine compassion and empathy to Native Hawaiian students in the face of challenges and entitlements.

Thank you Mr. Mossman for addressing and rekindling serious issues in the Native Hawaiian community.

*Keoni Kealoha O. Devereaux Jr.
Mō'i'lī'i*

Pa'āhao in Arizona

I recently visited the for-profit prisons that operate under contract with the State of Hawai'i to house your incarcerated sons in Arizona. I saw a clean, secure facility. My complaint is not with the Corrections Corporation of America staff or the prison itself. My complaint is with the State and people of Hawai'i, who pay strangers to care for their troubled sons. These men are abandoned when they need their community the most.

The Hawaiian people so esteemed the aloha spirit that you enshrined its definition in law. Hawaiians are still Hawaiians, even in prison, and aloha spirit of these men exists and is palpable in their presence. Most are drawn to, and hunger for, their cultural roots. Yet by some twist of law the teaching of Native Hawaiian culture is deemed a "religion." If a man chooses "Hawaiian" as his religion, he must forgo church services.

Recently the State of Hawai'i adopted the principle of ho'oponopono as part of a statewide healing program for ex-offenders and parolees. Statutes, resolutions, task forces and studies claim the desire to inculcate criminal offenders with "self worth and pride in their culture by increasing their knowledge, providing a purpose for themselves, their families, for future generations of Hawai'i's

people," to quote Hawai'i Senate Resolution No. 118 SD1.

The laws are in place, the desire is there, but the pa'āhao remain betrayed. Where are the stewards, the 'ohana advocates? Who's in charge? People of Hawai'i, I beg you on behalf of your ancestors, your forgotten sons, and the world waiting for the aloha that only you can give. Take up their cause, for it is your cause.

*Mike Thompson
Mesa, Arizona*

Un-civil rights movement

Regarding the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, I note that the distortions discussed in the OHA analysis of the commission's report are evident in both camps unfortunately. If the commission failed to understand OHA's historical perspective (restorative justice etc.), what about OHA? Do Trustees really want to confront historical inaccuracy even while they accept as fact the slew of distortions imbedded in the Akaka Bill regarding Hawaiian history? Are we ready to accept the premise of this bill, which states that Native Hawaiians are indigenous to the American continent? And does the Indian commerce clause in and of itself confer citizenship (or recognition)?

Statehood was premised on a combination of remedial programs (created by Congress) that imply federal recognition has been conferred on Native Hawaiians via the state Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. Federalization of native rights is rooted in the Indian Commerce Clause, which is a domestic law of the United States. Congress has no authority to impose domestic laws on a

foreign nation without a treaty. Statehood represents an attempt by the United States to impose U.S. laws on a foreign state without having to negotiate a legal treaty. This is what is called belligerent occupation in law because the essence of its claim or jurisdiction is through raw military might, not by treaty, etc.

*Noa Napoleon
Honolulu*

Blood quantum lawsuit

I have never written in response to any type of issues that deal with Hawaiians until now. I read with anger and dismay that Hawaiians with 50 percent or more blood quantum are suing OHA for using monies for Hawaiians with less than 50 percent. HEWA on those people who think like selfish foreigners.

I use angry words because I am 50 percent and to hear those who are fortunate to have something and use it against our own people who have less than 50 percent is a shame. When will the Hawaiians learn not to be like the 'a'ama (black crab)?

Hawaiians with 50 percent and more, WAKE UP. Let the foreigners continue to divide us and one day you will find that all the benefits that we ARE entitled to will be part of the past. Laws could be passed to deny us those benefits and no matter how much Hawaiian you have, ALL of US will have nothing.

*Philip Abraham Hokuokalani Akiu III
Honolulu*

Rename the Superferry

What's in a name? When it

comes to the so-called Superferry, a lot.

It's a ferry all right, but who gets to decide if it's "super" or not? I've heard it called a few other things, some of which are not suitable for readers under the age of 100.

The self-described "Superferry" arrived in Hawai'i like Godzilla or King Kong beating his chest, did pretty much what it wanted to at first, and only stopped to ask what the people and the law thought about it later. The most recent instance of this arrogance is the Superferry's decision to make a second daily trip to Maui without, as Mayor Tavares said, consulting with the community first. The Superferry has since postponed the addition of the second trip.

Perhaps if the Superferry changed its name to something less "in your face," like the "Alohaferry," for instance, and then tried to live up to the name, a sea change is possible.

*Bill Brundage
Kurtistown, Hawai'i Island*

Your Thoughts...

Send them to *Ka Wai Ola*.

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. 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.

Send letters to:
Ka Wai Ola
711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Ste. 500
Honolulu, HI 96813
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Tyranny and iwi exposed

By Alika Poe Silva

Editor's note: Alika Poe Silva is Kahu Kulāiwi, Koa Mana, Kupukaaina o Wai'anae wahi pana, O'ahu, Hawaiian National. The views expressed in this community forum do not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Re: Federal law Section 106 traditional cultural property (TCP) Model Paradigm versus the Sites Model, and why TCPs are hidden in the State of Hawai'i's Environmental Law!

Aloha and mahalo 'ohana for your support in our series of concerns. Original inhabitant kūpuna practiced aloha 'āina, they lived it and knew and taught us traditions and moral values that would benefit the entire world.

Both the U.S. military and State of Hawai'i play an immoral shell game concerning our 'ohana's burial sites and national treasures. The procedures of historic preservation in Hawai'i are an ill illusion, which is conducted according to what they call the Sites Model. It does not truly serve the interest of the Hawaiian people and/or environment. As it is practiced in the State of Hawai'i (SOH), in fact, "historic preservation" should be more accurately called "historic mitigation." Facts show, the Sites Model primarily serves the interests of corporate developers and prolonged illegal military occupation — not Hawaiians, preservationists or preservation.

We are not suggesting that all developers or developments are bad, simply that we should once and for all dispense with the illusion that the system is designed primarily to preserve and protect cultural and natural resources! Rather, it is designed to immorally facilitate development for corporate profits and militarism by way of "mitigation." (See TCP Model Study by OHA.)

We certainly have a global and a realistic perspective of what is possible and at stake for generations to come. Remember, 'ohana,

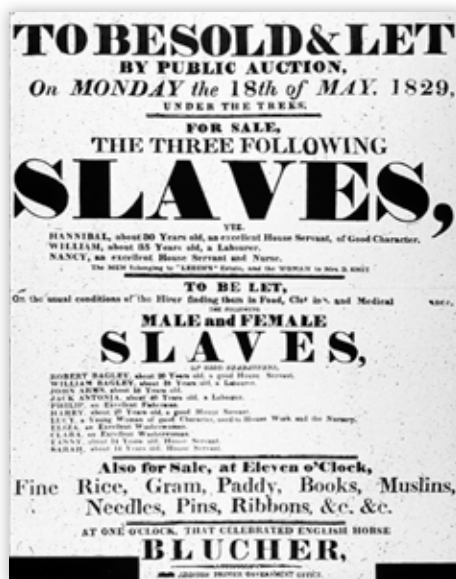
the Ku'e Petition of 1897-1898 is solid consensus against the illegal occupation. Times change, what is considered lawful or acceptable has changed drastically throughout U.S. corporate and military history. (See photo.)

For example, at the start of the illegal military occupation of Hawai'i by the U.S. government in 1893, it was illegal for African-Americans and women to vote. One can think of similar examples of once-legal practices that are no longer acceptable to society (cf. Brown 1970; Churchill and Venne; Pakenham 1991).

State TCP language — contrary to widespread opinions, TCPs are defined in the SOH historic preservation and environmental law, although the relevant language needs to be revised, tightened up and clarified. As with federal law and guidelines, upon which the state laws and administrative rules are based, TCPs are simply another kind of "historic property" that must be assessed and documented. As with all other types of "historic property," mitigation may be necessary if a TCP is adversely affected by a proposed undertaking (i.e., development project of some kind). Project redesign and avoidance is one kind of mitigation.

The ironies of the current situation are that the State Historic Preservation Division is so haphazard, we are unable, in a timely and efficient manner, to quantify the following statement, which we know by experience to be true: that is, virtually only one TCP has been documented in Hawai'i, and there are approximately 30,000 historic properties that were assessed and eligible for inclusion on the State Register of Historic Places to date.

Hawaii Revised Statute Chapter 6E ("Historic Preservation") — the purpose of HRS 6E is to declare and describe the state's constitutional commitment to a Historic Preservation Program in Hawai'i. Specific language regarding the procedures and practice of historic preservation is located not in the law, but in the administrative rules



What is considered lawful or acceptable has changed dramatically throughout history, as exemplified in this 1829 slavery ad.

shown above, however, the definition of TCP occurs in both HAR 13-275 and HAR 13-264. To reiterate, according to both sets of rules, a "historic property" may be eligible for inclusion on the historic register under criterion "e," which states that it has

(HAR), which act as guidelines to implementing the law.

There are two relevant sets of historic preservation rules in the HAR: 13-275 and 13-264. It may surprise the reader to learn that the term "TCP" does not appear in either of these two sets of rules, or anywhere else in HRS 6E or any other set of historic preservation rules in Hawai'i. As we have

the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts — these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity.

The only mention of TCP in State of Hawai'i law is purposely hidden in environmental law. This is not an insignificant issue. It is a lack of morality by the United States deliberately playing their shell game to force assimilation of Hawaiians.

Dear 'ohana, what would our Queen Lili'uokalani say? Set Hawai'i free, America! 'Ohana, raise your voice and call upon OHA to ensure that the term "traditional cultural property" (TCP) be written into their administrative rules (HAR 13-275, 13-264 and 13-284) and, note their specific status and importance into their law until our Hawaiian Kingdom is restored. We have more to talk about regarding TCP law and facts about morality. Mahalo nui to KWO. Remember, 'ohana, call OHA and raise your voice, for our Hawaiian Nation State, illegally occupied in 1893 and to date! Akua lako 'ohana. Stay tuned for part four.

This is the third in a series of commentaries. ■

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KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS 'OHANA FUN DAY
Saturday, February 16, 2008
10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
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Presented by



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS



A step at a time with focus and discipline

Haunani Apoliona, MSW
Chairperson, Trustee, At-large



Aloha e nā 'ōiwi 'ōlino, nā pulapula a Hāloa, mai Hawai'i a Ni'ihau, puni ke ao mālamalama. Aloha e nā kūpuna kahiko, nāna e ho'oulu mai nei, iā kākou e holopono, a loa'a e ka lei lanakila.

Over 30 years, the issue of what portion of the revenues derived from the Public Land Trust pursuant to Article XII, Section 6 of the Hawai'i State Constitution are due to OHA has been a work in progress. History of this issue ranges from vaguely crafted legislation neither clear nor justiciable by the Hawai'i Supreme Court to the 1990 Act defining sovereign and proprietary revenues, which was terminated by the Hawai'i Supreme Court following strategic political and legislative intervention.

In 1987, the Hawai'i Supreme Court in "Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs v. Yamasaki" concluded that the issue was a political question. In 1990, the Legislature addressed the political question with the passage of Act 304.

In September 2001, in "Office of Hawaiian Affairs v. State of Hawai'i" the Hawai'i Supreme Court ruled that Act 304 was "effectively repealed by its own terms." Fortunately, the Hawai'i Supreme Court opined the obligation as firmly established in our Constitution. The Court stated, "how the State satisfies that constitutional obligation requires policy decisions that are primarily within the authority and expertise of the legislative branch." Nonetheless, armed by this 2001 judgment of the Court, the Cayetano administration ended payments to OHA in July 2001. In 2003, prior to the legislative session, the Lingle administration and the State Attorney General restarted annual payments of approximately \$9 million, and the 2003 Legislature authorized back payments to OHA for the annual payments ended by the Cayetano administration in 2001.

Following lengthy negotiations and agreement by OHA and the Executive branch, the 2006 State Legislature passed Act 178, signed on June 7, 2006, that affixed income and proceeds from the prorated portion of the Public Land Trust under Article XII, Section 6 of the State Constitution for expenditure by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs from 2005-2006 forward to be \$15 million; as well as a one-time payment of \$17.5 million for revenues underpaid OHA from July 1, 2001, to June 30, 2005.

Act 178 improves accounting by all State departments relating to public trust land revenues. Section 5 says, "not later than January 1 of each year, the department of land and natural resources, with the cooperation of the department of budget and finance and any other state department or agency that uses or manages public lands, shall provide an accounting of all receipts from lands described in section 5(f) of the Admission Act for the prior fiscal year."

"With respect to each receipt, the department of land and natural resources shall identify: 1) the total gross amount; 2) the amount transferred to the office of Hawaiian affairs; 3) the amount retained by the State; 4) the account or fund in which the amount specified in paragraph (3) was transferred or deposited; 5) the parcel of land subject to section 5(f) of the Admission Act that generated the receipt, whether by tax map key number, department of land and natural resources inventory number, or other recognizable description; and 6) the state department or agency that received the total gross amount identified in paragraph (1). The accounting shall also indicate whether any parcel of land described in section 5(f) of the Admission Act was sold or exchanged in the prior fiscal year and, if so, the amount of consideration that the state received for the respective parcel."

In the 2008 Legislature, the Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs take another deliberate and methodical step toward fair application of revenue payments. 39/48

OHA Kō'ele Workday

Colette Y. Machado
Trustee, Moloka'i and Lāna'i



He ali'i ka 'āina, he kauhā ke kanaka.

Land is the chief, humans its servants.
— 'Ōlelo No'eau, Pukui (1983)

February marks the beginning of a new era for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, for the first time, we've expanded to become land managers. OHA's nonprofit LLC, Hi'ipaka, will assume management of Waimea Valley on Feb. 1. The kuleana, responsibility of a land tenant or steward, is a considerable one that cannot be taken lightly. The task at hand is to successfully integrate traditional and customary land management values with contemporary techniques and best practices.

To celebrate this momentous event, OHA has organized a workday for Trustees, staff and volunteers to perform general maintenance and cleanup of the Valley. OHA's workday in Waimea is named "OHA Kō'ele Workday," said Kaiwi Nui, OHA's Oahu Conservation Land Manager. "Kō'ele refers to a workday (usually a Friday) in which the maka'āinana farmed plots of land for the ali'i and refers to an area where fish can be kept and fed until it is ready to be harvested."

Kaiwi Nui adds, "extracting meaning from these two hana lima (working with hands) examples of kō'ele, the basic intent of kō'ele is to set aside time and resources to give back for the greater good. And, in order to do so, one must plan smartly until the time is ready."

In a way, OHA has been preparing for the assumption of Waimea for several months now. On Oct. 8, 2007, OHA held a first-ever organizational retreat. "Envision Pu'uhonua — a place of refuge, in which we shall live our Values and Principles." The all-day event helped employees renew the commitment, the vision and principles of OHA's Mission:

To malama Hawai'i's people and environmental resources and OHA's assets, toward ensuring the perpetu-

ation of the culture, the enhancement of lifestyle and the protection of entitlements of Native Hawaiians, while enabling the building of a strong and healthy Hawaiian people and nation, recognized nationally and internationally.

With such a comprehensive and far-reaching mission, retreat organizers felt it important to do a ceremonial kūkulu kumuhana. A practice still found in many Hawaiian families today, kūkulu kumuhana is described as the pooling of strengths, emotional, psychological and spiritual, for a shared purpose.

OHA staff participated in the sharing by bringing in small amounts of sand from their respective moku, or island. In small groups, individuals were asked to add their sand to a collective wooden bowl while sharing histories, goals and other mana'o. At the end of the brief time together, a mound of sand, from every corner of Hawai'i nei, compiled the mana, or essence, of each member of the organization, for a shared purpose...OHA's mission.

Armed with these core principles: Kākou, Aloha Kekahi I Kekahi, Pono Pau 'ole, Mālama Kekahi I Kekahi, Kuleana, Kūlia, Po'okela, and Ho'omau, the organization moved into 2008 with a renewed focus and sense of commitment.

OHA has been honored with the opportunity to be on-site practitioners. "The OHA Kō'ele Workday gives us a chance to set aside time and resources for one another as 'ohana and as equal caretakers to give back to something far greater than ourselves: 'āina. This basic understanding reminds us that we are but servants to 'āina, as 'āina has always nurtured our needs and continues to do so. This basic understanding uniquely helps define us as Hawaiian — the intimate and unconditional aloha for 'āina," concluded Kaiwi Nui.

2008 brings with it a daunting list of undertakings, from Washington, D.C., all the way to Kaua'i, from land management to economic business loans. Many tasks are new to OHA, many have been on-going struggles. With hope and anticipation, OHA moves forward, with Waimea Valley as a physical reminder of what defines us as an organization and a culture.

Nothing but excuses...

Rowena Akana
Trustee, At-large



Ano'ai kākou... As those of you who read my columns religiously are aware, because of the article I wrote in December of 2007 criticizing OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona's leadership of OHA, I was pressured by five of my colleagues to resign as vice-chair of the budget committee.

The other thing that occurred was a paid article written by Mrs. Winona Rubin in our January 2008 *Ka Wai Ola* newspaper in which she tried to discredit my criticisms. While I could go down the list of her ridiculous excuses and disqualify and negate everything that she said, it would only end up being a waste of your time. Let me simply say that Mrs. Rubin is in a great deal of conflict of interest and everything that she said in her ad should be looked at in that light.

First off, Mrs. Rubin is the chief-of-staff for Chairperson Apoliona. Before that, she was her administrative aide. Before that, she was her boss at Alu Like, Inc. They have had a very close relationship for over 30 years. Her biased opinion should be viewed as just that, biased.

What I would like to know is why Haunani Apoliona cannot speak for herself. After all, I personally hold her responsible for all of the turmoil that is going on inside of OHA: the low morale, turnover of employees, favoritism, nepotism and distrust among employees. Mrs. Rubin should stop embarrassing herself with her poor excuses and provide all of us with real answers.

Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain, in detail, the expenses thus far for the legal advice from the attorneys we hired who have not been able to deliver in any success in moving our federal legislation forward.

Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can justify why there was no evaluation of their performance before Chairperson

Apoliona recommended that their contract be extended for a third time.

Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can justify all of the millions of dollars spent on the continent for Kau Inoa registrations, done by nonprofits and others, to register Hawaiians and paid as much as \$10 for each application.

Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain why, for the past two years, more effort has been spent getting signatures on the continent instead of focusing on our own state where 80 percent of the Hawaiian population resides.

Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain why Chairperson Apoliona's sister has been put in charge of mainland registrations and flies first-class each time she travels.

Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain how Chairperson Apoliona's sister was able to obtain an OHA charge card for \$10,000 when not even Trustees have charge cards.

Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain why, when Chairperson Apoliona's sister maxed out the charge card, she was allowed to continue making purchases with her own credit card and have OHA reimburse her in the five-figure range and still counting for hotel, air fare, receptions, car rentals, etc., even when in some instances there were no receipts, and in some cases the travel was not authorized.

Perhaps Mrs. Rubin can explain why Chairperson Apoliona's sister was not fired for these egregious actions using Native Hawaiian Trust Funds. Would she have been fired if she were not the Chairperson's sister?

To date, no grand total of expenditures have been given to Trustees regarding the Kau Inoa registrations, or the total amount OHA spent on federal legislation.

Finally, if Mrs. Rubin wants positive things to occur at OHA in 2008 she needs to begin with addressing some of the more pressing internal issues within OHA and be honest in her assessment and not blinded by conflicts of interest.

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

Pauahi's Inspiration Lives On

Oz Stender
Trustee, At-large



Editor's note: E kala mai, Trustee Oz Stender's column was inadvertently omitted from the January issue of Ka Wai Ola. That column is published here.

Last month, I had the privilege of attending "He Makana no Pauahi" at the Kamehameha Schools' Heritage Center in honor of our beloved Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop. Three years ago, Speech Communications instructor Todd Takahashi, with the help of 'Alohi Ae'a and Tiare Ahu, created a class in which

THE LAST
By Kara Yoshida

A civilization once stood tall.
Kamehameha, the warrior chief,
Ruled over all the islands.
The natives were superior,
with strength,
endurance and
intelligence.
Hawaiians joined hands with the gods,
Using the waters from mauka to makai,
They made the islands resourceful.
Respecting Papa and Wākea,
Hawaiians understood the patterns of the stars,
And the usefulness of the land.

A Hawaiian prodigy in its glory days
soon came to an end
Missionaries took over the islands,
Changed everything about this indigenous culture,
from the language,
to the government.
Hawaiians weren't allowed to be Hawaiians.
Forced to the strict grammar of English and
To the practices of the western ways,
These natives lost their culture and forgot their roots.
Westerners became the dictator of the islands,
Who turned paradise into plantation fields.

Hawaiians were taken advantage of,
Lost their rights to live on their lands,
And stripped of their culture.
Westerners unjustly overthrown the Hawaiian
monarchy.
The natives' hearts beating with anger rebelled,
But was deprived of their way of life.
Hawaiians had nothing,
And was robbed of everything.

As soon as the natives had figured out the puzzle,
The foreigners took away the pieces.
All they were left with was a frayed memory of
something that was,
The land of the natives were stolen.
Tables turned and tornadoes started.
Hawai'i, a place that was once peaceful became a
thing of the past.
How can the Hawaiians move on?

We are the last Hawaiians,
And need to stand proudly hand in hand,
To correct a hundred years of injustice.

his students would have the opportunity to write poetry that expresses what they feel in their na'au. Each poem would be presented to invited guests as they honored Pauahi just before her birthday on Dec. 19. Today, the students plan all aspects of this presentation, including the creation of the invitations and the guest list. At the end of each presentation, guests are given a gift of their writings.

Todd expresses that his greatest hope is that the na'au of his haumana will resonate within our hearts and that we will gain much from them as they have put to paper "truth" taken from their na'au. As he shares, "I think it is safe to say that our Princess is the life and inspiration of my haumana."

Mahalo, Todd, for your insight and passion; but most importantly, mahalo for sharing your students with all of us. I mua, Kamehameha! Hau'oli Makahiki Hou! 🌺

A DOPEY CINDERELLA STORY
By Keoni Kailimai

In the beginning ...
I thought it would be a fun filled journey
And then it hit me,
This is for real, no turning back
I must admit, it was TORTURE
Unbearable
Unforgivable
Undesirable
And that doesn't even begin
To skim the surface
Of my experience with this horrifying place
I'd wake in the middle of night for no reason,
Where's my family?
Where's my house?
Where's my life?
I'd cry every day
Just for a chance to have my old life back
I couldn't take it any longer,
But just before I gave up hope
The sun came out to play
I finally realized,
That this really was a fun filled journey
I just had to look a little harder for the fun part
All of a sudden,
The people got nicer
The food got better
And the word homesick was
erased from my dictionary
I've come to love
This six-year journey
Of love, fear, and adrenaline
Every single day brings
Something exciting
Something worthwhile
Something new
What do you call it?
One of those
Dopey Cinderella stories?
Wanna know what I call it?
Boarding at Kamehameha.

Picking up the gauntlet

Walter M. Heen
Trustee, O'ahu



In her last two columns, although aiming her arrows mostly at the Chair and the Administrator, Trustee Akana has impugned the integrity of the majority of the OHA Board. Like the knights of medieval Europe, she has “thrown down the gauntlet” by tacitly charging the Board with failing to fulfill our trust responsibilities. In keeping with the ancient custom, I reluctantly pick up the gauntlet.

When Trustee Akana resigned as vice chair of the Assets and Resource Management Committee a few weeks ago, she remarked that her action should not be taken personally by the other Trustees. Similarly, I wish to assure her and all of you that there is nothing personal in my remarks here. I seek only to point out a difference in reasoning regarding the matters she has discussed.

In last month's article, Trustee Akana asserts that “OHA's spending is out of control.” In support of that declaration,

she charges that the Board has been irresponsible because we approved a grant to support a program at Pauoa School to improve the literacy, critical thinking and comprehensive skills of its students. Additionally, she challenges a grant to help restore the historical fishpond at Kaloko-Honokōhau. She believes that the Pauoa School program is the State Department of Education's responsibility, and the Kaloko-Honokōhau project should be funded by the National Park Service.

But what was the alternative to granting those awards? Apparently, Trustee Akana would have told the applicants: “This is not our kuleana; this is the responsibility of the DOE and the NPS. Go see them.”

In the case of Pauoa School, I believe that would have been the height of irresponsibility. Had we done so, we truly would have failed as OHA Trustees. Pauoa School's student population is 50 percent Hawaiian. Without OHA's assistance those students would have ended up without any program to help improve their educability.

Restoration of the Kaloko-Honokōhau fishpond is also clearly within OHA's kuleana. OHA was established to “improve the condition of native Hawaiians.” That kuleana has been interpreted by prior Boards

to justify OHA's support for a broad range of activities. Certainly, the restoration of a historical site of such cultural significance to Native Hawaiians as Kaloko-Honokōhau can be viewed as improving their condition by maintaining a connection with their ancestors.

Trustee Akana also expresses a belief that some nonprofits are more successful at obtaining OHA funding for their projects because they are better able to “play the system.” She asserts they are better staffed and more savvy about applications and how to complete them to the satisfaction of OHA's grants staff. She claims that, as a result, “Hawaiian organizations” are deprived of access to grant funds. Again, I believe that she is “off-track.”

It is my understanding that every grant application, and its supporting material, is carefully scrutinized by the grants staff. They work closely with the applicants, and if they discern a weakness in any area of the presentation, they suggest ways in which it may be rectified. Ultimately, for the Trustees, it comes down to the question, in every instance, of whether the assistance applied for comes within OHA's kuleana of bettering the condition of Native Hawaiians.

For example, Trustee Akana is critical of a grant to Partners in Development Foundation, a nonprofit that assists homeless children and foster families. She

seems to find fault with the grant because Partners said “they were the only nonprofit that specifically targets Native Hawaiian foster children.” I can't determine whether she is upset because Partners made the claim or because the Board awarded the grant. But the real question is whether Partners' claim is true. If so, and the staff and Trustees were convinced it was, then the program clearly helps to improve the condition of Native Hawaiians. Pray tell me, who in our Hawaiian world needs help more than Hawaiian foster children?

Trustee Akana finally asserts that there should be strict rules applicable to all grantees regarding evaluation and that every applicant should be required to have other sources to provide funds to match OHA's grant. She doesn't believe OHA should award a grant to an applicant who cannot obtain “matching funds” from elsewhere. She doesn't like the practice of counting salaries and expenses of the applicant as part of matching funds. Again, I believe she is missing the boat. Who else but Hawaiian organization applicants would be unable to get matching funds? How do we perform our kuleana if we don't support them?

Finally, every Trustee has expressed concern with the questions she voices about sustainability and repeat requests. Again, however, we need to bear in mind that we have a kuleana against which we need to measure those questions. 🌺

A milestone in OHA's history

Boyd P. Mossman
Trustee, Maui



Aloha kākou,
Five years ago I was introduced to ceded lands when asked by our Chairperson, Haunani Apoliona, to head an ad hoc committee to provide a report and give the Board direction as to how OHA could resolve the issue of ceded lands past due payments, which had been discontinued by the Cayetano administration. Almost immediately, the new Lingle administration arranged with OHA to reinstitute payments starting with \$9 million per year in 2003. Later, after numerous meetings with OHA and legislative approval, that amount was increased

in 2007 to \$15.1 million per year for current revenues. The issue regarding the past revenue payments took all of four years and hundreds of hours of work by the Attorney General and Governor's staff and the committee created by OHA. The resulting product is now before the Legislature, which will hopefully concur with OHA and the State Administration that this is a fair and just resolution to the past due payments from ceded lands revenues.

The Board has been kept apprised by the committee throughout and has voted on important issues as the years and months passed by. To finally reach agreement with the State and to present to the Legislature a means to pay off what has been long overdue, is indeed a milestone in the history of OHA as well as a solid foundation for the future of Native Hawaiians.

Since some of you may still be con-

fused as to what ceded lands are or mean to our people, this edition of *Ka Wai Ola* contains a full page of information for your perusal. In short, the former government and crown lands once meant for the Hawaiian governing entity, were transferred from the Republic to the United States after the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian nation by the culprits whose descendants today continue to make life miserable for Hawaiians in the courts and in Congress. The remaining ceded lands were again transferred in 1959 to the State with the Admission Act, which provided for use of a portion of the revenues from those lands for Native Hawaiians. In 1980, with the creation of OHA, enforcement of that provision was initiated and eventually Governor Waihe'e approved payments to OHA only to be followed by Governor Cayetano, who decided to discontinue payments. Governor Lingle then reinstated payments and now the people of Hawai'i have the opportunity to settle a long unresolved debt rationally, reasonably and fairly for the benefit of all.

The agreement reached with the State

and hopefully to be confirmed by the Legislature will finally extinguish OHA's claims to past due ceded lands payments and will allow the people and not the courts to make this decision.

I wish to express my appreciation to Trustees Apoliona, Carpenter and Stender along with our attorneys, Bill Meheula and Robert Klein, and OHA staff headed by Clyde Nāmu'o for their work on the OHA committee and Trustees Akana and Waihe'e as well as my prior aide Kalei Rapoza for their advice to the ad hoc committee in 2003. This has been a united effort on the part of the Board and should demonstrate that much can be done by Hawaiians when they put aside their personal agendas and work for a just cause. Ceded lands have always been of concern to OHA and the efforts of prior Trustees are to be commended also. As we continue to build a legal foundation to preserve our people and fulfill our mission, we trust that all Hawaiians will understand that we need to work together, with the greater good in mind, and that OHA is doing its best to provide for the betterment of us all. 🌺

Hawaiian scholars at UH Hilo

Robert K. Lindsey, Jr.
Trustee, Hawai'i



“Nū ‘Oli” (Good News) will always be the fundamental cornerstone of the columns I write to share with you. Our January column was the first of two parts about four gifted, talented and very special Hawaiian scholars at the University of Hawai‘i at Hilo (UHH): Trishann Bambico, Ryan Kanakaole, Oakalani Miyamoto-Ruddle and Pohai Patterson.

Trishann, Ryan and Oakalani are Presidential Scholars. Pohai, the youngest of the UHH quartet is a Regents Scholar.

Trishann Bambico was born in Honolulu, raised in Waipi‘o Gentry and graduated from Kamehameha-Kapālama. Majoring in Marine Science with minors in Biology and Hawaiian Studies, she also plans to seek a certificate in the Marine Options Program and in time a master’s degree from either UH-Mānoa or the University of San Diego. The driving forces in her life are her parents and ‘ohana. “They have supported me and inspired me to do anything I put my mind to. They tell me they are proud of me and it pushes me through each semester. I want to succeed, not only for myself, but also for my ‘ohana. I love them very much, and I wouldn’t be able to go through this without them. They have molded me into what I am today.” Why did she decide on UH-Hilo? “I came to the best university in the world because I wanted to pursue an education in both Marine Science and Hawaiian Studies. What better place than at UHH? There are small classes and all of my professors know me by name. The students and staff are so friendly and ‘local’ that I feel right at home. I don’t think I can get this type of experience anywhere else.” Outside of school, “I love to go snorkeling and spend time near the ocean. ... I love the ocean and I want to protect

everything in it. It has been a passion for me and UHH has helped me to become a better marine scientist, and now it’s becoming my lifestyle.”

Ryan Kanakaole was born in Honolulu, raised in Wai‘ōhinu, Ka‘ū, graduated from Kamehameha-Kāplama and is majoring in Political Science at UHH. After earning a B.A., he plans to attend UH-Mānoa’s Richardson Law School. Like Trishann, he says, “The driving force in my life is my entire family. They are what keeps me determined, keeps me focused. They keep me rooted, keeping me from forgetting who I am and where I came from. Family experiences taught me that the only measure of success is how hard you worked to achieve it. Family experience has also taught me that opportunity is rarely given and you are better off making your own opportunity. My family drives me in all that I do because I believe when I succeed, they succeed, and when I fail, they fail. And every success of mine opens up more opportunity to all the younger generations. I try to work very hard in everything that I do because I want them all to be proud of me. I want my parents, grandparents, everyone above me in my family to know that they raised me right and that I can work hard for them.” How did Ryan decide on UHH? “I initially went to Syracuse University for my first year of college. At Syracuse, I got a taste of the large school, large class environment, not to mention the extremely long dismal winter of the Northeast. During my summer back home, I decided to take a few classes to fill some requirements back at Syracuse. I soon realized that UH-Hilo was a better fit for me. The classes were much smaller and the professors know your name and are always willing to help you outside of class. It is this intimate atmosphere in which the student is given the opportunity to interact with the instructor that I believe is most conducive to learning; not sitting in a packed auditorium listening to a professor who hires assistants to take their attendance, a professor who will never recognize you outside of the

lecture hall.” Ryan’s interests outside of school have one thing in common. “If I had to say I had a hobby, the ocean would be it. Anything in the water is fair game diving, fishing, surfing, paddling.” Ryan also serves as an OHA intern/volunteer. “I really like this new direction OHA is going by purchasing lands that are culturally beneficial to the Hawaiian people. Here are my suggestions for OHA: Buy more significant land like Punalu‘u, Kāwā, maybe the entire Ka‘ū coastline.”

Oakalani Miyamoto-Ruddle, born and raised in Hilo, graduated from Waiākea High School. Oaka is working on a double major, B.A.s in Philosophy and Political Science at UHH. His plan is to pursue a doctorate in Political Philosophy and to teach at the university level. The driving forces in his life are “my family, friends and teachers who have motivated me to do the best I can.” Why did this young man who probably had a long list of universities to choose from choose UHH? “I decided to attend the University of Hawai‘i at Hilo because it was close to home and economical.” And after UHH? “I would like to remain on the Big Island, I love it here, but unfortunately, if I want to pursue a terminal degree in my area of study, I will have to leave.”

From Oaka’s perspective, his contribution to the future of our Hawaiian Nation will be in the academic arena. “As far as projects to benefit the Hawaiian people go, academic success is my project. If I do well in school then one day I might be in better position to bring about meaningful change.” He has a very clear view on the blood quantum definition established in 1920 by the U.S. Congress where a Native Hawaiian is one who is able to demonstrate 50 percent koko. Oaka says this is “simply not right. There are only Hawaiians.” Outside of academics, his interests are aikido, swimming, building and painting models and watching movies.

And finally, Pohai Patterson, our UHH Regent Scholar, is the youngest of the group and in the second semester of her first year at UHH. Born in Hilo, raised in Waimea-Kohala Hema and graduated from Kamehameha-Kapālama in 2007, she decided to

attend UH-Hilo “because it was the closest university to home (Kawaihae) and I was tired of being away from home since I was a boarder since seventh grade at Kamehameha. However, I also liked the fact that the school had a Hawaiian Studies program. ... I’m currently undecided, but I want to major in something that will allow me to do conservation work like environment studies. No matter what I decide in that area I definitely will minor or major in Hawaiian Studies as well.” Who has been a “nudging force” in her life? “I’ve been pushed and supported by many people in my life ... but after some thought it’s clear that my best friends were ‘driving forces’ in my life. The girls that I am closest to are the ones that I’ve lived with at Kamehameha for all the six years we were there. We all had that mindset instilled in us by our parents, and that was we must stick it out and graduate from Kamehameha for our families.” Outside the classroom, “I enjoy horseback riding, running, hiking, anything else that includes being outside, and reading.” As to the future, “I never want to move from this island. I plan to live the rest of my life here. I want to work outdoors in conservation probably for some kind of environment agency like DLNR, DOFAW (Division of Forestry and Wildlife) or the Nature Conservancy.” Reflecting on her first semester at UHH, this is what she had to say: “I’m an intern with Kealoha STEM program and this past semester I worked in Geo-archaeology with Professor Peter Mills analyzing stone tools with an EDXRF spectrometer. The work I did simply added to the great deal of data Mr. Mills has already collected on adze-like trade patterns, and thus benefits the Hawaiian people in the sense that we are interpreting what Hawaiians left behind.”

I want to extend best wishes to Trishann, Ryan, Oaka and Pohai and our UHH ‘ohana. I want to extend well wishes to all of our Hawaiian scholars wherever you may be: UH-Mānoa, HPU, BYU-Lā‘ie, University of Washington, Kapi‘olani Community College, Harvey Mudd, or a trade school to learn how to install dry wall or to service and repair transmissions. We wish all of you well in pursuit of your dreams. “May each day of your life be a good day.”

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E nā 'ohana Hawai'i: If you are planning a reunion or looking for genealogical information, *Ka Wai Ola* will print your listing at no charge on a space-available basis. Listings should not exceed 200 words. OHA reserves the right to edit all submissions for length. Send your information by mail, or e-mail kwo@OHA.org. **E ola nā mamo a Hāloa!**

Green — Seeking information on our ancestor we know only as Lepeka Kahalaunani. She had children from Barrass, Green and Cleghorn, and later married someone by the name of Larush, but had no children with him. With Barrass, she had a daughter, Grace, who married Rose and had three children, Gustave, Helen (married Hedeman) and Alexander. With Wm L Green, she had a daughter, Elizabeth (married Freeth), and a son, Wm L Green Jr. With Archibald Cleghorn, she had three daughters, Rosie (married Roberts), Helen (married Boyd) and Annie (married Woodenberg). We don't think Kahalaunani is a last name. If anyone could kōkua us with information, it would greatly be appreciated. Please email Judi Weatherwax at kikokela@yahoo.com.

Hewahewa — The committee organizers are notifying all families that the Hewahewa reunion for 2008 will take place in October. They are looking for volunteers for various committees. The next two scheduled meeting dates are for Saturday, Feb. 9 and 23. Visit <http://hewahewa.reunion2008.googlepages.com> for time, place and a schedule for future meetings, or call Na'mi Kama at 927-6764 (cell). Reunion correspondence may be sent by email to: hewahewa.reunion2008@gmail.com, or by mail to: Hewahewa Reunion 2008, P.O. Box 72, Waimānalo, HI 96795.

Ka'auhaikane — Our fourth annual family reunion and potluck is scheduled for Sunday, May 4, 2008, at Bellows Air Force Base, picnic area/Pavilion B, Waimānalo, O'ahu, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Visit, talk story and enjoy being with family! We need a list of those attending and the license plates of their cars to ensure that you can enter the military base.

Ana Lumaukahili 'owahinekapu Ka'auhaikane was the daughter of Kamokulehu'opanaewa Ka'auhaikane (k) and Pailaka Hoohua (w). She was born on March 3, 1845, in Ka'auhuhu, North Kohala, Hawai'i Island. Her sister was Kealohapauole Kalauhi Ka'auhaikane. Ana married Joseph Kaimakini Kanoholani and Jon Von Iseke.

Her three Kanoholani children were: Joseph Kaiamakini Kanoholani, Makini Kanoholani and Mary Kaiamakini. Her 13 Iseke children were: Maria Iseke, Elizabeth Kapuaakuni-McKee, Theresa Kapiko-Quinn, John Isaacs, Joseph Iseke, Antone Iseke, Henry Iseke, Louis Iseke, Joseph Iseke, Frank Iseke, Charles Iseke and Katherine Sing.

The 'ohana would like to update all genealogy information, records of birth, marriage and death, photos and contact information. For more information, call one of our O'ahu contacts: Conkling McKee Jr. at 734-6002; Colleen (McKee) Tam Loo at 398-1600; Peter (Kapiko and Quinn) Machado at 689-0190; Jackie Kapiko at 235-8261; "Boss" (Iseke) Strula at 664-9795; Louie (Isaacs) Peterson at 216-9331; Pauahi (Kapuaakuni and McKee) Kazunaga at 842-7021. We are also planning the fifth family lū'au and reunion for 2009. We welcome your help

with open arms. To participate in monthly 'ohana reunion meetings, call Pualani (McKee) Orton at 235-2226 or Ronnie McKee at 263-0681.

Kahoololemana — I am seeking information on Luka Kahoololemana and her children, who were born in the years 1893 through possibly 1920. Family surnames include Kaholokula, Koa, Makekau, Saffrey, Machado, Brown, Paahana, Kaumaoha and Kaanaana. Luka Kahoololemana is my great-grandmother. She was born around 1878 and had at least one sister. Any information regarding these children or families will be greatly appreciated. Contact Helen by email at pangus01@yahoo.com or call 808-249-0087.

Kamana/Kapele — The descendants of Lily Keliuhuli (Kamana) Kelihoomalua, Frank Kau Kapele, Elizabeth Mae Lahapa (Kamana) Kelihoomalua, Maggie Keola (Kamana) Kuikahi, Obed Kamana, and Sarah Kahaleaulani (Kamana) Ke, are planning a family reunion for Aug. 30 and 31, 2008, in Pāhala, on the island of Hawai'i, at Pāhala Community Center. For more information, please contact one of the following 'ohana: Mabel Wilson at 982-7645, Paulette Ke at 217-5654, Harry Kuikahi at 329-0611, Keamalu Waltjen at 928-8028 or Bernie McKeague at 933-1495.

Kanakaole/Aipoalani/Poikauihi — The descendants of John Keali'i Kanakaole Aipoalani will hold a reunion April 11-13, 2008, in Kekaha, Kaua'i, at the Kekaha Community Recreation Center. For more information, updates and how you can help, please contact Mike Aipoalani on O'ahu at 808-342-0308 (cell), 808-668-1298 (home) or at kaimana1956@hawaiiintel.net; Gwenette (Nakaahiki) Cardejon on Kaua'i at 808-337-9241 (home), 808-651-4749 (cell) or m.cardejon@hawaiiintel.net; or Joy Aipoalani on O'ahu at 808-630-8453 or jaipoalani@htbyb.com.

Ka'olelopono — I am seeking any family of Harry Ka'olelopono, born April 6, 1910, and died April 19, 1984 in Wai'anae, O'ahu. He was married to Elizabeth Kahunanui and then to Rose Winona Williams. Please contact Roz Solomon Kaplan 808-575-5065, email Hawnzrozz@msn.com or write to P.O. Box 1291, Ha'ikū, HI 96708.

Love-Hoopii — A reunion is being planned for July 20, 2008, in honor of the past and present 'ohana of James Robert Love and Hoopii. Descendants include their children Annie Kaniniu, James R. K., William Kaliko; Annie Love and Edmund Hart (children: Louise Keohiokalani, Edwin K. Henry, James Kawohikukahi, Llewellyn Leialoha, Mary Kaniniu, Gladys Ululani, Edmund Jr., St. Elmo, Henrietta Hoopii, Annie Kaniniu, Robert Bruce, Helen Adwina, Henry Haleola); Louise K. Hart and George William Weight (children: Ethlinda Ululani, Llewelyne Blaisedell); Louise K. Hart Weight and George Noa Weight. Also invited are the descendants of William Weight and Isabella

Askew (children: Benjamin John, Marry Ann [Molly], William Jr., George, Elizabeth Jane, Edward Joseph, Isabella Mae, Charles Schmidt Walker). The celebration will be at the Wai'anae Army Beach Club from 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Cost of \$15 (adults), \$10 (keiki 5-12) will be collected for buffet lunch. RSVP by July 1, 2008, is appreciated. Payment also accepted upon arrival to event. Genealogy information will be available for viewing. All participants are encouraged to bring any family charts, pictures, stories and info to be shared. If anyone is interested in working with us on research, planning our gathering or for more info, please contact Uilani Taggere at 808-696-6843, Uipua@aol.com; or Kaipo and Reatha Awana at 661-942-5794, rkainla@msn.com.

Lovell/Holokahiki — Plans are underway for the Lovell a me Holokahiki family reunion. The 'ohana of Joseph Lovell and Mary Holokahiki will gather on Kaua'i for a week during July 9-16, 2008. The children of Joseph and Mary were Loika, John, William, Daniel and Jennie Lovell. Please visit our website at www.lovellameholokahiki.org. For more information, contact Kellie Pleas on Kaua'i at 808-337-9953, skpleas@hawaiiintel.net or Louise (Kaiona) Killebrew on O'ahu at 808-262-1884, ikillebrew@halekipa.org, or Kalani at 808-538-3046.

Makuaole — A reunion is being planned for July 11-13, 2008, in honor of those who came before us. We would like to reunite with the present 'ohana of Opuweuweu Makuaole and Kainuki Hina. Descendants include their children: Mary Makuaole, Hapaikamalii Makuaole, Rebecca Makuaole, Kamekona Makuaole, Kamuela Makuaole and Mele Makuaole. The reunion will be in Waimea, Kaua'i, at Lucy Wright Park. We are seeking all family descendants. Please contact us via e-mail, makuaoleohana@yahoo.com or mail your contact information (name, mailing address, e-mail address and phone numbers) to: Dominic Acain at POB 924, Kekaha, Kaua'i, HI 96752, or call 808-346-2196.

Nahooikaika — Descendants of Obed Nahooikaika please call Olinda (Reyes) Shefte at 808-572-1873 or Warren (Black) Nahooikaika at 808-242-4450. We would like to find family members in hopes of having a reunion sometime in the near future.

Nakoa — The descendants of Kalawaiianui Nakoa will host its very first family reunion Aug. 1-3, 2008, at Hale Nanea Hall in Kahului, Maui. The children are: Samuel Paakaula, Joseph Kahiki, James Kaula, Rebecca Peke, David Kalawaiianui, Susan Kumaia and Joseph Napuunoo Nakoa. For more information, contact co-chairs Winifred (Nakoa) Cockett at 808-244-5678 or Mary Ann (Nakoa) Barros at 808-573-9339

Namau'u/Niho — I am seeking any family connections to John Henry Nihoa, Keluhaleole Kaihupelelani (w), Mahua Namau'u (k), Naioma Luukia Opio (w), Lin Chung Akuna/ Lum-Ten Chong (k), Paoa-ao

(w) (Mrs. Ihu-nui), and Maka Ihu-nui (k). Please write to Joyce Kainoa, P.O. Box 664, Kaunakakai, HI 96748-0664.

Schubert — I am trying to find any information on Wenzel (Paul) Schubert, whose brother was my grandfather Jules Schubert. Wenzel came to Hawai'i, the island of Kaua'i in the 1890s from the former country of Bohemia (Austria/Germany) as a shoemaker and became a saddle maker. Any knowledge of his marriage, death or family would be greatly appreciated. Contact J.W. "Kimo" Wilson at P.O. Box 1971, Kealakekua, HI 96750, or at 808-323-2305.

Tau'a-Kaheluna — A reunion is being planned for July 19, 2008, in honor of the past and present 'ohana of Tau'a (k) and Kaheluna (w). Descendants include: their children Falu, Benjamin, Steven, Paliilii and Josia; Falu Tau'a and Benjamin Hubbell (children: David Kaua, Thomas, Hannah, Caroline, Julia Kapihenui, Susan Kawahinekuliaule); Hannah Hubbell and Tong Kan Akana (children: Elizabeth Bessie Nohoanu, Emma Rose, Con Lee, Mahealani Julia, Akana); Hannah Hubbell and Theodore Awana (children: Harriet Wainuhea, Josephine Keala, Lucinda, Mikahala, Rosie, Grace Keahunani, Hannah Irene, Fook Tin [Theodore], Fook Chee, Fook Ned [Fred]); Theodore Awana and Jennie Kamanoulu (children: Theodore Kalei, Harriet Hannah Makia, William John, Benjamin Kauano); Jennie Kamanoulu Awana and Daniel Ezera (child: Daniel Onaona Jr.). The celebration will be at the Wai'anae Army Beach Club from 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Cost of \$15 (adults), \$10 (keiki 5-12) will be collected for buffet lunch. RSVP by July 1, 2008, is appreciated. Genealogy information will be available for viewing. All participants are encouraged to bring any family charts, pictures, stories and info to be shared. If anyone is interested in working with us on research, planning our gathering or for more info, please contact Uilani Taggere at 808-696-6843, Uipua@aol.com; or Kaipo and Reatha Awana at 661-942-5794, rkainla@msn.com.

Victor/Akoi — The fifth 'ohana reunion of the descendants of Kamukai Victor and Amelia Akoi will be held Aug. 15-17, 2008, on O'ahu. All family are warmly encouraged and welcomed, "E Komo Mai!" The reunion steering committee is planning an exciting weekend of sharing, aloha, genealogy, historical field trips, Kau Inoa registration, health screening and more. We'll have a hō'ea/wala'au dinner Friday night, our lū'au hanohano Saturday night and an aloha breakfast Sunday morning. Details are still being finalized and logistical information will be announced soon. Registration forms will be mailed out shortly and will also be available on our 'ohana website, www.victor-ohana.org. For more information, contact: Chairperson Dwight Victor, 808-688-2349 or dwight@victor-ohana.org, or Pa'ina Committee Co-chairs Joe and Nickie Hines, 808-259-8406 or joe@victor-ohana.org.

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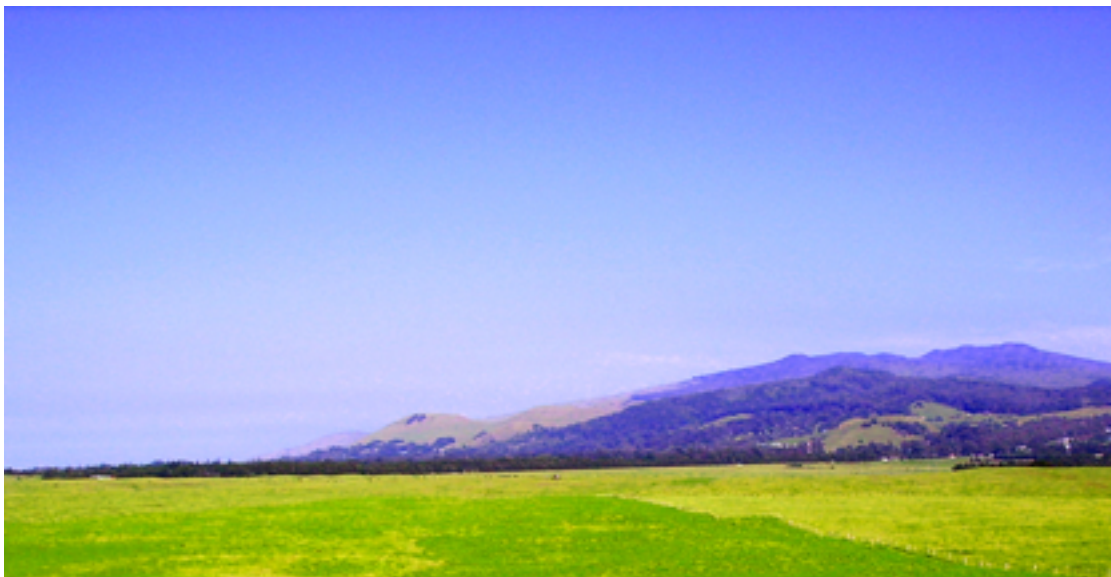
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