



Ka Wai Ola

THE LIVING WATER OF OHA

www.oha.org/kwo



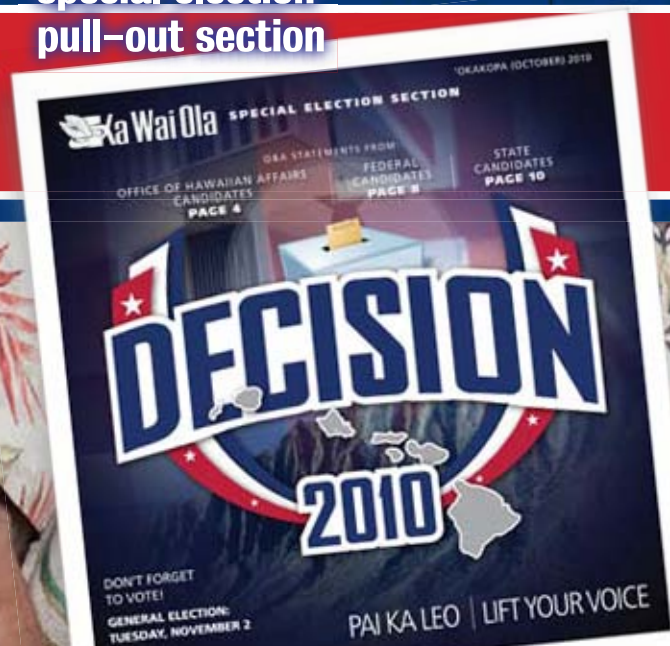
AT THE HEAD

INSIDE
Decision 2010
special election
pull-out section

Party politics aside, the Chairmen of Hawai'i's Democratic and Republican parties share a common goal of wanting the best for Native Hawaiians

OF THE PARTY

The GOP's Jonah Ka'auwai and Democrats' Dante Carpenter at the state Capitol. - Photo, John De Mello



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— Ali‘i A. Chang, PRESIDENT & LAVENDER GROWER
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Aloha mai kākou,

Over the years there have been a number of studies conducted concerning the disparate treatment of African Americans in America's criminal justice system. Though some individuals in our community believe that Native Hawaiians experience similar treatment in the Hawai'i criminal justice system, no comprehensive study has been conducted to determine or deny that such treatment exists. The genesis for a newly released study came from a desire to know, once and for all, whether Hawaiians are or are not discriminated against in Hawai'i's criminal justice system.

Currently, there are an overwhelming number of Native Hawaiian men and women incarcerated in prison in Hawai'i and on the continent. Incarceration affects not only an individual person, but everything and everyone connected to them. Families are torn apart, children are left without their parents and whole communities are dismantled.

The magnitude and complexity of this problem caused considerable attention that led to a collaborative research study that began three years ago. In this groundbreaking study, OHA asked: "Is there disparate treatment of Native Hawaiians in the crim-

inal justice system? If so, how and why?"

A collaborative research effort began with the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Justice Policy Institute and Georgetown University to employ both quantitative and qualitative research methods to gather valuable information to better understand and address the concerns of our indigenous people. The results and recommendations of this study are needed to initiate policy reform and systemic change for Hawai'i. When we advocate and focus on Native Hawaiians, we are, in short, advocating for the rest of humanity and thus, it is our hope that this report will further reach to other indigenous people on the continent and the world. (For more on this report, *The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System*, see pages 4 and 5.)

It is clear that when a Native Hawaiian person enters the criminal justice system, they serve more time in prison and more time on probation than other racial or ethnic groups. Native Hawaiians are also likely to have their parole revoked and be returned to prison compared to other racial or ethnic groups. Coupled with the experiences of pa'ahao included in the pages of this report, it is clear that Native Hawaiians are caught in a cycle of imprisonment that is perpetuated across generations.

Although the study is completed, our work at

OHA has begun. In the past, OHA has supported community programs to reduce recidivism rates and promote wellness, vocational training and substance abuse treatment. These agencies and organizations include: TJ Mahoney Ka Hale Ho'āla Hou No Nā Wāhine, Maui Economic Opportunity Inc., Alu Like Inc., Ho'omau Ke Ola and many more. We anticipate in moving and working with systems of law enforcement, and program development at the Women's Community Correctional Center.

Whether you are Native Hawaiian or non-Hawaiian, moving beyond race or ethnicity, Hawai'i needs to implement effective and purposeful policies to address incarceration at its root core to building a vibrant, healthy nation.

Me ka 'oia'i'o,

Clyde W. Nāmu'o

Clyde W. Nāmu'o
Chief Executive Officer



Ka Wai Ola

Clyde W. Nāmu'o
Chief Executive Officer

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Hawaiian mortality worse for the youngest, oldest age groups



Filmmaker
Na'alehu
Anthony.

The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System

Why and how we did the report

By Amanda Petteruti and
Nalani Takushi

Some time ago, OHA noticed that Native Hawaiians, similar to African Americans, Hispanics and other indigenous people on the continent, are disproportionately represented in Hawai'i's criminal justice system.

In order to determine exactly how the criminal justice system affects Native Hawaiians, how this impact is manifested at different points in the system, and why, OHA developed a collaborative research project including the Justice Policy Institute, Georgetown University and the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa.

This project – a three-year research study that resulted in the report *The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System* – is unique not only in its findings, but also in the combined quantitative and qualitative methods used to create a rounded picture of the problem and in the community-based participatory research model used throughout the project. In addition, OHA assembled an advisory council to address culturally sensitive issues related to pa'ahao (individuals in prison), their families and their communities. The advisory council also assisted in and guided the project. The project provides data to pinpoint problems and also elevates

the voices of people most affected.

Using data from the Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center, researchers were able to determine that the disproportionate impact of the criminal justice system accumulates at each stage of the criminal justice process.

To give some perspective, Native Hawaiians comprise approximately 24 percent of the general population of Hawai'i; yet, Native Hawaiians account for close to 40 percent of the prison population. Comparatively, whites make up approximately 23 percent of the general population and about the same percent of people in prison in Hawai'i. And Native Hawaiians comprise 27 percent of all arrests, 33 percent of people in pretrial detention and 41 percent of the people returned to prison for parole violations.

Using a multivariate analysis controlling for severity of charge, age at arrest, race and gender, researchers found that Native Hawaiians receive longer prison sentencing compared to most ethnic groups. Native Hawaiians are sentenced to 119 more days in prison than Tongans, 73 more days than Native Americans, and 68 more days than Hispanics. The results of the study also found that whites receive 11 fewer days in prison.

A separate analysis, controlling for severity of charge, age at arrest, race and gender, found that Native Hawaiians are sentenced to longer probation terms than every other racial or ethnic group in Hawai'i except for Hispanics. On average, Japanese people were sentenced to 14 fewer days of probation and whites were sentenced to almost 21 fewer days than Native Hawaiians.

Perhaps most concerning is the finding uncovered through interviews, which included many Native Hawaiians, that pa'ahao are often removed, without notice or consent to the continent to serve time. Pa'ahao were not allowed the opportunity to tell their 'ohana that they were being moved to the continent, and some participants in the project mentioned that the Department of Public Safety forcibly moves people to the continent using a SWAT team. Native Hawaiians make up 41 percent of the approximately 2,000 people that are held on the continent.

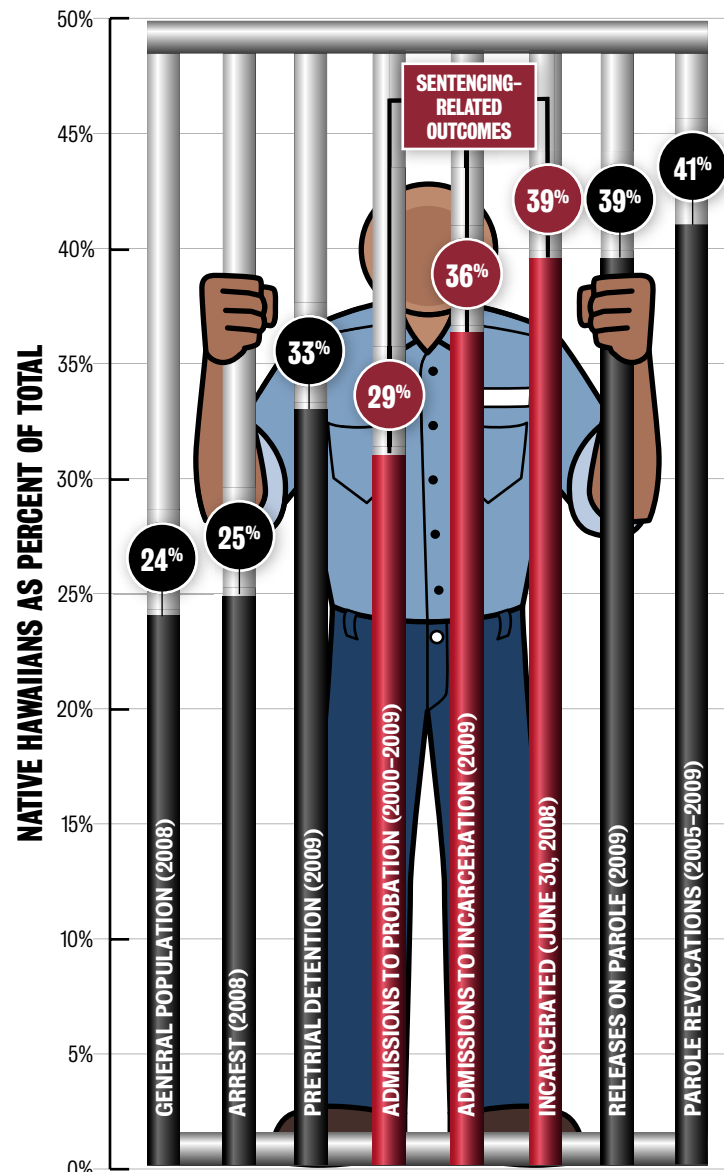
Through the experiences of pa'ahao, it is evident that the criminal justice system and incarceration, in particular, contributes to the unraveling of communities, dismantling of families and the dilution of culture. Not only are pa'ahao separated from community and family while in prison, when they get out they are cut off from education, jobs and housing, all of which are the foundations for success and resiliency. Such barriers to reintegrating into the community can perpetuate involvement in the criminal justice system for generations to come.

In addition to laying bare the traumas associated with incarceration, people who participated in this project pointed to the remarkable resilience of Native Hawaiians to overcome adversity and the cultural values that promote positive outcomes. For example, participants referred to the strength of community and 'ohana as support mechanisms, ho'oponopono as a spiritual process of "setting things right," pu'uhonua as a place of refuge that allows a person to be forgiven, and kuleana as a means of giving back and helping others to stay out of the criminal justice system.

The criminal justice system not only unfairly affects Native Hawaiians, it costs Hawai'i more than \$222 million per year. According to the Pew Charitable Trusts, the state spent just over \$18,000 per person in prison per year in 2005. That money could be spent instead on education, mental health services, supportive housing or drug treatment, all of which have been shown to better promote public

WITHIN THE BARS

The disproportionate impact of the criminal justice system on Native Hawaiians accumulates at each stage. Native Hawaiians are also more likely to receive a sentence of incarceration over probation.



Sources: Hawai'i State Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring, special tabulation from the Hawai'i Health Survey, Jan. 22, 2010, <http://bit.ly/ayBGa8>; Hawai'i Criminal Justice Data Center, Lydia Seumanu Fuatagavi and Paul Perrone, *Crime in Hawai'i: A Review of Uniform Crime Reports (Honolulu, HI: Attorney General, State of Hawai'i, 2009)*, <http://bit.ly/awZYos>; Hawai'i Department of Public Safety, 2008 Annual Report, <http://bit.ly/aCyfrx>. Note: Admissions to incarceration or probation are the result of sentencing. Admissions to probation do not include instances where a period of incarceration is a condition of probation. - Illustration: Nelson Gaspar

safety and create stronger communities in the long term. ■

Amanda Petteruti is the Associate Director of the Justice Policy

Institute. Nalani Takushi is the Lead Researcher-Special Projects in OHA's Research Line of Business.



Kat Brady of the Community Alliance on Prisons and state House Public Safety Committee Chairwoman Faye Hanohano (D-Puna, Pāhoā Hawaiian Acres, Kalapana) review the report. - Photos: Nelson Gaspar

NEW OHA REPORT: NATIVE HAWAIIANS SUFFER DISPARITIES IN STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

By Lisa Asato
Ka Wai Ola

Native Hawaiians are more likely to be sent to prison and for longer periods of time than nearly every other racial or ethnic community in Hawai'i – and the disproportionate impacts they encounter in the state criminal justice system accumulates at each step, from arrest to incarceration to release and parole.

That's according to a new report released by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, *The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System*, available for download at www.oha.org/disparatetreatment.

"The troubling and sad conclusions of this report show what many of us feared was happening, which is that the state criminal justice system treats Native Hawaiians in a disparate way," OHA CEO Clyde Nāmu'o said at a Sept. 28 press conference in the OHA boardroom attended by OHA Trustees, members of the report's advisory group and stakeholders.

UH Professor James Spencer, who worked on the study, said the report shows that when Native Hawaiians enter the criminal justice system it's not a matter of serving time, being released and getting on with their lives. "It becomes a life-long relationship," he said.

Without a sufficient number of culturally appropriate services,

Native Hawaiians are not given the best chance at achieving success upon re-entry into the community, the report found. Other key findings of the study, which was done over three years by the Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit Justice Policy Institute, Georgetown University and the University of Hawai'i, include:

- Native Hawaiians comprise 24 percent of the state's population but almost 40 percent of its incarcerated population.

- Of those serving a prison term in Hawai'i, about 50 percent are housed in facilities on the mainland. Of this population, about 41 percent are Native Hawaiian, the most highly represented group.

- Native Hawaiians do not use drugs at drastically different rates compared to other races or ethnicities, but Native Hawaiians go to prison for drug offenses more often than people of other races or ethnicities.

- Upon release from prison, Native Hawaiians experience barriers that prevent them from participating in certain jobs, obtaining a driver's license, voting, continuing education, obtaining housing and keeping a family together.

- Native Hawaiians are more likely to be incarcerated as opposed to be given probation compared to other races or ethnicities.

Lawrence Okinaga, a partner at Carlsmith Ball who has practiced law for more than 37 years, said the report calls into question the credibility of the criminal jus-

tice system, which is tainted if the public can't expect objectivity. A self-described "lifelong proponent of judicial independence," he called the report's findings "sad news for me personally."

"I hope that this study will prompt people to do more to be sensitive to these issues and to make sure that our judicial system as it exists today will continue to thrive on a basis of full confidence of the public," he said.

Richard Naiwieha Wurdeman said the report echoes his experiences over more than 17 years as an attorney representing Native Hawaiians. He said the Lingle administration's practice of sending Hawai'i's prisoners out-of-state is devastating to families and a barrier to rehabilitation and should be stopped under the next governor. He also said the report underscores the need for more Native Hawaiian judges and having cultural awareness be a component of judicial selection.

The 100-page report – the first under OHA's new Research Line of Business under Director Dr. Kamana'opono Crabbe, which was led by Nalani Takushi – details how Native Hawaiians are disproportionately impacted at various stages of Hawai'i's criminal justice system and includes firsthand accounts of Native Hawaiian concerns with the criminal justice system and how it affects their families and their culture.

Attorney Yuklin Aluli called the study's findings "much akin to institutional racism." She was especially



Clyde Nāmu'o



Dr. Kamana'opono Crabbe



Lawrence Okinaga



Yuklin Aluli



Richard Naiwieha Wurdeman



James Spencer

FIND IT ONLINE

To download the 16-page Executive Summary or the full 100-page report, visit www.oha.org/disparatetreatment.



For additional research from the Justice Policy Institute on racial disparities and efforts to reduce the number of people affected by the criminal justice system, visit www.justicepolicy.org.

concerned with the impact on children, with the study showing that Native Hawaiian children account for 50 percent of the youth in juvenile facilities and that Native Hawaiian women account for 44 percent of the state's women prisoners. Aluli, who has seen firsthand how the system affects children of incarcerated parents, commended OHA for doing the study. "Now we know what we're looking at," she said, adding, "And I am sure that this community with the leadership of the Native Hawaiian community is going to change this direction because we cannot keep going like this. There is no Hawai'i if our Hawaiian community is in this situation."

The report provides a number of recommendations to reduce the unfair impact of the justice system on Native Hawaiians, including:

- Reform the criminal justice system in Hawai'i to embrace the cultural values of Native Hawaiians.

- Develop a targeted plan to reduce racial disparities and create a task force to oversee implementation.

- Reduce the punitive nature of the criminal justice system and fund community-based alternatives to

incarceration, including prevention programs.

- Reduce barriers to education, housing, employment and parental rights that increase the likelihood of future imprisonment, which in turn further destabilizes families and communities.

OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona said the Office of Hawaiian Affairs brought the idea for a study to the state Legislature in 2009, which supported the idea via House Concurrent Resolution 27. The report will be submitted to lawmakers in the upcoming legislative session.

OHA will also seek legislation to create a task force to review the report's findings and recommendations and formulate policies and procedures to eliminate the disparate treatment of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system in Hawai'i, CEO Nāmu'o said, adding, "We look forward to working with our partners in the criminal justice system and throughout the greater community to correct these wrongs to help create a healthier society that brings stability to both Native Hawaiians and the general community." ■

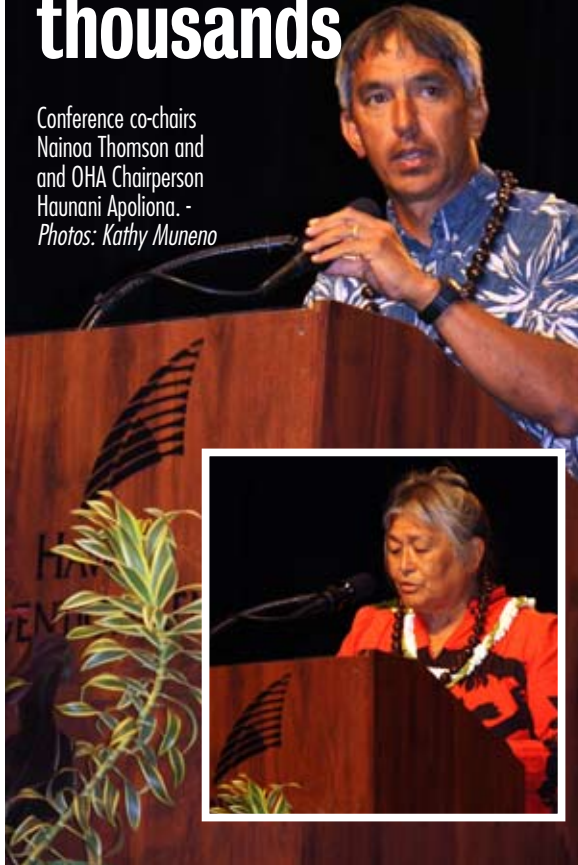
HEALTH

MAULI OLA

To improve the quality and longevity of life, Native Hawaiians will enjoy healthy life-styles and experience reduced onset of chronic diseases.

Gathering for indigenous healing attracts thousands

Conference co-chairs Nainoa Thomson and OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona. - Photos: Kathy Muneno



By Kathy Muneno

It was the first standing ovation of the Healing Our Spirit Worldwide 2010 and the conference had just begun. On a bright, hot, sunny Labor Day, in the cool, dimly lit Hawai'i Convention Center ballroom, more than 2,000 people stood applauding and hollering, basking in the passion and emotion of a young Maori from Aotearoa.

Johnny Seve, representing the conference's Youth Planning Committee, slowly, deliberately and choking back tears, declared in the opening ceremony that "It is our intention to keep this movement alive so that our children and our children's children will remember the ways of our ancestors." And with one heart and one spirit, he said, they will move forward "so there will be no poor amongst us ... may we stand as an emblem of truth and light to the world."

Light, love and compassion are words that played prominent throughout the morning, setting the foundation for the next four days of panels and workshops, which attracted attendees from about 20 countries. For many attending the gathering that occurs every four years, these basic human values are the pathway to healing the wounded spirit of indigenous peoples and indeed raising up the spirit by acknowledging and celebrating the world's cultures, indigenous wisdom, kupuna and youth.

Over the next four days, participants and attendees from Canada to New Zealand and California to Germany would tackle such issues as substance abuse, health disparities, mental health, higher education, seafaring, and language and cultural revitalization – all with a distinctively indigenous point of view.

Excursions, a welcoming 'awa ceremony, a film festival and an International Indigenous Culture Arts and Healing Festival at Waimea Valley, rounded out a full week of events.

"The health and well-being of our people and nations is built on our ability to maintain compassionate functioning relationships within ourselves, with the earth, each other, our families and communities," said Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chairperson Haunani Apoliona, who was the conference co-chair. OHA provided a \$100,000 grant to support the gathering, which was held for the first time in Hawai'i since its inception in 1992. Apoliona told the audience that OHA is committed to strengthening and healing "the spirit of our people" and explained the benefit of such a conference is that "we are revitalized each time we are engaged in a shared vision, a shared mission, a shared purpose."

First-time conference attendee Russell Davis of Washington, D.C., would agree: "We who believe in spirituality are a very small minority and that minority has great strength and is growing exponentially and to be here with 2,000 other persons, on the same page, is so enriching to me." Davis said he has been in the health-care industry for 40 years and has long been fighting for spirituality to be seen as a major component in health and well-being. He said, "all of the problems that I think we're experiencing worldwide has to do with our loss of the understanding of the uniqueness of spirituality. And we've become so mechanistic as a people, particularly we on the mainland, we are experts in things and paupers in terms of spirit."

Changing that "main- SEE HEALING ON PAGE 25

Early death higher for Hawaiians than whites, study says

By Francine Murray
Ka Wai Ola

Native Hawaiian babies less than 1 year old have a death rate 50 percent higher than whites and 15 percent higher than blacks in the United States, according to the *Mortality Patterns of Native Hawaiians Across Their Lifespan: 1990–2000*, a new study released by the University of Michigan.

"We also found that older Native Hawaiians have higher expected death rates than either blacks or whites age 65 and over, suggesting that relatively fewer of this group have benefited from the increased longevity enjoyed by the rest of the nation," said Sela Panapasa, the study's lead author.

Using U.S. Census Bureau data and the National Center for Health Statistics vital registration data, the ages and mortality rates of Native Hawaiians were compared to other ethnic groups by Panapasa and co-authors Marjorie Mau of the University of Hawai'i, David Williams of Harvard University and James McNally of University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

"Native Hawaiians are far more likely than whites to suffer early death," said Panapasa, an assistant research scientist at the Institute for Social Research. "Like black Americans, they are also much more likely than whites to die in mid- and later-life."

As alarming as these findings are, for some in the Hawaiian community the outcomes were anticipated.

"This data highlighting Native Hawaiians on the continental U.S. at a national level confirms some of the health statistics and risk factors that we see among Native Hawaiians here in the state of Hawai'i," said Dr. Kamana'opono Crabbe, Director of Research at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. "Knowing that we are much more vulnerable and at-risk for higher mortality and morbidity, I think researchers and health providers should consider really focusing on systemic change that targets integrated health services and incorporates cultural traditions for Native Hawaiians." Morbidity is the incidence or prevalence of disease in a population.

The physically active people of old Hawai'i were stewards of the land prospering on a SEE STUDY ON PAGE 25



Trustees John Waihe'e IV, Walter Heen, Oswald Stender, & Colette Machado, CEO Clyde Nāmu'o, Chairperson Haunani Apoliona, Board of Trustees Attorney Robert Klein, Trustee Robert Lindsey, staff Maila Schneider and COO Stanton Enomoto at the Sept. 15 Lāna'i Community Meeting. - Photos: Courtesy of Melissa Beimes

OHA visits Lāna'i for community meeting

By Francine Murray
Ka Wai Ola

Attended by nearly 100 people, a Sept. 15 community meeting on the Pineapple Island was the last in the series of statewide annual meetings held by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

students, who thanked OHA for its continued support. Alu Like Inc.'s island coordinator updated OHA on its service to Native Hawaiians, representatives of Nā Pu'uwai Native Hawaiian Health System based on Lāna'i introduced themselves, and Lanaians for Sensible Growth voiced concern over windmills



At OHA's Lāna'i community meeting 16 students from Na Pua No'eau students told attendees of their progress and thanked OHA for its support.

A prayer and hula in memory of former OHA employee Pearl Ah Ho by members of her church opened the meeting at Lāna'i High and Elementary School.

There was a presentation on behalf of the new Lāna'i Culture and Heritage Center, which opened in January, and students working in the restoration at Mauna Lei spoke of how much they've learned. OHA Trustees visited both Mauna Lei and the Lāna'i Culture and Heritage Center earlier that day.

Other groups attending the meeting included Nā Pua No'eau

proposed on Lāna'i to generate alternative energy for off-island use. They sought OHA support for a cultural survey of the area where the windmills may be constructed.

"Just prior to the convening of the community meeting, OHA Trustees and administration walked over to the lo'i kalo that students had planted on the grounds of the (Lāna'i High) school," said OHA Chairperson Haunani Apoliona. There they talked with the students about the project and its significance to the school and as well as the community. ■



Annual awards are a regular feature of the annual convention. Last year, Kamakana Aquino, center, received the inaugural Next Generation Leader Award for an undergraduate, which came with \$500 from the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa's Hawai'iinuiakeā School of Hawaiian Knowledge and CNHA. For three years, Aquino also received a OHA Post-High Scholarship of \$2,000 per year. From left are: Hawai'iinuiakeā Dean Maenette Benham, Aquino's mother Marbeth Aquino, his grandmother Lucy Akau, his father Rogelio Aquino and UH professor Liikolā Kame'eleihiwa. - Photo: Lisa Asato

Hawaiian convention opens Oct. 12

OHA CEO to address opening day gathering

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is the lead sponsor and partner of the ninth annual Native Hawaiian Convention coordinated by the nonprofit Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement. The annual convention will take place Oct. 12 to 14 at the Hawai'i Convention Center.

"It's exciting to be working on the ninth convention! Anyone interested in Native Hawaiian issues is welcome," said Robin Puanani Danner, CNHA President and CEO. "OHA's generous sponsorship makes the convention possible and we are grateful for the support."

This year's theme is *Building On Greatness – Sovereignty In Action! Kūkulu Aupuni, Kūkulu Ea!* The convention will feature a Federal Contracting Business Summit, an all-day Grants Forum, a Governor's Candidate Luncheon and a special Pacific Islander Policy Forum in partnership with the White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs CEO Clyde Nāmu'o will address the opening day luncheon. Last year, OHA's Stanton Enomoto updated the gathering on OHA's new Strategic Plan.

"OHA is our public trust agency, dedicated entirely to the betterment of our community," said Lilia Kapuniai, CNHA Community Services Manager. "There is so much to share, and with OHA as a partner, the convention will be accessible to so many more great community leaders that are working every day to create strong and healthy communities." ■

9th annual Native Hawaiian Convention

Oct. 12-14
Hawai'i Convention Center
Fees apply
For information, call 596-8155, toll-free at (888) 709-2642 or email info@hawaiiancouncil.org
To register, visit www.hawaiiancouncil.org

Here is the agenda for the opening day. For a complete listing, visit www.hawaiiancouncil.org.

- > **8 a.m.-6 p.m.** – Convention Marketplace hosts exhibitors and vendors, traditional cultural practitioners and works by Hawaiian artists
- > **9 a.m.-5 p.m.** – Sovereignty in Action Forum kicks off with an oli workshop by Kumu Hula Leinaala Kalama Heine and concludes with presentations and training and breakout sessions.
- > **12:30-1:45 p.m.** Annual Report Luncheon will include a CNHA report on its activities and an address by Office of Hawaiian Affairs CEO Clyde Nāmu'o.
- > **5:30-8 p.m.** Native Votes Concert features a lineup of Hawaiian music

CNHA is a national network of Native Hawaiian Organizations providing assistance in accessing capital and technical resources, and is a policy voice on issues important to Native Hawaiian communities. Its mission is to enhance the well-being of Hawai'i through the cultural, economic and community development of Native Hawaiians. ■

How laws are made in the United States Congress

By Martha Ross

The Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act (NHGRA), also known as the Akaka bill after its lead sponsor U.S. Sen. Daniel Akaka, was re-introduced by Senator Akaka and co-sponsor U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye in the Senate, and by then U.S. Rep. Neil Abercrombie and co-sponsor U.S. Rep. Mazie Hirono in the House of Representatives, in 2009.

NHGRA was referred to the Senate Indian Affairs Committee and the House Natural Resources Committee for review. Follow-

ing hearings and testimony, the NHGRA was reported out of the respective committees.

In February 2010, a majority of House members voted to pass the NHGRA as amended. As of press time, NHGRA is in the Senate pending placement on the floor for a vote.

When NHGRA is called to the Senate floor, Senator Akaka has said he will submit an amendment to H.R. 2314 in the form of a substitute for Senate consideration. This amendment is the specific text of the bill with changes as agreed upon by Senator Akaka, Senator Inouye, Governor Lingle and

CALENDAR

As of press time, the House adjourned Sept. 29, and the next meeting is scheduled for Nov. 15. The Senate is in recess until Nov. 15 and is expected to be in session through Nov. 19, on Nov. 29 and remain until business is completed.

For more information on the process, go to www.senate.gov or <http://thomas.loc.gov>.

For more information on NHGRA, go to www.oha.org.

Attorney General Bennett in August 2010. Here, we describe the next steps needed for a bill to become law.

SCHEDULING FLOOR ACTION IN SENATE

The Senate Majority Leader requests unanimous consent to lay a bill before the Senate. When one or more Senators places a **hold** on a bill, a **cloture** motion petition (a request to stop intended endless debate after a set time to move the bill forward for a Senate vote) must be submitted and presented to the Senate for debate and vote.

The debate arguments at this

point are about procedure, whether or not the bill should be considered by the full Senate. On occasion, a second cloture motion petition must be submitted to end the debate on cloture.

If cloture receives at least 60 yes votes, cloture is invoked and there would be up to 30 hours of debate on the bill. At this point the bill is ready to move to the floor for Senate consideration.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE

When the bill moves to the Senate floor, there are rules or procedures

SEE LAWS ON PAGE 9

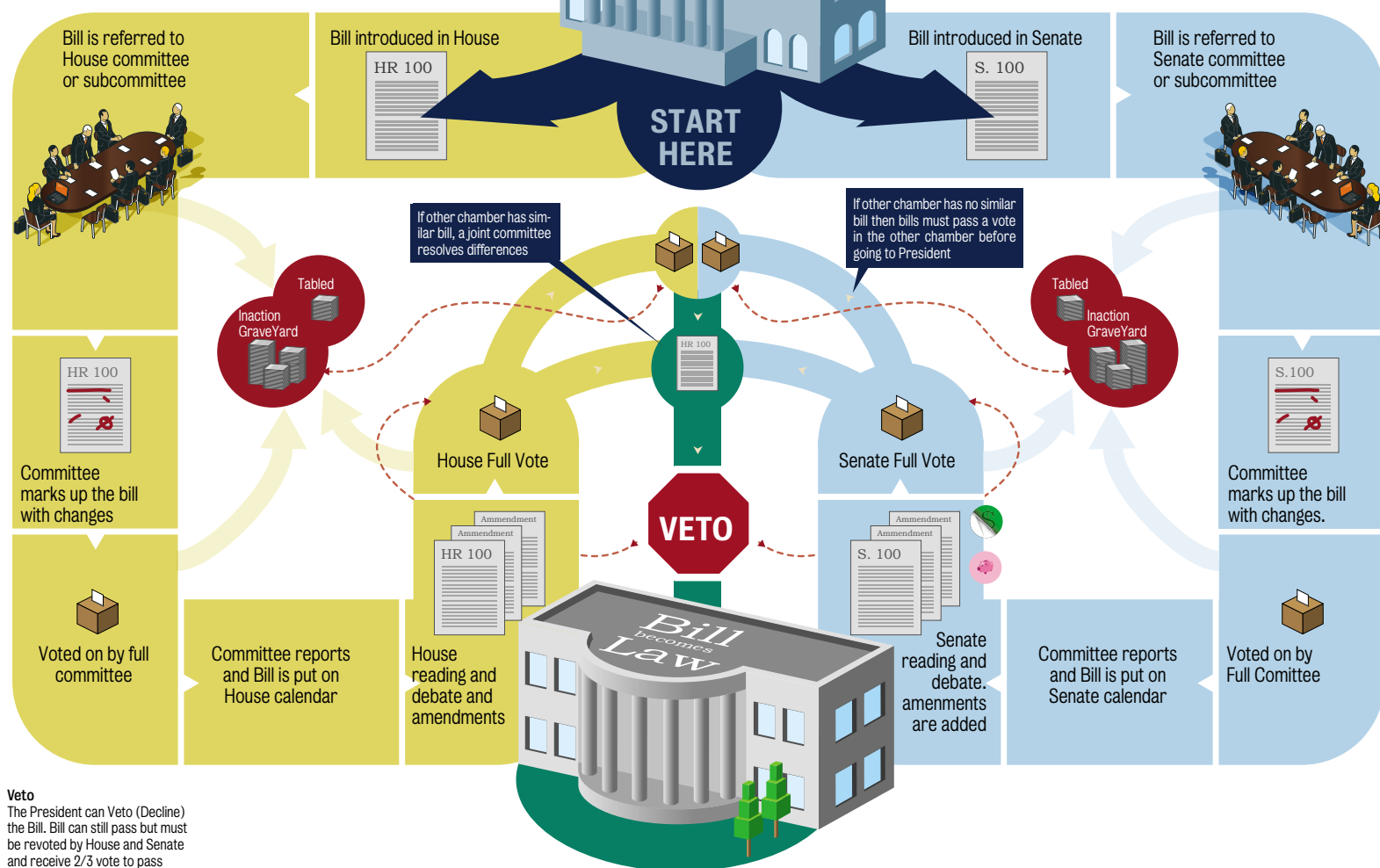
435 Representatives

Each state receives representation in the House in proportion to its population but is entitled to at least one Representative. Each representative serves for a two-year term. The House was granted its own exclusive powers: the power to initiate revenue bills, impeach officials, and elect the president in electoral college deadlocks.



100 Senators

Each U.S. state is represented by two senators, regardless of population. This ensures equal representation of each state in the Senate. Senators serve staggered six-year terms.



Veto
The President can Veto (Decline) the Bill. Bill can still pass but must be revoted by House and Senate and receive 2/3 vote to pass

Graphic illustration: Courtesy of www.Votetocracy.com with modifications

LAWS

Continued from page 8

that determine the conditions, such as number of amendments and amount of time for debate.

VOTING

After debate and approval or failure of any amendments, the bill is voted on by the Senators. In order for the bill to pass, a simple majority, 51 Senators, must vote in favor of passage.

REFERRAL TO HOUSE

If only minor changes are made to the House bill in the Senate, it is common for the bill to go back to the House for concurrence. However, if the bill is changed significantly, a conference committee is formed with members from House and Senate to reconcile differences, and, if achieved,

both Senate and House must approve the conference report describing the recommendations for change.

FINAL ACTION

After both the Senate and the House approve the bill in identical form, it is sent to U.S. President Barack Obama, who has said he will sign it.

If the President approves and signs the measure within 10 days, the bill becomes law. The 10-day period begins on midnight of the day the President receives the measure, and Sundays are not counted.

If the President does not act on a bill, by approving or vetoing it within 10 days, the bill becomes law if Congress is in session. If Congress is not in session, the bill does not become law.

If the President objects to a measure, he may veto it by returning it to the chamber (Senate or House) of origin together with a statement of his objections, within 10 days. Unless both the Senate and House vote by a two-thirds majority to override the veto, the bill does not become a law. ■

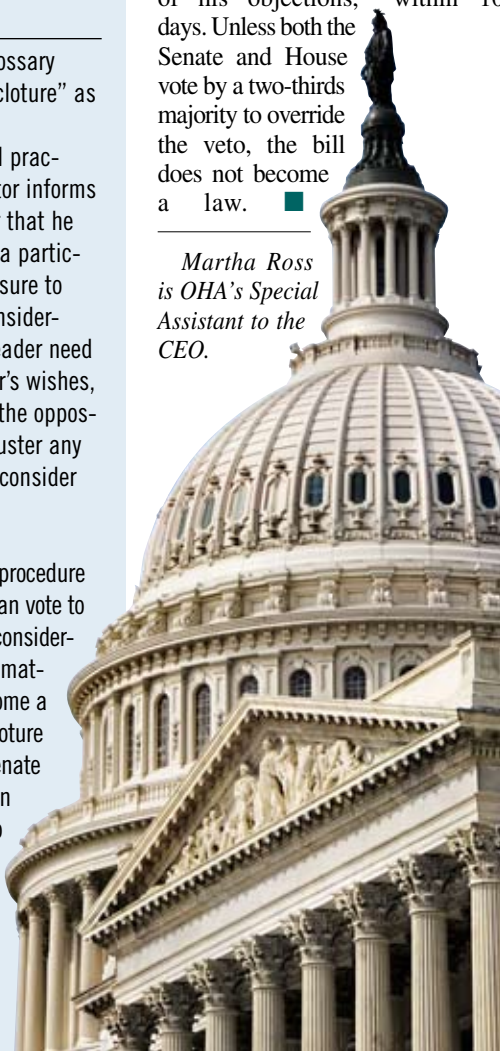
Martha Ross is OHA's Special Assistant to the CEO.

DEFINITIONS

The U.S. Senate glossary defines "hold" and "cloture" as follows:

Hold – an informal practice by which a Senator informs his or her floor leader that he or she does not wish a particular bill or other measure to reach the floor for consideration. The Majority Leader need not follow the Senator's wishes, but is on notice that the opposing Senator may filibuster any motion to proceed to consider the measure.

Cloture – the only procedure by which the Senate can vote to place a time limit on consideration of a bill or other matter, and thereby overcome a filibuster. Under the cloture rule (Rule XXII), the Senate may limit consideration of a pending matter to 30 additional hours, but only by vote of three-fifths of the full Senate, normally 60 votes.



American Bar Association urges support for NHGRA



The American Bar Association, with nearly 400,000 members nationwide, sent a letter Sept. 28 to every United States Senator urging support for the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act. The letter outlines the bill's constitutionality and its precedent within U.S. law, and details benefits of the U.S. providing parity to Native Hawaiians as indigenous people.

"The American Bar Association's detailed explanation of the history, need and constitutionality of the bill will help address mischaracterizations and bring attention to the importance of this bill," said Sen. Daniel K. Akaka, the bill's sponsor. "Although there are many important bills pending on the Senate calendar, I remain optimistic that the Senate will be able to consider the bill during the lame-duck session. I thank the ABA for its unwavering support."

"The endorsement and support of the American Bar Association is critical and I am certain it will help to convince some of my colleagues to consider the matter when we return from recess," said Sen. Daniel K. Inouye.

The ABA letter says that the organization supports "the right of Native Hawaiians to seek federal recognition of a native governing entity within the United States similar to that which American Indians and Alaska Natives possess under the U.S. Constitution."

When the federally recognized Native Hawaiian governing entity is formed, it will "serve, maintain and support their unique cultural and civic needs and advocate on their behalf at the federal and state levels." The letter continues, "Congressional support for legislation that would lead to a process for federal recognition of Native Hawaiians is the next logical step."

For the complete ABA letter, please visit www.akaka.senate.gov or www.oha.org/nhgra and click on Latest News.

The Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act passed the U.S. House of Representatives in February with bipartisan support. In July, Senators Akaka and Inouye reached an agreement with Hawai'i Gov. Linda Lingle to make four clarifying changes to the text of the bill, which secured the Governor's support. The bill is now pending in the Senate. ■

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Iroquois Nationals: playing for pride

By Howard Dashefsky

They practiced hard, they were physically and mentally fit, and they were even considered among the favorites to capture the 2010 World Lacrosse championships in Manchester, England this past July.

But the Iroquois Nationals lacrosse team never got to suit up for action.

In fact, they never even boarded the plane.

"Our team got detained at the airport," said team manager Denise Waterman. "Here we were, highly seeded in the tournament, and we never got to travel overseas let alone compete. There was a lot of hurt and there were many dreams broken."

The team was detained by U.S. Immigration officials who said they

wouldn't be allowed to exit and re-enter the country using Iroquois passports.

The Iroquois Nationals represent a confederacy of six nations in North America. Together they make up the only group of Native Americans to compete internationally, on any level, as a sovereign people. The game of lacrosse is the focal point of their centuries old way of life. It's also a game the Iroquois are largely credited with inventing.

"We are recognized as a sovereign nation through the game of lacrosse because we are able to compete as a sovereign nation," said team captain Gewas Schindler. "At least we were able to for the last 30 years up until this year. We had never been denied travel until now."

In the weeks before the internationals, much media attention was brought to the team's plight – brought on by new, stricter travel



Members of the Iroquois Nationals lacrosse team, standing, from left: Spenser Lyons; Freeman Bucktooth; Isaiah Kicknosway; Gewas Schindler, Captain; Brett Bucktooth; Oren Lyons, in black, is a Haudenosaunee leader and Honorary Chairman of the Iroquois Nationals; Sid Smith, Captain; Cody Jamieson; Craig Point and James Cathers. Seated from left are: Drew Bucktooth; Marty Ward; Emmett Printup; Peter Jacobs; and Marty Ward, Captain. - *Courtesy Photo: Percy Abrams*

rules. Although the U.S. government eventually offered to allow the contingent to travel on U.S.

passports, the team said thanks, but no thanks.

"We are not U.S. citizens," said Schindler. "We are a sovereign people who reside on land that stretches from Canada to the United States and we have lands and nations on both sides of the borders. We have more than a dozen communities that are fully Iroquois, which in our language we call Haudenosaunee, and we are sovereign to the United States and Canada."

Now, for the first time since being denied travel outside the United States, the team is coming together once again. Here in Hawai'i. A road trip team officials say will hopefully provide a sense of closure.

"In many ways this is a reward for all the hard work the team put in," said Waterman. "It's a pleasure to be able to come to Hawai'i and come together in such a beautiful environment."

"Were very excited as a team," said Schindler. "Obviously we had a great disappointment not going to the world championships, but we stood up for our sovereignty and what we believe in so we feel good about that."

The Iroquois Nationals now say it's time to move on, and time to share their native culture and traditions. They have planned lacrosse

Lacrosse clinics

The Iroquois Nationals lacrosse team will offer clinics for Native Hawaiian youth age 8 to 17 on the morning of Friday, Oct. 29. Time and place is to be determined. To register or for information, contact Edward Ayau on Hawai'i Island at halealohahapai64@gmail.com or 808-646-9015. The free clinics are sponsored by Nike's N7 program, which aims to bring sports to Native American and aboriginal populations.

clinics for Hawai'i's youth, as well as many gatherings with Hawaiian elders.

"We look forward to sharing our way of life with the native Hawaiian peoples," said Waterman. "I've traveled a number of years with this group and it's always wonderful. Being able to share our culture and at the same time learning from others, it's humbling, it's uplifting and we can't wait to be there."

"Once we land in Hawai'i it will definitely sink in more," said Schindler. "The last time we were all together it was a sour note, so it will be great to come back together on a positive note, laying some good lacrosse and providing clinics for Hawai'i's youth."

And for Schindler, there's an additional reason to be excited for the trip to the islands. He's getting married here. But he says even that pales in comparison to what it means for his team, and his people to be recognized.

"We represent so many indigenous people around the world," he said. "The other tribes see that we are strong, that we are independent. We don't allow the United States or Canada to label us as one of their own. We are Iroquois." ■

Howard Dashefsky is a Contributing Writer for Ka Wai Ola. A 25-year veteran in broadcast news, he teaches journalism at the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa and produces shows for OC 16.

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Leaving a legacy



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

Among the enduring gifts left by our Hawaiian ancestors is their feather work. The 'ahu'ula (feather capes and clocks), mahiole (feather helmets), akua hulumanu (feathered gods), and kähili (feather standards) give us great insight into the character of our Hawaiian ancestors. These gifts clearly demonstrate skill, artistry, tenacity and attention to detail, as well as amazing patience and hard work of the ancestors in creating works of beauty. Exam-

ples of Hawaiian feather work are on display in the Bishop Museum's Hawaiian Hall. The color and sheen of the feathers may be slightly faded, but the variation of color and detail in the feather patterns are amazing. Also remarkable, are the strength and durability of the natural materials used and the great care taken in attaching the feathers, so that these works have endured for hundreds of years. The skill and artistry in these enduring gifts are absolutely awesome.

John Dominis Holt's research of Cook's journals tells how impressed Captain Cook was by the variety of cloaks and capes worn by Hawaiian ali'i. Cook's journals reveal that Cook compared 'ahu'ula to European cloaks, remarking that some resembled European red cloth cloaks, richly ornamented with broad gold lace. He thought the most striking 'ahu'ula were made of red and

yellow feathers. Cook was also awed by the akua hulumanu that he viewed on Kalaniopu'u's canoes that brought the ali'i and his entourage out to meet Cook's ships in Kealahou Bay. Cook found the artistic impact of the akua hulumanu an awesome, fierce and compelling sight.

Isabella Abbott explains that the feathers came from endemic birds (found only in Hawai'i) and the netting and basketry were from endemic and native plants. The 'ahu'ula netting was crafted from strong olonā cordage, and fine olonā thread tied the feathers. The basketry forms for the mahiole and akua hulumanu were made from 'ie'ie roots and olonā fibers, and required much skill and patience to make. Kamakau estimated the weaving the finely meshed netting of olonā for an 'ahu'ula took more than a year to complete. Collecting the feathers took much time, patience and skill. Bird catchers, called kia manu, caught birds in traps or by putting sticky substances from either the 'ulu tree or pāpala kēpau seeds on tree branches. Then, the kia manu sat motionless,

patiently waiting until birds perched upon the sticky branches. Gently, the kia manu plucked only a few choice feathers. Then, all glue was cleaned from the bird's claws before releasing the bird to re-grow the feathers. Feathers were sorted by size and color, bundled, then tied to a quill with fine olonā thread and stored for later use. The akua hulumanu and the capes and helmets show amazing skill, ingenuity and great patience.

Other Pacific populations also created feather capes, but none matched the workmanship, beauty, artistry, variation of color and patterns, as well as size as the capes made by kānaka maoli. To understand their cultural significance, the 'ahu'ula and mahiole were worn only by the highest-ranking ali'i on special occasions and onto the battlefield, and a variety of kähili were always part of ali'i regalia.

Considering these amazing gifts, we must ask ourselves, "What will be the legacy that we will leave for our great-great-great grandchildren?" ■



John Morgan, president of Kualoa Ranch, architect Keith Cockett, 'Ōlohe Eli Mitchell and Dennis Hansen turn soil at the site of the planned marae at Kualoa Ranch. Morgan and Cockett are members of the pa lua led by Mitchell. - Photo: Lisa Asato

By Lisa Asato
Ka Wai Ola

A dream more than three decades in the making is a step closer to becoming a reality as a group of Hawaiians and Maoris joined recently for a groundbreaking ceremony for a marae in Ko'olaupoko in Windward O'ahu.

"Today we culminate 30 years of planning as we turn the earth," lua master Dr. Mitchell Eli

Groundbreaking held for first marae in Hawai'i

said at the groundbreaking ceremony Sept. 5 at Kualoa Ranch. Following an earlier ceremony at dawn under heavy rain, the groundbreaking took place under clear blue morning skies, with prayers and words offered by Eli, Aaron Mahi and others. Dennis Hansen, a Maori chief and kaumatua, or elder, also addressed the group in both his native language and in English. The ceremony was peppered with mele and oli by the Maori group and the pa lua Pa Ku'i a Holo.

Permits are pending, but Eli said he anticipates construction starting next year, with a new facility complete a year later.

The idea for a marae in Hawai'i stemmed from 1980, when a Hawaiian contingent visited Aotearoa, New Zealand and came back with two ideas: Pūnana Leo for Hawaiian language revitalization and a marae, which would serve as a community center and place of healing, said Eli, who was part of the group that included respected Hawaiian leaders Kenneth Brown and George Kanahēle. The multimillion-dollar complex will include a Hale Mo'i for sleeping overnight, Hale 'Ai for eating and

Hale Kūpuna for elders.

The site, which will be managed by Pa Ku'i a Holo, will offer a place to host indigenous groups from around the world, cultural exchange, healing, respite, celebration, oratory and cultural practice. "We will include the American too because they need to learn the culture as well," said Eli.

In December, members of Pa Ku'i a Holo visited New Zealand and the Maori King gave his blessing for the group's plans to establish a marae in Hawai'i, Eli said. "First time out of Aotearoa that he encouraged (a marae) to be built," Eli said.

Hansen, of New Zealand, said the Maori hold court in the fale nui, a part of the marae, where young people can get their punishment waived or lessened if they learn about their culture, genealogy and home. Maori also offer schools from elementary to university on the marae, said Hansen, who received the Queen's Service Medal from England's Queen Elizabeth II in August for his contributions to the community.

The land for the marae is owned by the Morgans, descendants of Dr. Gerrit Judd, a staunch royalist and confidant of King Kamehameha III. Eli said Kualoa is the "most sacred site on O'ahu" because the chiefs of old are buried there in the cliffs.

John Morgan, Judd's great-great-great grandson, who is part Maori, summed up the day, saying: "This is not a marae for Kualoa Ranch; this is a marae for Hawai'i and for Aotearoa. It's a reconnection of our people." ■

CULTURE

MO'OMIEHEU

To strengthen identity, Native Hawaiians will preserve, practice and perpetuate their culture.

NATIVE HAWAIIANS AT THE TOP OF THEIR GAME

HIFF HAWAII
INTERNATIONAL
FILM FESTIVAL

More than 250 films will show at this year's annual Hawai'i International Film Festival in October, with representation from New Zealand to Vietnam. Among them are films by and about Hawai'i. Here, we highlight three Hawaiians in film, who bring their stories to the big screen.

HIFF HAWAII
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FILM FESTIVAL4 venues, 225 films
Oct. 14-24For a complete schedule and to buy tickets online, visit www.hiff.org

Na'alehu Anthony – from the Hōkūle'a to the helm of a feature film

Na'alehu Anthony.

By Francine Murray
Ka Wai Ola

Mau Piailug could read the sky, its weather and the many faces of the sea. The stars revealed themselves to him like ancient maps. He was one of the last true wayfinders. He was a man of the sea.

This man and the Hōkūle'a are forever bound in spirit. Their story unfolds in the first solo feature-length documentary film by the filmmaker/producer Na'alehu Anthony.

Inspired by a real simple concept, "We wanted to do an oral history with him," said Anthony. "We wanted to do the bulk of his interviews in Satawalese, because that's the language that he can be very descriptive and very honest with." And when it came time to scout a location where Piailug would be as comfortable as possible, there was only one place that made sense. "We had to do it in Satawal," Anthony said, referring to Piailug's home island.

The production across the Pacific wasn't easy, "We went through amazing amounts of impossible tasks to tell the story," said Anthony. "I feel like we've done justice for Papa Mau's story. I'm proud I got to meet him. I'm really, really proud that as a crew we got to take the canoes over

there and honor all the work that he has done."

Anthony started working on the Hōkūle'a while it was in dry dock in 1997. "I've always liked to work on things with my hands, building stuff and creating stuff." At the same time he was a student at the University of Hawai'i when he sought advice from kūpuna. Should he follow his love for filmmaking and further his education abroad or stay at UH and pursue an MBA? Words of wisdom suggested, if he planned to have a career in Hawai'i the networking in college here would serve him well.

The young entrepreneur stayed at UH and earned his master's in Business Administration, while starting a multimedia production company that evolved into Palikū Documentary Films. The sound networking advice rang true for Anthony, who frequently collaborates in business ventures with contacts within his college network. One of them, Keoni Lee, became his partner in a cable TV venture. With the help of Oceanic Cable, they created 'Ōiwi TV, an on-demand Hawaiian television station free on Oceanic digital cable 326 or online at oiwi.tv.

Anthony's advice for others? "Just go do it. Kū'e something – stand up for something. It doesn't matter what it is. If it brings some emotion to you, it will to other people. And if you believe in it then you should just do it." Anthony continued, "Don't let anyone take that away from you and tell you that's not a story worth telling or that's not a journey worth taking."

Take the journey. Watch the movie. ■

Papa Mau: the Wayfinder

By Na'alehu Anthony
Palikū Documentary Films
Premiere at HIFF
Oct. 16, 5 p.m.
Oct. 23, 11:30 a.m.
Tickets and information at HIFF.org



Hōkūle'a. - Photos: Courtesy of Na'alehu Anthony

Noelle Kahanu: 'KEEPING LOST STORIES ALIVE'

By Kathy Muneno

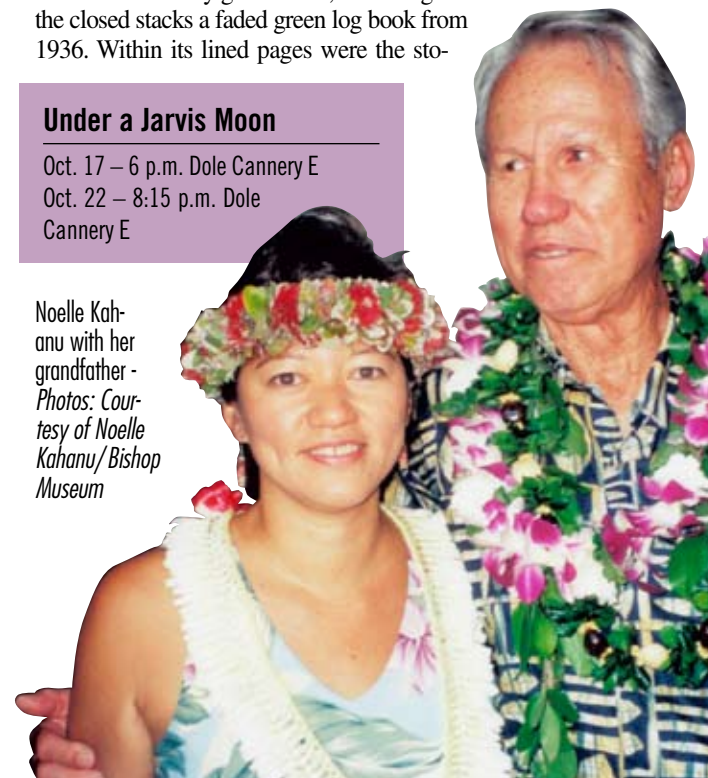
A museum is at the top of its game when it celebrates community, says Noelle Kahanu, Project Manager at Bishop Museum. "We are the memory keepers, and it is our responsibility to be more than just passive repositories, but rather active participants in keeping lost stories alive," she says. Kahanu then, is museum personified: researching, revealing, interviewing, producing and writing a documentary catalyzed by chance, or some would say fate.

Having been at Bishop Museum for only three years at the time, an archivist there asked if Kahanu was related to George Kahanu. "When I told her he was my grandfather, she brought forth from the closed stacks a faded green log book from 1936. Within its lined pages were the sto-

Under a Jarvis Moon

Oct. 17 – 6 p.m. Dole Cannery E
Oct. 22 – 8:15 p.m. Dole
Cannery E

Noelle Kahanu with her grandfather - Photos: Courtesy of Noelle Kahanu/Bishop Museum



At left, Mau Pailug on the island of Satawal. - Photo: Courtesy of Na'alehu Anthony



Images from *One Voice* including the class of 2009 Juniors, above right.

Senior song director Joshua "Baba" Tavares.



Grandpa George Kahanu, then a young man, is kneeling, second from right.

ries of my grandfather, then 18 years old, and three other young Hawaiian men, as they described daily life on a desert island in the middle of the equatorial Pacific, nearly a thousand miles from home."

George Kahanu was among 138 young men, many Hawaiian, sent to the uninhabited islands of Jarvis, Howland and Baker between 1935 and 1942, for months at a time, as part of a secret U.S. mission to colonize the islands. Kahanu quotes her grandfather's log entry from Jarvis, June 25, 1936: "When dinner was over, all the boys gathered in the sleeping quarter and began singing various numbers of songs. One of the boys suggested we try and compose a song for our island. The moon not yet in its fullest gave us an idea..."

"These words of their journey began me on my journey," Kahanu says. One that would culminate in the 2002 Bishop Museum exhibition "Hui Panalā'au: Hawaiian Colonists, American Citizens" and now *Under a Jarvis Moon*, a documentary showing at the Hawai'i International Film Festival on Oct. 17 at 6 p.m. and Oct. 22 at 8:15 p.m. at Dole Cannery theater.

"At the end of the day, it is about cultural identity," says Kahanu, who co-wrote the film with Steve Okino and Heather Giugni. Thousands of miles from home, in total isolation, these young men made surfboards out of shipwreck scraps. They rode canoes in the roiling surf and dried āholehole, packing them in saloon pilot tins for their families back home. They composed songs and made feather lei and searched for sea shells. They remained Hawaiian. ... It gives me hope – that we can be stripped of most everything – every facet of civilization – and yet the essence forever remains."

Eight colonists were interviewed in 2002. Only two are still alive, one being Kahanu's grandfather. ■

Kathy Muneno is a Contributing Writer for Ka Wai Ola. She is a weekend weather anchor at KHON2.

Heather Giugni, MESSENGER OF HAWAIIAN STORIES

By Lisa Asato
Ka Wai Ola

Filmmaker Heather Giugni sees herself as a messenger. "I just carry the bucket, I see the stories and I fill it up," she says, as she prepares for the Hawai'i premiere of her latest production, *One Voice*, which took her back to Kamehameha Schools, where she graduated from in 1972.

Not that she lost touch with her alma mater. She's been co-executive producing the live broadcast of the annual Kamehameha Schools Song Contest since 2006. And it's there that she saw a story that needed to be told – the story of the song contest itself.

"*One Voice* tells the story through the eyes and ears and hearts of teenagers who talk about what it is to be Hawaiian, their passion in regards to their community, the love of aloha 'āina, the love of mele, the love of oli," says Giugni, a co-executive producer of *One Voice* with Pacific Islanders in Communications, a nonprofit she helped found. "It's a unique story that addresses the struggles but celebrates the future."

Directed by Lisette Flanary, whose credits include the documentary *Nā Kamalei: The Men of Hula*, the 84-minute-long *One Voice* focuses on the individual song leaders from tryouts to competition, with a backdrop of the competition, Princess Pauahi's gift of education for Hawaiian students, and the success story of Hawaiian language revitalization (Filming took place leading up to the 2008 contest, which celebrated language revitalization through the theme *Ola Ka 'Ōlelo 'Ōiwi O Ka 'Āina*.)

One Voice

Hawai'i premiere
Oct. 15 – 8:15 p.m. at Dole Cannery D
Oct. 23 – 7 p.m. Sunset on the Beach
in Waikiki



Heather Giugni and Robert Cazimero, who appears in *One Voice*. - Courtesy photos

After receiving positive feedback from screenings at the Los Angeles Asian Pacific Film Festival in May and more recently in Samoa, Giugni says the film appeals to wide audiences because it is at its essence about the individuals you meet through the film. "You really start cheering on your favorite character and you want that character to win, and I think that was a success of Lisette's direction," says Giugni, CEO of Juniroa Productions.

Giugni, who grew up in Hawai'i and Washington, D.C., where her father Henry Ku'uialoha Giugni worked for Sen. Daniel Inouye and had the distinction of being the first person of Polynesian ancestry to serve as a U.S. Senate Sergeant-at-Arms, says that at times she "has strayed" as a filmmaker and focused on non-Hawaiian subjects. But she always returns to her calling, focusing on Native Hawaiian stories, like her documentary *Nappy Napoleon: A Hawaiian Waterman* and the TV magazine show *Enduring Pride*, a series on and about Hawaiians that aired on KGMB9 and PBS for a year in 1986. Currently she is building up a digital and web-based archive of Native Hawaiians and the people of Hawai'i. The archives is named after her late father.

As for *One Voice*, Giugni makes clear, "It's not just about the story of a school song contest but the story of our community as Hawaiians." She wanted the film to discuss everything from sovereignty to language because for her, the film was a way to support the preference policy of Kamehameha Schools, which has been attacked as race-based.

"I'm also very proud of Kamehameha Schools," she says, adding, "I think that this story shows the work that they've invested into the students at Kamehameha is an investment that will grow into the future." ■

When the dust settles in November and the winners of the midterm election are announced, voters will be awaiting the fulfillment of the energized promises made throughout the campaigns, including resolution to the issues plaguing the Native Hawaiian people.

With the economy in distress, Hawai'i's public high schools ranked the third worst in the nation, according to a 2009 *U.S. News and World Report* ranking, and staggering numbers of able workers without jobs, both the Democratic and Republican parties have brought forth brawny proposals needed to swing the state into a brighter future.

Standing at the hub of this significant election – which will decide a slew of races from the governor's seat to Hawai'i's seats in Congress – are Democratic Party of Hawai'i Chairman Dante Carpenter and Hawai'i Republican Party Chairman Jonah-Kūhiō Ka'auwai.

Separated by their differing political views and values, these two born-and-raised Hawai'i boys are united in opinion when it comes to supporting Native Hawaiian rights.

"Jonah Ka'auwai and I, we warmly embrace each other when we see each other and we always wish each other well because we know that candidates on both sides are working for the betterment of the people of Hawai'i," says Carpenter. "We are looking forward to a more enlightened community irrespective of ethnicity. However, as we know Hawaiians have been downtrodden even though this is their point of beginning and ending, so we want to be sure that conditions are conducive to Hawaiians."

As Hawaiians, Carpenter and Ka'auwai have taken the lead to ensure that their culture is preserved, their home is protected and the rights of the Hawaiian people are recognized. They both are confident that such goals are possible with the right leaders who have the vision, the ability and the fortitude to move this state forward. However, before there can be a future, there's a past and the present. Here's a closer look at these two dynamic Hawaiian leaders and what they bring to their parties.

Dante Carpenter, a former OHA Trustee and former Mayor of Hawai'i County, grew up when speaking Hawaiian was discouraged, when Hawaiian churches were the only place for kids to learn the language through song, when the school system wasn't unified statewide.

"The state's educational system was built to better distribute educational opportunities, but to some extent there's still a lot of folks who live in the rural areas who don't get the quality education," says Carpenter. "To me that's one of the continuing challenges in the Department of Education. Maybe this is where private organizations need to step in and support charter schools that are supportive of Hawaiians. So children have opportunities to add on to what's being provided in the schools so they can succeed in life."

"We need to take a bigger role to ensure that children have opportunities."

As a youth, Carpenter watched from his home at Damon Tract as the Honolulu International Airport was built. After the Pearl Harbor attack, he and his family moved to Kalihi. The second eldest of five children of parents who worked full time, Carpenter recalls a modest upbringing.

In 1954, he graduated from Roosevelt High School and went on to receive his bachelor of science in marine mechanical engineering from the United States Merchant Marine Academy in New York.

His education and military training brought him back home and landed him a career as an engineer for C. Brewer & Co. Ltd. in Ka'ū on the Big Island.

"I lived in Ka'ū for 13 years and raised my family there," adds Carpenter. "There were many Hawaiians who lived in that community and I was able to learn even more about the culture and the history."

Carpenter recalls the small-town experience as the spark of his interest in politics. There he served on everything from the PTA, founded the Hawaiian Civic Club of Ka'ū and served as its first president.

"I was up to my eyeballs in everything I could do to help the community," says Carpenter about his time in Ka'ū. "I worked to get fair and equal representation for the people of that dynamic community."

"I wanted to make sure to the degree as a parent and responsible adult I could play a role in providing my kids a better future," he adds. "That still is my responsibility for my kids and my grandkids."

With more than four decades of active service in the

community, including as Hawai'i County Councilman and state Senator, Carpenter says that his goals remain the same, which are to improve the lot of life of everyone in the community regardless of race.

He adds: "However, in my heart of hearts I am Hawaiian and I want to be sure that we do not lose the culture. That is so important and should transcend everyone living in Hawai'i irrespective of their ethnic background."

As Democratic Party Chairman, Carpenter confirms an overall support of the Akaka bill, more charter schools and rehabilitating Hawai'i's prisoners by keeping them close to family in Hawai'i, rather than housing them in facilities on the U.S. continent.

"We need to bring people back to where they belong rather than just locking them up," adds Carpenter, who served as Chairman of the Senate Health and Judiciary committees. "Because we are Islanders you can't just distribute them anywhere else. When you take them away from Hawai'i you take them away from their family. That doesn't help things. That's not what 'ohana is."

The Hawai'i Democratic Party platform states: "Native Hawaiians are indigenous peoples of Hawai'i and deserve a just relationship with the state and federal governments. We support recognition by Congress of native Hawaiians as indigenous people as provided by the U.S. Constitution. We are committed to the support of native Hawaiian agencies, organizations and programs that increase the quality of life for kanaka maoli."

Carpenter confirms, adding, "I don't hear anything from the Democratic Party or the Democratic community that doesn't support Native Hawaiian issues. When it comes to the Native Hawaiian community there is no antagonism."

He concludes, "I think No. 1 if nothing else, Hawaiians need to get together and realize that we're all part of the problem and the solution. It's not someone else's kuleana. It's like politics, everyone has to be involved. It's a continuum and a responsibility of living."

Jonah Ka'auwai has a resume that earned him nods of approval last year when he was elected as the Hawai'i Republican Party Chairman. His energized approach to politics and uplifting ideas has caught the attention of many and created momentum in attracting the support of younger generations.

"There's a lot of youth and young Hawaiians in the Republican Party

SEE CHAIRMEN ON PAGE 20



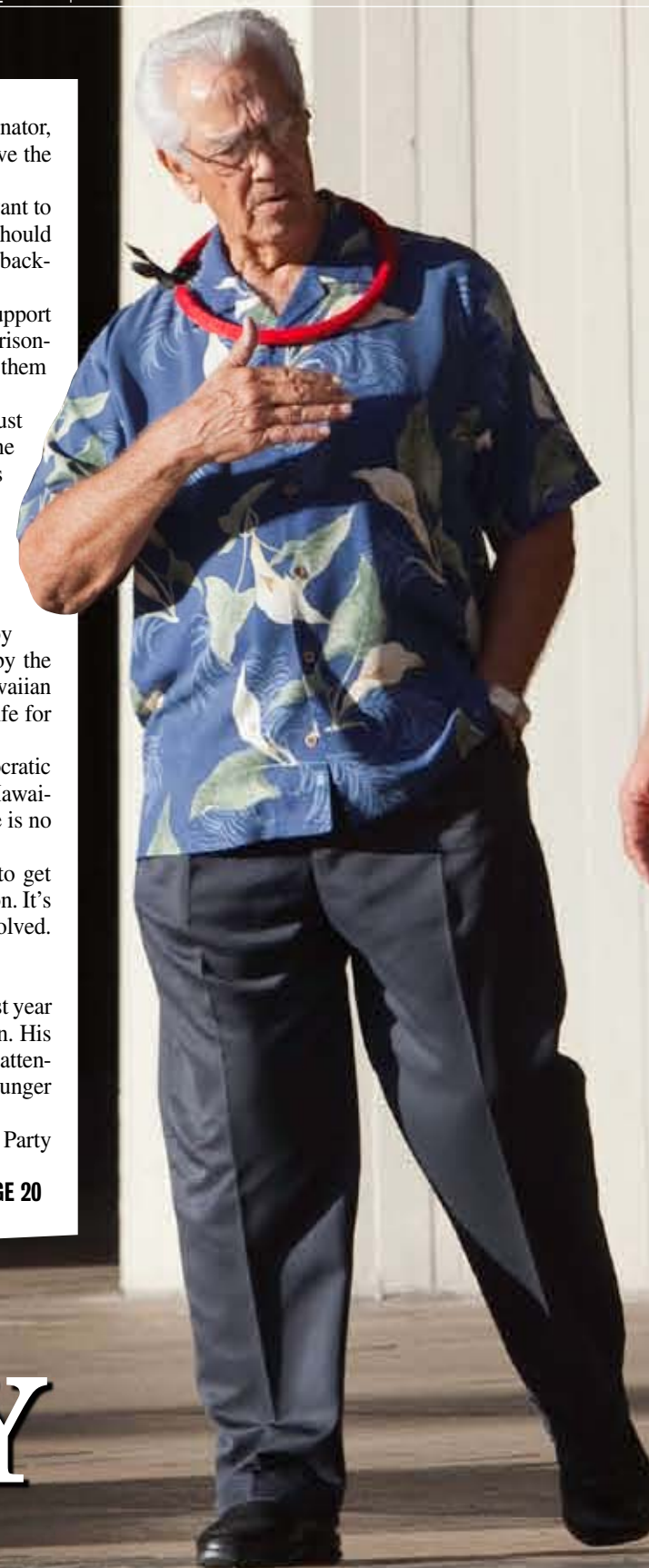
Neil Abercrombie



Duke Aiona

GUBERNATORIAL DEBATE

Democrat Neil Abercrombie and Republican Duke Aiona will face off in a gubernatorial debate presented by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs on Tuesday, Oct. 12 from 6:30 to 8 p.m. The forum will broadcast live on OC16 from the Hawai'i Convention Center. For updates, visit www.oha.org.



Dante Carpenter and Jonah Ka'auwai walk and talk at the state Capitol in the week after the primary election. Coming together for a photo shoot, the two embraced and Ka'auwai greeted Carpenter with, "Uncle, how you?" - Photos: John De Mello

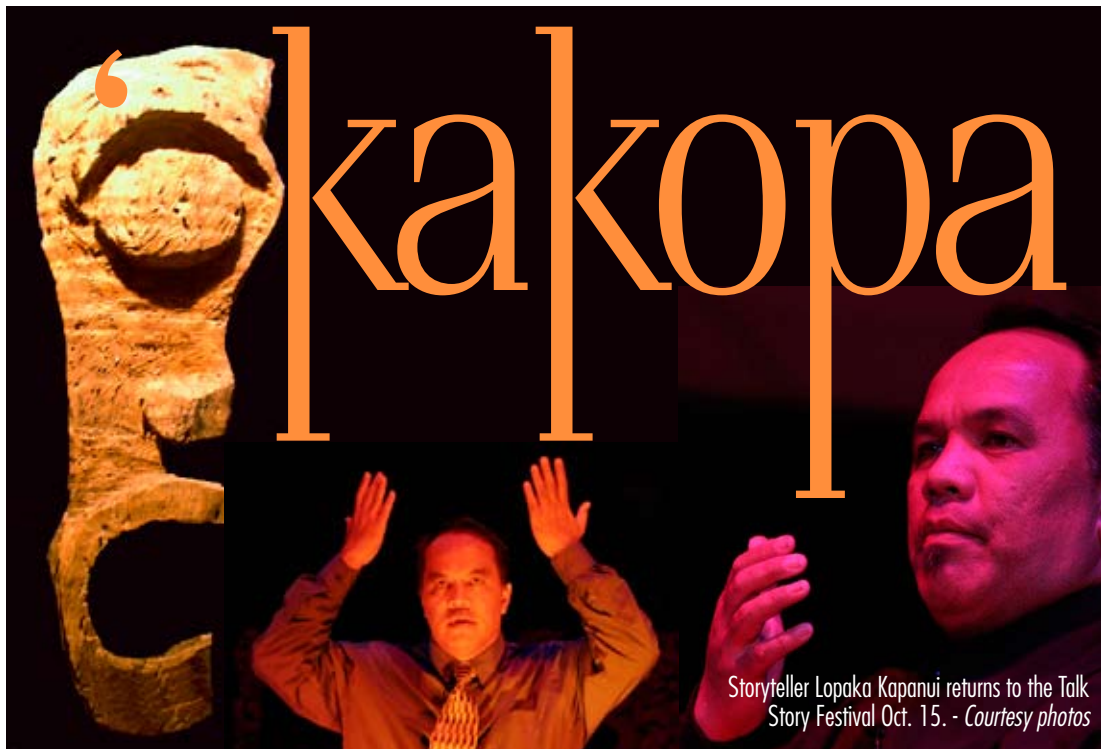
**PARTY LEADERS
JONAH-KŪHIŌ
KA'AUWAI**

**AND DANTE
CARPENTER**

**ARE UNITED IN
THEIR WORK TO
HELP NATIVE
HAWAIIANS**

AT THE HEAD OF THE PARTY

BY MELISSA MONIZ



Storyteller Lopaka Kapanui returns to the Talk Story Festival Oct. 15. - Courtesy photos

KAVA FESTIVAL

Sat., Oct. 9, 11 a.m.-7 p.m.

From 'awa plants to 'awa sampling, the 'Awa Festival showcases all things 'awa for its cultural aspect within the Hawaiian culture. Features live local music, educational and cultural booths, taro pounding, food booths and a traditional Hawaiian kapu 'awa ceremony. Free. University of Hawai'i-Mānoa McCarthy Mall. kavafestival.org.

MOLOKA'I HOE 2010

Sun., Oct. 10, 8 a.m. start

More than 1,000 paddlers are expected to put their skills to the test in the annual 41-mile watery trek from Moloka'i to O'ahu, considered the world championship of men's long-distance outrigger canoe racing. Starts at Hale O Lono Harbor and ends at Duke Kahanamoku Beach in Waikīkī. www.molokaihoe.com or info@molokaihoe.com.

TALK STORY FESTIVAL

Fri. & Sat., Oct. 15 & 16,
gates open at 4:30 p.m.

Hawai'i's oldest and largest storytelling celebration features a mixed bag of Hawai'i's best storytellers including Lopaka Kapanui, Maui's Tita Kathy Collins, Makia Malo, Kalama Cabigon, Jon Osorio and Craig Howes, plus storytellers from the U.S. continent. Free. Ala Moana Park, McCoy Pavilion. Free storytelling workshop, Sun., 1-4 p.m. www.honolulu parks.com or jgere@honolulu.gov.



The letters of Queen Emma will be the focus of dramatic readings at the Distinctive Women in Hawaiian History Program. - Courtesy photo

HULIHE'E PALACE CONCERT SERIES

Sun., Oct. 17, 4 p.m.

Free concert series at a historic Kona landmark honors Princess Ka'iulani in October. Features the Merrie Monarch Singers and Kumu Hula Etua Lopes and his Hālau Nā Pua U'i o Hawai'i. Grab a seat on the lawn overlooking Kailua Bay and enjoy. www.daughtersofhawaii.org or 808-329-1877.

HO'OKUPU HULA NO LĀNA'I CULTURAL FESTIVAL

Thurs.-Sat., Oct. 21-23

Delight in this unique festival that celebrates the history of Lāna'i with hula, music by Jerry Santos, Cyril Pahinui, Holunape and others, crafts, food, games, cultural practitioners, demonstrations and walks through cultural villages. Dole Park and the Four Seasons. Sponsored in part by OHA. Free. www.hookupulanai.com.

DISTINCTIVE WOMEN IN HAWAIIAN HISTORY

Sat., Oct. 23, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.

Themed *He Ho'olaule'a No Nā Mo'olelo o Nā Wāhine*, this annual program showcases women's experiences in Hawai'i, past and present, and the indelible imprints they leave behind. Daylong events range from slam and contemporary poetry to film and dramatic readings of select political and personal letters between Queen Emma and her contemporaries. Registration and fees apply. Hawai'i Convention Center. www.distinctivewomenhawaii.org.



The East Maui town of Hāna always calls upon one of its own to portray the Royal Court at the Festivals of Aloha in Hāna. In 2009, it was the Ho'opai family, pictured. - Photo: Courtesy of Tom Johnson

FESTIVALS OF ALOHA, MAUI NUI STYLE

The following October events sponsored in part by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs offer pagantry and parties for the entire family. Call 808-878-1888 to buy a \$5 Festivals of Aloha Ribbon and get discounted admission to many events. www.FestivalsOfAloha.com.

MOLOKA'I FESTIVALS OF ALOHA

Thurs.-Sat., Oct. 7-9

Moloka'i's Aloha Festivals begins Thursday with its Royal Court Investiture and Kupuna show *He Mana 'o Aloha'ia - gaining knowledge through aloha*, followed by an Honor the Prince and Princess Youth

Night on Friday and ho'olaule'a in Kaunakakai on Saturday with a parade, bed races, awards, cultural demonstrations and more. Free. 808-553-3356.

FESTIVALS OF ALOHA WEEK IN HĀNA

Sat.-Sat., Oct. 16-23

Kicks off with wahine holo leo riders, floats, clowns and more at Hāna Ball Park with a celebration and parade for the entire town, including performances by Loekane Pryor and CJ Helekahi, from 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Highlights include Hāna Fishing Tournament and Play Day at 7 a.m. Sunday at Hāna Bay, and Movie Night on Wednesday, 5:30-10, and Hawaiiiana Night on Friday, both in Hāna Ball Park. 808-248-8622.

Know someone with a head injury?



Common causes:

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- Fall
- Assault
- Sports injury

Ho'ikaika Peer Mentoring Project for Persons with Traumatic Brain Injury

(808) 592-5907 hooikaika@gmail.com

A project of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, John A. Burns School of Medicine



Kumu Hula Roselle Bailey, seated at left, leads Ka 'Imi dancers Heu'ionalani Wyeth, Ka'ulani Martin, Sharee Anderson, Tebo Booth, Shoshannah Barretto, Birgitta Steiner and Jessi Jardin.
- Photo: Courtesy of Tim DeLa Vega

Group to revive 19th-century poem-chants at Kaua'i's Queen Emma festival

Special to Ka Wai Ola
by Dawn Fraser Kawahara

As the upcoming Eō e Emalani I Alaka'i, aka The Emalani Festival, nears, Kumu Keahi Manea of Ka 'Imi Na'auao O Hawai'i Nei Institute's Kapa'a classes is putting the dancers of Kahiko Ha Lapa I Hula Alapa'i to the test in preparation for the Saturday, Oct. 9 opening of this year's festival.

This year's Ka 'Imi presentation will be made especially meaningful, coming on the heels of a recently completed archiving project to digitize a one-of-a-kind set of 19th-century archival books of Hawaiian poetry and journal entries in praise of the island of Kaua'i.

Two chants from this old set of "mystery" treasure books will be chanted and danced for this year's Queen: *Ia Aloha Ia No A O Waimea*, in separate hula kahiko and 'auana forms, *Kaulana Waimea* and *Noenoe*.

Kumu Manea's classes, and

all classes offered by the Ka 'Imi Institute, founded by Kumu Hula Roselle F.K. Bailey, have stressed the memorization and understanding of chants being performed, a challenge, since few of the haumana speak Hawaiian. But they come to their appreciation of the language through hula oli and mele.

Kumu Manea will join Waimea High School teacher and longtime Ka 'Imi member and teacher Joanne Kealamaipakalana Parongao, as well as Kumu Hula Puamohala Kaholokula in presenting their dancers in the three-part gift for this year's Queen, her Court and guests. An interesting resonance is that several of the 2010 dancers and chanters were among those who danced these very dances at the 1979 (solo 'auana), 1981 and 1982 Merrie Monarch competitions, after they were originally researched, translated and choreographed by Kumu Bailey, who co-founded the Emalani Festival with Marsha Erickson in 1988.

The poetry of these chants focuses on the West side of Kaua'i – the rains and weather conditions that create rainbows, the streams that feed into the Waimea River, the uplands, the salt marshes that used to exist between Kekaha and Waimea, and the mountain areas of Kōke'e and high points of the island. They include Hawaiian names and allusions, some familiar even today, and some that have disappeared from current maps and been dropped from current usage.

The dancers of Kahiko Ha Lapa I Hula Alapa'i will be among the many hālau from around the Islands performing at the festival following the noon arrival on horseback of 2010 Queen Tracyann Hiipoi Kanahale, the festival's first queen from Ni'ihau. The event, which commemorates the 1871 journey of Hawai'i's beloved Queen Emma to these upland forests, also offers live entertainment and historical displays. ■

22nd annual Emalani Festival

Sat., Oct. 9
10 a.m.-4 p.m.
Kanaloahuluhulu Meadow,
Kōke'e State Park, Kaua'i
Free
www.kokee.org
808-335-9975 ext. 0

Chant

Here is an excerpt of the chant *Aloha Ia No A O Waimea*, translated by Koki "Paul" Williams. (Copyrighted material; no portion may be used in republication or for performance purposes without permission from the Institute Directors.)

"... He nua lei nani no ka wai kea,

He hoa pili no ka wai iliahi
Nawai kaulana o ka aina
Kaulana ai Kauai a puni ..."

"... Lush with beautiful lei is
Kawaikea

*A close companion for Kawai-
iliahi*

*The famous waters of the
land*

*Whose fame surrounds all of
Kaua'i ..."*

RARE HULA BOOK ARCHIVING PROJECT COMPLETED

The archiving project of 19th-century chants began when the unexpected gift of the books saved from the ravages of a Waimea River flood were presented by kupuna William Goodwin to Kumu Roselle Bailey in 1979 with the understanding that she would bring the material to life in hula and song presentations. The flowing penmanship was water-smudged, but remained legible. Recognizing the rarity and worth of these books or chants set down by an unknown person, or persons, Kumu Bailey gave life to the chants when dancers of Kahiko Halapa'i Hula Alapa'i premiered first one and then another of the chants in the Merrie Monarch Festivals, some 100 years after dates shown on some of the entries.

Now, three decades since the manuscripts were received, the book archival project has been completed under the guidance of Ka 'Imi Board members by the University of Hawaii Mānoa Library Preservation Department through a grant from the Hawai'i Council for the Humanities. The chants and entries of these manuscripts "provide a unique perspective from a native speaker (and thinker) of Hawaiian language," Kumu Manea said. She also noted that the authors "tell stories and offer observations, all in a dialect of Hawaiian language that no longer can be heard in daily conversation in the (Waimea) district today." ■

For a brochure or video on the archival project, visit the Ka 'Imi Na'auao O Hawai'i Nei Institute educational booth at the festival. For information on Ka 'Imi, visit www.kaimi.org.

THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS CONSUMER MICRO LOAN PROGRAM

The OHA CMLP is designed to provide low cost loans to Native Hawaiians who are experiencing temporary financial hardship as a result of unforeseen events, or who need small amounts of funding to enhance their careers. Loans are available up to \$7,500 at a flat interest rate of 5.0% with a maximum repayment term of 5 years or 60 months.

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Allowable Loan Purposes:

- Death in the family
- Emergency health situation
- Unexpected home repairs
- Unexpected auto repairs
- Career development courses
- Apprenticeship programs
- CDL license

Unallowable Loan Purposes:

- Debt consolidation
- Refinancing
- Vacation
- Investment
- Re-lending by borrower
- Home remodeling/Improvement

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 yrs of age and a resident of the State of Hawai'i
- Applicant's credit history should be satisfactory
- Applicant must have the ability to repay the loan
- Loans must be for the primary applicants benefit
- Loans are available to individuals, only (partnerships, corporations, sole proprietorships, etc., are excluded)

For more information or a downloadable application, please visit www.oha.org/cmlp or call, (808) 594-1916 or email quentinf@oha.org.



Empowering Hawaiians, Strengthening Hawai'i

oha.org



A painting depicts the 1874 riot. - Photo: Courtesy of Bishop Museum

Election-time riot in Hawai'i? It happened in 1874

By Kau'i Sai-Dudoit

Elections are upon us once again, and as we are bombarded by the campaign sign wavers and television commercials offering campaign promises while cleverly airing the foibles of opponents, we share with you a glimpse of the only two elections of a Hawaiian monarch in Hawai'i's history.

On Dec. 11, 1872, Kamehameha V, Lot Kapuāiwa 'Iolani Kamehameha died without naming a successor to the throne, creating a vacancy of the most prestigious position in the nation, and for the first time in the history of this burgeoning country, the fate of rule was to be decided by the people and their representatives in Hawai'i's first interregnum.

The candidates were Ruth Ke'elikōlani, Dowager Queen Emma, David Kalākaua, William Charles Lunalilo and Bernice Pauahi Bishop. All had familial ties to the royal Kamehameha line but none as high-ranking, natural and uncontested as Lunalilo. Although he was the clear favorite for the throne, he called for an election in which he declared, "Notwithstand-

ing that according to the law of inheritance, I am the rightful heir to the Throne, in order to preserve peace, harmony and good order, I desire to submit the decision of my claim to the voice of the people to be freely and fairly expressed by a

close friend of the British royalty. The campaign heated up and was the only topic of discussion in all the social circles around Honolulu. ■

the throne, the second interregnum was rife with conflict and dissenting parties who became more vocal as the election date approached. The two final candidates vying for the throne was David La'amea Kalākaua and the Dowager Queen Emma. Kalākaua had a reputation for being well spoken and diplomatic and was known to favor the Americans, while Queen Emma had the loyal support of those faithful to the trusted and comfortable Kamehameha dynasty and was a close friend of the British royalty. The campaign heated up and was the only topic of discussion in all the social circles around Honolulu. ■

Ho'olaupa'i: Hawaiian Language Newspaper Project is a collaborative partnership among the Bishop Museum, Awaiaulu Inc., Alu Like Inc. and Hale Kuamo'o to utilize modern technology to preserve and provide access to the voluminous writings in the Hawaiian language newspapers for free access at nupepa.org. Kau'i Sai-Dudoit has been the Project Manager of Ho'olaupa'i since 2002.

plebicum," and on Jan. 1, 1873, the people voted unanimously in favor of their beloved "Prince Bill." On Jan. 8, 1873, the Legislature met to cast their votes and confirmed William Charles Lunalilo as the first elected King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Sadly, on Feb. 3, 1874, barely one year later, Lunalilo died from tuberculosis without naming a successor to the throne. Concern for national safety prompted the government to immediately announce the time and date of the election by the Nobles and Representatives on Feb. 12, 1874. Unlike the first election and Lunalilo's natural claim to



Virtual library

Visit nupepa.org to see the Hawaiian language newspapers online. Also, check out *Ho'olaupa'i* on Facebook.

The following article was printed in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa ame Ke Au Okoa Huiia* on Feb. 14, 1874, and recounts the events that took place at the courthouse in Honolulu upon the announcement of the election results.

ARTICLE TRANSLATION

By Puakea Nogelmeier

Domestic Uprising In Honolulu
On The Election Of The King
13 Representatives Beaten Up!

At 3 last Thursday, some citizens of Honolulu and the outlying districts started a riot outside the Courthouse Building, attacking the representatives to beat them up.

The Heat Of Anger.

Just before 1 or perhaps 2 in the afternoon, a huge crowd of people assembled in the square in front of the Courthouse Building, standing inside and outside of the grounds, and even atop the wooden fences, awaiting the outcome of the election for the Sovereign. There were two types of people in this crowd, those for His Highness Kalakaua, and those for Her Highness Emma, but there were far more of the Her Highness' people, from the country districts and from here in town as well, and Kalakaua's people remained peaceful. Angry thoughts were already stirred up in the preceding days, and from the speeches of the leaders. Some speakers on the side of the Chiefess were heard declaring, "If the representatives do not do what we want, then strip their bones of flesh." That action was generated by the intention to stir up a revolt, absolutely pagan indeed.

The Legislature's Election Of A Sovereign.

During the time while the House was carrying out the election of the Sovereign, chattering and cheering could be heard from outside, and from the crowd. And when the crowd heard that the Chief Kalakaua had won as King,

That Was The Beginning

of the action, as agitators moved about here and there, instilling the intention to leap upon the representatives and beat them.

The Movement To Assault.

When the Committee of five members was sent to tell the Chief

Kalakaua about the Legislature electing him as King, just as they emerged and some climbed into a carriage, people raced toward Moehonua, Aholo, and Matina Jr. Probably because the last two were quick, they jumped down, but Moehonua was caught on the carriage and beaten with fists and

KE KIPI KULOKO
MA HONOLULU
Ma ka La i Koho MOI Iho nei!
13 na Lunamakauana i Moewae wa!
Ma ka hōrs 3 o ke ahishi Poaha iho nei, ua hapai se kek-hi poe maunani o Honolulu a me na kuunio aku nei i ka hana kipi mawho o ka Hale Hookolokolo, me o ka tele ana aku maluna o na lunamakauana i pepeni ai.
KA WELA O NA MANA HECU.
Mama se o ka hōrs 1 a 2 peha o ka suna ia, ua akouka se ho anina nui loa o na kuaka me ke kōka memua iho o ka Hale Hookolokolo, e kōu ana maloko a mawho o ka pa, a maluna ho: o na pa Papa, a kōu ana i ka hopena o ke kōho Mo. He vus ano kanaka ma keia anina o ku nei, no ke Ali Kalakaua, a no ke Ali Wahine Emma no hoi. aka, ua oioa aku ka nui o ke Ali Wahine poe, mai na kuunio mai a me ke kuoni iho me se hōi o ke ho maluna ma hōi ho ka Kō.

To see the full original article, visit <http://bit.ly/dsANbN>. - Photo: Courtesy of Ho'olaupa'i

sticks. Aholo leaped forward and said "You have no rights over me, I'm from Lahaina." He barely escaped with no injuries. While they were all still hesitating, those who had jumped went back into the Building.

Postponement

The Legislature reassembled and the representatives came back, whereupon the lawless ones ran to break down the doors, their eyes flaring with desperate rage. At that point, the Representatives were startled, and huddled together inside.

The people came in and beat the representatives they caught in the House with fists and sticks. Some representatives hid in the offices, but some escaped and others were

REVIEW

caught. The Legislative Chamber was entered and the chairs, desks and such were broken up and thrown outside, and even thrown back in, as the windows were shattered.

Soldiers From The Man-o-War

It was later in the evening when the troops from the man-o-war arrived and the disturbance was ended. The soldiers have stood guard since then.

Books And Papers.

The papers and books of the Court House were all shredded to bits and tossed out by the rioters.

The Representatives Who Were Beaten.

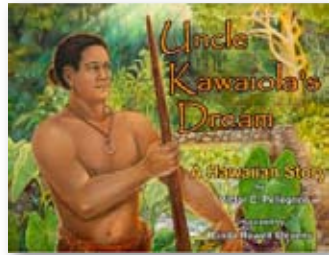
Here are the representatives who were beaten up: S. Kipi, W.L. Moe-honua, D.H. Nahinu, J.W. Lonoaea, T.N. Birch, D.W. Kaaiue, S.K. Kupihea, C.K. Kapule, C.K. Kakani, R.P. Kukahi, P. Haupū, P.F. Koakamu, and D. Kaukaha.

The Rioters Who Were Seized.

As of 8 this morning, there are 27 people assumed to have joined in the riot of the 12th of February who were seized and are now being held. The search, however, is not yet ended.

Fitting Punishment.

We hereby call upon all patriotic citizens, that if any of the rioters are in their presence, they should quickly report to the Government authorities so they can be arrested and restitution be paid for the terrible actions that these people did to defame our good name. ■



Uncle Kawaiola's Dream : A Hawaiian Story

By Victor C. Pellegrino

Illustrated by Linda Rowell Stevens

Maui arThoughts Co.

32 pages

\$18.95 hardcover

New book on Maui lo'i restoration has real-life roots

By Francine Murray

Ka Wai Ola

Imagine Maui of old, its rich landscape shimmering in a dance of green kalo reaching for the sun across acres from Waikapū to Waihe'e. The hearth of the Valley Isle, "bread-basket" or shall we say, "umeke poi of the Islands included more than 1,800 lo'i. It was the largest agricultural kalo region in ancient Hawai'i. A self-sufficient local community that flourished without imported sustenance.

Oh, what a vision. If only we could connect to the past and bring a bit of that historic life back to the land. But how?

How do you fulfill a dream?

Step by step. In little steps, with many helping hands. A delightful new book, *Uncle Kawaiola's Dream*, shares the tale of this dream coming true, the rebuilding of a taro farm in Maui. The children's book comes to life with the vibrant paintings by acclaimed Hawaiian mythology artist Linda Rowell Stevens and the charming timely tale by

O'ahu book signings

Sat., Nov. 6

12-1 p.m. at Borders, Ward Centers

3:30-5:30 p.m. at Barnes & Noble, Kāhala Mall

7-9 p.m. at Barnes & Noble, Ala Moana Center

Sun., Nov. 7

3-5 p.m. at Native Books/ Nā Mea Hawai'i, Ward Warehouse

Maui professor, author and kalo farmer Victor Pellegrino.

"No dream comes without challenges," said Pellegrino. "For us, these challenges although unfortunate in regards to our water source, has actually been a positive one as we build stronger relationships within our Waikapū and Maui community." Currently, about 96 percent of the water of Waikapū Stream is diverted for commercial and other use. But slowly a few lo'i kalo, irrigated terraces where taro grow, have been rebuilt. "We always tell students that if they work hard,

believe in what they do and take the 'right' small steps, they will achieve that dream."

The story teaches traditional Hawaiian values like the community coming together to help one family clear the land and reconstruct the lo'i and the kīpapa stone walls as it was done in the past.

A resource for keiki and adult alike, the book also includes a Hawaiian-English glossary explaining all the Hawaiian words used throughout the publication, like the definition of Waikapū, the first of four ahupua'a at the base of the West Maui Mountains.

Why do you think Uncle Kawaiola's dream story inspired people who heard it? What do passion and hard work have to do with achieving your dreams? For added learning, a study guide is built-in.

"We enjoy seeing the cultural landscape come alive again," said Pellegrino. Share the dream. Pick up a copy for yourself and the keiki in your life. *Uncle Kawaiola's Dream: A Hawaiian Story* is available at Borders, Barnes & Noble and Costco. ■

■ A CHILDREN'S STORY that can be enjoyed by YOUNG & OLD alike ■ A story written in ENGLISH with HAWAIIAN ■ Includes an extensive Hawaiian-English GLOSSARY ■ Provides a STUDY GUIDE for teachers, students & parents ■ An excellent addition to HAWAIIAN & MULTI-CULTURAL school, classroom, and library collections ■ Illustrated ■ Hard cover ■ Full color ■ 8.5 X 11 ■ \$18.95

■ The enriching story...helps us all continue to strive for a better community, environment, and self-awareness of our "Hawaiianess." The lessons of laulima, lōkahi, paepae, and 'ohana help us all.

Kumu Kapono'ai Molitau Wailuku, Maui

■ Kawaiola awakens the living waters within each one who embraces the 'āina with aloha and mālama. A beautiful story of how the living expression of aloha 'āina heals and inspires the legacy of 'ohana. Mahalo for this book!

Lei'ohu Ryder, Kahu, Kukuipuka Heiau

■ I am familiar with this dream. It is a shared dream, and this is a story about why that is important. The dream bears fruit, and this book is one of them. New dreams will sprout from it.

Paul Reppun, Kalo Farmer Waiāhole, O'ahu

■ This is a wonderful book for all ages....(It)teaches many of the Hawaiian cultural principles that make for good strong characters in communities—locally or globally.

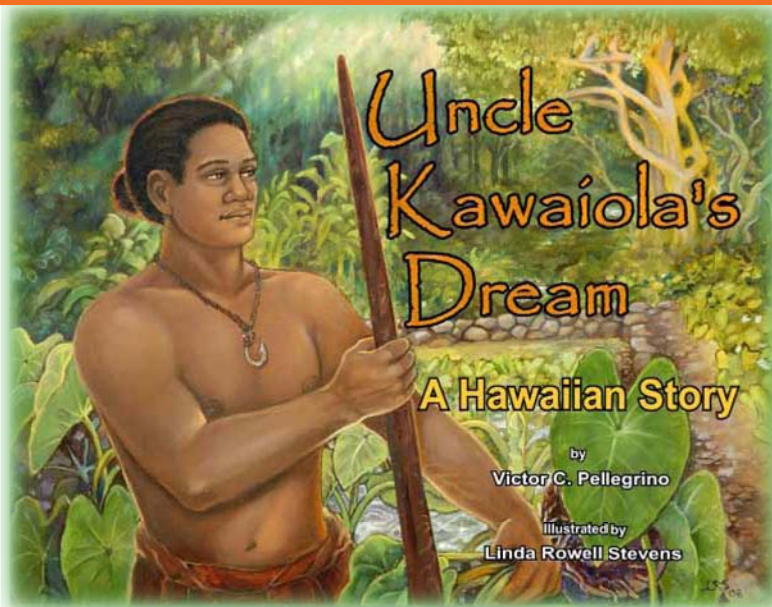
Chris Kobayashi, Kalo Farmer Wai'oli Farm, Hanalei, Kaua'i

■ *Uncle Kawaiola's Dream*...will strike a chord in the hearts of people throughout Nā Wai 'Ehā and, indeed, throughout Hawai'i Nei who are working to restore their lo'i, streams, and communities, and to grow their own food after centuries of plantation diversions.

Kapua Sproat, Assistant Professor Ka Huli Ao Center for Excellence in Native Hawaiian Law, University of Hawai'i

■ Linda Rowell Stevens' sensitive and skillful renderings of Hawaiian subjects never fail to delight the eye and the heart.

Fia Mattice, Gallery Manager Volcano Art Center



AVAILABLE NOW!

UNCLE KAWAIOLO'S DREAM: A HAWAIIAN STORY
by Victor C. Pellegrino
Illus. by Linda Rowell Stevens
ISBN 13: 978-0-945045-08-3
Hardcover: \$18.95

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CHECK NEWSPAPERS & STORES FOR BOOK SIGNINGS

CHAIRMEN

Continued from page 15

now," adds Ka'auwai.

"We have a lot of younger families, 30- and 40-somethings, where in the past the average age was in the 60s."

At just 37 years old, the Kaua'i native says, "What I bring to the Republican Party is a fresh perspective being a Hawaiian, being born and raised here in Hawai'i and certainly a sensitivity to the people here. And I'm very involved in the Christian community."

A proud father and a former small-business owner, Ka'auwai can relate to the struggles many Hawai'i families, including Native Hawaiians, are facing in regards to the economy and education.

"Our party is a defender of education and that's one of our top priorities," he says. "Education setting the stage so everyone has the same opportunity to succeed."

Ka'auwai's own education began in the public school sector

on Kaua'i. In the seventh grade he had the opportunity to attend Kamehameha Schools and moved to O'ahu. He graduated from Kamehameha in 1990 and took his studies to Boston College, where he double majored in philosophy and business/marketing.

"I am very grateful for the education that Kamehameha Schools has provided me as a Hawaiian, but we know that it cannot educate every single Hawaiian under its umbrella, so we need to use the public education system, whether it's through charter schools or school vouchers," adds Ka'auwai. "We're already paying \$13,000 to \$15,000 a year per student in the public education system, then why not let the parents choose where they want to send their child. So vouchers are an option, charter schools are an option."

After college, Ka'auwai found his way back to the Islands and found his calling managing correctional industries for the Hawai'i Department of Public Safety.

"I worked in the prison system

directly with the inmates and ran a division where we employed inmates while they were incarcerated giving them vocation rehabilitation," he adds. "With the majority of the guys incarcerated being Hawaiian, I wasn't only able to fulfill my calling as far as my faith goes by helping out some of the forgotten, but I was also able to help Hawaiians."

Native Hawaiians make up only about 20 percent of the total population of the state, yet statistics in a House bill last year say that 45 percent of the state's inmate population is Native Hawaiian.

After dedicating years in the correctional industries, Ka'auwai served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Lt. Gov. Duke Aiona, who is now running for governor against Democrat Neil Abercrombie. And his passion for politics grew from there.

"The Akaka bill has the support of our administration and it's something that Governor Lingle and Lt. Gov. Aiona have championed. We believe in Hawaiian recognition

and reconciliation. Our Lieutenant Governor, who is now running for Governor, will continue to champion that going forward."

On the issue of ceded lands, Ka'auwai points out the support given by their administration having worked with OHA to settle the issues, only to have it rejected by the Legislature.

"Having it rejected was a slap in the face to the Hawaiian people. I hold the Legislature liable for that failure."

And with the economy taking hits from all directions, Ka'auwai is confident that the Republican platform to diversify the economy will increase not only the quantity, but the quality of jobs available within the state.

"We need to have Hawaiian families not only dependent on the labor-based jobs but also on the intellectual property-based jobs as well," he adds. "I also think property ownership for Hawaiians is a big thing. They need to have a connection to the 'āina without government intervention."

Ka'auwai acknowledges his faith,

his small-town upbringing and the Hawaiian values he learned as a child as the inner voice that shapes him on a daily basis. Raised in a large Hawaiian family – his dad has 16 siblings and he's the youngest of dozens of grandchildren – Ka'auwai brings to his role as Republican Party Chair the importance of 'ohana and caring for one another.

"As a Hawaiian I believe our plan will help the Hawaiian people prosper," he adds. "We are looking to do our part and we believe that with a balanced system we'll see politics iron out the wrinkles that we haven't been able to iron out under a single-party rule.

"We believe in equality of opportunity and providing everyone, including Native Hawaiians the same opportunity to succeed." ■

Melissa Moniz is a Contributing Writer for Ka Wai Ola. A former Associate Editor at MidWeek, she has chosen a new career path as a full-time mom to spend more quality time with her husband and two young daughters.



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Reality TV star launches cosmetics line

By Melissa Moniz

A long-lasting cosmetic line with a fashion edge is just what Nolan Robert Makaawaawa created thanks to big dreams and a \$100,000 grand prize after winning Lifetime's reality TV contest *Blush: The Search for the Next Great Makeup Artist*.

"I was inspired by fashion and fitness because I am also a fitness instructor, so I wanted something that's going to wear well throughout your workout and all day long, but also pigmented enough to be used on photo shoots, in film and so forth," says the Honolulu-born entrepreneur who lives in Newport Beach, California.

His new cosmetic line, Nolan Robert Cosmetics, took about eight months of development with three different labs. The process of perfecting the colors, texture and consistency was a smooth process for the artist who spent almost his entire career involved in the makeup biz.

"Being a MAC (Cosmetics) employee for 11 years, I knew what I wanted, and what I didn't like," he says. "When I got the testers I tested it on every person I know, including all my celebrity clientele because they would tell me if they didn't like it and be completely honest. I didn't have any negative feedback."



Makaawaawa

The star-studded line includes products such as Dream Cream, an oil- and fragrance-free age-defying, light-diffusing moisturizer; Erase It, a waterproof primer for the eyes and lips; and Diamond Dust, a loose translucent powder with micro-fine silver glitter.

Just last month, at around the same time he returned home to showcase his new line at Valerie Joseph boutique at Ala Moana Center, he amped up his line with 10 makeup sets called The Starlet Collections. Each Starlet set comes with all the colors needed to recreate the look, and a step-by-step directional face chart designed and hand drawn by Makaawaawa, a Native Hawaiian who was featured in these pages in July 2009.

"After the summer collection I wanted to do a bundle set for the holidays, so I created looks for the most Googled women (Madonna, Angelina Jolie, Jennifer Lopez, Kim Kardashian, Lea Michelle, Lady Gaga, Katy Perry, Beyonce, Rihanna and Scarlett Johansson) and I created these sets that include everything needed for that look," he adds.

In the works right now is a Spring collection called Coconut Girl that he says will be completely Hawaiian-inspired. Infused with some personal touches, the collection will be pay tribute

to his Island home and his 'ohana.

"When I was younger my favorite song was *Coco-nut Girl* by Brother Nolan," says Makaawaawa. "The collection has a lot of personal influences. My dad's musical group in Hawai'i is called A Touch of Gold, so there's going to be a lip gloss called Touch of Gold. There's a song called *Cheryl Moana Marie*, my mom's name is Cheryl, and my dad sang that song to my mom on their wedding day so there's a color called Moana Marie. And I love the fragrance of plumeria, so I may do a body bronzer with the scent derived from plumeria."

Here's a great beauty tip: "Right now the trend is black and white with a very strong lip," says Makaawaawa. "Definitely going into winter, women should think about color on the lips. So a very clean face and bold color on the lips. A lot of plums is another thing that we're seeing on the runway now."

For more on Nolan Robert Cosmetics, special offers or to purchase products, visit www.nolanrobertcosmetics.com.



Nolan Robert Cosmetics' Totally Cute, a limited-edition highly pigmented wet-to-dry eye shadow pallet with a splash of micro-fine silver glitter, and Erase It, at top, a flesh-tone creamy primer that helps eye shadows and lipsticks stay on longer. - Photos: Courtesy of Nolan Robert Cosmetics

OHA funds tax-relief workshops for small Hawaiian nonprofits

By Francine Murray

Ka Wai Ola

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs recently sponsored free tax-compliance workshops to help small Hawaiian organizations qualify for a one-time tax-relief program needed to maintain their tax-exempt status.

OHA provided a \$24,500 grant to Native Nations Education Foundation to conduct workshops on Hawai'i Island, O'ahu and Maui in order to help with changes in IRS tax laws affecting small nonprofits.

"OHA is glad it is able to help keep these organizations working and functional in the community so our beneficiaries can benefit from

Questions?

Now that the OHA-sponsored workshops have concluded, you can get your tax-relief questions answered or request an information packet by calling Native Nations Education Foundation at 554-6685.

Deadline to file is Oct. 15.
www.irs.gov/thelist

their services," said Clyde Nāmu'ō, OHA's Chief Executive Officer. "Without these nonprofit groups, there will be a void that would adversely impact our community."

The IRS recently announced that Oct. 15 will be the final day for small charities to take advantage of the tax-relief program before losing their tax-exempt status. Organizations that do not comply by the deadline will automatically have their tax exemption revoked. Groups may see if they are "at-risk for revocation" and learn about this one-time filing relief opportunity at www.irs.gov/thelist.

"This is a serious situation, we don't want any Hawaiian organizations to lose their tax exemptions," said Trisha Kehau Watson, President of Honua Consulting, which partnered with Native

Nations Education Foundation to offer the workshops, which concluded Oct. 4. "There are many organizations that are critical to our community that are 'at-risk for revocation,' including civic clubs, canoe clubs, educational groups, scholarship funds, Hawaiian homestead associations, hula hālau, alumni groups and more."

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 affected many small nonprofits and charities that were never before required to file tax returns, mandating that they file returns annually starting in 2007.

According to the IRS, there are more than 1,700 small nonprofit organizations in Hawai'i with an annual revenue of less than \$25,000 at risk of losing their tax-exempt status. This year the IRS is offering a one-time break for those groups so that they can come back into compliance and keep their tax-exempt status, even if they failed to file for three consecutive years.

"We are doing everything we can to help organizations comply with the law and keep their valuable tax exemption," IRS Commissioner Doug Shulman said in a press release. "So if you do not have your filings up to date, now is the time to take action and get back on track."

For the smallest organizations, form 990-N may be filed online by simply filling in eight items and submitting the electronic form by Oct. 15. ■

ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

HO'OKAHIUA WAIWAI

To have choices and a sustainable future, Native Hawaiians will progress toward greater economic self-sufficiency.

PILILĀ'AU – 'ohana reunion o ke koa kaulana

Aloha e nā 'ōiwi 'ōlino. Sept. 17, 2010, marked 49 years since Waipahu High 1948 graduate Private First Class Herbert Kaili Pililā'au (Oct. 10, 1928 – Sept. 17, 1951) of Wai'anae, O'ahu, Hawai'i, a United States Army soldier and member of Company C, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, distinguished himself for his ultimate sacrifice in Korean War combat. Aged 22 at his death, Pililā'au was buried at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu Feb. 26, 1952. For his actions on Heartbreak Ridge, Herbert Kaili Pililā'au, the ninth of 14 children, born to Native Hawaiian parents, whose mother Abigail spoke only Hawaiian, on June 18, 1952, received posthumously the Medal of Honor for his actions near Pia-ri, Korea, Sept. 17, 1951. Pililā'au was the first Hawaiian to receive the Medal of Honor. The Medal of Honor is the nation's highest medal for valor in combat awarded to members of the armed forces is also referred to as the "Congressional Medal of Honor" because the President awards it on behalf of the Congress. Pililā'au's official Medal of Honor citation reads:

"Pfc. Pililā'au, a member of Company C, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and outstanding courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. The enemy sent wave after wave of fanatical troops against his platoon which held a key terrain feature on 'Heartbreak Ridge.' Valiantly defending its position, the unit repulsed each attack until ammunition became practically exhausted and it was ordered to withdraw to a new position. Voluntarily remaining behind to cover the withdrawal, Pfc. Pililā'au fired his automatic weapon into the ranks of the assailants, threw all his grenades and, with ammunition exhausted, closed with the foe in hand-to-hand combat, courageously fighting with his trench

knife and bare fists until finally overcome and mortally wounded. When the position was subsequently retaken, more than 40 enemy dead were counted in the area he had so valiantly defended. His heroic devotion to duty, indomitable fighting spirit, and gallant self-sacrifice reflect the highest credit upon himself, the infantry, and the U.S. Army."

In January 2000 in New Orleans, the United States Navy christened a Military Sealift Command cargo ship, the USNS Pililā'au (T-AKR-304), in his honor. Thirty-one members of his extended family were given a tour of the ship on Dec. 10, 2003, when it made its first docking in Hawai'i. Also named for Pililā'au are a live-fire range at Mākua Military Reservation, a park in his hometown of Wai'anae and the Wai'anae Army Recreation Center.

Honoring Pililā'au, first Native Hawaiian to receive the Medal of Honor, Kumu Hula John Pi'ilani Watkins composed the *Mele Hawai'i Pililā'au*: Kaulana nō 'oe e Pililā'au lā, ke koa kaulana o Hawai'i nei lā. Ua ola Hawai'i i kou inoa lā, kaulana nō Hawai'i. He hiwahiwa 'oe na ka lāhui lā, e he lipine ho'i no ka papale lā. E kau ha'aheo nei i ke po'o lā, ha'aheo no kou inoa. I mea ho'omana'o na ka lāhui lā, mahalo a ka hae 'Amelika lā. Kou inoa hanohano Pililā'au lā, ola nō 'oe e Hawai'i. Ha'ina 'ia mai ana ka puana lā, pa'ahia kou inoa me ka hanohano lā. Ke koa kaulana o Hawai'i nei lā, ha'aheo Pililā'au.

The Pililā'au 'Ohana, reunion Aug. 12-14, 2011, is reaching out to descendants of Peter Daniel and Elizabeth Pililā'au, Emmalani Kekoa, Rebecca Anoipua Silva, Daniel Pililā'au, Elizabeth Pa, Lehua Augustine Ikekai and Rachel Nahale. Contacts: Ike, 428-7178; Sweetheart, 225-4706; Laninohea_25@yahoo.com or Mahoe@gmail.com.

Monthly meetings convene at Wai'anae District Park, the next meeting is Oct. 23, 2010, at 9 a.m. Potluck. 22/48 ■



**Haunani
Apoliona, MSW**

Chairperson,
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**Herbert Kaili Pililā'au,
ke koa kaulana**

'Where does OHA stand?'

At the request of OHA beneficiary, Kona Hema resident, former Hawaiian Homes Commissioner Dickie Nelson, the following excerpts from an op ed authored by David Kimo Frankel, who is suing the State of Hawai'i on behalf of Dickie and five other Plaintiffs, is being shared with you:

Taking the State to court for refusing to fund DHHL sufficiently

FACT: As of June 30, 1978, there were approximately 5,769 people on the DHHL wait lists. As of June 30, 2007, the number has grown to 23,668.

FACT: As of the summer of 2008, 1,666 applicants had been on the wait lists for three decades or more. Over 8,000 have waited two decades or more. And over 15,000 have waited over 10 years.

FACT: Since June 30, 2002, the number of people who were added to the DHHL wait lists each fiscal year has been greater than the number of new homestead leases that DHHL awarded to native Hawaiians for that fiscal year.

FACT: The State is no longer providing any general revenue funds for DHHL's administrative and operating costs.

FACT: The State concedes that the DHHL has not received sufficient funding.

FACT: DHHL has been forced to lease Hawaiian Home Lands to commercial entities in order to raise sufficient funds to provide homesteads to native Hawaiians.

In 1978, the voters of this State amended our State Constitution to specifically prevent this from occurring. Article XII Section 1 of the Hawai'i State Constitution provides:

"The legislature shall make sufficient sums available for the following purposes: (1) development of home, agriculture, farm and ranch lots; (2) home, agriculture, aquaculture, farm and ranch loans; (3) rehabilitation projects to include, but not limited to, educational, economic, political, social and

cultural processes by which the general welfare and conditions of Hawaiians are thereby improved; (4) the administration and operating budget of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands; in furtherance of (1), (2), (3) and (4) herein, by appropriating the same in the manner provided by law."

In passing this amendment to the Constitution, the Committee Report for the Convention states:

"Your Committee proposal makes it expressly clear that the Legislature is to fund DHHL for purposes which reflect the spirit and intent of the Act. Your Committee

decided to no longer allow the legislature discretion in this area.

"DHHL cannot afford to lease more acreage to the general public for the purposes of generating income to accommodate a minimal employee level. It is clear to your Committee that the intent and spirit of the Act would be better served by releasing the department of its present burden to generate revenues through the general leasing of its lands. Your Committee decided that through legislative funding this dilemma would be resolved. In that manner more lands could be made available through the intended beneficiaries. (David Frankel-Attorney for Plaintiffs Nelson, Chun, Akiona, Adams, Ioane & Apia versus the State of Hawai'i)."

A hearing was held before the Intermediate Court of Appeals on Sept. 8, 2010, before Judges Nakamura, Foley and Fujise. A ruling is forthcoming and in anticipation of a favorable result Dickie Nelson's questions to me as OHA Trustee are: "Where is OHA in all of this? Where does OHA stand? What is its position on this matter?" Sadly, I did not have an answer for him but I will. OHA exists by Mandate and Mission "to better conditions for our people." Advocacy is one of our Strategic Directions under our Updated Strategic Plan. I am one voice of nine at the table but if "push comes to shove" I know where I will stand. ■



**Robert K.
Lindsey, Jr.**

Trustee, Hawai'i

Kāko'o Ho'ona'auao helping Moloka'i families

This month's article is written by Dara Lukonen, Principal of Aka'ula School on Moloka'i. Started in 2003, Aka'ula School offers a quality, multi-age, transitional environment for Moloka'i students in grades five to eight. For more information, please visit www.akaulaschool.org.

For people in Hawai'i, private schools often evoke images of wealth and privilege, a world to which not everyone has access. OHA has leveled the playing field with Kāko'o Ho'ona'auao, a financial assistance program designed to support economically challenged Hawaiian families whose children attend private elementary or secondary schools. For Aka'ula School, a private middle school on Moloka'i, it provides the diversity critical to the school's vision, and it has provided Hawaiian students and their families the gift of educational choice in an economy that has not been so generous. Because of Kāko'o Ho'ona'auao, Aka'ula School maintained demographics reflective of the community it serves. Of the 46 students, 72 percent are Hawaiian, 15 percent have learning disabilities or behavioral challenges, and about 70 percent are eligible for free or reduced lunch by federal standards.

While the school provides financial assistance for all students, Moloka'i's economic condition limits the school's ability to offer as much as is needed. For some families, Kāko'o Ho'ona'auao is the only way they have been able to keep their child at the school. Ku'ulei Arce says: "The assistance from OHA was a definite boost during our financial hardships last year. On paper it seems that we are financially stable, but after all necessities are paid (mortgage, utilities, gas, food, etc.), we barely have enough. We struggle financially to put our son through this private school, but we are willing to make this sacrifice for his betterment. There are no words to describe how OHA's scholarship helped to ease the tension within our family: financially, physically and mentally."



Colette Y. Machado

Trustee, Moloka'i and Lāna'i

This particular OHA program provides financial assistance to children attending K-12 private schools other than the Kamehameha Schools, or, attending a specialized academic program, in Hawai'i. Other requirements include that applicants must be a parent or primary caregiver of a child with extraordinary education expenses and live or be eligible to live on Hawaiian Homelands.

For families with multiple children at the school, Kāko'o Ho'ona'auao is crucial. The Faleali'i 'ohana, shares that "our family is fortunate to live on Hawaiian Homelands that have been passed on through three generations. Qualifying for OHA assistance allows our two children to get a good education at Aka'ula School. We are truly blessed to be a part of this program and we thank OHA from the bottom of our hearts."

Aka'ula School's 'ohana has always worked together to make it through financial difficulties. In the last year, a significant number of families were affected by state furloughs and loss of employment. Considerable sacrifices were made to keep commitments to the school and to each other. Coco Stone-He reflects: "We are grateful and blessed to have received a Kāko'o Ho'ona'auao scholarship. We have used the award towards tuition, bus transportation and school supplies. It really helped us through this economic change with state furloughs and a 5 percent loss in gross wages and decreased hours for my husband."

The financial assistance that Kāko'o Ho'ona'auao provides isn't just about the money. It's about OHA's commitment to children of Hawaiian ancestry. It's about offering Hawaiian families peace of mind knowing that their children can attend the school of their dreams regardless of cost. It's about giving Hawaiian families hope; hope that their children will have the opportunity to pursue their dreams and achieve their aspirations. ■

Calling the 'middle' to action

In many situations where controversy rules in the community, there are two poles on opposite sides from which much is heard. In between, there are oft times either a disinterested or an uninformed middle. It is to this group in the middle, they who are busy trying to make ends meet, who are picking up and dropping off, who are studying or working to the wee hours, who don't have the time that those who populate the poles have to attend hearings, submit testimonies, call their representatives or to write letters to the editor, that I wish to address my remarks.

In 1978 the last Constitutional Convention resulted in the creation of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. At the time I was busy running the Prosecuting Attorney's Office for the County of Maui and paid little attention even though one of my deputies, John Tam, was elected to be a delegate. After OHA was established in 1980, I paid even less attention except where the TV news forced it upon me. As the years passed and as the fighting continued in the OHA boardroom, I minded my own business ... until, I read that OHA and DHHL were defending themselves in the courts for their very existence. I was by then retired and decided that best I offer my mana'o to the court battles.

So, late as I was in paying attention to what was going on with our people, suffice to say I jumped into the fray and tried to help bolster our side. I quickly learned that there were two poles, one on each side of us, each pa'a in their positions, one mostly Hawaiian, and one mostly haole, but neither holding beliefs supportive of the vast middle where OHA had set its anchor. Now as

a Trustee, I believe that we who compose the middle need to wake up, focus and act in a rational way for the benefit of our keiki and the generations to come.

We can honor our ancestors of Hawai'i and also acknowledge our citizenship as Americans. We can practice our culture and also recognize all other cultures in Hawai'i. We can preserve our traditions and keep our identity as an indigenous people and also serve our country,

the United States. We can live in harmony with all others and still be recognized as the Hawaiian in Hawai'i. Our children and posterity can be proud of their heritage as are we and carry it on, but without legal, moral and spiritual safeguards, we will lose the very institutions that today help preserve our identity. Federal recognition is the only realistic answer. That means the Akaka bill. International recognition is not. That means the U.N.

So, as long as we can work within the laws of our nation and State, we can work to secure our continued existence as the aboriginal, indigenous, native people of Hawai'i. You can then be assured that your ancestors will have the resources in place to link to their posterity and vice versa, and as a people we will be able to continue without threat of legal termination in the courts. With Akaka, we will progress not only as a people but as a State and as a nation within a nation. Without Akaka, we stand to lose in court and lose any hope of any kind of nation. With that will go every benefit applicable to Hawaiians. You make the choice: Head in the sand and come what may? Or, the future of your keiki? I believe our ancestors are relying on us to make the right choice. ■



Boyd P. Mossman

Trustee, Maui



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PTAC offers contracting workshop

The Hawai'i Procurement Technical Assistance Center plans to offer a "Government Contracting: General Services Administration and Naval Supply Systems Command" workshop from 10 a.m. to noon on Nov. 9 at the Honolulu Airport conference meeting rooms.

Leading the workshop will be Claus Pruffer, Program Manager of HI-PTAC, which is primarily funded by the Defense Logistics Agency with support from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Registration for the free workshop is required by contacting Letty Ojeda at 594-1986 or leticio@oha.org.

For information on HI-PTAC, visit www.hiptac.org.

UH-Hilo Hawaiian Language College gains international accreditation

The World Indigenous Nations Higher Education Consortium (WINHEC) in August at its annual meeting at Sami University College in Guovdageaidnu, Norway, awarded its first accreditation to the University of Hawaii at Hilo Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani College of Hawaiian Language for its Hawaiian Maui Ola Education System P-20 education system.

This accreditation is given to institutions that demonstrate a strong educational commitment to language, culture and traditional practices in their community.

The use of Hawaiian language for instruction in the P-20 system has a proven record of yielding college and career ready high school graduates. "Several features of this accreditation make this recognition significant," said Dr. Kalena Silva, Director of Ke'elikōlani College. "Indigenous people throughout the world are losing their language to extinction. This WINHEC accreditation recognizes Ke'elikōlani College's success in revitalizing Hawaiian and in creating an educational model from which other indigenous peoples may learn and take inspiration."

Founded on the principles of the 1993 United Nations Declaration on

the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the WINHEC provides an international forum and support for Indigenous Peoples to pursue common goals through higher education.

\$67K Awarded to Hawaiian student scholars

Eighteen students will be recognized at a private Hawai'i inuiākea Honors Student Scholars reception on Friday, Oct. 8 from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. at Hālau 'O Haumea, Kamakakūokalani Center of Hawaiian Studies at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa.

The students have been awarded scholarships – including from the Center for Hawaiian Studies Scholarship Fund and Nā Leo 'Ōiwi Scholarship – to pursue studies in all areas and forms of Hawaiian knowledge as they prepare for leadership roles in their future careers.

"Giving the gift of education is integral to nurturing the next generation of Native Hawaiian leaders who are grounded in a Hawaiian worldview, skilled in academic disciplinary knowledge and practice, and committed to service and social justice," said Maenette Benham, Dean of the Hawai'i inuiākea School of Hawaiian Knowledge.

The reception also thanks scholarship donors "as they help us build strong learning experiences across our programs," Benham said.

Lectures to focus on NWHI

As part of a monthlong series of lectures dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, scientist Randy Kosaki will discuss the recent discovery of 10 new species in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument.

Kosaki, Monument Deputy Superintendent and Chief Scientist, will speak Oct. 14 at the Hanauma Bay Thursday Night Lecture Series, which starts at 7 p.m. and is free and open to the public.

The series continues Oct. 21, when Monument Superintendent 'Aulani Wilhelm discusses how President Bill Clinton's creation of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve in 2000 forever changed the face of ocean protec-

tion. And on Oct. 28, Monument Maritime Archaeologist will speak about shipwreck discoveries and the artifacts they produce.

Hawai'i Sons of the Civil War talk

The Hawaiian Historical Society presents an illustrated talk about the economic and social effects of the American Civil War on Hawai'i with dramatic stories of individuals from the Islands who fought in the war – including a son of a High Chiefess.

At 7:30 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 14, Dr. Justin Vance of Hawai'i Pacific University and freelance historical researcher Nanette Napoleon will discuss the lives of several troops, including James Woods Bush, who served in the Union Navy, and Hilo-born Henry Ho'olulu Pitman, who served as a Private in the 22nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and was a son of Benjamin Pitman and High Chiefess Kino'ole O Liliha.

The free public talk will be held in the Kana'ina Building (old Archives Building) on the 'Iolani Palace grounds, which offers free parking. Call 537-6271 for more information or visit www.hawaiianhistory.org to learn more about the historical society.

Kapa artist to share knowledge

Experience the delicate and indigenous art of kapa making through the eyes of artist and cultural practitioner Dalani Tanahy at two free events in October.

Tanahy will share the origins of Polynesian bark cloth, differences between Hawaiian and other Pacific tapa, reasons for the demise of Hawaiian kapa and its revival at an hourlong workshop place on Oct. 20 at 7:30 p.m. at Kamehameha Schools-Kāpalama, Ruth Ke'elikōlani Performing Arts Center. A kapa making demonstration will include dye making and designs. Call 843-3594.

Tanahy, who teaches kapa techniques at Leeward Community College's Continuing Education Program, will also speak at a Art Lunch Lecture at the Hawai'i State Art Museum on Tuesday, Oct. 26, from noon to 1 p.m. For information, visit www.kapahawaii.com. ■

ENOS SWORN IN FOR PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION



Kamuela Enos, on left, was sworn in to serve on the President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders at a ceremony in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 21. Acting U.S. Solicitor General Neal Katyal, right, officiated as the group of 15 took their oaths, including Chair Daphne Kwok, in pink, Sefa Aina, Debra Cabrera and Enos. Also sworn in was pro football player Hines Ward, not shown. Enos is the Community Resource Development Director at MA'O Organic Farms on O'ahu and Director of the Hawai'i Rural Development Council. President Obama, in announcing his intent to appoint the group, said, "Our nation will be well-served by the skill and dedication these men and women bring to their new roles. I look forward to working with them in the months and years ahead." - *Courtesy photo by: Jim McCallum*

OHA GRANT SUPPORTS NĀ WĀHINE O KE KAI



Members of Team Bradley celebrate after their record-tying sixth consecutive win in the 32nd annual Nā Wahine O Ke Kai on Sept. 26. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs provided a \$10,000 'Ahaui Event Grant for the event, which attracted a field of 85 crews from Hawai'i to New Zealand. Team Bradley tied the consecutive win record of Offshore Canoe Club of California, but the women from Hawai'i still hold the record for fastest time – having finished the 41-mile outrigger canoe race from Moloka'i to O'ahu in 5 hours, 22 minutes and 5 seconds, in 2008. - *Photo: Kaimo Muhlestein*



Young attendees listen intently at a workshop on native youth leadership. - Photo: Kathy Muneno

HEALING

Continued from page 6

stream with our energy and love" is the task at hand said co-emcee Dave Baldrige of the Cherokee nation, "We are here to change the world ... we bring love to heal the world."

Apoliona's co-chair, Kamehameha Schools Trustee and non-instrument navigator Nainoa Thompson spoke of the power of one man's love. He said the late master navigator Mau Piailug of Micronesia first navigated Hōkūle'a to Tahiti then taught Hawaiians to navigate themselves, and in doing so, "he helped us to remember who we were, to be proud of who we are." He "came to us, strengthened us, helped to heal us," Thompson said, and in the end, "his teaching was because he loved us." He

said on this day Mau would surely implore everyone present to know your gift, to share it and "to be that light, to be that love."

As song and dance closed the ceremony, about 100 youth gathered in a conference room for their first workshop. Before them was Russell Davis. He, an African-American, told them he grew up in a segregated city and learned of spirituality from his mother, who was disabled at a young age and later denied a teaching job because of her disability. He said he was always determined "to make sure that others did not suffer the kind of indignity that my mother endured." He told the youth from around the world, "The truth is, I've been looking for you and this kind of occasion for many, many years." And the conference began. ■

Kathy Muneno is a Contributing Writer for Ka Wai Ola. She is a weekend weather anchor at KHON2.

FREE PAP SMEARS AND MAMMOGRAMS

Hui No Ke Ola Pono (BCCCP) is offering Free Pap smears and mammograms to women who do not have insurance.

Women must meet eligibility requirements for the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program

- * 40-64 years old
- * Maui County resident
- * Valid social security number
- * Meet income criteria

For more information call Cassie or Rebecca at 442-6856



STUDY

Continued from page 6

healthy diet revolving around the staple food taro. For them, Hawaiian health meant an overall good condition not only of the mind, body and spirit, but also of their community and environment. It takes a village to raise a healthy child.

"The challenge is to really address Native Hawaiian health," Crabbe said.

Panapasa said, "This information can guide policy development, health-care programs and interventions, as well as encourage new research that builds on these findings."

The study brings to light a need to identify the causes or conditions that Native Hawaiians face which result in shorter life spans than those of the general population.

"Because of their (Native Hawaiians') relatively small numbers, their social, economic and health status have been chronically under-represented in national sur-

Knowing that we are much more vulnerable and at-risk for higher mortality and morbidity, I think researchers and health providers should consider really focusing on systemic change that targets integrated health services and incorporates cultural traditions for Native Hawaiians."

— Dr. Kamana'opono Crabbe,

Director of Research at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs

veys and distinctive patterns have been missed," Panapasa said. "As the U.S. becomes increasingly diverse both racially and ethnically, this type of analysis allows for new insights into the underpinnings of differences in morbidity and mortality. It offers an opportunity to identify how best to reduce

health concerns and disparities in racially diverse populations."

The study was funded by the National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities, part of the National Institutes of Health and is published in the *American Journal of Public Health*, November 2010 issue. ■



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Type or clearly write your ad of 175 or fewer characters (including spaces and punctuation) and mail payment to: **Office of Hawaiian Affairs at 711 Kapi'olani Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96813.** Make check payable to **OHA.** Submissions received by the 15th of the month will appear in next month's edition.

AAA Kapolei East II "Undivided Interest" lease asking \$30,000. West Oahu Realty, Inc. Wilhelm JK Bailey@ 808.228.9236 Email: RealEstate@WJKBailey.com Web: <http://www.wilhelm-jk-bailey.com/>

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BIG ISLAND: DHHL Keaukaha-near ocean 1 acre w/1600sf hm. 2 bd/2ba, large rec rm lower level can be master bdrm. Asking \$150K/OBO. Call Lei (808) 935-8623 or (808) 895-1612.

Bobbie Kennedy (RA), with Graham Realty, Inc. years of experience with DHHL properties and general real estate, on all islands. (808) 545-5099 (808) 221-6570, email habucha1@aol.com

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LEHU 1 res lot Left new price. DHHL Leases Graham Realty Inc., Bobbie Kennedy (RA) 808 221-6570.

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WAIHEHU KOU, Maui, 2 story, 4/2.5 home for sale, 2 years old, still brand new. Must qualify with DHHL, \$350,000, ph (808) 870-6135.

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Q&A STATEMENTS FROM:

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
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CANDIDATES
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CANDIDATES
PAGE 10

DECISION

2010

DON'T FORGET
TO VOTE!**GENERAL ELECTION:
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2**

PAI KA LEO | LIFT YOUR VOICE

Where do the candidates stand?

This has been a very exciting election so far with one of the most highly watched Primary Elections in the nation right here in Hawai'i.

Where do the General Election candidates stand on issues of importance to you and your 'ohana? This special pull-out section on the General Election has the candidates answering important questions ranging from the federal Native Hawai-Reorganization Act in Congress right here in where the U.S. Senate, U.S. House, Governor, State House and Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs stand on these and other issues.

All of the candidates for these seats have the potential to affect the future of Native Hawaiians and all of Hawai'i through policy. Don't let others decide your future. Vote for the candidates you want to represent you and your 'ohana.

There is change in our future. Vote and help make it positive change. Pull out this section as a reference you could take to the polls Nov. 2. It also includes the new polling places.



from the federal
ian Government
Act in Congress
right here in
where the
U.S. Senate, U.S.
nor, Lieutenant
Senate, State

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There is change in our future. Vote and help make it positive change. Pull out this section as a reference you could take to the polls Nov. 2. It also includes the new polling places.

Polling places

Budget cuts and staffing shortages have resulted in 97 fewer polling places statewide. Here are the remaining 242 polling sites. To find yours, visit hawaii.gov/elections and click on Polling Place Locator or call 453-VOTE (8683) or toll-free at 1-800-442-8683. Walk-in voting is also available from Oct. 19 to 30 at 11 sites across the Islands. For a list of locations and hours, visit hawaii.gov/elections.

HAWAII ISLAND

DISTRICT 1 • Hāwī, Hala'ula, portion of Kawaihae and Waimea, Kukuihaele, Honoka'a, Pa'auilo, 'O'ōkala, Laupāhoehoe, Honohina, Hakalau, Honomū, Pepe'ekeo, Onomea, Pāpa'ikou, Pauka'a, portion of Hilo

- > Kohala High and Elementary
- > Hilo Union Elementary
- > Kula'imano Community Ctr.
- > Honoka'a High
- > Pa'auilo Elementary
- > Kalaniana'ole Elementary/Intermediate
- > Pāpa'aloa Gym
- > Honohina Hongwanji
- > Pu'u'eo Multi-Culture Ctr.

DISTRICT 2 • Pi'ihonua, portion of Hilo and Waiākea Kai, Kaūmana, Keaukaha

- > Ernest B DeSilva Elementary
- > Kaūmana Elementary
- > Hilo High
- > Keaukaha Elementary
- > Edith Kanaka'ole Tennis Stadium

DISTRICT 3 • Waiākea Uka, Pana'ewa, portion of Hilo, Waiākea Kai and Kea'au, Kurtistown

- > AJA Memorial Hall
- > Hale Aloha Nazarene School
- > Hilo Daijingu Activity Ctr.
- > Waiākea High
- > Kea'au Middle School
- > Waiākea Elementary
- > Waiakeawaena Elementary

DISTRICT 4 • portion of Kea'au, Pāhoa, Hawaiian

Acres, Orchid Land Estate, Hawaiian Paradise Park, Pohoiki, 'Opihikao, Kehena, Kaimū, Kalapana

- > Kurtistown Assembly of God Church
- > Kea'au High
- > Hawaiian Paradise Community Center
- > Keonepoko Elementary
- > Pāhoa Community Center
- > Church on a Sure Foundation

DISTRICT 5 • Mountain View, Glenwood, Volcano, Pāhala, Punalu'u, Ocean View, Nīnole, Honu'apo, Nā'ālehu, Kahuku, Miloli'i, Ho'okena, Keālia, Hōnaunau, Captain Cook, Kealakekua, portion of Kainaliu

- > Mountain View Elementary
 - > Mountain View Senior Ctr.
 - > Cooper Ctr.
 - > Ka'ū High
 - > Nā'ālehu Elementary
 - > Ocean View Community Ctr.
 - > Miloli'i Hālau
 - > Ho'okena Elementary
 - > St. Benedict Catholic Church
 - > Konawaena Elementary
 - > Konawaena High
- DISTRICT 6** • Kainaliu, Keauhou, Kahalu'u, Holualua, Kailua-Kona, Honokōhau
- > Kealakehe Intermediate
 - > Kahakai Elementary
 - > Kona Vistas Rec. Ctr.
 - > Kona Imin Ctr.
 - > Kekuaokalani Gym at Kailua Park

DISTRICT 7 • Makalawena, Ka'ūpūlehu,

Pu'uanaahulu, 'Anaeho'omalu, Waikōloa, Puakō, portions of Kawaihae and Waimea

- > Kealakehe High
- > Kona Palisades Community Ctr.
- > Waikōloa Elementary
- > Waimea Civic Ctr.
- > Waimea New Hope Church

MAUI

DISTRICT 8 • Kahakuloa, Waihe'e, Waiehu, Paukūkalo, Pu'uohala, Waikapū, portion of Kahului and Wailuku

- > Waihe'e Elementary
- > Velma McWayne Santos Community Ctr.
- > Baldwin High
- > Paukūkalo Hawaiian Homes Community Ctr.
- > Wailuku Elem School
- > Waikapū Community Ctr.
- > Maui Economic Opportunity Ctr.

DISTRICT 9 • portion of Kahului and Wailuku, Pu'unēnē, Spreckelsville, Pā'ia, Lower Pā'ia

- > 'Īao School
- > Maui Waena Intermediate
- > Lihikai Elementary
- > Maui High
- > Kahului Elementary
- > Kaunoa Senior Citizen Ctr.

DISTRICT 10 • Olowalu, Lahaina, Māla, Kā'anapali, Honokōwai, Kapalua, Honolua, Honokōhau, Mā'alaea, portion of Kīhei

- > Kenolio Recreational Complex
- > Kamehameha III Elementary
- > Lahaina Intermediate
- > Princess Nahienaena Elementary



TRUSTEE AT-LARGE — OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as an OHA trustee?

2) Should the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act be enacted into law, what role do you believe OHA should play in the formation of the Native Hawaiian governing entity?

3) How would you like to see OHA and the state resolve the ceded lands revenue issue, both in terms of past due revenue and the annual revenue due to OHA?



**ROWENA
AKANA**

1. The biggest issue Native Hawaiians currently face is the encroachment on our Native lands and resources by the State and Federal governments. A good example is the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, which are a part of the ceded land trust. First, President

George W. Bush makes it a national monument, which sounds good except when you read what the fine print of the management documents actually says. Hawaiians cannot practice their spiritual and cultural traditions unless they have permission from three government agencies. Even the few allowed in to practice subsistence fishing cannot bring their catch home to feed their families. While Natives are harshly restricted, the U.S. Military has full access to the area.

I believe the Trustees must make the State and Federal governments accountable for any devastation done to our lands and resources by making them pay reparations. Secondly, OHA must have a central role in the management of the ceded lands located within the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. This resource is too precious to our beneficiaries for OHA to allow others to manage it as they please. OHA Trustees must be leaders, not followers!

2. OHA's role with respect to the formation of the Native Hawaiian Nation should be strictly financial. OHA was created in the 1978 Constitutional Convention with the intent that it be a temporary organization, until the nation was formed. All of OHA's assets are to be turned over to the nation once it has been established. The elected leadership of the first Constitutional Convention should lead the new nation in developing a Constitution, in consultation with its members. OHA should play no role at all in the formation of the new nation.

3. These issues have been around since 1978. The reason the past due revenues have not been settled is really quite simple. It has been all about Trustees' personalities getting in the way of sincere negotiations. **SEE AKANA ON PAGE 6**



**KAMA
HOPKINS**

1. A healthy nation is a strong nation. While it may seem simplistic, if we don't mālama our kino (bodies) and ola kino (health) we each cannot contribute to the collective necessary to make a healthy community. Furthermore for Hawaiians, we know that health is not just a discussion about the physical. It's about the physical, mental, spiritual, our 'ohana and our community. All of these things define health for us as a people.

As Trustee, I would take a systemic approach to achieving better overall health for Hawaiians, focusing on core programs and areas that can serve as catalysts for progress. I believe that investment into health care will provide good physical and emotional health and lay the foundation from which we can take on other challenges. From there we should work outward into areas like food and agriculture to feed us, education to guide us, and economic development to support us. All of these things work together in a system and there is tremendous opportunity to make better investments into programs and people in our community who understand these connections and who believe in taking a holistic approach to community building.

2. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs was created through the 1978 Constitutional Convention as an administrative entity to manage the use of ceded land revenue for the benefit of Native Hawaiians, it was not intended to act as a governing entity. Therefore, I believe that the only role the Office of Hawaiian Affairs should play is as a facilitator, helping to bring the organizations, individuals and resources together to carry out the procedures defined by the legislation in forming a Native Hawaiian Government.

3. In regards to the past due revenue, the Governor, State Legislators and OHA Trustees should resume negotiations to find a creative solution to this issue. In light of the current fiscal challenges to our State budget, the solution is not going to be an **SEE HOPKINS ON PAGE 6**



**LEONA
MAPUANA
KALIMA**

1. The economy and its ravages. We must financially assist by developing foreclosure intervention programs, diverse job training and educational scholarships, feed the hungry, house the homeless, etc. How can one dream of nationhood when worried about their everyday needs.

I would work with the resources of OHA, other organizations, agencies and individuals to bring tangible improvements to meet the critical needs of our people. Re-educate, rehabilitate, reinvest in our people, their skills, their hopes and dreams.

I have a MEGAPlan and the "A" stands for Assisting with Poverty.

2. With or without the Native Hawaiian Reorganization Act, we, as a people, as a Lāhui in Action, must congregate Native Hawaiian community by Native Hawaiian community to educate, discuss, learn, debate and agree on the subject of nation building. We have all the elements to bring this to flourishing and are overdue on the implementation.

First, all those with personal and hidden agendas must lay it down for the betterment of all our Native Hawaiians; bring your mana'o to the table, be prepared to answer the hard questions and implement a democratic process for fairness. Be objective.

Second, we must take a personal stake in the process and study the knowledge of nationhood. Our ancestors are guiding and our future generations are depending on us to blaze the trail that will be walked by all.

Third, OHA's role is to: assist in the facilitation including gathering the people and implement the process, fund the process, take an active role in the process without bias.

OHA's original mission was developed to act as a pro tem organization until the Native Hawaiian governing entity is formulated, a transition plan implemented and OHA's assets are transferred into this Nation body.

3. In one aspect, the ceded land issue has been impacted by the Supreme **SEE KALIMA ON PAGE 6**



**JOSEPH
LEWIS**

1. With the many issues surrounding our Native Hawaiian community, I would not single out one to be greater than the rest. However, I believe the common factor that impacts all the issues facing our kanaka is the disconnect between the Office of Hawaiian Affairs

and the beneficiaries they serve. Fact: Most Hawaiians don't know what is OHA's purpose of existence. As Trustee, I will assure OHA has a greater direct presence in the community, through meetings, forums and community service, while ensuring that voices are heard and timely, yet diligent action is taken. Through this initiative, help will be given where it is due. Kanaka who are not able to complete and further their high school education will progress, makua and their kamali'i who are homeless will be housed, and the rate of kanaka who are imprisoned will be reduced substantially.

OHA has the financial wherewithal to make a positive difference in empowering our Hawaiians. These funds need to be utilized to assure the current statistics are changed. One-third of all homeless in Hawai'i are kanaka. Over 30 percent of those incarcerated in Hawai'i are kanaka. Only 12 percent of Hawaiians who graduate from high school receive bachelor's degrees. These are just a few statistics noted on OHA's web site. They are recognized, but yet we ponder on "what is being done?" Now is the time for unity! E Ho'olōkahi Kākou!

2. The Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act should be enacted into law by Congress. As it relates to OHA, it is imperative that OHA continue to ensure that native Hawaiians are prepared and educated about the process detailed in the Akaka bill.

Quite frankly, the fate of OHA should be determined by the newly created governing entity, if and when enacted into law.

3. With the passage of the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act, a process and venue for appropriately resolving the ceded lands revenue matter will be provided. **SEE LEWIS ON PAGE 6**



TRUSTEE AT-LARGE — OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

- 1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as an OHA trustee?**
- 2) Should the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act be enacted into law, what role do you believe OHA should play in the formation of the Native Hawaiian governing entity?**
- 3) How would you like to see OHA and the state resolve the ceded lands revenue issue, both in terms of past due revenue and the annual revenue due to OHA?**



KEALII MAKEKAU

1. The long-term sustainability of Native Hawaiian Assets. By adhering to the state auditor's recommendations with regards to revising components of its investment policy and formally reviewing the impact of ceded land revenue payments for all real estate investments. OHA's efforts are all in part made possible by the assets in the trust.

2. Until the Native Hawaiian people and all concerns have been addressed NO. Besides OHA already has a constitutionally outlined mandate as to its function and whom it serves.

3. By having an actual inventory on all ceded lands and including resources pertaining to ceded lands needs to be done and then a physical audit of all revenues that the state collects off ceded lands.



JOHN WAIHE'E

1. As an OHA Trustee I believe that our goal is not to isolate any single issue, but to prioritize the most pressing ones and address them in a manner that produces true results. With that in mind, it has been my honor to serve as one of two Board of Trustee representatives in the development of OHA's 2010-2016 Strategic Plan.

Over the next six years OHA will strive to achieve quantifiable results for strategic priorities based on extensive input from the Hawaiian community. They are as follows:

Increasing the average Native Hawaiian family income to equal or greater than the Statewide average.

Increasing the percentage of Native Hawaiians living longer than one year without default in owner occupied or rental housing.

Increasing the percentage of Native Hawaiian students that meet or exceed

SEE WAIHE'E ON PAGE 6



WILLIAM MYERS

1. Get 30 million issues confronting our people, so which one do I pick? If I pick the most obvious one, Governance, I just crossed out health issues. Now if I pick ceded lands issues, I crossed out the Akaka bill! And, if I pick housing, what about self-sufficiency, pulling ourselves up by the bootstraps? Do we all go back on welfare, like me? So what issue do I pick!!!! Water rights, farmers will get mad. Gathering rights, DLNR will blow a fuse! What about burials, iwi kupuna?! Developers going get mad!!! NAGPRA laws, state laws, county laws, preservation laws. Then, what happens ... you guys, the beneficiaries, going get all mad!!!!

So what issue is the most important issue? "To be sovereign, or not to be sovereign ... is that the issue?" And what about overnight camping at Ka'ena Point? (don't worry you outer island kanaks, this is an issue coming to a beach near you, just wait). And what about the issue of revenue from bottled waters? Did you ever think of that one? Remember the Stryker force brigade? Well, they're here on Hawai'i Island!!! Let's see, did I leave any issues out? Government issues, state issues, county issues, zoning issues, native Hawaiian rights issues? Did I leave any out? Oh wait, what about DHHL and the waiting list ... oh wait, wait, that's a separate issue, I thought they were the same, I getting mixed up. Oh, yea, what about the voting issues ... should I bring that up? Do we all vote, or just kanaka vote?!

Ok, get too many worms coming out of the can ... betta close da kavah!

So, here's my answer ...

All these issues are related, one is not more important than the other. It's like saying to me, you have five children, you can pick one to live, and the rest are going to die. Pick one ...

No way, I will not pick just one, they are all important!!! They are all one issue. We are all one issue. We're One big issue.

Thank you, and remember, SEE MEYERS ON PAGE 6



MICHAEL ODEGAARD

1. If indeed language comprises the "sinews" of culture, then the right of the Native Hawaiian resident to receive public services in the Hawaiian language is a fundamental principle of Hawaiian dignity, and its negligence a root cause of the Native Hawaiian diaspora. If

OHA intends to be a unifying agency for Native Hawaiians, then we can no longer ignore this principle: all OHA services shall be made available to speakers of Hawaiian, not just to those who have chosen to support the cultural genocidal status quo by speaking only English.

OHA shall increase its protection of the thousands of lives invested in the last 30 years' heroic efforts to revitalize Hawaiian language use by providing all of its services in Hawaiian as well as by expanding revitalization efforts through increased investment in Hawaiian language broadcast media and state political advocacy to implement guarantees of equal status of Hawaiian in both work and leisure environments. OHA must lobby the State Legislature to provide political and economic incentives for the regulated professions to employ Hawaiian-speaking residents so that growth of the Hawaiian language economy may be linked to the state's future economic growth.

For justification of the Hawai'i Official Languages Act, please visit: <http://scr.bi/aoJCNB>

2. As a self-governing corporate body independent from all other branches of State government, OHA was established to receive and manage assets on behalf of Native Hawaiians as well as "to provide Hawaiians the right to determine the priorities [that would] effectuate the betterment of their condition and welfare and promote the protection and preservation of the Hawaiian race." Evidently the other branches of State government didn't want to have to deal with Native Hawaiians' business, so they abstracted Hawaiian affairs (along with only 20 percent of Public Land Trust proprietary revenues) from their own business so that they could focus on other issues pertaining to the State's development, in the SEE ODEGAARD ON PAGE 6



OZ STENDER

1. The single issue of concern facing today's Native Hawaiians that most concerns me is the quality of life of many. Research often shows that many of our people rank highest among the incarcerated, uneducated, substance abusers, unemployed, uninsured and without health care, and homeless. It saddens and frustrates me that we continue to be challenged in this area. With limited resources, the ability to address these issues is daunting. OHA must continue its efforts to settle the ceded lands situation between the indigenous Hawaiians, the State, the City and County, and the Federal Government. Settling this matter will give us the financial means that will help us build the economic base necessary to provide funds to address these concerns.

2. If the Native Hawaiian Reorganization Act (aka the Akaka bill) becomes law, our Hawaiian beneficiaries will realize help from our Federal Government that will allow us to build stronger programs, make provisions for our people and build a stronger Hawaiian community. A stronger Hawaiian community means a stronger Hawai'i for all. Personally, I feel that even if the Bill does not pass, OHA should begin a process of forming a Native Hawaiian governing entity. OHA must continue to work with our Hawaiian communities in order to know how they want to be governed and what the new governing entity should look like. The work should begin now; OHA should be the body that guides the process that will bring us to the place the majority of Hawaiians want to be. We must continue to seek the knowledge and the wishes of our Hawaiian people in our Hawaiian communities. In order to be a successful government, we must all put our differences aside and must work together for the greater good of our people; OHA cannot do this alone nor do they want to.

3. With regard to the ceded lands issue that was raised earlier, I would like to first say that I am sorely disappointed SEE STENDER ON PAGE 6

AKANA

Continued from page 4

In 1990 and 1991, OHA had a great opportunity to settle the past due revenues with over \$250 million in cash and almost half that amount in land. However, five (5) Trustees voted against the offer by the state. Two of those Trustees, Haunani Apoliona and Colette Machado, are still on the Board. OHA has never been able to resolve the past due amount since then.

As for future revenues, it will take great effort on both sides to rebuild trust and restart earnest negotiation. There has to be the political will to do it and all parties need to check their egos at the door.

The other thing that needs to happen is that OHA cannot leave the Hawaiian community out of the loop. This only breeds mistrust. Unless all parties are on board, nothing will work. All members of the Board must be included in all stages regarding any settlement. Once a tentative agreement is struck, the community must be informed to give them an opportunity to participate or not participate, if they so choose.

HOPKINS

Continued from page 4

easy answer. We need to seek out a long-term solution that will honor the \$200 million past due revenue obligation to OHA that does not cause a significant short-term burden to the State budget.

As for the annual revenue payment to OHA, my hope is that the State continue with the current payment of approximately \$15 million. This amount should be the base and if 20 percent (OHA's share) of ceded land revenues exceeds \$15 million, then the greater value should be paid.

KALIMA

Continued from page 4

Court opinion.

Past history has shown gubernatorial candidates campaign promises are null and void, once elected. Therefore, we must come to the negotiation table with a pre-conceived opinion and hopeful intentions. Nevertheless, OHA must stand steadfast and continue to negotiate to resolve the overdue and future payments. The state must come to an agreement because we are not going away. There is a formula, which is standard rule, 20

percent of what, there is no comprehensive ceded land inventory. Overdue and Needed.

More land, better land for reinvestment via the OHA portfolio that will produce housing and economic opportunity. A reasonable payment plan that will not suffer the state's fiscal crisis and increase as the economy improves.

I would ask to be on the negotiating team. I have studied mediation, counseling and ho'oponopono with a keen sense of negotiation that will bring fairness to all involved.

LEWIS

Continued from page 4

In the unlikely event that the Akaka bill is not vetted and voted upon by Congress prior to adjourning session in October, then and only then, do I believe OHA needs to be more aggressive in attaining the funds due from ceded lands. It is my hope that with the new incoming State Administration, we will be able to speed resolution of this issue and that OHA assets will grow accordingly. Now, as a Trustee, I will be directly involved with engaging the community, as our beneficiaries must be included in the decision making process at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

The Hawaiian people need a voice, we need someone who will listen. I stepped up because it is time our young Hawaiians take center stage and engage in the decisions being made at OHA. Greater transparency and accountability must be noted as to where the current revenue that was collected by OHA is going and how it is being used to benefit the community.

MEYERS

Continued from page 5

no get silly, vote for Willy!!!

2. Yes, I think the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act should be law and that OHA should stay out of the issue, and let the beneficiaries make the decisions. OHA should financially support the process.

3. First I see OHA finishing the ceded lands inventory, at which point we will know our exact assets, locations of lands, and we can access their value. Then, I see the state continuing to make payments from all past and present revenues (as negotiated and agreed to by the State Legislature) until such time as the governing entity takes control. And at that point, the state returns all lands and assets to the control of the governing entity (once its established through the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act).

ODEGAARD

Continued from page 5

same manner that a city council may delegate its administratively "messy" zoning mission to a planning commission for the purpose of expediency. OHA's executive capacity could be incorporated into a future Native Hawaiian governing entity, however its legislative structure would likely be replaced by a larger body of local constituent representatives.

More importantly, OHA's chartered intent "to unite Hawaiians as a people" is presently compromised by its current monolingual ethic. As OHA reappraises its mission from the point of view of Native Hawaiian political sovereignty, it must transcend its original call to preserve "race" through the incorporation of Hawaiian national values into its mission, the chief of which is Hawaiian language preservation. While acknowledging its good intentions in its present draft, the monolingual NHGRA cannot sufficiently reflect the mana'o of all concerned stakeholders, thereby compromising Native Hawaiian rights in the process of its formation.

3. Past due revenues may be converted through land transfers. As the ratio of Native Hawaiians increases in Hawai'i, at minimum the pro rata share of Public Land Trust proprietary revenues should logically increase proportionately. As OHA begins to lead the State in its bilingual governmental operations, then a case may be made for allocation of sovereign revenues.

In addition to its ongoing vigorous legal pursuit of uncollected revenues due from other public agencies and private entities, OHA shall pursue reconciliatory measures to repatriate occupied lands no longer used for their originally prescribed purposes. Native Hawaiians have valid claims to the so-called "Ceded" Lands; restrictions perpetuating alienation from these lands should be removed without delay. OHA shall pursue reconciliatory measures supporting repatriation of lands as well as Hawaiian language work opportunities that include, as well as reach beyond, those established through "traditional and customary" rights.

STENDER

Continued from page 5

that the State of Hawai'i legislative body has chosen not to bring closure and resolve to this very significant issue. The delay of 30 years without resolution or solution has and continues to penalize our Hawaiian people. Funds received for the ceded lands would have provided OHA with the means to address the many social and economic issues we continue

to face on a daily basis. By refusing to resolve the issue, the State is in breach of its fiduciary duty as mandated by the Hawai'i State Constitutional Convention of 1978. Over these many years, OHA has offered a number of options for settlement to our legislative body; but they have yet to respond to OHAs proposals for settlement. First, I would like to see the settlement of the delinquent payment (past due amounts) along with the amounts owing be settled by the transfer of lands to OHA or a combination of land and cash with the costs to be funded by the State's general obligation lands or time payments of cash; the cash portion could be funded by the State general obligation bonds or time payments of cash.

If elected, the issues discussed will become a priority; the Hawaiian people will become a priority; and the future of our people will become a priority. I encourage all Hawaiians to step forward and be a part of the solution as we move ourselves toward a brighter future. Please help me help you.

It has been a privilege to serve all of you for the last 10 years, and I look forward to at least another four years of working with and serving you.

Mālama pono.

WAIHE'E

Continued from page 5

standards in elementary, middle and high school testing, and who graduate from post-secondary institutions.

Increasing the percentage of Hawai'i residents that understand and agree that a viable land base is necessary for the new Native Hawaiian governing entity.

Increasing the percentage of Ka Pae 'Āina O Hawai'i managed to create economic value, preserve cultural and natural resources and historic properties, and provide cultural and social opportunities for Native Hawaiians in a sustainable and balanced manner.

Increasing the percentage of Native Hawaiian families actively improving their lifestyle choices by engaging in health programs and supportive family development practices.

Adopting a Transition Plan that includes the legal transfer of OHA assets and other resources to the new Native Hawaiian governing entity.

Increasing the percentage of Hawai'i residents who appreciate and value Native Hawaiian history and culture as a basis for residing in Hawai'i.

Increasing the percentage of Native Hawaiians participating in cultural activities and interacting with the 'āina for cul- **SEE WAIHE'E ON PAGE 9**



TRUSTEE O’AHU — OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as an OHA trustee?

2) Should the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act be enacted into law, what role do you believe OHA should play in the formation of the Native Hawaiian governing entity?

3) How would you like to see OHA and the state resolve the ceded lands revenue issue, both in terms of past due revenue and the annual revenue due to OHA?



PETER APO

1. The Akaka bill addresses the most important issue for Hawaiians since the overthrow of Queen Lili’uokalani in 1893 – federal recognition of Hawaiians as indigenous people. It’s the least that the Federal government can do to atone for the loss of sovereignty and the marginalization of Hawaiians who were dramatically distanced from having any meaningful voice in the growth of what was once their homeland and in which they now find themselves strangers. The Akaka bill is vital to the process of reconciliation and easing the abiding tension between Hawaiians and Hawai’i’s major institutions. It will present Hawaiians with a legitimate opportunity to revitalize, reorganize and better utilize their resources. The bill would allow us to maximize the capacity we have at our command, which is the culmination of years of Hawaiian activism. It represents real hope for reconciling our claims and for our economic and cultural revitalization. One of the most important aspects of the bill is the protection of existing entitlements, Hawaiian trusts, community institutions and an entire landscape of programs that blanket the state. These are broadly supported by the Hawai’i community as a vital part of Hawai’i’s economy, and fundamental to Hawai’i’s economic and societal stability. Their legal standing is under judicial siege in a litany of court challenges and their survival may hinge on the passage of the bill. By redefining Hawaiians as a citizenry of a recognized nation (within U.S. jurisdiction), the bill begins a process of sheltering these Hawaiian programs, institutions and entitlements such as Hawaiian Homes, Kamehameha Schools, the Ali’i trusts and even OHA itself from legal attacks. I would support the Akaka bill as a major priority of my service as a Trustee.

2. OHA Trustees have supported the Akaka bill despite the fact that it may mean the organization’s dissolution. I believe this is the right approach. The overarching goal of Hawaiian well-being should be paramount and not the survival of an organization. OHA’s role must be one of an agent of change in guiding the process of transition to true self-governance. While the specific role of OHA in a newly constituted governing entity remains unclear, OHA may settle into an adjunct administrative role with its long experience in shepherding Hawaiian programs.

3. I believe OHA is on the right track in its approach to a settlement of: (1) cash awards equal to the 20 percent share of total ceded land revenue for the immediately preceding fiscal year; and (2) a combination of cash and land in fee simple title for back rent. The cash awards satisfy the need for a liquid asset base but the

SEE APO ON PAGE 9



JACKIE KAHOOKELE BURKE

1. The single issue facing Native Hawaiians is managing our natural resources to provide for a sustainable lifestyle and community. These issues are: depletion of our fishing resources, availability of water resources for agriculture, restoration of streams and other waterways and the continued development over cultural sites going hand in hand with increased limited access for traditional gathering, fishing and cultural practices. Restoring the ahupua’a system of resource management should be our guiding source and Hawaiians need to be on that policy table. It is crucial that we participate in the control process establishing and enforcing rules and regulations regarding the depletion, the restricted access, the destruction and the misuse of our most valuable assets, the natural resources of our ‘āina.

2. The Akaka bill (NHGRA) should not be enacted into law. It is not a bill “FOR THE PEOPLE AND BY THE PEOPLE.” This is the MOST IMPORTANT BILL OF OUR LIFETIME, where were all the community meetings that should have occurred over the past five years? Who is representing the descendants of the “KŪ’Ē PETITION”? It comes down to a bill “BY THE STATE, FOR THE STATE to insure the CONTROL BY THE STATE.” Instead of spending millions on lobbying, why not spend to organize the community into ongoing active units of Hawaiians, integrating and collaborating with Hawaiian Civic Clubs, sovereignty groups and other groups. In 2009 the state passed the ‘AHA KIOLE act that recognizes the ahupua’a system, organized into Mokus councils. OHA should have the vision of empowering their people, one person at a time and realize the value of engaging community through a traditional and powerful system using the Moku governance model of the ‘Aha Kiole council.

OHA needs to educate the Hawaiian people on the models of nationhood. The Sovereignty Education Buses project that I proposed would visit neighborhoods and communities to provide sovereignty information. With this knowledge, Hawaiians can make an informed choice and have the confidence to support that choice once made.

OHA has led us in the dark, they pretend there is light, but that is artificial light, it is unsustainable light that can go out at any time. OHA continues to position the TOP of the power paradigm; it should be building the paradigm base, the “ROOT SYSTEM”! The maka’āinana is the power base for “spiritual and political” rebuilding of our beloved Nation of Hawai’i. The Ali’i showed us their pure Aloha by bequeathing their lands to support future generations, to educate, to provide health care, to care for orphans, elders, women and children. OHA has the power to create comparable and similar lasting legacies like our

SEE BURKE ON PAGE 9



WALTER HEEN

1. The single most important issue facing Native Hawaiians is the inability to compete in the employment market because of a deficiency of educational achievement. OHA should collaborate with the state’s educational officials in developing a partnership to provide an intensive educational program to encourage Hawaiian families to achieve educational success from an early age. Such a program should include a thorough grounding in Native Hawaiian customs and traditions, but should also provide knowledge of modern day technological and communicative skills. This would require employment of certificated teachers who are also grounded in Hawaiian customs and traditions. OHA should more intensively assist the immersion charter schools in advancing their teaching methods for combining cultural knowledge and usage with modern day western requirement. OHA should also continue to insist that the public education system include a requirement for learning the Hawaiian language.

2. OHA should first assist the Secretary of the Interior in determining who should be appointed to the group of genealogical experts that will be charged with establishing the roster of Native Hawaiian constituents eligible to vote in the NHGE elections. OHA has worked together with a number of individuals learned in Native Hawaiian genealogy over the years and their names should be provided to the Secretary for consideration. Additionally, other such experts, known in the community but who may not have worked with OHA can be sought out and encouraged to assist the Secretary. Once the committee is established, OHA can assist by providing the information on Native Hawaiians that is contained in OHA’s Hawaiian Registry. OHA should also work with Hawai’i Maoli to provide the information it has on its Kau Inoa registry to the Secretary. This will provide considerable information to the committee to determine who meet the criteria set by the NHGRA for eligibility to participate in the elections as a Native Hawaiian constituent. Additionally, OHA has considerable information and expertise on Native Hawaiian genealogy. This information should also be made available to the Secretary. When the Council has been formed, OHA can assist it in establishing the form of the new government by providing information and expertise on the forms and powers of government that might be considered. When those matters have been decided, OHA can assist in providing opportunities for Native Hawaiians and others in the community to discuss the proposed governmental forms and assist in the elections that must eventually take place. Finally, OHA can assist in the negotiations that will take place between the NHGE and the State.

SEE HEEN ON PAGE 9



CONGRESS

U.S. SENATE

1) Besides federal recognition, what do you feel is the most important federal issue facing Native Hawaiians and what will you do to address that issue?



DANIEL INOUE
DEMOCRAT

1. The most important issues relate to the health and well-being of the indigenous people of this land. Unfortunately, Native Hawaiians have some of the worst health risk factors, and that must change. Over the last 11 years, I have worked to secure more than \$900 million for Native Hawaiian education, health and workforce training.

2. Senator Akaka and I have fought for Native Hawaiian recognition for more than a decade. Rest assured, we will not relax once this measure is enacted into law. The implementation of the Akaka Bill will require collaboration and negotiation with the federal and state governments.

2) Should the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act be enacted into law, what will you do to ensure that adequate federal resources are allocated to help in the implementation of the new law and what kind of Congressional oversight will you provide over this process?



JEFF JARRETT
NONPARTISAN

1. With combined thinning out in Hawai'i, and dispersal to the mainland, how can Native Hawaiians be culturally linguistically strong with presence in Hawai'i 500 years from now? Recognition would have large impact there. However, regardless of recognition, perpetuation is the most important question.

2. The current form should be enacted. In the Senate, there are no others from the Pacific Islands, using the broadest sense of the word. As peoples, we find Native Hawaiians linguistically originating from Taiwan, close in lineage to those of Philippines. So, Instead of speaking for "those people," I bring presence and weight to issue.

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - U.S. REPRESENTATIVE



CHARLES DJOU
REPUBLICAN

1. Promoting private-sector jobs, supporting affordable housing and securing recognition are the most important actions to be taken at the federal level to help Native

Hawaiians.

>> We must provide tools to help the unemployed find work. Job seekers need the latest training to be competitive, and small businesses need tax credits and certainty to encourage hiring.

>> I am actively working with my colleagues to reauthorize the Hawaiian Homeownership Opportunity Act, H.R. 709.

2. Hawai'i's Congressional delegation must work together to ensure Native Hawaiians are well represented.



COLLEEN HANABUSA
DEMOCRAT

1. The No. 1 issue is self-determination. Federal recognition is an important first step in supporting self-determination, but it is not the whole answer.

We all should recognize that this will be a process, and I will work to maintain continued federal support throughout that process.

2. A significant part of ensuring the long-term viability of the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act will be developing and maintaining relationships in Congress. For that reason, it is vital that members of the Hawai'i delegation have other members of Congress that they can work with to encourage widespread support from other delegations.

2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - U.S. REPRESENTATIVE



PAT BROCK
LIBERTARIAN

1. No response.

2. Although created to make amends to the descendants of people of the Kingdom of Hawai'i for

complicity in the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani, the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act is unfair because it requires native Hawaiian blood, and does not include descendants of Kingdom citizens of other heritages.

The creation of another government bureau will increase the burden on all taxpayers.

I believe the U.S. promise of equal treatment by government is still the best vehicle to freedom for all.



MAZIE HIRONO
DEMOCRAT

1. Improving the educational experience for Native Hawaiian children is critical. I will continue to meet with private partners like Kamehameha Schools and

public agencies like our State Department of Education to ensure that federal resources are directed to the places they will have the most positive impact.

2. I will work with the other members of our Hawai'i delegation to ensure adequate federal resources to implement the new law, particularly to enable the federal government to meet its obligations under the new law.



JOHN WILLOUGHBY
REPUBLICAN

1. Native Hawaiians must recognize that one-party representation in Hawai'i (and aligning solely with that party) serves no interests but those of self-serving

politicians. Though Democrats have controlled Congress since 2006 (and the presidency since 2008), issues important to Native Hawaiians have failed to be advanced. Native Hawaiians must reach out and educate Republican candidates in order to gain support on a multitude of issues including the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act. Only then will both parties live up to the promises and obligations they have made to the Native Hawaiian community. I pledge to be active in the process.

2. No response.

WAIHE'E

Continued from page 6

tural, spiritual, religious and subsistence purposes.

Decreasing the Native Hawaiian chronic disease rates to equal to or less than the general population of Hawai'i for each of the following: cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes, asthma and cancer.

2. I do believe that the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act should and will be enacted into law. OHA should be the funding source for expenses associated with the establishment of the roll and Native Hawaiian Interim Governing Council. As stated in our Strategic Plan, OHA should also adopt a Transition Plan that legally transfers OHA's assets and other resources to the new Native Hawaiian governing entity.

3. Obviously, I'd like the settlement agreement we made with the Governor that resolves OHA's past claims for \$200 million and maintains the \$15 million annually enacted. As the Hawai'i Supreme Court mandated, however, it is ultimately up to the Legislature to resolve this issue. If there is anything to be encouraged by our inability to move any settlement legislation in the last three sessions, it's that the Legislators for the most part have at least declared a desire to address the issue. It is incumbent on OHA Trustees to convince them that the right of Native Hawaiians to benefit from the ceded lands trust is a high and overdue priority. I also believe that it is important for OHA to settle any Chapter 10-based revenue claims with the State before a new governing entity is formed, as I am uncertain that it would share those same legal claims.

APO

Continued from page 7

more important asset is the land awards. It is the land base that will provide for the future wealth of the nation. I would index the value of the land by two measures. One is commercially viable lands whereby the value is established by the market. It would be better to have 35 acres of Kaka'ako Makai (Kewalo Basin area) than 200 acres of less valuable rural real estate. A second value index would be measured by the "cultural" value of the land – a notion that I believe was gaining standing during the most recent negotiations. Examples of culturally valuable lands are heiau locations, fish ponds, lo'i sites, coastal wetlands and waterways; cultural landscapes whose value is not measured by the real estate market, but by its value to the dignity of emerging nation rebuilding its cultural base. The ceded land settlement is fundamental to building capacity for a Hawaiian future in which we are free of being wards of the government.

BURKE

Continued from page 7

Ali'i, who did not intend to build powerful institutions, but to build institutions that would empower their people that they loved so deeply.

3. We should get 100 percent of ceded lands revenue. They took 100 percent of our nation; they used 100 percent of ceded land to make them money. Why do we always have to negotiate for what is truly ours, if not for the Hawaiian Kingdom land base, the State would have no revenue stream. Pay for what they are using, I don't see them cutting Hawaiians any slack in giving us free medical care, etc. If the State wants to give us ceded land, then give us the airport or the harbors, where there is a revenue stream. If they give us Maunakea then we should be able to charge premium rent for the privilege of looking so deep into the universe, and insure we share in any patents or royalties attributed to recent discoveries using the ceded land base.

HEEN

Continued from page 7

3. The first thing that must take place is that OHA and the State must determine exactly where those ceded lands are and how they are used. OHA and the State have had long-running discussions on this issue. Ideally, there should be a meets and bounds survey to establish their boundaries. Once they are established, the various uses of the individual plats can be easily determined – much of it is unusable. In my view, the "Akaka bill" is making it more difficult to reach an agreement with the state at this time. I have no doubt that the state will want to wait to see how negotiations play out, and will want to make the issue a part of those negotiations. Now that the Hawai'i Supreme Court has denied OHA's petition for a writ to force the state to pay OHA's claim, I do not foresee any justiciable recourse. We need to face facts and negotiate the matter during the negotiations that will take place after formation of the NHGE.

OHA OC16 WWW.OC16.TV

PRESENTED BY THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

THE DEBATE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2010 | 6:30 – 8:00 P.M.
HAWAI'I CONVENTION CENTER

THE DEBATE WILL BE TELEVISED LIVE ON OC16.

DUKE AIONA (R) NEIL ABERCROMBIE (D)

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1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as the governor?

2) In January 2008, OHA and Governor Linda Lingle's Administration reached a settlement agreement that would have resulted in the state transferring to OHA \$200 million in land and cash for past due ceded lands revenues from 1978 to 2008. In addition, the agreement would have set the minimum annual ceded lands payments to OHA going forward at \$15.1 million. Since 2008, the Legislature has not approved the 2008 settlement agreement or some version of it. What do you believe OHA should receive for past-due ceded lands revenues and annual revenues due to OHA?

3) Should the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act be enacted into law, what state lands and natural resources do you believe should be considered for negotiations with the Native Hawaiian governing entity?

GOVERNOR



**NEIL
ABERCROMBIE
DEMOCRAT**

1. The single most important issue is self-determination. Federal recognition, or lack of it, will impact every facet of Native Hawaiian existence forever. I have supported self-determination since the beginning and have passed federal legislation for it in the House three times. As Governor, I would voice state support for federal legislation and use my relationships in Washington to ensure support continues in the House among Leadership and Members and in the White House.

2. As a state legislator, I worked on the creation of OHA and I have always believed that Native Hawaiians should control their own destiny, including managing their own resources. The dispute over ceded lands revenues must be settled once and for all by all parties coming together in a spirit of resolution. I am confident that all parties will reach an agreement as to the amount of a settlement.

3. Lands being administered by the State of Hawai'i, the Hawaiian Home Lands and a portion of the ceded lands, should rightfully be considered in any future negotiation with the Native Hawaiian governing entity. In addition, lands or resources with strong links to the Native Hawaiian people and culture should also be considered. State participation in these negotiations must be fair and in good faith to be a strong step on the path to reconciliation.



**DUKE
AIONA
REPUBLICAN**

1. Education is one of the most concerning issues we face as Native Hawaiians. As Lieutenant Governor, I have seen how knowledge and education can elevate our entire community and prevent obstacles such as poverty, crime, illicit drug use, poor health and joblessness.

For Native Hawaiians to compete in a world continually transformed by the boundless opportunities of the 21st century, we must prepare our keiki for a global economy based on knowledge and innovation.

2. The 2008 agreement was pono because it was fair to Native Hawaiians and taxpayers, and it acknowledged our constitutional obligation to fulfill our promise to kānaka maoli. The land parcels in the 2008 proposed settlement included commercial industrial properties on O'ahu and Hawai'i Island totaling 209 acres, and a one-time payment to OHA of just over \$13 million in cash. The 2008 agreement also mandated that the minimum amount of proceeds OHA would receive annually from the public land trust would be \$15.1 million.

3. As Governor, I will encourage all parties to focus the negotiations first and foremost upon: (1) properties that hold significant historical and cultural value; (2) land that can be developed in a culturally sensitive manner; and (3) resources that will produce revenue needed to sustain the ongoing operations of the Native Hawaiian governing entity.



**DANIEL
CUNNINGHAM
FREE ENERGY**

1. The U.S. government has no more right here than Iraq and the sooner it goes the better. Our future is in space but first gotta float so why not recycle/build a floating Tesla city (Matthew 25:34) and finance with a state-owned "dba" bank like N. Dakota? CAN PROVE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

2. Did not respond

3. Did not respond

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as the lieutenant governor?



**LYNN
FINNEGAN
REPUBLICAN**

1. Land use issues: As House Minority Leader, I supported the ceded lands settlement. I also appreciate DHHL's work to turn decades of backlog into the fulfilled dreams for Hawaiian families. As Lieutenant Governor, I will work to secure lasting arrangements which place proper land use rights with our native people.

PHOTO NOT
AVAILABLE

**LEONARD
KAMA
NONPARTISAN**

1. Foreclosures on and off Hawaiian Home Lands. I will call for a moratorium on ALL foreclosures and STRONGLY urge financial institutions to modify or refinance all loans at 2 percent through the development and implementation of their own guidelines on the use "stimulus" dollars.

I SUPPORT A MORATORIUM ON THE SALE OF CEDED LANDS.



**BRIAN
SCHATZ
DEMOCRAT**

1. Akaka bill passage. When I was coordinating the Obama campaign, I worked successfully with Hawaiian leaders to get the support of Barack Obama for the Akaka bill. It was a major breakthrough, as Obama said, "to fulfill this promise." We must work together to ensure the passage occurs.

STATE SENATE

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as a state legislator?

2) YES/NO question: Do you support a moratorium on the sale of state ceded lands?

2 • S. HILO, PUNA, KA'U

MICHAEL W. HALE
REPUBLICAN



1. Akaka bill: Yes; Economy: Help small businesses!; Environment: Homes off oil! Property Assessed Clean Energy utilizes a government's ability to raise money through the issuance of bonds to fund small clean energy projects. Education: We should offer free classes to teach people life, computer, farming and business skills. www.michael-whale.com

2. Yes.

RUSSELL S. KOKUBUN
DEMOCRAT



1. Education is the key to a brighter future, especially culturally-based curriculum whether in a public, private, charter or immersion school. Open and easy access to University of Hawai'i system campuses will provide greater opportunities for career and self development. I will work with educational leaders to achieve these priorities.

2. Yes.

7 • KAUA'I, NI'HAU

DAVID R. HAMMAN
REPUBLICAN



1. The Hawaiian community is too distracted by factions concerned about "sovereignty rule" and is failing to focus on the development of community infrastructure and support, which will improve the quality of life for Hawaiians as a whole. As a state senator, I will attempt to enable Hawaiians to use every resource available to encourage their children to succeed academically, in business and in social interaction.

2. Yes.

RONALD D. KOUCHI
DEMOCRAT



1. The implementation of policies and procedures, effects and any resulting unintended consequences that may arise to the Kanaka Maoli if the Akaka bill is enacted. If this bill becomes law, I would require input from all interested factions, including OHA, in attempting to address this issue through any proposed legislation.

2. Neither yes or no.

8 • KAHALA, HAWAI'I KAI

LARRY PRICE
DEMOCRAT



1. The issue of the back revenues from the ceded lands needs to be resolved. Funds will be needed to deal with all other issues. I'll work in the Legislature to finalize a fair settlement of the claims, and to find the money in the budget to begin the repayments.

2. Yes.

9 • KAPAHULU, KAIMUKI, PALOLO

LES S. IHARA JR.
DEMOCRAT



1. I am concerned about the state's failure to pay past due revenues from the Public Land Trust. While the governor represents the state in negotiations with OHA on this issue, I believe the Legislature should be involved to ensure passage of legislation to implement a settlement agreement.

2. Yes

LISA LEIALOHA SHORBA
REPUBLICAN



1. I am most concerned about our Native Hawaiian population growing and thriving. Sadly, Native Hawaiians rank the highest among all racial groups who have abortions in Hawai'i; approximately 28,000 Native Hawaiian children were aborted since 1970. As your senator, I will work to protect our keiki and provide parental support.

2. Yes

13 • KALIHI, NU'UANU

SUZANNE N.J. CHUN OAKLAND
DEMOCRAT



1. Affordable housing is a critical issue. A concerted effort to identify parcels of land and construct affordable rentals and for sale housing must be a top priority next session. An omnibus housing bill identifying specific tax map keys and adequate general obligation bond allocations for each project is important.

2. Yes

JUDY C. FRANKLIN
REPUBLICAN



1. "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge..." Hosea 4:6. I propose building Righteous Retreat Centers on all islands, teaching Godly living principles for healthy, productive lifestyles with a return to Christian values. I envision a Bellows style compound with leadership training classes and recreation.

2. Yes

19 • KAPOLEI, MAKAKILO, WAIKELE

MIKE GABBARD
DEMOCRAT



1. What concerns me is the long waiting list that currently exists for Native Hawaiians to obtain a homestead lease. I'll continue to support DHHL's efforts to build affordable "green" homes like the planned Kaupuni project. Kaupuni could serve as a model for sustainable residential development based on traditional Hawaiian values.

2. Yes

20 • 'EWA BEACH, WAIPAHU

WILL ESPERO
DEMOCRAT



1. As the chair of the Senate Public Safety and Military Affairs Committee, I am very concerned about the high percentage of part-Hawaiians in the state corrections system. I have been working with stakeholders to address this problem and look at ways to reduce the numbers in prison.

2. Yes

20 • 'EWA BEACH, WAIPAHU

ANEL A. (TITO) MONTES
REPUBLICAN



1. The Economy! In order to get Hawai'i's economy moving again, we must unshackle the very elements of our society that creates jobs, innovation and wealth. This can only be done by lowering taxes and unburdening and empowering free enterprise – especially small businesses.

2. No

22 • NORTH SHORE, WAHIAWA

CHARLES (BO) AKI
REPUBLICAN



1. The Akaka bill's passage is impending, but our community isn't prepared to engage in the nation-building process that will follow. We cannot legislate community preparedness or awareness, but can require audits and scrutinize budgets to ensure our state-funded Hawaiian agencies are accountable, effective, efficient and ready for the nation-building process.

2. Yes

24 • KĀNE'OHE, KAILUA

TRACY NAKANO BEAN
REPUBLICAN



1. In the veins of every kanaka maoli flows a legacy of honor, courage and glory. It is my highest aspiration to restore the Hawaiian people to leadership where their deeds and wisdom may not only be crowned, but serve as an example for the world to follow.

2. Yes

JILL N. TOKUDA
DEMOCRAT



1. As the former Agriculture and Hawaiian Affairs Chairperson and the current Chair of the Senate Higher Education Committee, I believe access to, and attainment of, a higher education degree is critically important for Native Hawaiians. Education is the great equalizer that can lead to good jobs, home ownership and healthy families.

2. Yes

25 • LANIKAI, WAIMĀNALO

VIRGINIA ENOS
REPUBLICAN



1. As my husband and his family know from experience there are too many native Hawaiians still on the waiting list for homestead lands. I would continue the efforts of the current administration to expedite the process, to build homes and place Hawaiian families in them.

2. Yes

STATE HOUSE

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as a state legislator?

2) YES/NO question: Do you support a moratorium on the sale of state ceded lands?

1 • N. HILO, HAMAKUA, N. KOHALA

MARK M. NAKASHIMA
DEMOCRAT



1. I believe that federal recognition of Native Hawaiian status is the single largest issue to ensure the preservation of programs serving the Native Hawaiian population. As a legislator, I will work to support OHA and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands in their delivery of programs and services.

2. Yes

3 • HILO, KEA'AU, MT. VIEW

CLIFTON K. (CLIFT) TSUJI
DEMOCRAT



1. The ceded land revenue issue is probably the most important concern facing Native Hawaiians. This has generated much discussion with no closure. Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Native Hawaiian representatives, and the state Legislature and our governor must agree with a sense of urgency on a well-defined goal and collaborate to achieve an amicable resolution.

2. Neither yes or no.

4 • PUNA

FAYE P. HANOHANO
DEMOCRAT



1. The single issue that concerns me most is Social Justice. As a legislator, I would help promote funded legislation using holistic approaches in ending disparate treatment in schools, prisons, housing and social agencies. Holistic approaches that will encourage the basic necessities for survival. There is NO justice until Native Hawaiians receive PONO justice.

2. Yes

MARLENE HAPAI
REPUBLICAN



1. Education. With education costing our state over \$3 billion annually, I would introduce legislation to create a collaborative model using strengths of all Hawai'i's schools to address each student's needs, including Native Hawaiians programs providing academic, financial, social and cultural support ensuring receipt of degrees and filling of leadership positions.

2. Yes

SOLOMON SINGER
NONPARTISAN



1. I am concerned about the state's failure to pay past due revenues from the Public Land Trust. While the governor represents the state in negotiations with OHA on this issue, I believe the Legislature should be involved to ensure passage of legislation to implement a settlement agreement.

2. No answer

5 • KA'Ū, S. KONA

FRED FOGEL
LIBERTARIAN



1. The Native Hawaiian issue that most perplexes me is actually an internal concern. Why can't DHHL provide timely infrastructure on ceded lands for kanaka maoli to live independently and build homesteads? The various factions must come together and speak as one voice to make it happen. Kūkū - not you.

2. Yes

ROBERT (BOB) HERKES
DEMOCRAT



1. Preservation of historic native lands in South Kona and Ka'ū is very important. These lands remain in pristine condition due to the lack of rainfall. I had a bill to preserve 11,000 acres of land south of Miloli'i. Governor Lingle did not follow up on the law. I will reintroduce the bill.

2. Yes

6 • KAILUA, KEAUHOU

DENNY COFFMAN
DEMOCRAT



1. We need to resolve the organizational and restitution issue between the Native Hawaiian communities/organizations and the State of Hawai'i. I will actively work with OHA to find land on every island that has income potential and work to get this land transferred to OHA as a major component of a settlement agreement.

2. Yes

REBECCA N. (BECKY) LEAU
REPUBLICAN



1. My primary concern for the Hawaiian people is the escalating pressure on the 'ohana because of the economic downturn. As a state legislator I will do all I can to help Native Hawaiians prosper. I will strive to keep taxes low, to ease bureaucratic regulation and to promote Hawaiian products and services.

2. Yes

7 • N. KONA, S. KOHALA

CINDY EVANS
DEMOCRAT



1. Native Hawaiians are the largest percentage of incarcerated persons in our prisons. I have supported and will continue to support all efforts to address the difficulties to re-entry when coming home.

2. Yes

SCOTT W. (HENDO) HENDERSON
REPUBLICAN



1. The most important issue facing Native Hawaiians is affordable housing. Every Qualified Native Hawaiian beneficiary, regardless of income level, should have an opportunity for housing and/or land stewardship on homestead land. I will support legislation which encourages the development and construction of apartments, town homes, duplexes and single-family homes.

2. Yes

8 • WAILUKU, WAIHEHU

DEAN SCHMUCKER
REPUBLICAN



1. I believe that resolution of the sovereignty question is the most important issue facing Native Hawaiians. If elected, I would do what I could to get the two opposing groups together, so that the Kanaka can speak with a unified voice.

2. Neither yes or no.

JOE SOUKI
DEMOCRAT



1. The lapsing of the \$600 million infrastructure law, \$30 million a year for 30 years in three years. The law allowed Hawaiian Homes to accelerate the building of homes. We can look at the success at Waiehu Kou and at Kēōkea.

2. Yes.

9 • KAHULUI, PA'IA

GIL S. COLOMA KEITH-AGARAN
DEMOCRAT



1. Simple Justice. My role will not only mean debating, crafting and voting on bills to implement concrete means resolving past and future claims by Native Hawaiians individually and as a people, but also using whatever bully pulpit I have to educate our larger community that reconciliation is critical for Hawai'i.

2. No

10 • W. MAUI

ANGUS L.K. MCKELVEY
DEMOCRAT



1. The single issue that concerns me most is the DHHL revenue shortfall when payments expire in 2015. Besides implementing recommendations of the Act 187 report due next year, I would look at fees in exchange for longer-term leases and right of first refusal of renewals of leases on these lands.

2. Yes

11 • S. MAUI

JOSEPH BERTRAM III
DEMOCRAT



1. Native Hawaiian health based on walking barefoot and reconnecting with the traditional diet of fresh fruits/taro/seaweeds.

2. Neither yes or no.

GEORGE R. FONTAINE
REPUBLICAN



1. The single issue facing Native Hawaiians that concerns me the most is affordable housing. As a legislator, I will work the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and other agencies to ensure that more affordable housing is built for native Hawaiians.

2. No

STATE HOUSE

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as a state legislator?

2) YES/NO question: Do you support a moratorium on the sale of state ceded lands?

12 • UPCOUNTRY MAUI

KYLE YAMASHITA
DEMOCRAT



1. Jobs. Without employment Native Hawaiians may face homelessness and poor health. They are statistically more vulnerable to domestic violence, crime and drugs. As a legislator, the biggest things we can do is fund public works projects to create jobs in construction, and this also stimulates the local economy enabling local businesses to hire.

2. Neither yes or no.

13 • E. MAUI, MOLOKA'I, LANA'I

MEILING K. AKUNA
REPUBLICAN

PHOTO NOT AVAILABLE

1. The blood quantum issue. It would be one of my priorities. I would challenge the misconception to do with the blood quantum requirement under the HHCA (Hawaiian Homes Commission Act), 1920.

2. Yes

MELE CARROLL
DEMOCRAT



1. There are many, but one issue that has my attention is raising funds for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Trust. The state has a fiduciary responsibility to provide adequate funding to provide its beneficiaries land through a lease where they can reside according to the Hawaiian Homes Act. I will continue to introduce legislation that will support increasing revenues to the trust.

2. Yes

15 • LIHU'E, KOLOA

LARRY FILLHART
REPUBLICAN



1. The Hawaiian People simply do not have enough representation, in government, in the State of Hawai'i. I believe they need to hold their own seat in either the State Senate or the State House. I would sponsor such a bill, if I were elected.

2. Yes.

16 • PO'IPU, WAIMEA, NI'HAU

PHIL STERKER
REPUBLICAN



1. Not being a Native Hawaiian but having lived among the Zuni, Apache and Navajo Indians, I am aware that something needs to be done concerning the Akaka bill. It is a complex issue that strengthens my conviction that the people whom it affects need to be the ones who choose.

2. Yes.

18 • KAHALA, AINA HAINA, KULI'OU'OU

CHRIS BARON (PEI-JI)
REPUBLICAN



1. I grew up in Kuli'ou'ou; I'm convinced the interdependent strands of strengthened 'ohana, quality education and health care, economic empowerment and equality of opportunity – including housing/ownership – and systemic governance reform constitute our priority. Let's utilize multi-sector partnerships – activate lōkahi to Aloha one another across our one Hawai'i-wide community.

2. Yes.

20 • ST. LOUIS HTS., PĀLOLO, WILHELMINA RISE

CALVIN K.Y. SAY
DEMOCRAT



1. Resolving the ceded land revenue issue is most important to me. In 2008, the Legislature, Administration and OHA came close, but ultimately failed. Going forward, I would like OHA to commence negotiations with the new Governor, with the goal of submitting a joint proposal to the Legislature quickly.

2. Neither yes or no.

21 • KAPAHULU, DIAMOND HEAD

SCOTT Y. NISHIMOTO
DEMOCRAT



1. Before public lands are sold, a complete inventory of ceded lands must be done, to ensure that the state does not sell ceded lands.

2. Yes

23 • WAIKIKI, ALA MOANA, KAKA'AKO

TOM BROWER
DEMOCRAT



1. I support the Akaka bill. Native Hawaiians need increased access to government-sponsored programs so they can stop being victimized on their own land. They have higher rates of crime, incarceration, drug abuse and health risks. Congress has already provided federal recognition to other indigenous peoples of America.

2. Yes

24 • MĀNOA

ZACH THOMSON
REPUBLICAN



1. The Native Hawaiian community's collective and inalienable rights to express and preserve their heritage history and culture is facing eventual extinction. This cannot happen. We must listen learn and act to make sure this never happens. Regardless of office, I will be an advocate in strengthening the Native Hawaiian community.

2. Yes

25 • MAKIKI, TANTALUS

DELLA AU BELATTI
DEMOCRAT



1. Reconciliation as set in motion by the 1993 Apology Resolution. Once the process is enacted at the federal level, it will be important for state leaders to be part of the general education process to explain reconciliation, its importance and how it may or may not affect the community.

2. Yes

26 • PUNCHBOWL, PACIFIC HTS., NU'UANU VALLEY

NORM KATZ
REPUBLICAN



1. To preserve our Hawaiian culture, we must preserve the Hawaiian language. If elected, I will initiate, sponsor or support a bill making Hawaiian an official language of Hawai'i along with English. All future printing of forms as they are replenished will be in bilingual format of Hawaiian and English.

2. Yes

SYLVIA LUKE
DEMOCRAT



1. Preservation of Native Hawaiian rights for future generations.

2. Yes

27 • LILIHA, PU'UNUI

CORINNE W.L. CHING
REPUBLICAN



1. While the economy may be the most obvious, a number of issues stem from the health condition our Native Hawaiian population. My top issue: diabetes, a tragic yet preventable disease could be addressed through a more comprehensive and culturally sensitive approach to stem this very heartbreaking, costly and debilitating disease.

2. No response.

LYNN VASQUEZ
DEMOCRAT



1. There is legislation in Congress to make the areas from Punahou Street to Kalihi Street, Pali to the Sea a National Heritage Area. This means more permitting steps, restrictions, regulations and even condemnations. If elected, I will continue to educate and do my best to STOP legislation of the National Heritage Area in Hawai'i nei.

2. Yes

28 • IWILEI, DOWNTOWN, MAKIKI

DAVID S.Y. CHANG
REPUBLICAN



1. We need to rebuild our economy and create quality jobs. Having a fully employed work force builds prosperity for all and enables us to affordably fund excellent education and social services. We need to improve our public education, streamline government regulations, reduce the tax burden and bring new industries to our state.

2. Undecided.

KARL RHOADS
DEMOCRAT



1. The poor state of public education in areas where the most Hawaiians live, such as the Leeward Coast. I support making sure that teachers are trained to meet keiki on their own cultural ground and I support keeping schools in good condition to allow kids to learn better.

2. Yes



STATE HOUSE

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as a state legislator?

2) YES/NO question: Do you support a moratorium on the sale of state ceded lands?

30 • MOANALUA, KALIHI VALLEY, ĀLEWA

CAROLE KAUIHWAI KAAPU
REPUBLICAN



1. Education. I support an audit of the Department of Education to show why the significant investment we make in our children's education is not returning adequate results. Without a good education our children will not reach their potential. Once we have the audit, restructure the Department of Education.

2. Yes.

31 • SALT LAKE, TRIPLER

LINDA E. ICHIYAMA
DEMOCRAT



1. My family has been in Hawai'i for four generations and I have always strived to honor our host culture. Self-determination is urgently needed to heal past wrongs and address ongoing inequities. I support efforts that a majority of Native Hawaiians can support, including the resolution of the public land trust.

2. Yes.

GARNER MUSASHI SHIMIZU
REPUBLICAN



1. That issue is supporting and protecting Native Hawaiians' sense of "place," restoring their position of honor, land rights and the essence of aloha. We must seek their counsel to understand their vision of empowerment as they preserve their culture and take their rightful places of leadership within the global community.

2. Yes.

32 • WAIMALU, ALIAMANU, AIRPORT

AARON LING JOHANSON
REPUBLICAN



1. Education is key to advancement. Improving education better prepares students for an increasingly competitive economy and positions Native Hawaiian students to be leaders in every field. Strengthening Hawai'i's public schools, supporting public charter schools and encouraging public-private partnerships such as Kamehameha Schools and DOE will improve the quality of education.

2. Yes.

33 • HĀLAWA, ĀIEA, PEARLRIDGE

SAM KONG
REPUBLICAN



1. Ceded lands i one issue that needs to be addressed, but just as important is helping Hawaiians today! We cannot turn back the hands of time, so we need to move forward and put Hawaiians first in all our decisions! Health care (high diabetes rate), education, self sustainability, those are my goals.

2. Neither yes or no.

BLAKE K. OSHIRO
DEMOCRAT



1. The Akaka bill must become federal law to ensure that current Native Hawaiian programs are protected against race-based challenges that continue to arise. Thereafter, we must provide funding and support for that sovereign entity to ensure that it can achieve its crucial mission.

2. Yes

34 • PEARL CITY, NEWTOWN, ROYAL SUMMIT

K. MARK TAKAI
DEMOCRAT



1. The Akaka bill is the most significant issue facing Native Hawaiians. I will continue to support Senator Akaka in his efforts and urge Congress to pass this measure.

2. Yes

35 • WAIPAHU, CRESTVIEW

HENRY J.C. AQUINO
DEMOCRAT



1. Working on strengthening the economy that provides good paying job opportunities is top of mind for a lot of people, including our Hawaiian community. Looking to further supporting new and existing industries while focusing on job training and skill development would be key areas of concentration.

2. Yes

36 • PEARL CITY, PALISADES

REED S. SHIRAKI
REPUBLICAN



1. If OHA's strategic priorities may be likened to the spokes of a wheel, the hub must surely be 'ohana. Native Hawaiian families must stay strong! As a legislator, I will fight for laws that will protect us from those destructive forces (poverty, drugs, poor education, etc.) which tear families apart.

2. Yes

ROY M. TAKUMI
DEMOCRAT



1. Justice and fairness for Native Hawaiians which cuts across many issues: federal recognition, ceded lands, health, education, criminal justice, human services, environmental, land and water concerns.

We need to address all of these issues by collaborating with all the stakeholders to come up with solutions that are pono.

2. Open.

37 • MILILANI, WAIP'Ō

RYAN I. YAMANE
DEMOCRAT



1. There are several key issues facing Native Hawaiians, one area that I would champion in the Legislature would be to improve the healthcare services to Native Hawaiians regarding diabetes and heart disease. Hawai'i's kanaka maoli should have culturally sensitive services easily accessible to them in their ahupua'a.

2. Yes

38 • MILILANI, MILILANI MAUKA

MARILYN B. LEE
DEMOCRAT



1. The single issue facing Native Hawaiians that concerns me most is poor health status. Many factors contribute to this, including diet, lack of exercise and socioeconomic status. The state must make preventive care for Native Hawaiians a priority. There must also be opportunities to learn about inexpensive/nutritious foods.

2. Neither yes or no.

39 • WAHIAWĀ

MARCUS R. OSHIRO
DEMOCRAT



1. The important issue facing OHA voters of House District 39, (Wahiawā, Whitmore and Launani) is how we should protect and preserve Kūkaniloko Birthstones State Monument, O'ahu, while similarly providing better access to the site. Access means greater appreciation and valuation of the site, but also increases possible degradation and over-exposure.

2. Yes

40 • MAKAKILO, KAPOLEI, ROYAL KUNIA

MARISSA CAPELOUTO
REPUBLICAN



1. Hawaiians rank highest in risks concerning overall health, occupy our prisons in greater numbers than other ethnicities and Hawaiian children make up over 50 percent of those in foster care. We must develop economic engines with obvious resources that educate, empower our host culture and provide access to claimed lands.

2. Yes

SHARON E. HAR
DEMOCRAT



1. Providing Native Hawaiians with homestead leases pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. In order to fulfill this mandate, we must provide DHHL with a revenue stream which the Legislature began by enacting HB 1015. Future legislation must be geared toward ensuring the financial future of all Native Hawaiians.

2. Yes

41 • WAIPAHU, VILLAGE PARK, WAIKELE

TY CULLEN
DEMOCRAT



1. The top issue facing Native Hawaiians is the limited youth and adult programs, which helps educational and cultural development within the lower-income communities. We need to create and fund more programs that will serve and focus on the Hawaiian People.

2. No response.



STATE HOUSE

1) What single issue facing Native Hawaiians concerns you the most and how would you address that issue as a state legislator?

2) YES/NO question: Do you support a moratorium on the sale of state ceded lands?

42 • WAIPAHU, HONOULIULI, 'EWA

TOM BERG
REPUBLICAN



1. The Kauhale Preserve, the area in 'Ewa Beach – Mr. Mike Lee has ex c l a i m e d he has blood relations buried there. But development continues ahead of the investigation before Mr. Lee can legitimize his claim. This is wrong.

2. Yes.

43 • 'EWA BEACH, WEST LOCH

JASON W. BRADSHAW
DEMOCRAT



1. Native Hawaiians have the right to self-determination. This is why I support OHA and the need for federal recognition. As a legislator, I would support efforts to narrow the achievement gap in our public schools, reduce the backlog at DHHL and improve access to health care.

2. Yes.

KYMBERLY (MARCOS) PINE
REPUBLICAN



1. Some Native Hawaiians, like some people of all races in Hawai'i, struggle with sustainability.

We must find ways to be less dependent on Government and more dependent of our own success. We must believe in ourselves. Government has prevented our success and must get out of the way.

2. Yes.

45 • WAI'ANA'E, MĀKAHA

MAILE S.L. SHIMABUKURO
DEMOCRAT



1. The state's ability to sell and exchange public and ceded land via resolution (e.g., HCR 21-26,

HCR 32-34, HCR 36 and HCR 320 from 2010). I support a moratorium on the sale of ceded and public lands, so that a ceded lands inventory can be completed, and to preserve these lands for future generations.

2. Yes.

46 • KAHUKU, N. SHORE, SCHOFIELD

GIL RIVIERE
REPUBLICAN



1. Housing. The high cost of living and shortage of affordable rentals and homes hurt many people in Hawai'i, but disproportionately affect Native Hawaiians. Recent success in speeding up the development of Hawaiian Homesteads must be continued and we have to put more care and energy into solving our housing crisis.

2. Yes

47 • HA'IKŪ, KAHALU'U, LA'IE

JESSICA E. WOOLEY
DEMOCRAT



1. The most important issue for Native Hawaiians is nationhood via the Akaka bill. From the state's perspective, there must be a settlement for all past due claims and land. I will work hard and do all that I can to settle these Native Hawaiian entitlements. E ola ka po'e Hawai'i.

2. Yes

48 • KĀNE'OHE

KEN ITO
DEMOCRAT



1. The issue of settlement of claims that the State owes to the Hawaiian people. I will vote for a settlement that is agreed by both the Governor and OHA.

2. Yes

MO RADKE
REPUBLICAN



1. A settlement agreement of \$200 million to resolve payment for the state's use of ceded lands was negotiated in good faith by a number of concerned parties and should not be deferred. As a legislator, I intend to resolve this settlement sooner rather than later.

2. Yes

49 • MAUNAWILI, ENCHANTED LAKE, KĀNE'OHE

PONO CHONG
DEMOCRAT



1. One of the top issues is the access to health care and other human services.

2. Yes

51 • WAIMĀNALO, LANIKAI

CHRIS LEE
DEMOCRAT



1. Justice. The Hawaiian community has waited 117 years. I've already fought to stop sales of ceded land, provide Hawaiian beneficiaries with land and hundreds of millions of dollars in back compensation, worked for true recognition, and I will keep fighting to restore the Hawaiian right to self-determination.

2. Yes

The following candidates did not respond:

U.S. SENATE

Jim Brewer (G)

Cam Cavasso (R)

Lloyd Jeffrey Mallan (L)

U.S. HOUSE

D2 Andrew Vsevolod Von Sonn (N)

GOVERNOR

Thomas (Tom) Pollard (N)

LT. GOVERNOR

Deborah (Jo B) Spence (F)

STATE SENATE

D4 Eric Seibert (R)

Shan S. Tsutsui (D)

D7 Alfred Darling (N)

D8 Sam Slom (R)

D10 Eric B. Marshall (R)

Brian T. Taniguchi (D)

D14 Peter Dudek (R)

Donna Mercado Kim (D)

D15 Ben Pascua (R)

Glenn Wakai (D)

D19 Aaron Toa Bonar (R)

D22 Donovan Dela Cruz (D)

D25 Pohai Ryan (D)

STATE HOUSE

D1 Eric Paul D'Almeida (R)

D2 Jerry Leslie Chang (D)

Sharon (DeMello) Vannatta (R)

D3 Tania Kehau Cortez-Camero (R)

D5 Johnathan Able (N)

D9 Jeff Hoylman (R)

D10 Ramon Kitaichi Madden (R)

D12 Laurie Rinaldi (R)

D14 Hermina (Mina) Morita (D)

Harry E. Williams (R)

D15 James Kunane Tokioka (D)

D16 Daynette (Dee) Morikawa (D)

D18 Mark Jun Hashem (D)

D20 Julia E. Allen (R)

D21 Jay Lembeck (R)

D22 Scott K. Saiki (D)

Gregory (Greg) Cuadra (R)

D23 Thomas E. White (R)

D24 Isaac W. Choy (D)

D25 Isaiah Kauka Sabey (R)

D29 Ken Harding (R)

Joey Manahan (D)

D30 John Mizuno (D)

D32 Lei Sharsh (D)

D34 William G.K. Wong (R)

D35 Reginald A. Yago (R)

D37 Beth Fukumoto (R)

D38 Shaun Hayato Kawakami (R)

D39 Sam Curtis (R)

D41 Carl J. Wong (R)

D42 Rida Cabanilla Arakawa (D)

D45 Jadeen Meyers (R)

D46 Larry Sagaysay (D)

D47 Richard Fale (R)

D49 Joseph Aiona (R)

D51 Maka Wolfgramm (R)

PLEASE RE-ELECT

WALTER MEHEULA HEEN

OHA TRUSTEE (O'AHU '06) VICE CHAIR ('08)
CO-AUTHOR OF "BROKEN TRUST" ESSAY



President, Nā 'A'ahuhiwa (Association of Retired Hawaiian Judges)
Interim Director, Office of Mauna Kea Management
Lead Attorney for OHA in Waiāhole Water Administrative Hearing
Lei Hulu Mamo Award
President, Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu President
State Appellate Court Judge
U.S. District Court Judge
U.S. Attorney
State Trial Judge

State Senator
Honolulu City Council
Private Law Practice
Territorial & State Representative
Honolulu County Attorney
Graduate, Georgetown University Law Center, JD
Graduate, University of Hawai'i, BA, Economics

Paid by HEEN FOR OHA 2010 - 5088 Po'ola Street, Honolulu, HI 96821, Phone 808-347-9848



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