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Arroyo announces absentee voting bill for Filipinos

Ka Leo Staff

President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo of the Philippines greeted a crowd of 1,200 people Thursday night at Hilton Hawaiian Village Tapa Tower Ballroom.

At the dinner, which was part of her 24-hour stop-over in Hawai'i, she presented the prestigious Philippines Legion of Honor to Governor Ben Cayetano.

Macapagal-Arroyo told the audience that she worried about whether or not to leave the country following a bus bomb that killed two people and injured 20 in Manila. Instead, she decided to honor her commitment to the Filipino community after finding

out that the dinner was sold out.

During the visit to Hawai'i, Macapagal-Arroyo announced the passage of the absentee voting bill in both houses of Congress during the third and final reading. The bill allows Filipinos residing or working abroad to exercise their right of suffrage.

In addition, she also announced the passing of the dual citizenship bill in the Senate on its third and final reading.

At the end of the night, Macapagal-Arroyo thanked Governor Cayetano and the people of Hawai'i for their warm reception and hospitality.

"It was a very refreshing and rewarding experience," she said.



EAMON SHANNON • Ka Leo O Hawai'i

Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo greeting the public during sold out dinner at the Tapa Ballroom in the Hwaiian Hilton Village.

OHA's roots born of controversy

History

By Kerrey Gomes
Special to Ka Leo

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs, which is both a public trust for Native Hawaiians and a government agency because of its share of revenues generated from state ceded lands, grew out of a controversy that stretches as far back as the 1840s.

Based on a review of government documents and numerous books, the Hawai'i constitution of 1840 attempted to preserve the traditional feudal land system that existed prior to the arrival of the westerners.

But in 1848, King Kamehameha III allocated the lands of the Hawaiian Islands between himself and 250 of his chiefs. He recorded these land divisions in the Mahele, or division, book, and this process has come to be known as the Great Mahele.

Around 24 percent of the land was retained by the king (crown lands), around 40 percent of the land was given to the chiefs (konohiki lands), around 36 percent of the land was set aside for government use (government lands).

In 1850, under the Kuleana Act, any Hawai'i resident could apply for land ownership of konohiki lands, thus introducing the foreign concept of private land ownership. Hawaiians claimed only around one percent, 30,000 acres, of these lands mainly because they were unfamiliar with the regulations and protocol Western land ownership.



From 1850 on, konohiki lands were known as kuleana lands. As the Native Hawaiians' land rights diminished, the land rights of the westerners increased. As plantation agriculture, mainly sugar cane, flourished, so did the westerners' concentration of private land ownership.

The years that followed were a tumultuous period of struggle for monarchical powers and by 1893, westerners had secured property rights to more than one million acres of land.

The businessmen formed the Committee of Public Safety to protect the interests of the sugar-cane plantation owners. In 1891, a tariff had been placed on sugar being imported from Hawai'i to the continental United States. In order for the sugar cane planters to avoid the tariff, Hawai'i would have to become part of the United States.

In early 1893 these businessmen, led by U.S. Minister to Hawai'i John Stevens, established a provisional government and combined with U.S. armed forces to overthrow the Hawaiian monarchy. Shortly after, Queen Liliuokalani surrendered to avoid bloodshed.

After the queen's surrender, Stevens proclaimed Hawai'i to be a U.S. protectorate. In 1894, the provisional government declared itself to be the Republic of Hawai'i

because the provisional government could not get the support of at least two-thirds of the U.S. Senate to overthrow the Hawaiian monarchy.

In 1898, after the Spanish-American War and under the Newlands Joint Resolution, Hawai'i was annexed and around 1.8 million acres of crown and government lands were ceded to the United States without the consent of or compensation to the Native Hawaiian people or government.

The Organic Act of 1900 established a government for the Territory of Hawai'i. In 1920, under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act passed by both the U.S. and state Congress, around 200,000 acres of the ceded lands were given to the commission to distribute to those Native Hawaiians with 50 percent or greater Hawaiian blood. This act was a measure to preserve the traditions of the Hawaiians in hopes of making them more self-sufficient; but the wording of the act explicitly detailed that the legislation was in no way a redress of any wrongdoing associated with the overthrow.

In 1959, when Hawai'i was admitted as a state, the federal government turned over 1.4 mil-

Litigation

By Ikaika Hashimoto
Special to the Ka Leo

The landmark case of Rice v. Cayetano challenged the validity of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs under the Constitution of the United States. The major issue was whether or not the then-policy of voting restrictions was constitutional. This year's election will be the first in which non-Hawaiians will decide who sits on OHA's Board of Trustees.

In 1996, Harold F. Rice, a ranch owner on the Big Island of Hawai'i, applied to vote in the March OHA elections and was turned down by the State. At that time, only people of part-Hawaiian ancestry could vote in the elections for OHA trustees. While Rice's family has resided in Hawai'i since the mid-1800s, Rice himself is not of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian descent.

Rice filed a suit in the U.S. District Courts of Hawai'i, alleging that voter eligibility based on race was a violation of the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which states: "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The State defended against the claim by arguing that its position of voter registration is based on political reasons, not racial reasons.

On May 6, 1997, U.S. District Court Judge David Ezra ruled against Rice. Ezra's rationale was that "the unique status of Native Hawaiians" made the voting restrictions valid, and the only direct beneficiaries of OHA are Native Hawaiians. Rice subsequently filed an appeal in the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

On June 22, 1998, the appeals court upheld the Ezra decision, again saying that the OHA restrictions are "not primarily racial, but legal and political." Rice again appealed, this time to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Nearly a year later, on March 22, 1999, the Supreme Court agreed to hear the case, and the hearings began Oct. 6 of that year.

The ruling was a blow to OHA. On Feb. 23, 2000, the Supreme Court was found in favor of Rice in a 7-2 decision. This ruling opened the OHA election of trustees to the general public.

Justice Kennedy wrote in the opinion for the court: "Ancestry can be a proxy for race. It is that proxy here." And: "The State, in enacting the legislation before us, has used ancestry as a racial definition and for a racial purpose."

The Supreme Court ruling in Rice v. Cayetano was soon followed by three other cases challenging OHA's and the State's policies. The most recent and redefining case against OHA has been Arakaki v. Cayetano. The Arakaki case threw into question the idea of an agency for Hawaiians by Hawaiians.

In June 2000, Kenneth Conklin tried to obtain nomination papers to run for a trustee position within OHA. Conklin is not part Hawaiian, however, and was turned down. On July 25 of that year, a complaint was filed in District Court by a group of 16 citizens seeking a temporary restraining order. The TRO would prohibit the State, the governor and the State Elections Office from enforcing the racial restriction on OHA candidacy.

The group of plaintiffs included

OHA candidates face ‘02 elections

Orrin Kupau

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

By Thomas Nozaki

Special to Ka Leo

Orrin Kupau, a candidate for the O‘ahu Office of Hawaiian Affairs, couldn’t do without his family. And that’s no surprise. After all, his family has helped him start up his modeling business and helping him campaign for an OHA seat.

The 24-year-old was born in Hawai‘i, but raised in California. His parents decided to move the family mainly to get the children a better education.

Following Kupau’s graduation from high school, he moved back to Hawai‘i, where he now resides in Waimanalo.

In 2000, Kupau, who is 85 percent Hawaiian, got involved with OHA, following his desire to learn more about his cultural background.

He ran for OHA then, but was unsuccessful. Kupau said OHA candidates need to money and name recognition to win. He does have some name recognition from his late

uncle Walter Kupau, who was a carpenter union representative in the 1970s.

K u p a u said that it is hard to build on his uncle’s reputation because the younger generation does not remember his uncle, and it is hard for him to reach out to those his uncle helped.

He said that if given the chance to serve, he would forfeit the trustee salary because he just wants a chance to prove himself, not make money.

Kupau said that it’s scary running for office in an “old man’s world,” but he feels that he needs to do it. “I need to get on that board because of the lack of participation by our generation,” he said.

Kupau said he does not think federal recognition for the Hawaiian people is the best idea, saying the “Native Hawaiian” should be recognized as a culture, rather than a race.

He said if Native Hawaiians



KUPAU

Leona Mapuna Kalima

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

By Michael Keany

Ka Leo Staff Writer

Talk story with Leona Mapuna Kalima for a while in the dimly lit bar of the Wisteria, and you get the feeling that nothing is going to stop her from reaching her goal.

Kalima leans over the table and says, “What you gotta have in your heart is that you know you have an agenda that’s going to better the condition of Hawaiians, and then stick to that goal. Stick to that vision and keep going, no matter how it looks.”

She was a candidate for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in 1994 and also ran for the state House in 1998 and the state Senate in 2000, both times to represent her home district of Waimanalo. Kalima hasn’t won yet, but she is doing her best to win the O‘ahu seat in this year’s OHA election, despite long odds.

Kalima’s campaign is very small; aside from a few people who help her, she is the campaign. “If I had five like me, I would have no problem. I’d win this bugga,” she says. “But there’s only one of

me, with not much money — not any money — and it’s a statewide race.”

Earlier this year, Kalima bought a book of inter-island airline coupons, planning to campaign in each of the major islands. She was actually on her way to the airport to make her first visit when she realized that she had lost her coupons.

After she failed to find the tickets, Kalima said she had to resign herself to a smaller campaign focused mainly on O‘ahu.

Kalima works in the OHA Housing and Community Development Program and is concerned that other candidates may not be able to understand the in-and-outs of the position quickly enough. “We need someone who can hit the ground running,” Kalima says. “As someone who works for OHA, I know what needs to be done.”

Kalima, a single mother of four and grandmother of four, says she understands firsthand the frustrations of Native Hawaiians.

“I live the statistics. I live paycheck to paycheck. I see what people are going through.”

In order to survive, Kalima says that the organization must win back the support of the community. She says OHA has gotten a reputation for not helping Native Hawaiians in a direct way with their everyday

needs.

“ G e t some of those immediate needs met, what we have found to be the essential, everyday problems that Hawaiians are facing — whether it be for food or foreclosure, child-care, kupuna medicine, stuff to empower our youth,” says Kalima. “We got the money, we got the kuleana (responsibility), let’s address this.”

Kalima is one of the lead plaintiffs suing the state of Hawai‘i to continue the previously canceled Hawaiian Homes land claims. She was only able to get on the list for Hawaiian Homes land in 1992, but would have gotten on the list 20 years earlier had she been able to look at her sealed adoption records. Kalima is 62.5 percent Hawaiian, but without those records, she was unable to prove her blood quantum.

As she leaves the Wisteria, Kalima stops at the booth nearest the door and claps one of the men on the shoulder. “Hi, I’m Leona Kalima, running for OHA. Get out and vote, yeah?”



KALIMA

READ KA LEO DAILY

Kehaulani Rezentes

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

By Tracie Nakamoto

Special to Ka Leo

M. Kehaulani Rezentes, 27, doesn’t worry about not being taken seriously as a candidate for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs because of her age.

“It is possible to make changes if you’re the new guy, especially if you’re the young, eager new guy.”

Rezentes says she is destined to “bring fresh ideas and energy to an established organization that lacks energy.”

Rezentes graduated from the University of Hawai‘i this past spring and is now attending UHM’s graduate school, studying political science with a concentration on indigenous politics.

She holds two jobs to keep up

with her campaign expenses, working as a student aide at UH-Manoa and as a researcher at Pono Kaulike Inc., according to her State Ethics Commission financial interests form.

As a child, O‘ahu native Rezentes spent her summers on Maui with her grandmother and learned her ancestral history, along with a few Hawaiian words.

“Being raised on O‘ahu and experiencing very little of my Hawaiian culture here did not lessen my connection to my Hawaiian culture and family. Instead, it made me look forward to the day that I would be able to return to Maui or Moloka‘i and hear the stories of the past all over again,” Rezentes said.

Rezentes’ grandfather, Theodore Kekealani (Pe’a) Mahi, died many years before Rezentes was born. But “he is my foundation. I try to be like him, but I still have a long ways to go,” she said.

Rezentes also takes life lessons from her parents. Her father was her

teacher “when it comes to leadership, fairness and critical thinking.” Her mother taught her about “compassion and being sensitive to others” and “following your dream,” she said.

Of Hawaiian, Portuguese and Norwegian descent, Rezentes is “working for the best interest of the Hawaiian people by maintaining an organized and professional attitude with other trustees, taking a proactive approach to Hawaiian entitlements and providing a comprehensive inventory of all ceded lands.”

She said she knows she is not her grandfather or grandmother, “but their blood runs through my veins and that alone lets me know that I can and will achieve great things.”



REZENTES

Louis “Buzzy” Agard

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

By Tyson Sakato

Special to Ka Leo

Electrical engineers usually work with computers or software technology.

So what is an electrical engineer doing running for the Board of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs?

“I have a long experience in the field of ceded lands, their origin and administration of these lands,” said Louis “Buzzy” Agard, who is currently an administrative aide to OHA trustee Charles Ota, a position Agard has held since 1998.

Agard, who attended Kapa‘a grammar school on Kaua‘i before moving to O‘ahu to attend the

Kamehameha Schools, received a scholarship to the University of Redlands in California to major in electrical engineering.

Agard hopes his variety of experiences, and experience in a variety of fields, will get him a seat on OHA.

Agard said, if elected, he will push for small business “which is the backbone of the economy.”

“The heralded tourist industry is said to be the engine that drives Hawaii’s economy.” But the almost seven million tourists who visit Hawai‘i annually do not pay property taxes — like residents do. In exchange for coming to the islands, Agard says tourists should pay user fees “for enjoying our locale of scenery, air, water, land and cleanup.”

Agard also hopes to better Hawaii’s public education system, saying that current conditions

apparently mean private schools are better-funded and are able to hire more or better personnel.

A g a r d was appointed by the governor in 1993 to the Sovereignty Advisory Council (SAC) and to the Hawaiian Sovereignty Elections Council (HSEC) in 1995. On Jan. 1, 1999, he was elected to the Native Hawaiian Convention to devise a governing document for Native Hawaiians.

With years of experience dealing with primary OHA issues, Agard says he is ready to make a difference in Hawai‘i.



AGARD

Jerry Freeman

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

By Jamie Vituscka
Special to Ka Leo

Several attempts over a two-week period to reach Office of Hawaiian Affairs candidate Jerry Freeman failed, including three e-mails that were never returned and attending two OHA forums at which he was not present.

Freeman is currently a security officer for Dellew Corp, which has offices on Kaneohe Marine Corps Base and Schofield Barracks.

On Oct. 15, the States Ethics Commission received his filing form, on which he filed his full name as Jerry Kumukau Mitsujiro Freeman.

He indicated that he had no annual earnings or income of \$1000 or more, no ownership or special interest held in any business, no officership, directorship, or position as a trustee and has no real property in the state.

In his biography on the web, Freeman is described as a retired Command Sgt. Maj. for the U.S. Army. He served in the 2nd Infantry Division, Korea, as well as the 25th Infantry Division here in Hawai'i. He also served in Pleiku, Vietnam, during the Vietnam War.

Freeman attended several army academies and after retiring from the army, he attended Leeward Community College.

In addition to serving for many years in the Army, Freeman was awarded a patent by the U.S. government for a Christmas tree support apparatus that he invented. Freeman says in his biography that his inven-

generate money from its portfolio to fund services and develop support programs for children and the elderly. He also said OHA should preserve and strengthen the Hawaiian culture.

Carpenter is of Hawaiian descent, and was born in Honolulu. He attended Kamehameha Schools and graduated from Roosevelt High School. He received his Bachelors of Science degree in marine mechanical engineering from the United States Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, New York.

Marion Shim

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

By Lacy Lynn
Ka Leo Contributing Writer

Office of Hawaiian Affairs candidate Marion Shim is a hard woman to find.

Only her home address is listed on the state candidate Web site. Her phone number isn't in the book. And previous articles about OHA candidates in the local news have had little to say about her.

Maybe that's because she relies on word of mouth and her family for much of her publicity.

Shim, a mother of seven children, is herself one of nine siblings. Her brother posts Shim's signs in Hawai'i Kai, her younger sister posts in Kaneohe and Waimanalo. Family members on the Neighbor Islands help to spread the word, too.

Shim's family is no stranger to political activity. At one point, two of her brothers and her father were all in political office at the same time. Even so, "This is the last thing I thought I'd be doing."

Shim worked as an aide to OHA Trustees Nalani Olds and Donald Cataluna for almost 2 years, from Sept. 2000 to March 2002.

According to Shim, the biggest issues facing OHA are ceded lands and Native Hawaiian education.

Shim, who grew up on Oahu and graduated from Roosevelt High School, has been living in Manoa since the 1960s. Shim was only a senior in high school when World War II broke out. During the war, she worked as a court room clerk for the First Circuit Court.

Shim never attended college but she considers herself self-educated and says she will be an asset to OHA because in the past she has served as a facilitator and listener allowing a variety of viewpoints to be heard.

Shim has held leadership positions at: director, Laniakea Center (YWCA); YWCA Oahu Board of Directors; Facilitator and Organizational Consultant, legal aid Society; Volunteer Chair, Alu Like Oahu Island Center Board; ex-Officio member of Alu Like, Inc.; administrator, Moanalua Gardens Foundation; executive secretary, Commission on the Status of Women.

And she believes that "a change in leadership is desperately needed" for OHA.

"OHA is only 20 years old, relatively young as an institution, but people are already tired of no

Anthony Chang

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

By Desmond Delce
Ka Leo Contributing Writer

Anthony Chang's large 6-by-3 green, red and white sign has been mistaken as an advertisement for pizza. "Yeah, some guys yell out, 'Oh, you selling pizza?'" he said. The 58-year-old Chang is trying to get the public to vote for him in the upcoming Office of Hawaiian Affairs trustee race.



CHANG

Chang said he does not know if he is part Native Hawaiian, although he said he has a long history of fighting for the betterment of Native Hawaiians. Chang was elected as a delegate to the Hawai'i State Constitutional Convention of 1978 where he helped shape amendments that led to the formation of OHA.

From 1984 to 1994, Chang served as a state senator where he was chairman of Hawaiian Affairs and managed bills that expedited the settlement of Native Hawaiian claims.

Chang was born on O'ahu in 1944 and in his early years lived in public housing. His father was a pipe fitter at Pearl Harbor and his mother worked as a clerk-typist at Hickam Air Force Base. His grandfather was raised in a Chinese-

American family and at times lived with Native Hawaiians on the windward side of O'ahu.

Chang graduated from the University of Hawai'i with degrees in accounting and business economics. Chang then went to the UH law school, where he graduated with its first class in 1976.

"I never forgot where I came from," Chang said. "When I came out of law school, I viewed myself as someone who (could) provide a bridge between the local people and the working class."

That is why Chang believes his background as a lawyer and legislator makes him the best candidate for the job.

"The native people should be flourishing in their own land," Chang said. "They shouldn't be like weeds."

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Dante Carpenter

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

By Serena Thomas
Ka Leo Staff Writer

The former mayor of the Big Island, who is a current candidate for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, may have an edge over his opponents.

An analysis of all 23 OHA candidates shows that Dante Carpenter has more experience than any of his opponents.

Carpenter, who also held two terms as a state senator and was a Hawai'i County councilman from 1978 to 1984, worked directly with OHA from 1994 to 1995 as the board's administrator.

Carpenter is concerned about OHA's future, according to a press statement which says he wants to ensure "OHA's operations and funding reach all its beneficiaries."

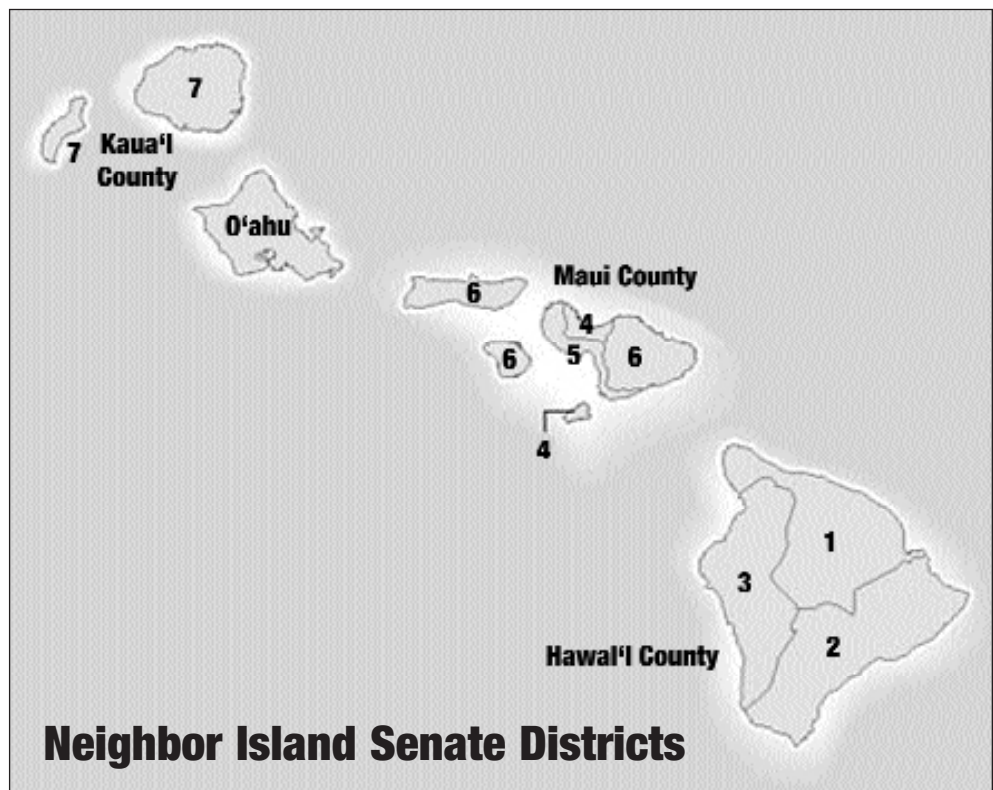
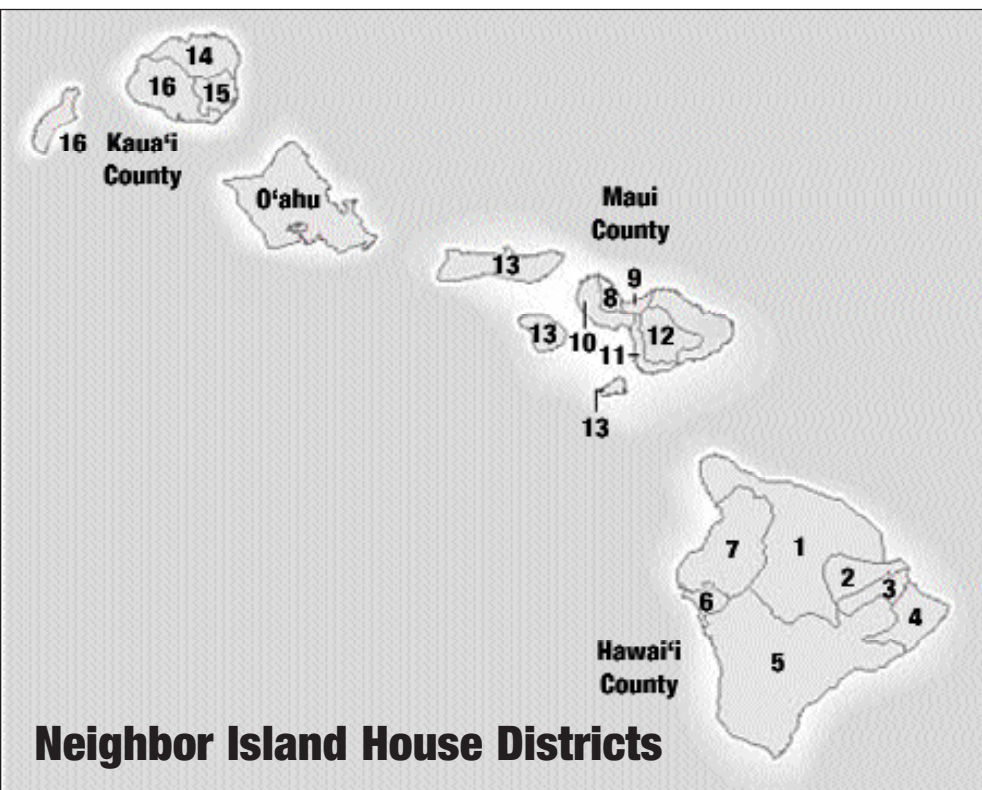
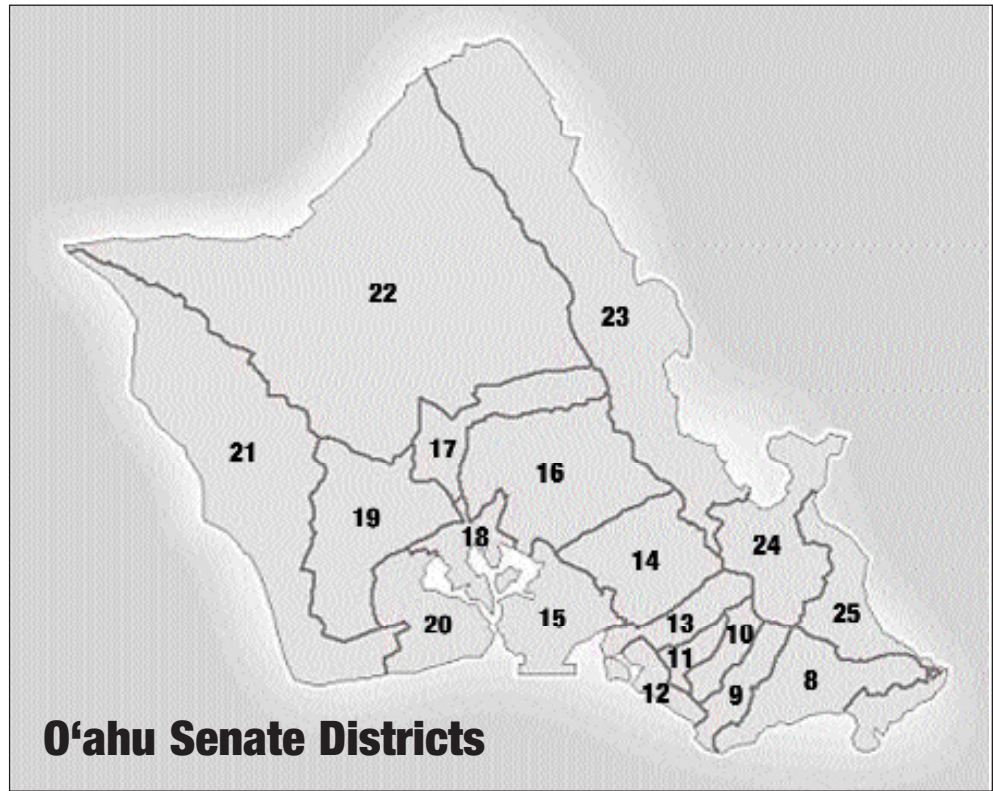
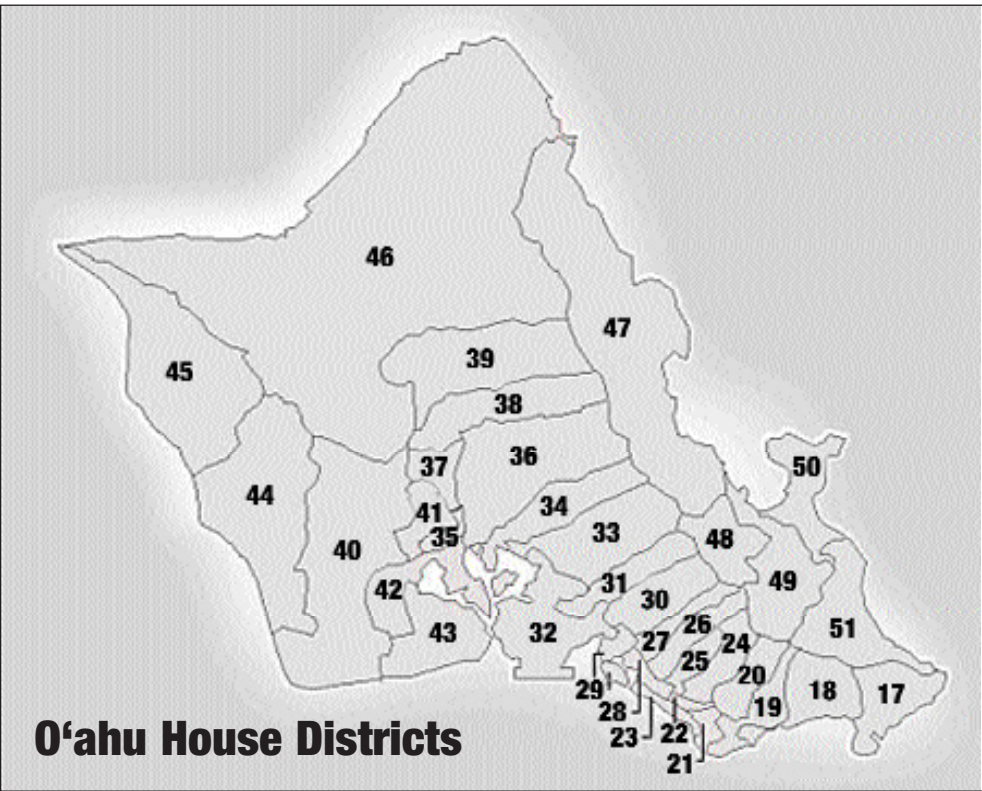
Also according to the statement, Carpenter said that being a trustee would allow him to continue reaching out to the community as he says he did while OHA's administrator.

Carpenter said that OHA should



CARPENTER

Maps of New State Senate and House Districts



Don't let reapportionment catch you off guard



Of the few of the 18-22 year old crowd that actually does vote, this will perhaps be the first time. For the rest of us who have voted, we will likely be living in a new house and senate district.

I have a master's degree in politics and I was surprised to find out on the primary election day in the breezy Kahului Elementary School cafeteria that I would be voting for a state senator. I had assumed that Senator J. Kalani English was my senator — who was unopposed. However, with the shuffle of districts, Kalani no longer is my representative. I had to vote between Senator Jan Yagi Buen and two newcomers.

In my five times at the polls (2 general, 2 primaries and the one I was then voting at), it was the first

time that I was totally unprepared to vote. I was slightly embarrassed. Knowing not to vote for the incumbent, I was left with two people I knew nothing about. I decided to leave it to the collective will.

After carefully re-examining the high resolution maps that the Office of Elections supply on their website, I recognized that my error was rather silly. While I remained in the 9th state house district (Kahului), the 10th state house district with which my house district created my old senate district had evaporated. Instead, my house district was married to Speaker Emeritus Joe Souki's house district to form a new senate district.

I have decided my mistake is the idiot mistake. As opinions editor, I contemplated what elements would be necessary in a special elections issue to inform readers. The first step was to let every candidate for every office have an opportunity to "speak for themselves." See pages 2 and 3 in the insert for more information relating to that.

A summary of each of the con-

stitutional and charter amendment questions was also important. See page 8 in the insert on that.

But finally, most important to informing readers was to ward off "idiot mistakes" like mine. See above. I demanded (against the wishes of some) that all the relevant legislative district maps were put on our pages. If you can't understand where your dot is on the maps, go to the state elections page and look. They have high resolution maps that have every publicly owned street on them. See www.hawaii.gov/elections.

In addition, I'd like to reiterate something about BOE districts which is discussed in more detail in the insert. See page 4. The Board of Education is divided into two districts: O'ahu and Neighbor Islands. This means that if you live on O'ahu, you vote for all O'ahu seats. If you live on a neighbor island, you vote for all Neighbor Island seats.

You may be wondering, why is this so important, Lance? Because voting has so much symbolic power attached to it in the minds of the

powerful, they must guard against meaningful enfranchisement of voting citizens. They make the BOE voting the most confusing and complex task of any election selection.

Each Board of Education district has "residency seats" within them. This means that, while the candidate represents the whole district, they must live in a certain residency area. A candidate running for the "Windward" seat does not just stand

for election by Windward voters. Everyone on O'ahu votes for them. Similarly, the "Maui" seat does not just stand for election by Maui voters. Everyone on every neighbor island votes for them. Make sense? Good.

Now, carefully study the maps to determine what districts you are in and research up on your choices.

The Voice of Hawai'i

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History of OHA

1778 - Arrival of British naval Captain James Cook and the beginning of the Euro-American invasion.

1810 - King Kamehameha I unites the Hawaiian Islands under a centralized form of social and political organization.

1820 - Missionaries land in Hawai'i and begin the mass conversion of Hawaiians to Christianity.

1840 - Constitution - King Kamehameha III creates a constitutional monarchy and attempts to preserve the traditional communal usufruct land tenure system.

1848 - Mahele of 1848 creates a hybrid land tenure system privatizing land ownership.

1850 - Kuleana Act clarifies the rights of Native tenants' property rights under a new hybrid western land tenure system.

1864 - Constitution - reduces the status of Hawaii's first elected king, William Lunalilo, to a ceremonial figure.

1893 - Committee of Public Safety established; U.S. lands military troops; Queen Lili'uokalani surrenders to U.S.; business interests provisional government established.

1894 - Business interests declare Republic of Hawai'i by excluding all Hawaiians from voting and political processes.

1898 - U.S. Congress passes joint resolution "annexing Hawai'i"; over 40,000 Hawaiians sign petitions to Congress protesting "annexation."

1900 - U.S. Congress passes an organic act establishing an organized U.S. occupational government through the "incorporated territory" model.

1920 - Hawaiian Homes Commission Act sets aside state land unsuitable for agricultural business leases for Native Hawaiians.

1959 - U.S. Congress changes occupational government from "territory" to "state," admitting "state of Hawai'i" into the Union.

1978 - Hawai'i votes and holds its second constitutional convention, which includes: re-establishes Hawaiian as official language, establishes the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, reaffirms cultural rights of Native Hawaiians, affirms public trust for stolen Kingdom lands and limits use of adverse possession to acquire land.

1979 - OHA created.

1984 - Hawai'i Housing Authority v. Midkiff case holds that state may force Hawaiian charitable trust lands to be sold to noncharitable private owner.


1993 - Congress acknowledges wrongful overthrow and apologizes.

2000 - Rice v. Cayetano case holds Hawaiian as a race unless recognized by Congress as an Indian tribe; the state as disallowed to restrict voting racially when the indigenous group is not a federally recognized tribe. As a result, OHA elections open to non-Hawaiian voters and candidates, and Cayetano appoints non-Native trustee to OHA.

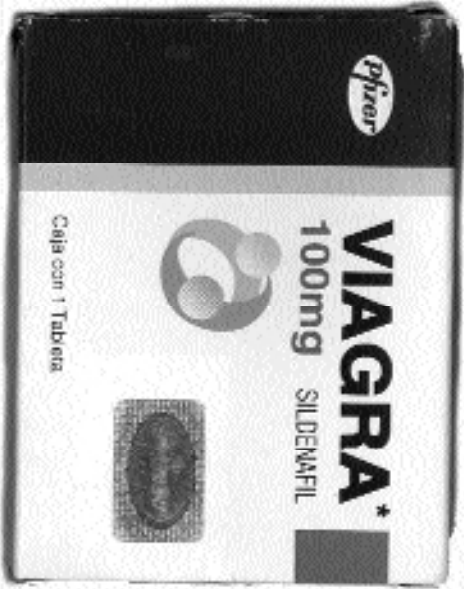
Facts from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Department of Land and Natural Resources and Ka Leo staff.




Republican Politicos' Remedies to Sexual Dysfunctions



Hillary Clinton
(unfaithful husband)



Bob Dole
(erectile dysfunction)



George W Bush
(impotence)

COURTESY PHOTOS

Photo Fun exploring how famous Republicans' defense mechanisms repress their Oedipal impulses



Charles Rose

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

By Shelton P. Yamashiro
Special to Ka Leo

Civic leader Charles Rose says, “To be Hawaiian in American-Hawai‘i is painful, discouraging and it’s disillusioning because everywhere you turn, this culture is always under attack.”

Rose, a part-Hawaiian, is committed to the Hawaiian community and to the preservation of Hawaiian culture. “We’re always protesting, we’re not out advocating nothing, we’re protesting somebody taking away something.”

Hawai‘i is the only place in the world where the Hawaiian culture exists and can be preserved, Rose said, and the government is the only thing preventing the developers from “running roughshod over everybody.”

Although proud of his Hawaiian culture, he is also proud to call himself an American. “I’m not going to give up my American citizenship,” Rose said.

He explained that he, as a veteran and a public servant, is proud to be an American as are most Hawaiians. Those sovereignty activists who demand the renouncement

of American citizenship and an independent nation are a minority, he said. Rose favors a nation-within-a-nation approach to the problem of native Hawaiian representation.

Rose addressed the problem of challenges to programs that benefit Hawaiians only by saying, “In order for the Hawaiians to continue to benefit from various available programs, they have to create an entity that is not under ... any kind of governmental control.”

Rose is no newcomer to public service. He served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War. After returning home, he joined the Hawai‘i Police Department, retiring as a captain in 1980. In 1983 he became an investigator for the Federal Public Defender’s Office and retired after 17 years.

Rose said that everyone needs to learn about the OHA candidates and the issues that the trustees have to deal with because the decisions the trustees make on behalf of the Hawaiian community impact the lives of everyone.

If elected, Rose said he intends to invest a certain portion of OHA funds to help the local economy. “We are not isolated from the community,” he said. “What’s good for Hawaiians is good for Hawai‘i. ... What’s good for Hawai‘i is good for Hawaiians,” he said.

Rose said he also would like

to see OHA “investing in Hawaiian families.” He would like to see at-risk families encouraging their children to stay in school. By investing money in families, the family members would be helping themselves and their children, and then, “Education of the child becomes a family subject,” Rose said.

Likewise the children can see that their efforts are helping the family, he said. It’s not welfare, said Rose, because benefits will be paid only if the families abide by the contract. Rose laments the number of young Hawaiians he has seen in prison.

The state does a lot for young children in early education, notes Rose, but many of the problems that lead kids astray happen in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. This is where OHA should be helping at-risk families, he said.

Rose said his occupations have always been in service of his community and country; running for OHA is a continuation of service to his state and all its people.



Rose

History: Sovereignty issue still pursues OHA

From page 1

lion acres of the ceded lands to the state government, these ceded lands comprise the bulk of state public lands. Section 5f of the Admission Act states that these ceded lands were supposed to remain in a public trust for five purposes: The support of public education, the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians, the development of farm and home ownership, the making of public improvements, the provision of lands for public use.

However, these provisions were not implemented.

In 1978 the Native Hawaiian Legislative Package was proposed during the state constitutional convention, and the delegates created OHA.

In 1979, the state constitution established OHA as a public trust and states that, “OHA shall hold title to all the real and personal property now or hereafter set aside or conveyed to it which shall be held in trust for Native Hawaiians and Hawaiians.”

The state constitution mandates that OHA be comprised of nine members with O‘ahu, Kaua‘i, Maui, Moloka‘i and Hawai‘i each having one representative.

Article seven, section six of the state constitution states that OHA trustees are empowered by law, “to manage and administer the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the lands, natural resources, minerals and income derived from whatever sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians ... to formulate policy relating to affairs of native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and to exercise control over real and personal property set aside by state, federal or private sources and transferred to the board.”

According to the OHA Web site, www.oha.org, in 1980, Act 273 that the state legislature passed stated that OHA shall receive a 20

percent share of all funds derived from public land trust. This act did not specify what areas of lands these funds would come from.

In 1990, Act 304 specified that the 20 percent share would come from state ceded land revenues. Act 304 also mandated that the state negotiate with OHA to determine the amount the state owed OHA in back payments of revenues between 1980-1991.

In 1993, both parties agreed the back revenue payment amount to be \$130 million. In 1997, Act 329 froze OHA’s share of ceded land revenues at \$15 million per year until 1999. In 2001, the Hawai‘i Supreme Court ruled that Act 304 was invalid; therefore, OHA would not receive any revenue shares for funding.

In January of this year OHA introduced two bills, Senate bill 2477 and House bill 2403, which asked for Act 304 be re-enacted and that the Legislature provide OHA with interim revenues for funding. As of today the issue of state ceded land revenues as funding for OHA remains unresolved.

OHA trustees manage revenues from lands to have the financial means to support public programs promoting education, health, social service and economic development. A 2001 Honolulu Star-Bulletin article estimated that there was \$325 million in the OHA trust.

In 1993, Congress issued an acknowledgment and apology on the 100th anniversary of the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Section one of this apology states, “[Congress] acknowledges the historical significance of this event which resulted in the suppression of the inherent sovereignty of the Native Hawaiian people.”

But the issue of Native Hawaiian sovereignty and independence remains, as some Native Hawaiians continue to fight for restitution, and as OHA struggles to regain funding to provide services for Hawaiians.

Month fosters awareness

By Rachel M.Y. Mark
Ka Leo Staff Writer

In 1993, former United States President Bill Clinton declared the third Friday in October National Mammography Day. Last week Friday marked this year's NMD and was the peak of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

Breast cancer is a malignant tumor (also called a carcinoma) in the glandular tissues of the breast. Tumors form when normal cell growth breaks down, enabling a single abnormal cell to multiply at a rapid rate. Over a period of time, the tumors, which tend to destroy normal breast tissue, may spread to other parts of the body.

Being the most common cancer in women, breast cancer is the leading cause of death for women ages 35 to 54. It is also Hawaii's most common cancer among women and men, according to www.raceforthecurehawaii.com.

Ethnic Hawaiians currently have the highest cancer mortality rate while Asian American rates have been rising steadily over the years. Estimates show that in the United States alone, 203,500 cases are diagnosed and 40,000 women die annually from the disease. Although men can develop the disease, it is 100 times more prevalent in female cases.

It is important to find out if you or someone you know has this disease. If detected early, the chance of survival is about 93 percent, but one out of nine women who will develop the disease in their lifetime may find out too late.

One way to detect breast cancer is to have a mammography. According to www.nabco.org, "Mammography machines use low doses of x-rays to produce images of the breast and breast tissue. The image is processed using either film screen or digital techniques. The image is examined by a radiologist who looks for changes or inconsistencies in the breast tissue."

A mammography is usually given to women who are 40 years old and older. However, this technique does not differentiate between malignant and benign tumors. If you are between the ages of 20 and 39, it is highly recommended that you give yourself monthly breast self-examinations to look for unusual lumps.

It is also recommended that a clinical breast examination be conducted by a trained health professional every three years.

However, a lump in the breast may not be a sure sign of cancer since every breast has a share of natural lumps that become more pro-

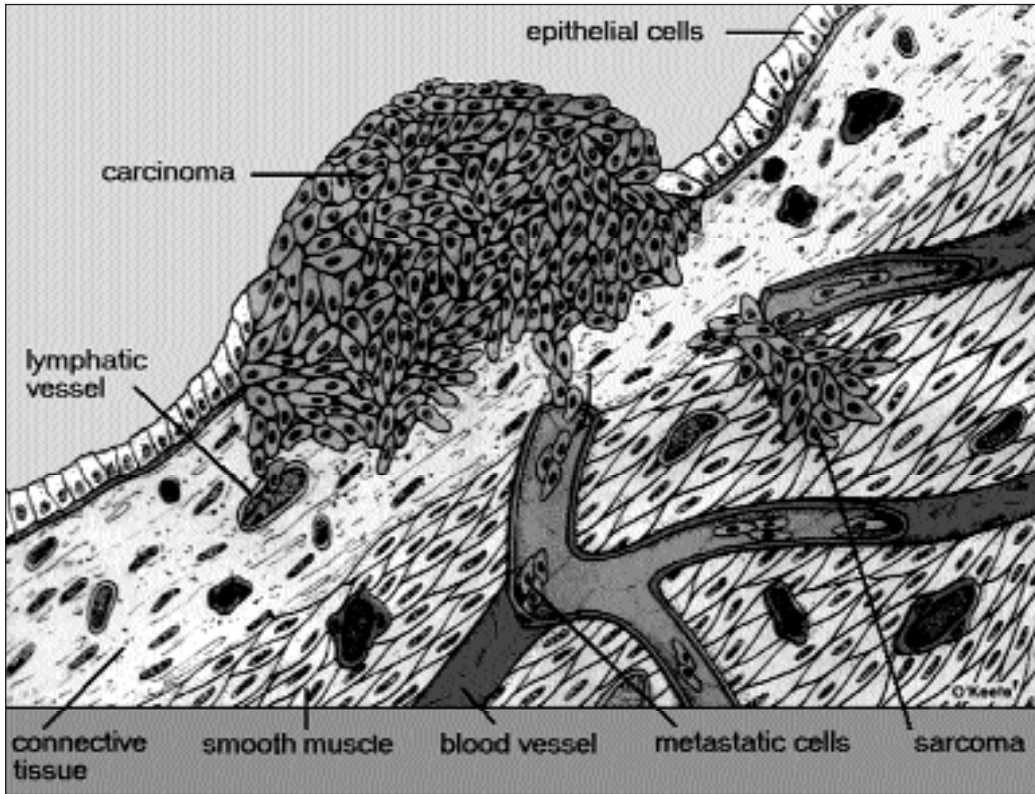


ILLUSTRATION COURTESY OF CANCER-INFO.COM

Carcinomas are cancers of the epithelial tissue, adenocarcinomas are cancers of the epithelial cells. Since the tissue covers the surface of the body and lines internal cavities, carcinomas include cancer of the skin, lung, liver, intestines, thyroid gland and liver. The cancer may spread to other parts of the lymphatic system.

nounced shortly before menstruation. Several disorders of the breast produce growths that may be mistaken for carcinomas. Such non-cancerous growths include cysts, which are fluid-filled sacs, and fibroadenomas, which are thickenings of the breast tissues that produce milk.

In the Oct. 2 issue of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, a 10-year Chinese study claims that breast self-examination has little impact on decreasing detection and, in effect, does not save lives. The study left millions of women wondering if they have been doing the right thing or just wasting their time.

Dallas-based advocacy group Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, however, stands by their recommendation of monthly BSEs.

Nancy Goodman Brinker founded the Komen Foundation 20 years ago in 1982 in honor of her sister, Susan, who died of breast

cancer in 1980. Before Komen passed away, Brinker promised "to dedicate the rest of her life to eradicating breast cancer as a life-threatening disease by advancing research, education, screening and treatment," according to the Foundation's Web site.

One of their legacies is the Komen Race for the Cure, created by Brinker, which is the largest series of more than 100 races of 5K runs/fitness walks that take place nationwide in the fall with more than 1 million participants. The Race for the Cure Hawai'i affiliate held their eighth annual race on Sept. 29 at Kapi'olani Park.

The race was dedicated to the victims and survivors of breast cancer. Seventy-five percent of the funds raised went to local Hawai'i breast cancer education, awareness and screening programs. The other 25 percent was used for national research and educational grants.

Campus Events

Meeting

The UHM Pre-Law Association will hold a general meeting open to the public. The meeting will include a guest speaker who will discuss the LSAT and preparing for law school. Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Wanted

Artists are wanted for the 19th Annual Pacific Rim Conference on Disabilities on Feb. 10 and 11. Organizers are looking for creative artists that show expression through drawing, painting, photograph and poetry and are currently accepting submissions through Nov. 1. Artwork should center around the theme "Collaboration and Change." For more information, contact Susan Miller at 945-1438.

Lecture

The Center for Korean Studies present "Institutional Reform in Japan and Korea: Why the Difference?" Dr. Chung H. Lee will focus on the question, "Why has Japan been unable to carry out structural reform that everyone thinks is now needed?" He compares Japan's politics to Korean politics. Lecture will be held at the Center for Korean Studies on Wednesday, Oct. 30 at 4 p.m. Free and open to the public. For more information, call 956-7041.

Volunteers

Be a student tour guide. The Office of School and College Services is looking for student volunteers to escort visiting high school students to classes and share the Manoa experience with them. Student volunteers are also needed for high school visitations at events at various local high schools. Visitation dates begin Oct. 30. High school visit dates are Oct. 31, Nov. 1, 8 and 22. For more information, call Imelda or Ivey at 956-6524, or stop by Queen Lili'uokalani Center for Student Services, Room 214 to pick up an application.

Footloose



JOE TOMITA • Ka Leo O Hawai'i

A University of Hawai'i at Manoa student performs a crucial move in the "Capoeira Dance" last Thursday.



Top 10

- KTUH TOP 10:**
- JURASSIC 5: Power In Numbers (Interscope)
 - HOT HOT HEAT: Make Up the Breakdown (Sub Pop)
 - HOT WATER MUSIC: Caution (Epitaph)
 - BRIGHT EYES: Lifted or Our Story Is In the Soil (Saddle Creek)
 - JIMMY FALLON: Bathroom Wall (Dreamworks)
 - REEL BIG FISH: Cheer Up! (Jive)
 - IVY : Guestroom (Minty Fresh)
 - SOLOMON BURKE: Don't Give Up On Me (Fat Possum)
 - CHANO DOMINGUEZ: Hecho A Mano (Nuba/Sunnyside)
 - LADYTRON: Light & Magic (Emperor Norton)

- JAZZ TOP 10:**
- CHANO DOMINGUEZ: Hecho A Mano (Nuba/Sunnyside)
 - KARL DENSON'S TINY UNIVERSE: The Bridge (Relaxed Records)
 - CARIBBEAN JAZZ PROJECT: Gathering (Concord)
 - CARLA COOK: Simply Natural (MaxJazz)
 - ELAINE ELIAS: Kissed By Nature (RCA Victor)
 - TERRY GIBBS: One More Time V.6 (Fantasy)
 - N.Y. HARDBOP QUINTET: Mere Bag of Shells (Montreaux)
 - HUGH RAGIN: Feel The Sunshine (Justin Time)
 - VARIOUS ARTISTS: Jazz - a Compilation (Sounds Are Active)
 - TERRI LYNE CARRINGTON: Jazz Is a Spirit (ACT Music + Vision)

- HIP HOP TOP 10 :**
- JURASSIC 5: Power In Numbers (Interscope)
 - PSYCHOKINETICS: Sensory Descent (Ill Kinetics)
 - MING + FS: Subway Series (OM)
 - MR. LIF: I Phantom (Definitive Jux)
 - ROOTS MANUVA: Dub Come Save Me (Ninja Tune)
 - BOOM BIP: Seed To Sun (Lex)
 - PUBLIC ENEMY: "Give The Peeps What They Want" (Koch)
 - LARGE PROFESSOR: 1st Class (Matador)
 - MAN OF WAR: Ten Horn Daggers (Syntax)
 - ANTIPOP CONSORTIUM: Ghostlawns (Warp)

- RPM TOP 10 :**
- VARIOUS ARTISTS: OM 100 (OM)
 - KOOP: Waltz For Koop (Palm)
 - LLORCA: New Comer (Pias)
 - LEMON JELLY: Lost Horizons (XL)
 - MIGUEL MIGS: Colorful You (Naked Music/Astralwerks)
 - PREFUSE 73: The '92 Vs. '02 Collection (Warp)
 - BLUE STATES: Man Mountain (Eighteenth Street Lounge)
 - D.H.S.: Attention Earth People (Tino Corp.)
 - THIEVERY CORPORATION: The Richest Man In Babylon (Eighteenth Street Lounge)
 - VARIOUS ARTISTS: Hi-Fidelity House Imprint 4 (Guidance)

- NEW WORLD TOP 10 :**
- R. CARLOS NAKAI: Fourth World (Canyon)
 - SPANISH HARLEM ORCHESTRA: Un Gran Dia En El Barrio (Ropeadope)
 - VARIOUS ARTISTS: Rumba Flamenco (Putumayo)
 - BARRIO CHINO: Mediterra Nostra (Candela)
 - JIA PENG FANG: Faraway (Chapter One/Pacific Moon)
 - MUTABARUKA: Life Squared (Heartbeat)
 - VARIOUS ARTISTS: Red Hot + Riot (Red Hot Org./MCA)
 - ELI SECODY: Following Generation (Canyon)
 - VARIOUS ARTISTS: Rough Guide to the Music of Spain (World Music Network)
 - RADIO ZUMBIDO: Los Ultimos Dias del AM (Palm)

- LOUD ROCK TOP 10 :**
- HOPE CONSPIRACY: Endnote (Equal Vision)
 - DRAGPIPE: Music For the Last Day Of... (Interscope)
 - BOY SETS FIRE: Live For Today (Wind-Up Ent.)
 - PORCUPINE TREE: In Absentia (Lava)
 - VARIOUS ARTISTS: Rise Above (Sanctuary)
 - QUEENS OF THE STONE AGE: Songs for the Deaf (Interscope)
 - SUGARCOMA: Becoming Something Else (Koch)
 - VARIOUS ARTISTS: Plea For Peace - Take Action Vol.2 (Sub City)
 - EIGHTEEN VISIONS: Vanity (Trustkill Records)
 - SNAPCASE: End Transmission (Victory Records)

Fusion bands set surfing atmosphere

North Shore beach party idolizes local surf culture

By Jason Paz
Ka Leo Associate Features Editor

As the winter approaches the islands, the North Shore waters levitate like the mythological Hydra from the deep sea. Off the coast, a small band of brave surfers brandish their surfboards in wax, preparing to slay the beast after its summer-long hibernation.

Before the seasonal battle, however, the surfers gather for a night of ritual cleansing and prayer to the Hawaiian gods in hopes of surviving another onslaught.

Then they drink a lot of beer. Transworld Surf Magazine and Ezekiel rise into action, with "The Surf into Winter Party." The party idolizes the Pipeline season and local surf culture in a whirlwind of pro-surfers, cold beer and shark-feeding hip-hop. All of this done in solemn preparation for the titan swell set to hit North Shore next month.

Events coordinator Matty Liu felt the time was ripe for such a party. With the surf advisories a week away and with the Triple Crown of Surfing set to detonate a few weeks after that, Liu decided

to establish a setting where aquamen (and aquawomen) could intermingle without burning their soles on hot sand.

With that notion swirling in his head, he took the experience from his Tuesday night hip-hop showcase, The Chemistry Lounge at Auntie Pasto's, and applied that equation to the winter surf season. It added up perfectly when jazz/hip-hop fusionist band, The Quadrphonics, and hip/hop/funk ensemble, The Four Elements, signed on to the event.

Liu admits that the easy-going jazz elements of the Quadrphonics doesn't quite fit with the surf culture. "But they have a tight show," he explained. "They might seem like surf music when you first listen to them, but they do sound ethnic. It almost sounds like world music, and that fits surf culture. If you listen closely, they got the '60s western spaghetti guitar undertone that's got that old surf vibe."

The next act, The Four Elements, embody the 'Sublime' persona in their music. Described as hip-hop/funk fusionist, the front man spits flammable rhymes over

gasoline saturated drum rolls and bass lines. The deep twang of the funk guitar lights a match in the music's spontaneous combustion.

Liu expects these 'elements' to turn his beach party into something more dangerous than Frankie Avalon's (the '60s teen idol wimp) "Gidget's Beach Partyqa" series.

The Hawaiian Hut adds the final touch to Liu's bonanza as the ultimate venue. The Hawaiian Hut is classic Hawaiiana. Nostalgic flicks, like "Blue Hawai'i," trace their tiki roots to the decor of the venue. Draped in vintage Polynesian print with tiki torches replacing disco lights, a 20-foot catamaran hangs high above the koa-decked dance floor. The dance floor is a gargantuan among dance floors, leaving any Nick Carter wanna-be enough room to dance the electric slide.

Even with all of these tangible features of Liu's oddly described "hip-hop surf party," surf culture remains untouchable.

Among the live music and lush Polynesian decoration, fellow party divers include Shane Dorian, Kelly Slater, Ross Williams and Noah Johnson.

COMICS & CROSSWORD

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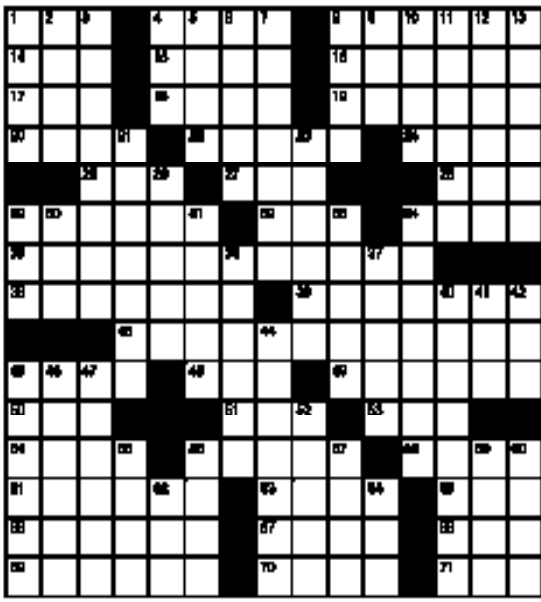
Crossword

ACROSS

1 Eng. channel
4 Mayberry lad
8 Capital of Colombia
14 College cheer
15 Sports supporters
16 Speaks with pomposity
17 Inventor Whitney
18 Coll. social club
19 River ends, often
20 Biked team
22 Joyride
24 Leisure
25 Fake
27 Quas. larval
28 Dreamed
29 Brief summary
32 Some on the Bonnie
34 Impertinence
35 Part of the Bible
36 Flight simulator, e.g.
39 Criticize
43 Movie mouse
45 The like
46 Bakery buy
49 Crafty to the max
50 NASA's ISS partner
51 Highland boy
53 Boer's male
54 Void's partner?
58 Computer acronym
59 No votes
61 Fake gold coin
63 Not in favor of
65 Nondescript
66 Keanu or Dan
67 Garden vegetables
68 Do one's best
69 Zealot
70 Campers' shelter
71 Form datum

DOWN

1 Make beer
2 Bound package
3 Ollie
4 Slightly askew
5 Unica 3's, 4's and 5's
6 Unsuitable
7 Erik of "CHiPs"
8 Portland
9 Magnolia or hemlock
10 Strong wind
11 Capital of Canada
12 Pokes fun
13 Useful qualities
21 Somewhat sour
23 Free from an obligation
26 Perfume
29 Indestructible insect
30 Part of rpm
31 Consume completely
33 Offers to buyers
34 Post
36 Paths
37 Simon and Young
40 Rod and Payne
41 Ernie of the PSA
42 Matched outfit
44 Alter again
45 Leon lady
46 Luan shark
47 Soothed
52 Gift recipient
53 Terra zero
56 Requirement
67 Lee or Kenon
68 Olden times
69 River of the Underworld
72 Author Delighton
84 Adherent: suff.



10/25/02

SOLUTIONS FOR 10/25/02

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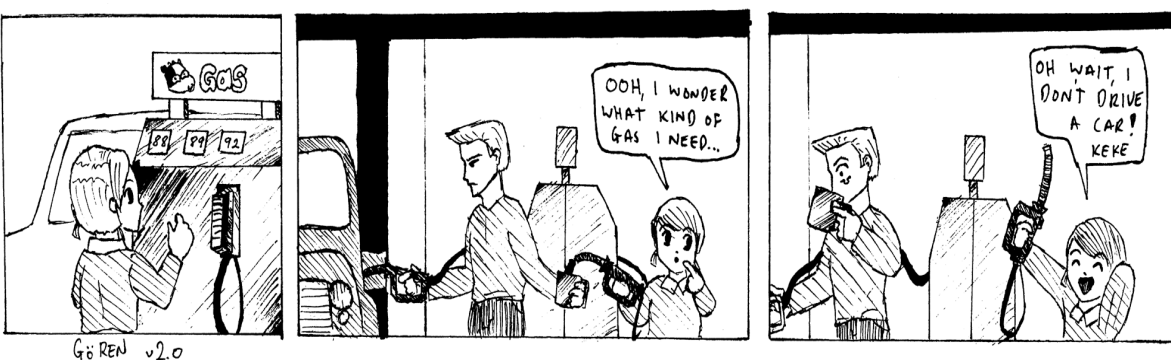
Poor Boy



BRAIN HURT "love = hygiene"



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Litigation: Akaka Bill would overturn Arakaki

From page 1

H. William Burgess, one of the people who was responsible for OHA’s creation at the 1978 constitutional convention. In an article in Midweek on Jan. 2, 2002, Burgess voiced his concerns by saying: “I was concerned about the formation of OHA back then, and now I am convinced OHA was the worst mistake the state ever made.”

Burgess’ wife, Sandra Puanani Burgess is also a plaintiff in the suit, and a part-Hawaiian herself. On Aug. 15, 2000, Judge Helen Gillmor issued the restraining order, and subsequently, Conklin and more than a dozen others of non-Hawaiian descent applied for candidacy.

On Sept. 19, 2000, the order became permanent — Gillmor cited the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution as her reasons. And, in the November election that year, Charles Ota of Maui became the first non-Hawaiian to be elected to the OHA Board of Trustees.

OHA appealed the decision to the 9th Circuit Court, saying that the plaintiffs have not been specifically damaged and therefore have no standing to file a suit. However, U.S. District Court Judge Susan Mollway ruled that the plaintiffs are State taxpayers, and they have a right to the suit since OHA uses state tax dollars.

In September 2002, Mollway dismissed the U.S. government as a defendant in the suit, since the case deals with state, rather than federal matters. The case is still being litigated. Not all of the litigation against OHA has been as successful, however.

In Barrett v. State of Hawai‘i, a Mo‘ili‘ili resident, Patrick Barrett, brought suit against the State on the basis of racial discrimination. Barrett found that he was not eligible for a business loan offered by OHA, since he was not of Hawaiian descent. The suit was filled Oct. 3, 2000, but was summarily dismissed, again by Judge David Ezra.

Ezra ruled that because Barrett had not tried to apply for the loan and therefore had not been turned down by OHA, he had not been damaged. Barrett had no standing to bring suit.

In the same month that Barrett had filled his suit, politician and Hawai‘i governor candidate John Carroll filled another civil suit with the Hawai‘i District Court: Carroll’s suit sought an injunction against using “ceded land revenue” to fund OHA.

The case Carroll v. Nakatani challenged Article XII, sections five and six of the State Constitution and the Hawai‘i Revised Statute Chapter 10 which allows the State to direct 20 percent of the revenue made from ceded land to OHA. Carroll wanted the money to go directly to the State budget, for the benefit of all, rather than just Hawaiians.

Like the Barrett case before it, however, Ezra dismissed Carroll v. Nakatani in February 2002, saying that Carroll had no standing to bring suit. An important defense in the State’s case is the case of Morton v. Mancari. The case ruling holds that Native American tribes are entitled to employment preferences. The Morton v. Mancari defense was used by Judge Ezra in several of his decisions.

Currently, the Akaka Bill moving through U.S. Congress would legally recognize Hawaiians as a Native American tribe, and thus enable OHA to keep its “Hawaiians only” policies.

The Akaka Bill would effectively make the designation “Hawaiian” a Native American tribe, which would fall under the Board of Indian Affairs. The BIA can legally elect Native Americans to certain government agencies (such as OHA). This would overturn the Arakaki ruling.

OHA has been supporting and petitioning for the bill.

Moment: Baseball more than stats

From page 12

Los Angeles Dodger have come in number one at a World Series game at Pac Bell Park, a gazillion-dollar marketing campaign would have lost MasterCard 40 percent of its customer base in Northern California, and created some television moments you don’t want your grandmother to watch. On the other hand, if you think MasterCard would ever do that, I’ve got a team in Brooklyn called the Dodgers to sell you, and a bridge comes with it.

But MasterCard isn’t interested solely in San Francisco, so I didn’t expect Barry Bonds’ 2001 home run season, not listed in the top ten, to make an inexplicable jump to first. Gibson did walk out on the field as the ninth-place selection, to a polite San Francisco applause — which was loud enough for television with the aid of those sound dish mics. The whole ceremony — hosted by Billy Crystal, Ray Liotta, and Andy Garcia — seemed to fizzle out at the park with no Giants in the top ten. Pete Rose, however, making an appearance for the sixth spot, and the most all-time hits, received a warm reception.

Apart from my Giant bias toward San Francisco, I’ve looked at these moments as individual feats within the sport, maybe best considered as “memorable” to a raving, devoted fan — perhaps on beer number seven. Otherwise, what can compare to the overall importance of Robinson leading the desegregation of Major League Baseball? Or 50,000 fans

in Atlanta all standing up and cheering for an African-American man breaking Babe Ruth’s 714 home run record? Or for that matter, (though it was technically a separate league) women playing baseball during World War II? And I don’t mean that time that Geena Davis and Madonna won the pennant.

With that in mind, which could you call the best? I’ve found that I lean toward the past, where feats were isolated and the heroic depiction of players have come down as modern American lore. The tradition of a team and the 130 years of baseball, lets a fan find players in the past. 1905-06: Christy Matthewson pitching 28.2 consecutive shutout innings in the World Series. 1934: Carl Hubbell striking out Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Jimmie Foxx, Al Simmons, and Joe Cronin, all in a row, in the All-Star Game. 1938: Johnny Vander Meer throwing the only back-to-back no-hitters.

The stories of the older eras are sometimes relayed by word-of-mouth from our fathers or mothers, but later times hold firsthand stories with repetitive, developed wording — whether it’s Bill Mazeroski hitting a home run in the bottom of the ninth to win game seven of the 1960 World Series, or Willie Mays catching a fly ball over his shoulder in the 1954 World Series.

Son: “Oh, this is the one about Roger Maris hitting his 61st home run the last day of the regular season?”

Father: “Yeah, did somebody already tell you about it?”

There is also importance to myth. While the mere technicality of an event not actually occurring keeps it off the MasterCard list, there are several that are important to the image of baseball: Babe Ruth pointing into the stands or Mickey Mantle hitting a ball 600 feet (some say it just can’t be technically proven ... right).


There are also real moments that couldn’t get on the list because they’re not feats. For example, in 1965, Sandy Koufax wouldn’t pitch in game one of the World Series because it was Yom Kippur. Roberto Clemente died in a plane crash mid-season in ‘72, headed to Nicaragua with relief supplies. Then there are moments that do qualify but were left off the list. Ty Cobb, who often hit over .400, did not appear. Ross Young went ahead and played the ‘26 season despite Bright’s Disease. And Barry Bonds hit a home run 600 feet in game two of the 2002 World Series against the Anaheim Angels.

There are feats that seem unrepeatable: Joe DiMaggio hitting safely in 56 consecutive games in 1941, or Don Larsen throwing a perfect game in a seven-game 1956 World Series. Other moments are personal memories that maybe didn’t seem that important at the time but stuck with you. Moments you pull out every once in a while though your friends have already heard them: seeing Will Clark hit a home run at Candlestick Park or watching Willie Mays hit four home runs in one game. The point of these is not the debate but the appreciation of the moment and the story between pitches.

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A PANEL DISCUSSION ON

Campaigns: Where to Draw the Line

MODERATOR: **Richard S. Miller**, University of Hawaii Professor Emeritus of Law and public interest advocate.

PANELISTS: **David Shapiro**, Honolulu Advertiser columnist and former Star Bulletin managing editor; **Chad Blair**, Honolulu Weekly associate editor and Hawaii Pacific University political science lecturer; **Bob Watada**, Executive Director of Campaign Spending Commission that asks candidates to sign a code of fair campaigning*; **Jacqueline Parnell**, League of Women Voters Vice President and Director of the Hawaii Pro-Democracy Initiative that asks candidates to sign a campaign ethics code*.

Date: **Wednesday, October 30, 2002**

Time: **11:45 AM to 1:15 PM**

Place: **Richards St. YWCA, Room 130**
1040 Richards Street

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The voting public gets turned off by campaign advertisements they feel are negative, unfair or unethical, threatening to lower Hawaii's voter turnout rate even more. Election campaigns should lead to a better Hawaii, and allow voters to choose the kind of future we want through the ballot box. What can the community, media, and voters do to improve Hawaii's campaigns? Where do we draw the line?

The panel will attempt to deliberate and contribute thoughtful discussion on where the line on ethical campaigning should be drawn. The state's Code of Fair Campaign Practices and the Hawaii Campaign Ethics Code, noted above*, are both available on the web at www.newhawaii.org.

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JORDAN MURPH • Ka Leo O Hawai'i

The volleyball pep band fires up the crowd with renditions of fight songs and constant taunting of opposing teams.

Horn tooters taunt teams

By Benjamin Chaffin

Ka Leo Staff Writer

You’ve seen them if you’ve been to a volleyball game, cheering, heckling and semi-rioting. There’s a reason those nice-looking older women with signs sit at the other end of the stands.

From Elvis-dancing to syncopated tuba-bobbing, the volleyball pep band appears at every University of Hawai’i Rainbow Wahine volleyball home game, sitting on the ‘Ewa side of the Stan Sheriff Center and, unfortunately for visiting servers, in the first few rows.

While participation in the marching band is mandatory, volleyball band members elect to come out and support the team. Assistant Band Director Gwen Nakamura said, “For volleyball, it’s kind of a volunteer group that’s going, so we have more fun.”

Fans can see the band’s enthusiasm in different, creative expositions, including Elvis Presley renditions. Senior percussionist Ryan Howe performs the impersonation during game breaks, standing in the aisle next to the band, gyrating with pointed index fingers.

“We started playing the Elvis tunes this year,” said Howe, whose favorite accompaniment is “Jailhouse Rock.” “I just decided to get the crowd hyped up, so I just got out there and danced.”

The imitation of The King reached its height when Nakamura contributed shades with hanging sideburns, even getting a few smiles from the volleyball team.

Earlier in the season, the band’s aloha shirt dress code became useful when senior tubist Lee Ikeda gave the crowd an endless, never-revealing striptease.

Nakamura explained,

“Sometimes it’s spur of the moment.” The idea came spontaneously last year: “Everybody throw your aloha shirts over to Lee, and when he strips, he can strip off an aloha shirt every time.”

The band has more routine displays of team spirit. When the Rainbow Wahine knock down a big block, the band leads fans in a series of bark-like yells, shouting “roof.” They also time a distracting shout for nearby opposing servers, or an intimidating accompaniment for Kim Willoughby’s service recipients.

“That’s just been a tradition with most college bands,” Howe said. “They’ve been doing that ever since I got here.”

Nakamura said, “They can’t be that obnoxious. They can’t do anything they want to. But they are pretty loud, they can be pretty boisterous.”

Nakamura has conducted the vol-

leyball, basketball and football pep bands for 11 years, and she cheers the team on wearing her signature hat of balloons.

This year the band has an improvised mascot that television cameras have latched onto. The band has fashioned what appears to be a drum head into a giant face with flapping mouth, operated by hand or with a trombone slide. The ventriloquism is simply the usual eruption of cheers.

Opening and closing games with the familiar fight song, “Co-Ed,” or starting the wave with the standard “Hawaii Five-O” tune, the band is always there to cheer on the team.

As for the chances of the Rainbow Wahine volleyball team this season, Howe seemed to sum up the resounding opinion of the band: “The Wahine are going to kick some major butt ... I think they’re going to go all the way.”

NCAA to vote on new requirements

By Rotimi Agbabiaka

Daily Texan (U. Texas-Austin)

and Will Temby

The Daily Cardinal (U. Wisconsin)

(U-WIRE) — The NCAA Division I board of directors will vote on new academic eligibility requirements for student-athletes on Thursday.

Currently, athletic recruits at Division I schools must have a composite SAT score of 820 and a 2.5 grade point average in core high school classes. However, students with stronger SAT scores can compensate for an inadequate GPA. The new proposal would extend the sliding scale by eliminating the minimum SAT score requirement, allowing athletes to score the mini-

mum 400 on the SAT if they maintain a 3.55 GPA in core high school courses. The recommendations would also increase the number of required core courses from 13 to 14.

“Using 20 years of research data, we have established that grade-point in these core classes is just as important as test scores in predicting academic success,” said Wallace Renfro, NCAA academic eligibility and public affairs liaison.

The requirements were approved by the Division I Management Council last Tuesday and represent a first step in the NCAA’s program to raise student-athlete graduation rates. If approved by the board of directors, the proposals will take effect in Aug. 2003.

The proposals would also require enrolled athletes to: — complete 40 percent of their college degree requirements by the start of their junior years (up from 25 percent), 60 percent by the start of their senior years (up from 50 percent), and 80 percent by the start of their fifth years (up from 75 percent)

— reduce the number of remedial credits that could be applied to the academic progress standards to six from 12

— raise the required number of semester hours student-athletes must complete each academic year to 18 (at least six per term)

— and require freshmen to complete 24 semester hours before their second year of enrollment.

“The problem is getting you graduated from college,” Renfro said. “Our research tells us that if you’re not where you’re supposed to be by the end of freshman year, you won’t be there by graduation.”

The current graduating rate for student-athletes in Division I schools is 60 percent, compared with 58 percent for the entire student body, according to a recently-released NCAA Graduation Rates report.

The University of Hawai’i stood slightly below the national average, graduating 57 percent of its student-athletes compared with 52 percent of all students. The graduation rates for men and women student-athletes at UH were 48 percent and 86 percent, respectively.

Baseball’s best better than credit card crap



Sports Spectrum

Benjamin Chaffin
Ka Leo Staff Writer

What are the five greatest moments in Major League Baseball history?

Number five: Benny Agbayani hitting a double in the eighth to win game three of the World Series against the Yankees. Number four: Enos Slaughter scoring from first off a single in the 1967 World Series. Number three: Robert Redford hitting a home run into a stadium light, winning the pennant for the Knights as sparks showered down onto a dark field. Number two: Danny Glover managing the Angels to a turn around season. And tied for number one: Nolan Ryan beating the snot out of a charging Robin Ventura, and Air Bud becoming the first golden retriever to go to the World Series.

Actually none of these moments appeared on MasterCard’s final 30-nominee list of Baseball’s Most Memorable Moments — one of Baseball’s latest methods of using its past to promote and market itself. The campaign, determined by the votes of fans at stadiums and on the Internet, engages fans through a brilliant harnessing of a modern rhetoric, the sports bar debate, but on a grand scale.

The actual top five turned out as follows: number five: Lou Gehrig’s farewell speech — “Today I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of the earth.” Number four: the Mark McGwire/Sammy Sosa home run race of 1998 with McGwire hitting a record 70 home runs in one season. Number three: Jackie Robinson joining the Brooklyn Dodgers. Number two: Hank Aaron breaking Babe Ruth’s 714 home run record. Number one: Cal Ripken, Jr. breaking Gehrig’s record for consecutive games played. (I guess the people in Baltimore like to vote, maybe even the dead ones.)

The problem with MasterCard’s commercial adaptation of this classic debate is that it doesn’t subside after an eventual burst of childish jeering, buying another round and “forgetting about it.” MasterCard has purposely incited a debate lasting months. The most dangerous thing about the plan, I thought, is that MasterCard, after polling all summer, was actually going to announce a winner — which isn’t going to settle anything anyway.

Apart from damaging long-standing friendships or making serious baseball fans agitated and depressed for a couple months, a winner would endanger civil order. I worried that MasterCard — at game four of the World Series in San Francisco — would announce the winning moment as Kirk Gibson’s ninth-inning home run that won game one of the ‘88 series. Should