

Submitted by: Penny & Anne

THE A.L.O.H.A. ASSOCIATION

ABORIGINAL LANDS OF HAWAIIAN ANCESTRY ASSOCIATION

On May 29, 1972, the first public announcement of the ABORIGINAL LANDS OF HAWAIIAN ANCESTRY Association through a publication for a membership drive of this organization appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser. The first director and founder of this organization is Louisa K. Rice, who was inspired after finding an autobiography, The Queen's Story, by Queen Liliuokalani in her burnt car. At this time they offered two types of membership 1) Honorary: non-dues paying members for non-Hawaiians and those who are of less than 25% Hawaiian Ancestry and 2) Registered: those of 25% and over of Hawaiian Ancestry who pay dues of \$12.50 per person or \$15.00 per family with waivers for hardships. (Membership registration held at Holiday Mart, Ewa Beach Shopping Center and its office at 250 Lowers Ave.) (not recent address) The association offered an honorary membership to State Representative Diana Hansen for "efforts to bring forth facts and figures about great mismanagement of ^{the} Hawaiian Homes Commission". The goal of A.L.O.H.A. is to pass a law mirroring the recent Alaskan Legislation permitting natives to reclaim their lands and prove illegal the seizure of our lands by the 1893 Provisional Government which overthrew the monarchy and to have Hawaiian language revived and taught in the public schools.

Three months later, A.L.O.H.A. joins with a civic group to pretest and support a lawsuit against the Hawaiian Homes Commission for the alleged extended services of HHC members Maynard Piltz and Emma L Yamada whose terms expired on December 14, 1970 and December 31, 1971 (20 months and 8 months past) respectively.

In September of 1972 Mrs. Rice announced that Stanley J. McCutcheon the Alaskan lawyer who helped to draft a bill where Alaskans, Indians and

Eskimos have secured payment for lands seized by the Government, will be available to help draft a land reparations bill for A.L.O.H.A., who is seeking to renegotiate 19th century land agreements between Hawaii and the United States. Joining him here in December is his law partner, Clark Gruening, grandson of a former Alaskan governor and congressman. Their trips to Hawaii are sponsored by the A.L.O.H.A. Association.

In the beginning of December 1972, A.L.O.H.A. stated a number of goals:

- 1) To declare that there's an immediate need for settlement of claims and the return of all aboriginal lands to the surviving Hawaiian race.
- 2) To reopen and present to the US government the historical and documentary facts as told by Queen Liliuokalani 79 years ago.
- 3) To investigate status of homestead lands now being managed by HHC and the State of Hawaii.
- 4) To support holding of Kuleana lands handed down to any Hawaiian.
- 5) To seek teaching and use of Hawaiian language in public schools here.
- 6) To allow children of Hawaiian race to learn, and use and revive native language on their native soil.
- 7) To legislate a Bureau of Hawaiian Affairs similar to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- 8) To allow the association to initiate long range program to assist in any way possible the needs of its people.

McCutchin is now advising that money, not land, should be their aim when asking Congress to compensate for Hawaiian lands taken by the U.S. He said that this should be done because it is less complicated and quicker and that there also ^{is} just not enough surplus federal lands here that can be returned. McCutchin felt very confident that A.L.O.H.A. would receive a congressional settlement if they asked for money only, especially since it is so similar to the Alaskan Claims Act.