

HOMERULE MOVEMENT

1, NTKO OUCRWN

The Homerule Movement was started by a group of people numbering 15-20 people who became interested in the political activity concerning Hawaiian people. It was established in March of 1973 as a political informational development, dissemination entity, servicing the primary audience of our Hawaiian community.

The organization derives its name from the Homerule Party, the Hawaiian dominated political party which briefly controlled the Territorial Legislature starting 1900. It gave the Hawaiian people a more democratic voice in political affairs.

Homerule presently views itself as primarily an information-gathering unit mainly concerned with local politics and government. The Homerule Movement wants to get more Hawaiians interested and involved in local politics because it takes unity and organization and a big force of numbers of people to become recognized and even to begin dealings and negotiations.

Since the organization is part of the Coalition of Hawaiian Organizations, it makes the information gathered available to the other Hawaiian organizations within the Coalition as an aid in their political activities. In many ways, other Hawaiian organizations are interrelated with Homerule. That is probably why so many people are members of more than one organization.

According to Fred Cachola, Director of Extension Education at Kamehameha School, the "assumption in Homerule is that politics is one means by which we can seek social justice among Hawaiians." "Our interest is primarily with legislative elections, endorsements, and lobbying, specifically with legislation and the election process.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Movement's goal is to restore power to the common people. Specific guidelines for Homerule activities are listed in the organization's platform.

Highlights of the platform are as follows:

Land and Land Use

- support issues concerning the Hawaiian Homes Commission.
- support various charitable trusts. (Liliuokalani and Bishop Estate)
- support private landholdings that protect community developments.
- support movements seeking to preserve agricultural lands.
- support movements seeking to preserve the natural beauty of Hawaii.
- support legislation to eliminate "land speculation and to control developers' profit margin.
- support the preservation, restoration of, and education of historic sites in Hawaii through legislative lobbying.

Political Action

- support political education on issues involving Hawaiians.
- support party politics through the organization of grass-roots movements among our people.
- support the Kamehameha Schools as directed by Bernice Pauahi Bishop.
- support and offer any assistance to our people should they have any problems concerning ~~with~~ government, welfare, medical, social or domestic matters.
- support the needs of our Hawaiian people.
- support all agencies responding to the needs of our people.
- to encourage and support for appointment to government agencies and commission, individuals who are responsive to the needs of our people.

Education

- support educational institutions that benefit the Hawaiian people.
- support Ethnic Studies programs at the University of Hawaii for Hawaiian people.
- support individuals who educate our people and inform them of pertinent political issues arising.
- support the educational programs designed to help our people develop politically.

Government Issues

- support individuals in politics on a local and state level who are responsive to the needs of Hawaiians.
- support individuals who can well represent the majority of Hawaiians and is willing to consult with us on ~~our~~ level anytime a problem arises.
- support and keep in tune with the politicians, by checking up on their progress.
- make available to the public and its members all information that is pertinent to the Hawaiians.

MEMBERSHIP

The Homerule Movement's membership numbers just over 200. Members range from the unemployed, welfare recipients, middle-working class people to educated professional, political, and business people. The make up of the most active members are middle-class and professional business people.

Homerule's need for human resources shift from professional people, campaign organizers, to researchers, lobbyists, writers, speakers, etc.

To be a member, you may be of any race but primarily interested in the needs of the Hawaiian people. Membership dues are \$5.00 per year for each member. *→ qualification for officers?*

All meetings are held at the Liliuokalani Trust located on 1300 Halona Street. Meetings are held every first Tuesday of each month for the Executive Board members, ^{and} ~~Meetings are held~~ every third Tuesday of each month for the general membership. Homerule welcomes all others who are interested in aligning themselves with the goals and objectives of the organization. General membership participation in decision making is on two levels: (1) attendance at meetings where decisions are made, and (2) personal responses to surveys, questionnaires, and telephone contacts.

STRUCTURE

The structure of the Homerule Movement presently is similar to that of the Democratic and Republican parties in that it is divided into precincts, and districts with members representative of each. At the present time, since the majority of the members are on Oahu, the Board of Directors is made up of people representing different geographical areas on this island.

The general membership is kept informed of the issues of the organization through their monthly newsletter, Ho'omalalama, telephone contacts, meeting

attendance, and workshops and participation in committees.

The movements financial support comes from membership dues, fund raising projects, and donations from various individuals throughout the state.

Research and services are performed voluntarily by members and others in the community who express interest in a particular activity of the organization.

decision making

ACTIVITIES

Committees have been formed to investigate land, education, environment, economic development, and other critical issues of the state. Members of Homerule have been instrumental in lobbying for certain legislation in this past session with the Senate and House of Representatives. One House Bill that was proposed and introduced through lobbying this session was a bill relating to protection of interests in land. Still another bill introduced in the Senate was one relating to real property tax exemptions. Although most of the bills did not pass all the readings, these bill were at least introduced. Homerule's lobbyists this year experienced a trial-and-error sort of thing. Next year after more political experience, they hope to be more successful. Homerule welcomes committed people who are interested in doing research and getting information regarding lost kuleanas and other pertinent information to make testimonies and resolutions more effective.

The one responsible for most of the lobbying for Homerule this year was Jackie Mahi Erikson. Patrick Yim authored a bill to secure retension of native kuleanas. Violet Mays, John Holt and Gard Kealoha presented testimony on H-3. Individual testimonies were also given on the Heeia-Kai Purchase Proposal, the Kalaupapa Park Proposal, and changes in the Penal Code and the Homestead issues.

A workshop was held on November 30, December 1 and 2 of 1973. The purpose of the workshop were:

1. To evaluate the role of Homerule in light of existing manpower.
2. To determine realistic goals and objectives.
3. To formulate specific tasks to be completed within specified time periods.
4. To generate personal commitment.

Accomplishments of the workshop included:

1. The major role of Homerule is that of educating our people of matters concerning Hawaiians, and endorse resolutions directly and indirectly affecting political and legislative processes.
2. To achieve its initial goal of building and maintaining a political power base through a more deliberate process of educating and orienting the Hawaiian community to political personalities, processes, and programs affecting the destiny of our state.
3. Homerule intends to be a non-partisan resource of information for the state-wide community.
4. The Executive Board will be comprised of nine members who will be representative of nine geographical districts in the state. These members include Fred Cachola, Patrick Yim, Gard Kealoha, Roland Mahiai, Kekuni Blaisdell, Gail Prejean, Randy Kalahiki, Jackie Mahi Erikson, and Mia Akau.

Homerule was instrumental in the formation of the Hawaiian Coalition, an organization whose membership is drawn from the more activist organizations such as the Hawaiians, Hui Malama Aina O Koolau, Friends of Kamehameha, Legislative Coalition of Poor People, the A.L.O.H.A. Association and the Congress of the Hawaiian People. They sponsored a successful Ho'ike, assisted the passage of the important Adverse Possession bill, published four articles in Ka Poe regarding political issues, presented testimonies at public hearings on the H-3 issue, Flat-Grant Welfare Proposals, Hawaiian Homestead bills, and the Honokohau Proposal for a National Park and the Heeia-Kai State Purchase Proposal.

They have also taken part in talk shows on radio and t.v. informing the public of our Hawaiian concerns. This year, Homerule actively participated in meetings held at McKinley High School Auditorium to submit nominations to fill the vacancy left with the death of Atherton Richards. Homerule also endorsed six candidates. They were Dr. Richard Blaisdell, Mrs. Gladys Brandt,

for a trustee to be in shop estate

Mr. Fred Cachola, Mr. Herb Kane, Mrs. Winona Rubin, and Mr. Myron Thompson.

SUMMARY

Presently, the Homerule Movement will keep its "low profile" image and continue to be an information gathering unit. Homerule is not endorsing any particular candidates this year but some of its members are actively helping those politicians who support their interests.

FORMAT

- ① INTRO - history
- ② PURPOSE
- ③ ISSUES(?)
- ④ NAME/LE/ON
- ⑤ ACTIVITIES
- ⑥ ALLIANCES
- ⑦ OPPOSITION
- ⑧ SUMMARY - include problems

SOURCES AND REFERENCES

Fred Cachola, Director of Extension Education at Kamehameha School.

Jackie Mahi Erikson, lobbyist for Homerule.

Gard Kealoha, Editor of the newspaper, Ho'omalalama. *Office Manager*

The platform of the Homerule Movement, 1973.

Information of the Homerule Movement, 1973.

Ahi Wela, Report on Conference by Winona Rubin, 1973.

Contact for the Organization

Homerule Office
845 Mission Lane
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Phone No. 524-1616

Fred Cachola
Kamehameha School (?)
Phone No. 845-6631



Report on HOMERULE

Contact: Fred Cachola - State chairman
ph: 696-7159 (home)
ph: 524-3749 (office) Kam School

Mr. Kealoha (Gard)
190 S. King St #1126
office ph: 524-3749
open everyday (oh yeah?)
no set hr.s. volunteer help

Pamphlets:

- 1) Platform of the Homerule Movement
- 2) Homerule Movement Application
- 3) The Hawaiian Coalition Statement

Newspaper Articles done so far:

- 11/12/72S New Hawaiian Political Movement Group Formed Out of Congress of the Hawaiian People
- 3/13/73S New Hawaiian Group Seeks Power at Polls
- 3/18/73S/A Hawaiian Activits Open Office

We have been invited to attend the Homerule monthly meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 6th . See Pat or Sid Nakahara.

PRESENT
2/11/73

Home Rule Movement

The present day Home Rule Movement, which is a political movement, grew out of the Congress of the Hawaiian People. It surfaced March of this year 1973, after having been underground for about a year.

Fred Cachola, director of extension education for the Kamehameha Schools, is also interim State Chairman for this new group, which derives its name from the Home Rule Party, the Hawaiian-dominated party which briefly controlled local government at the turn of the century.

The Home Rule Movement has about 300 members, most of whom are political activists in other Hawaiian groups.

According to Cachola, the movement's interest is primarily with legislation, elections, endorsements, lobbying - specifically with legislation and the election process.

A major activity of the group will be research, to produce information for lobbying, assistance of friendly candidates, and help for other Hawaiian groups.

The movement will try to develop any tool necessary to help give Hawaiians more political power.

The group will work to avert "intervention" by non-Hawaiians in the lives of Hawaiians.

Land use figures prominently in the group's platform. The movement will oppose any further development of Hawaii's open space, preferring increased density in areas already urbanized.

The group asks "legislation that will eliminate speculation on land and control developers' profit margins."

The group's goals include preserving historic sites and opening Hawaiian Homestead lands to persons with 1/8 aboriginal blood.

The group's platform also promises to take steps to protect the Hawaiian Homes Commission and the Bishop Estate.

M. Akai
K. Okai

NOV. 11, 1973

HISTORY

18

"The bayonet Constitution of 1887 forced on Kalakoua probably still angered post Hawaiians and former royalists' leaders organized the Home Rule Party in defense of hard Republicans and Democrats to restore the Islands to Kanaka control under the liberal suffrage policies imposed by Congress." Fuchs, Hawaii Pono

In 1891, CHARLES B. Wilson regarded home rule as self determination within each city and county.

At first the Home Rule Party took an avowed racial line. Its first organizational meeting was held on June 6, 1900. J.K. Kaulia and Wilcox was held on June 6, 1900. J.K. Kaulia and Wilcox led the meeting and emphasized the point that suffrage is Congressionally unsured validating the formation of an independent political party. Wilcox further pointed out that Hawaiians constituted a two-third's voting bloc. Robert?

The very next day Wilcox was attacked as the leader of a destructive separatist group, a group that would alienate the two major parties "who would protect Hawaiians from slave status." The duty of Hawaiians was stated by the opposition to be adoption of Americanism. Since Home Rule's slogan was "Hawaii for the Hawaiians", Wilcox was construed as leading the natives astray. ADV. 6-6-1900

January?

The platform of the Home Rule Party at this time has been historically recorded as in support of liberal labor policies, protective measures against Japanese, homesteads for Hawaiians, native voting suffrage and appropriations for the burning of China town. Wilcox ran on the HRP ticket for the territorial legislature and by 1901 Hawaiians comprised 73% of the Legislature. Fuchs, Hawaii Pono (formulate?)

In 1902, the party was still struggling to clarify a comprehensive platform. By then, HRP was federally recognized in Washington. The line was not so blatantly racial. HRP came out in support of "others" who were constructive in the community such as a Mr. Pain? who was running the current bus system. Adv., 1-9-1902

Later in the same year, Prince Kuhio presented criticism of HRP at a meeting in May. According to Kuhio, people within and without the party were alienated by HRP action in the last legislative session. President (of HRP) Senator Kalauokalani took exception to it this saying he had enjoyed positive feedback from Hawaiians in relation to the party. Kuhio reiterated that the party should be more progressive but did not elaborate on how.

XX

The Home Rule Party began moving out of the new limelight. Papers were being published in the Hawaiian language. Home rule came to refer to governmental action within the Territory again. (under the Organic Act)

In 1917 A.L. Castle, Republican Senator of Hawaii, chairman of the judiciary committee, took the position that any federal legislation concerning prohibition was contrary to the theme of Home Rule as proposed by the Organic Act of 1920. ADV. 1917, MAR. 8

In 1925, Senator J. K. Jarrett, Republican, proposed an amendment (Section 108) to Organic Act giving people the right to vote in a Legislative measure having two thirds approval of the legislature without the approval of the Governor. Adv. 2-21-25

In 1933, Delegate Houston, Republican, sought to "improve" the Organic Act by making ties with the Federal Government made stronger. His points reviewed before Congress were: federally appointed Attorney General and High Sheriff, consolidation of federal and territorial court systems, reapportionment of the House of Representatives of the territorial legislature and removal of residence qualification for appointees. [U.S. document]

In 1938, another reference was made to the term home rule on another tangent creating the proposal that all island possessions of the United States be governed by a text similar to the Organic Act of Hawaii. This included citizenship for those of Guam and an entirely new policy for the Phillipines. Adv. 7-24-38

A year later, under the premis of home rule, City Attorney W. Tsukiyama formulate a resolution for the development of fifteen independent charters for city and county administration. This was referred to Delegate Samuel King. (for Congressional presentation)

"The home rule resolution and proposed bill would provide for the election of fifteen members would be empowered to draw up a suitable charter which in turn would be submitted to the electorate for final approval. The bill would also eliminate the passage of Legislative mandates on the City and County or the outside counties, excepting legislation applying to all parts of the Territory alike." Adv. 7-12-39

Honolulu Home rule was under exmination by Supervisor Chuck Mau and Judge V.P. Soares, perennial Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives. This an issue under discussion on 1945. Soares by virtue of his position on this issue denied to the City powers he supported for the Territory. Adv. 11-21-45

In 1946, John H. Wilson, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Honolulu, used the term home rule as the basis of his platform. Mr. Wilson's father risked his neck to fight for Home rule in that crucial battle which began in King Kalakaua's reign and lasted through the revolt which set up the Provisional government, the abortive revolt to restore Queen Lilioukalani, and finally, annexation in 1898. Although Charles B. Wilson was on the losing side, he lived to see many of his home rule principles enacted through annexation which he had fought.

Queen Lilioukalani and Mr. Wilson lived to become devoted citizens of the United States. They lived to see a Home Rule Party organized and many of the Queen's men elected to office. S.B. 9-12-46

In 1950, Controller Keppeler's proposal that the Constitutional Convention provide for home rule by municipalities and counties in Hawaii raises a question that has long vexed the community. The power conferred on the Territory by the Organic Act to mandate the expenditure of local funds has often been misused and doubtless

will continue to be so as long as it exists. Adv. 5-3-50

In 1953, Governor King "defined Home Rule as the principle of allowing each political unit to do for itself those things that properly belong to it." Those who want home rule must face up to the responsibilities that go with it according to King. He was not convinced that this is what the people wanted. However he said separation of administration between territorial and city and county would clarify issues as to who must coordinate and manage what. Adv. 1-19-57

In 1959, House Bill 6 was proposed to allow counties the power to assess and collect taxes. Kauai was against it although Hawaii and Maui were for it. There was some speculation that Governor Ou Quinn would veto the bill unless certain amendments were made such as establishing qualifications for county assessors "including background and administrative, executive abilities." Adv. 4-9-59

In general, home rule has again taken the meaning of determination within the community. Neal S. Blaisdell stated the failure of home rule was due to governtal unresponsiveness to needs of the citizens on a daily working basis. Adv. 12-16-65

Home Rule is evidenced by how the Hawaii City and County development charter resisted construction of Boise Cascade to Waiolea. June 5, 1969, SB (Home rule cited as doctrine of rationale of City and County control.)

In more modern times, the more specific definition of Home Rule has resulted in the platform of the Home Rule Movement on many key problem areas such as housing and education.

