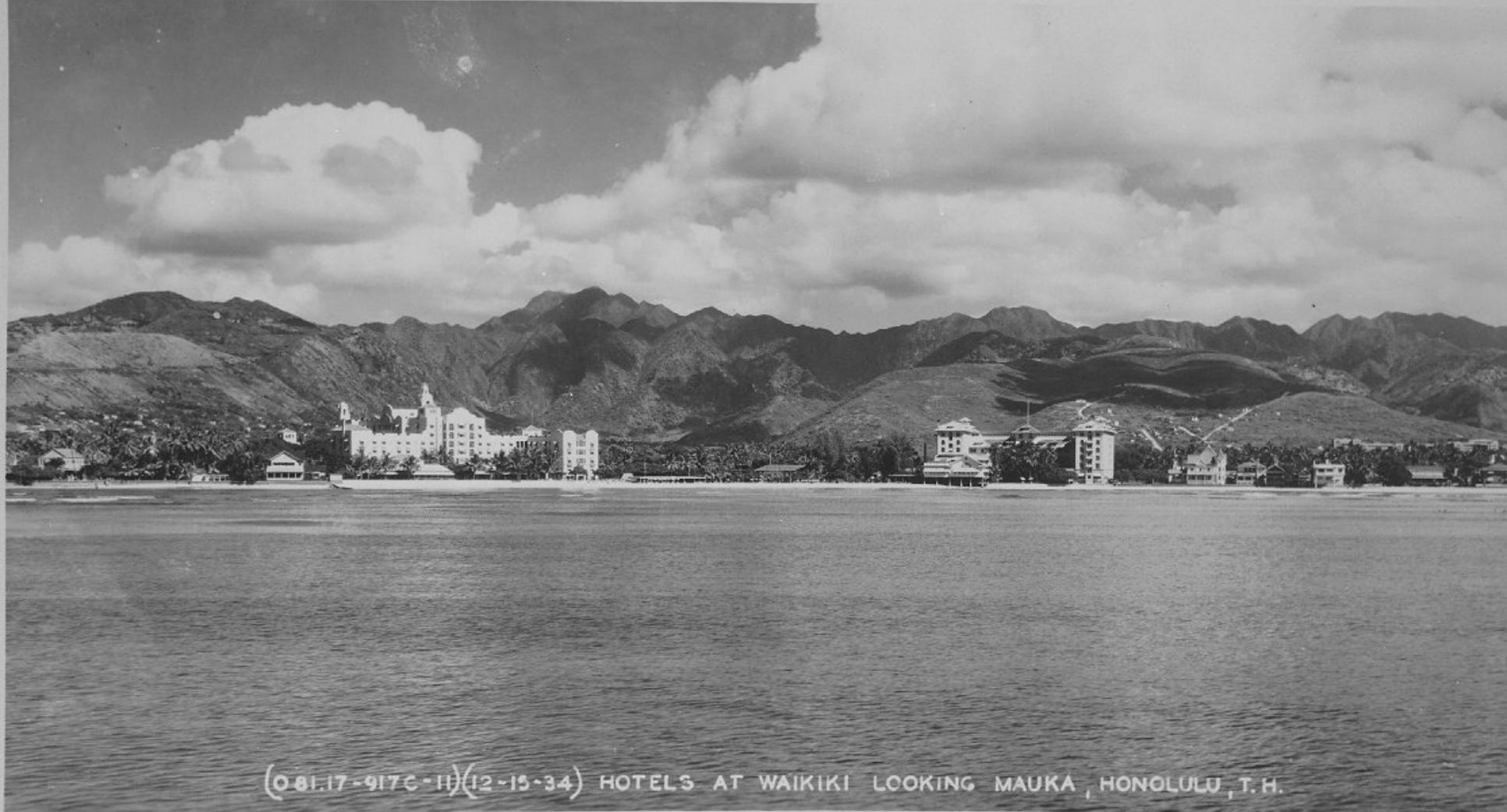


Ahahui Puuhonua O Na Hawaii
and the
Hawaiian Homes Commission Act

8-6-16

Davianna Pōmaika'i McGregor
Department of Ethnic Studies
UH, Mānoa



Founded November 13, 1914
Prince Jonah Kūhiʻō Kalanianaʻole and 200
Hawaiian Leaders at Pualeilani

President: Prince Jonah Kūhiʻō Kalanianaʻole



Vice-President: Mayor John Lane



Secretary:

Reverent Akaiko
Akana





Treasurer:
Daniel Pāmawaho McGregor



Auditor: Reverend John Wise

Directors: S. C. Dwight & William Sheldon



Executive Secretary

Noa Webster Aluli

Purpose

Reclaim and uphold the traditional principles of good and just living of the Hawaiian race, such as living as one with the land, in one spirit, one thought, one shoulder, and one in work under their leaders and chiefs.

Committees

- 1. Komike Noii** - Reference Committee
research/investigate problems raised
by members
- 2. Komike Hoolaulea** - Celebration
Committee
- 3. Komike Imi Hana** Committee to Find Jobs
and help members receive training and attain
jobs in various fields of endeavor

Committees

4. Komike Hoonauao - Education Committee

5. Komike Ola - Health Committee to promote good standards for healthy living

6. Komike Waiwai - Fundraising Committee

Committees

- 7. Komike Ahaolelo** Committee to lobby at the legislature
- 8. Komike Imi Maluhia a me ka Noho Maemae ana** - Committee to find secure/safe and sanitary living quarters
- 9. Komike Nana Hana Kalepa** - Committee to promote commercial enterprise

Committees

10. Komike no na Hana Kokua a Manawalea Committee to conduct charitable/benevolent volunteer work

11. Komike Hoonui Lala - Membership Recruitment Committee

12. Komike Hoolaha a me Pa`i Committee to publish, circulate and print the newspaper

April 14, 1916

Ka Puuhonua (The Observer) is the title of a small Hawaiian weekly which has made its appearance in Honolulu, the first issue seeing the light last Friday. It is published by the Protective Publishing Company,

The Hawaiian Gazete, Volume IX, Number 29, p. 5 April 14, 1916.



WHY?

Population Table

Table 3. Number and Percent of Hawaiians, 1900-1930

Year	Pure	Part-Hawaiian	Total Hawaiians	% of Population
1900	29,799	7,857	37,656	24.4(154,001)
1910	26,041	12,506	38,547	20.1(191,909)
1920	23,723	17,967	41,750	16.3(255,912)
1930	22,636	28,224	50,860	13.8(368,336)

Life Expectancy

Table 12. Life Expectancy By Ethnic Group. 1910-1930

Ethnic Group	1910	1920	1930
Hawaiians	30.28	35.03	42.92
Caucasians	52.90	57.02	62.92
Chinese	56.36	54.75	59.92
Japanese	49.09	51.22	59.92

Infant Mortality Rate

Table 11. Infant Mortality Rates By Ethnic Groups, 1925 and 1930

Ethnic Group	1925 Infant Mortality Rate	1930 Infant Mortality Rate
Hawaiians	136 per 1,000	146 per 1,000
Caucasians	39 per 1,000	36 per 1,000
Chinese	56 per 1,000	51 per 1,000

“We all know it to be a fact, that the Hawaiian Race is about to be a race of the past. Now is the time for action, while there are a few of the Race left. A drive should be made to maintain the present number and, in doing so an increase will be accomplished” - letter





WHY?

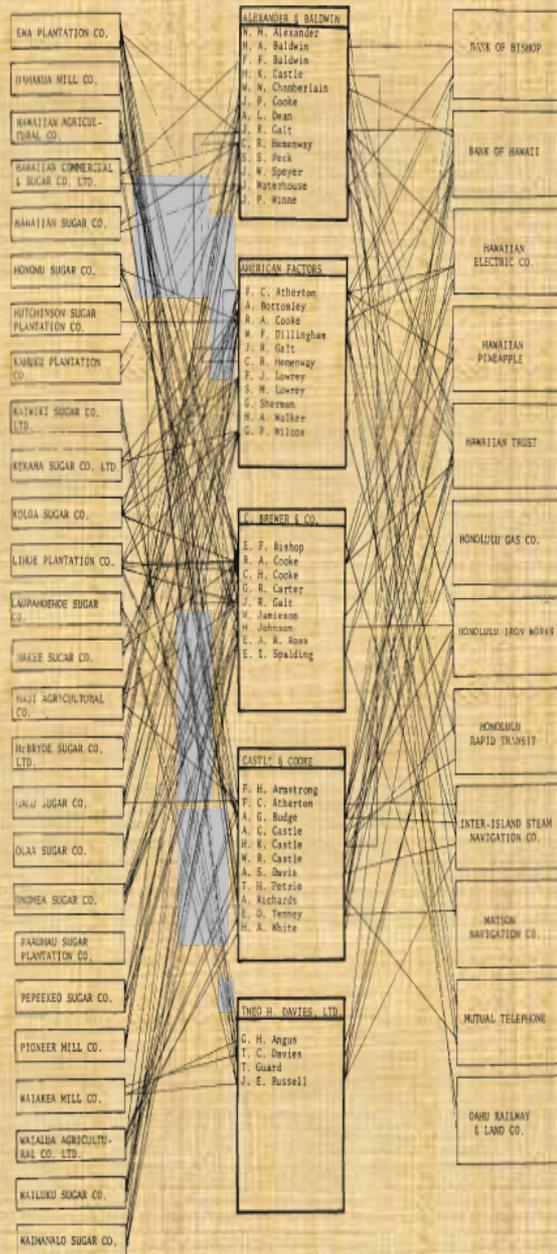


Territory - Agribusiness



THE BIG FIVE AND INTERLOCKING DIRECTORES

Big
Five



Study by UH Sociologist Andrew Lind

1928 – 1 or more representatives of 10 Big 5 families were active as board of directors on 38 out of the 40 Hawai'i corporations On the Honolulu Stock Exchange. 1 family on 18

1900	289,544 Tons	66,773 acres
1920	556,871 Tons	114,100 acres
1930	930,627 Tons	136,136 acres



1913 – 1916

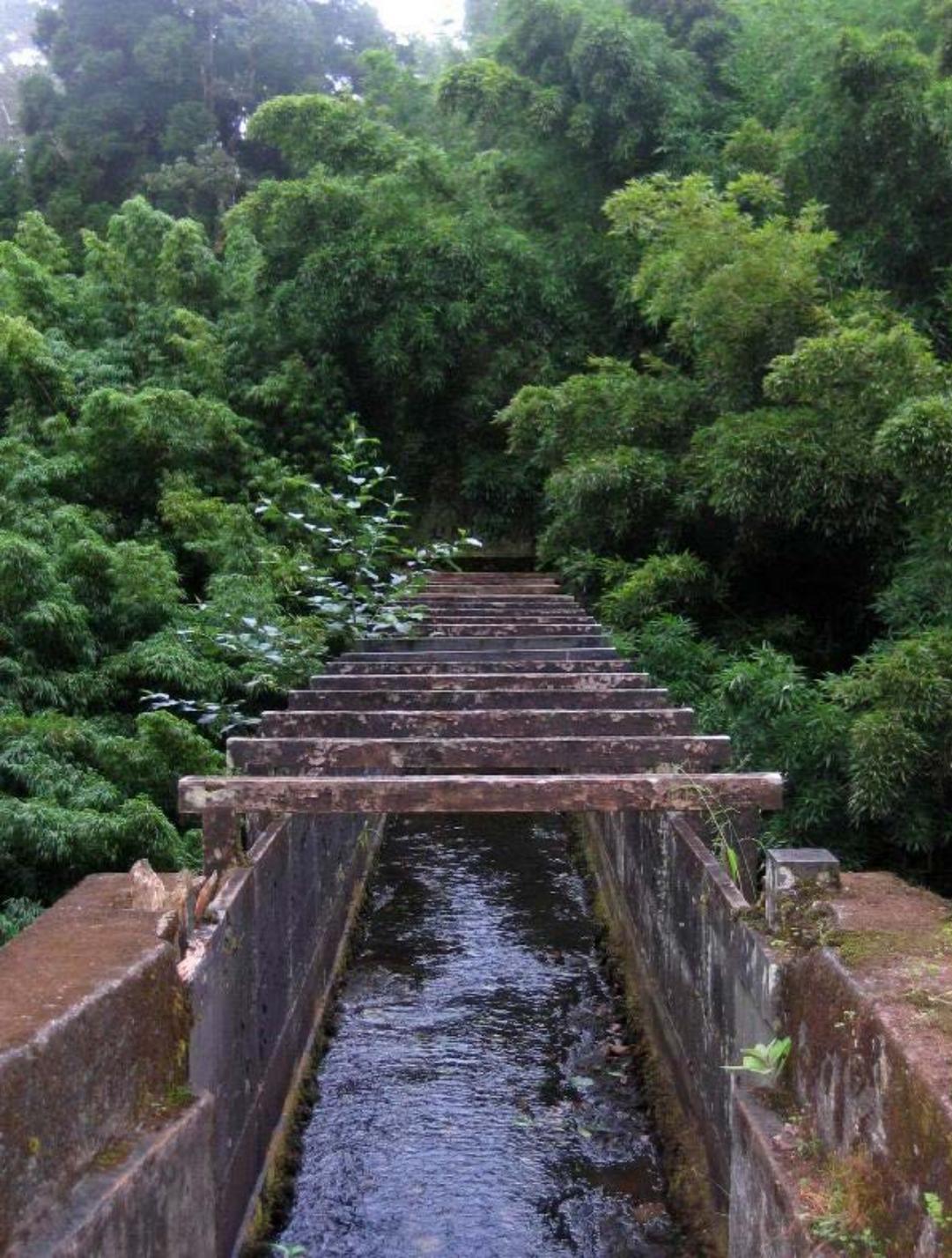
Waiahole Tunnel/
Ditch



1903 – 1920

Nahiku-Ha'ikū

To Pu'unēnē



1906 & 1910

Hamakua Ditch

1905 – 1906 Kohala Ditch



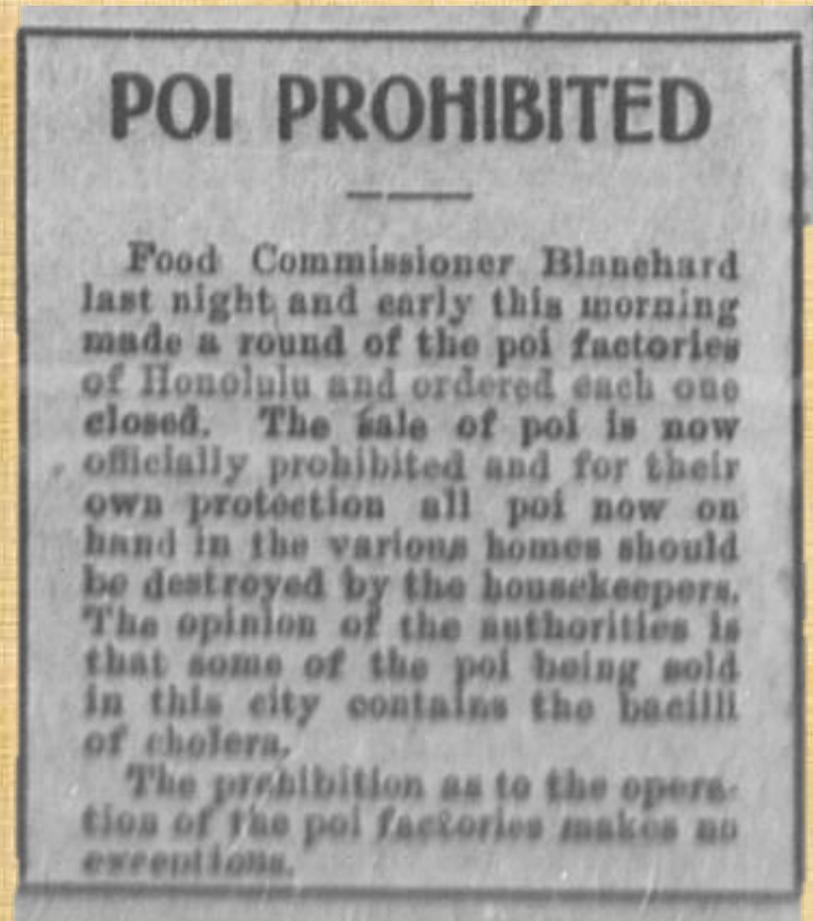
Japanese Dominate Fishing Industry



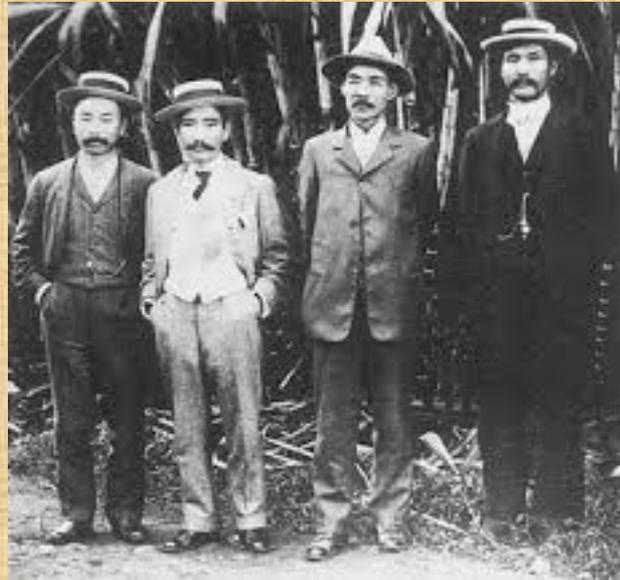


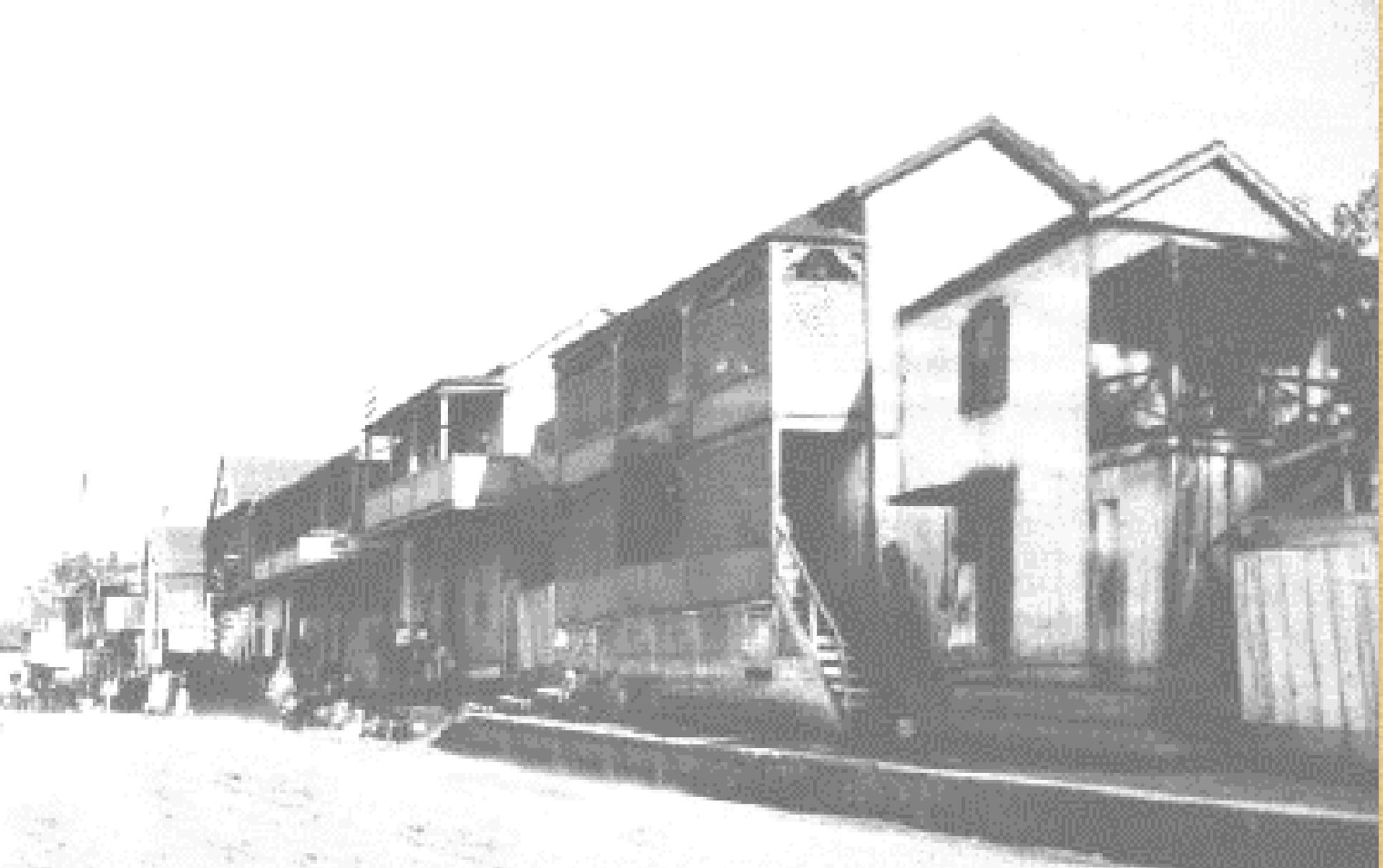
Poi Mills Owned by Chinese

Poi
Prohibited
In 1911
Until
Cleared
For
Cholera



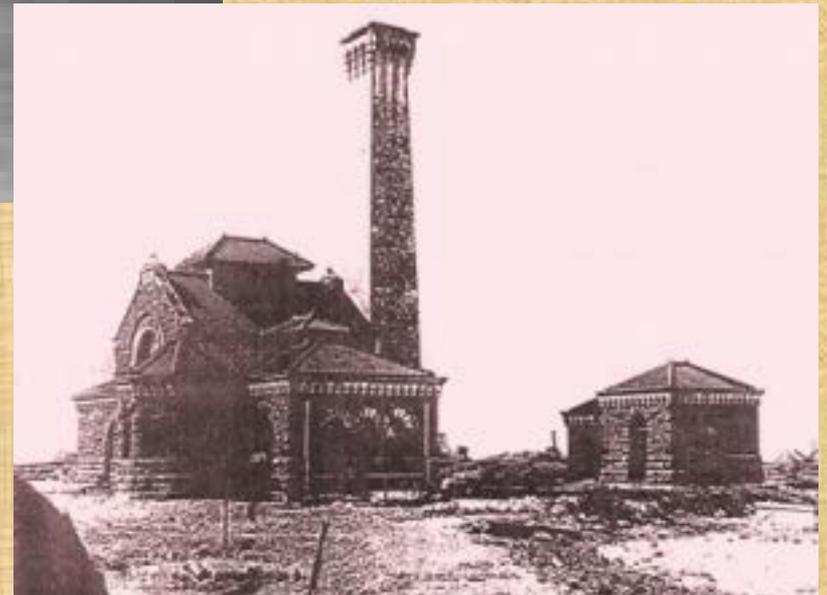
Competition from Japanese Moving Off Plantations





Tenements in 'Iwilei and Chinatown

Squatters in Kaka'ako



1917 – U.S. in World War I

Shipping Disrupted
raising the prices of poi and fish
– strain on
Hawaiians
in tenements
and squatter
camps





November 1918

**Prince Kūhi‘ō, Rudolph Duncan, Jesse Uluihi,
J.C. Lane and Noa Aluli & 40 Hawaiians**

**Found the Hawaiian Civic Clubs
At the Alexander Young Hotel**

Purpose

Discuss and take action on matters of importance affecting the welfare of the Hawaiian people and to perpetuate the language, history, traditions, music, dances, and other cultural traditions of Hawai'i



Report of Noa Webster Aluli
November 1918 – December 1919

Organic Act

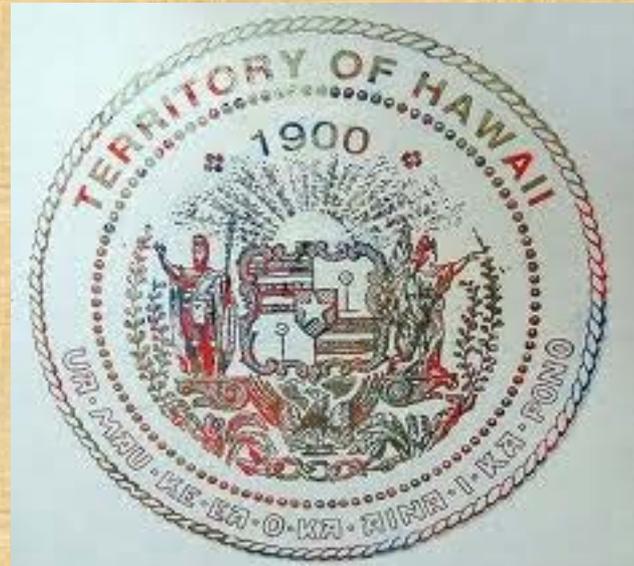
**ALOHA TO
REPUBLIC**
Hawaii Now a Territory
of United States.
CLOSING UP ITS AFFAIRS
Executive Council Meeting Transacts
Routine Matters and Adjourns
Sun Day

The Hawaiian Republic has closed its affairs and the Executive Council has adjourned for the day. The council met in the morning and transacted routine matters. The council will meet again tomorrow morning.



Governor Appointed By President of the U.S.

- 1900 – 1903 Dole
- 1903 – 1907 Carter
- 1907 – 1913 Frear
- 1913 – 1918 Pinkham
- 1918 – 1921 McCarthy
- 1921 – 1929 Farrington
- 1929 – 1934 Judd



Delegate to Congress – House of Representatives

- Elected
- Submit Legislation
- Speak in House of Representatives
- NO VOTE



Bicameral Legislature



Judiciary

Territorial Courts

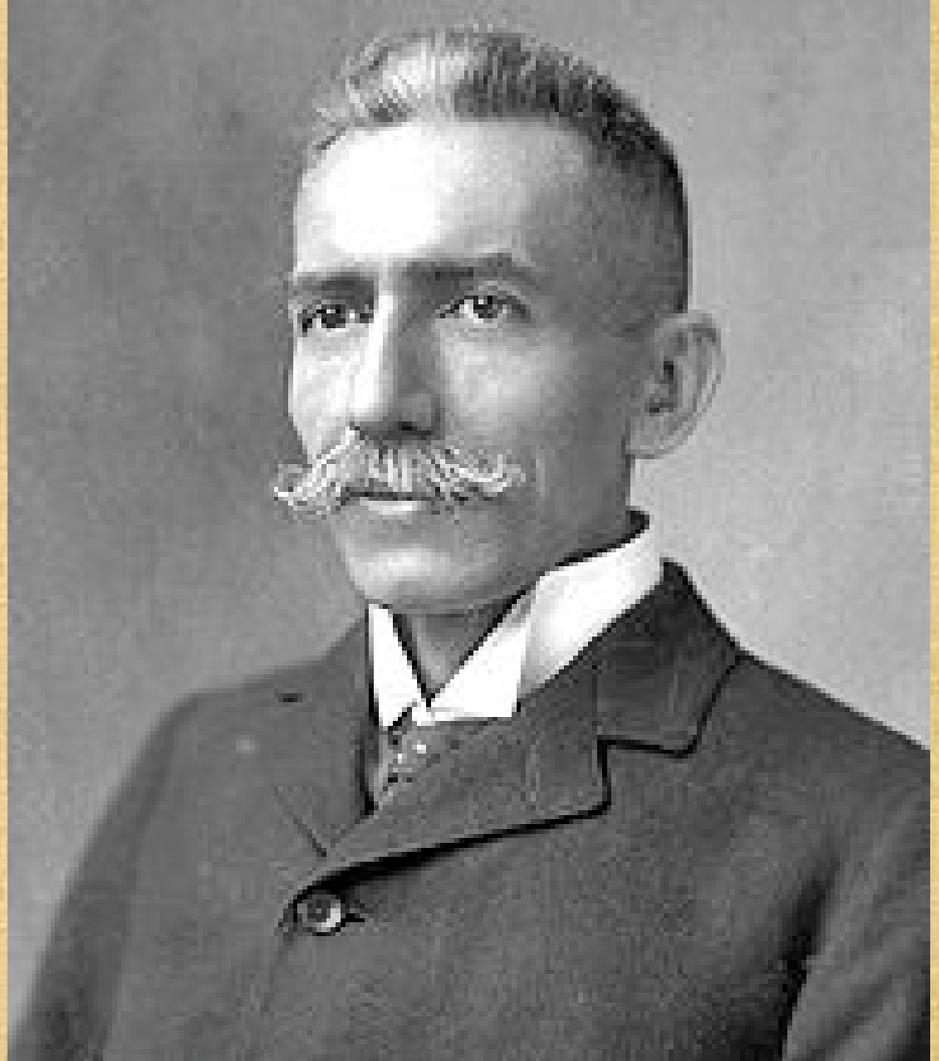
Federal Court



1900-1902

Robert Wilcox
Homerula Kū'oko'a
Delegate
to Congress

Majority of
Territory Legislature



1902 Election

Prince Jonah
Kūhiʻō Kalanianaʻole



Native Hawaiian-Big 5 Alliance – Republican Party



Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole



Elected as
Delegate in 1902
Until He Passed
Away in 1922

Population of Hawaiians and All Ethnic Groups

Group	1900	1910	1920	1930
TOTAL	154,001(100.0)	191,909(100.0)	255,912(100.0)	368,336(100.0)
Hawaiian	37,635(24.4)	38,547(20.1)	41,750(16.3)	50,860(13.8)
Pure	29,787(19.3)	26,041(13.6)	23,723(9.3)	22,636(6.1)
Part	7,848(5.1)	12,506(6.5)	18,027(7.0)	28,224(7.7)
Spanish	N.A.	1,990(1.0)	2,430(1.0)	1,219(0.3)
Puerto Rican	N.A.	4,890(2.6)	5,602(2.2)	6,671(1.8)
Portuguese	15,675(10.2)	22,301(11.6)	27,002(10.6)	27,588(7.5)
Other				
Caucasian	10,577(6.9)	14,867(7.7)	19,708(7.7)	44,895(12.2)
Chinese	25,762(16.7)	21,674(11.3)	23,507(9.2)	27,179(7.3)
Japanese	61,115(39.7)	79,675(41.5)	109,274(42.7)	139,631(37.9)
Korean	N.A.	4,533(2.4)	4,950(1.9)	6,461(1.8)
Filipino	N.A.	2,361(1.2)	21,031(8.2)	63,052(17.1)
Negro	N.A.	695(0.4)	348(0.1)	563(0.2)
Other	3,237(2.1)	376(0.2)	310(0.1)	217(0.1)

Number and % of Registered Voters by Ethnic Group

Table 14. Number and Percent of Hawaiians Registered To Vote 1902-1930

Year	Total Registered Voters	# of Hawaiian Voters	% of Hawaiian Voters
1902	12,612	8,680	68.8
1910	14,442	9,619	66.6
1920	26,335	14,650	55.6
1930	52,149	19,858	38.0

Table 15. Predominance of Hawaiians and Haole in Government Positions, 1926

Position	%Hawaiian	%Haole	%Port	Total% Hawn & Haole
Total Population	16	8	11	24
Total Voters	55	26	12	81
Elected Officials	55	30	13	85
Appointed Executives	46	46	7	92
Judges & Magistrates	54	40	4	94
Technical Employees	35	51	5	86
Clerks/White Collar	55	20	12	75
School Teachers	26	45	9	71
Blue Collars	62	4	20	66
Boards & Commissions	12	80	8	92

Prince Kūhiʻō vs Gov Freear



General Public – Lands to Homestead





Cheap Leases for Ranches and Plantations



Crown Lands

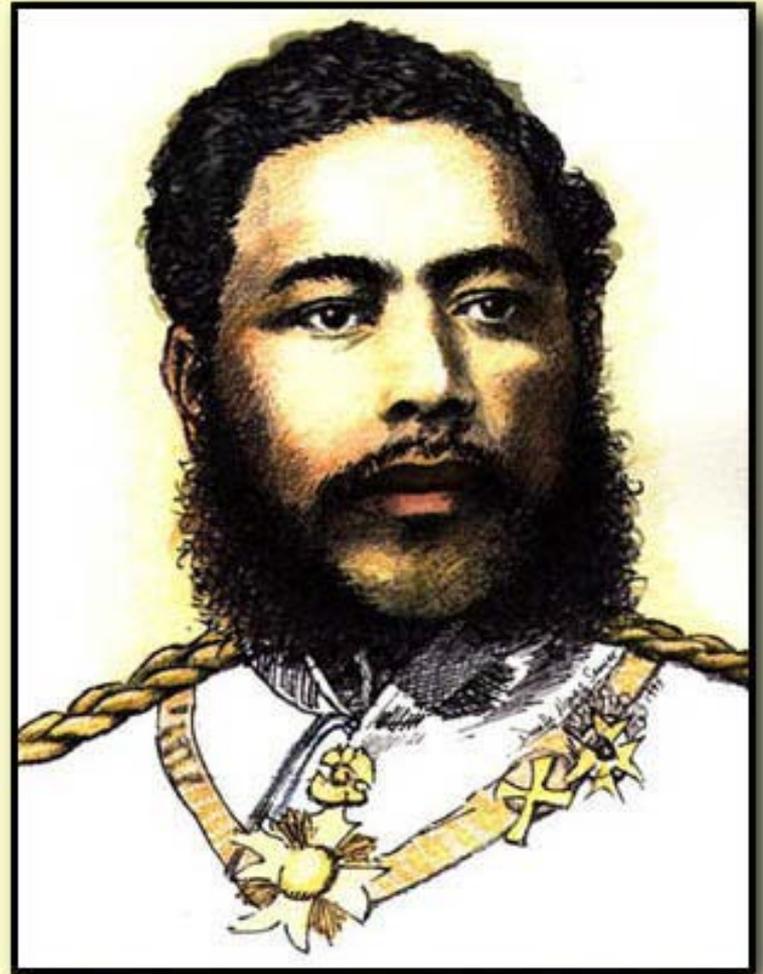
30 year leases by

King Kalakaua

1885, '86, '87, '88

Expire

1915, '16, '17, '88



Competing Interests

- Native Hawaiians – Reserve for Native Hawaiians to Homestead
- Big 5 – Reserve for cheap leases for ranches and plantations
- General Public – Homestead to Own

Native Hawaiians Organize

Report of Noa Aluli 1918 – 1919

Drafted the “Puuhonua Resolution”

Senator John Wise Introduced in Jan 1919

Passed in April 1919

Prince Kuhi'o Kalaniana'ole

“I introduced this bill to set aside for the Hawaiian people lands that originally belonged to the Hawaiians. We find that the people who live in the tenement houses in this city are nearly all Hawaiians. Maybe we will be able to get them to go back to the land and rehabilitate the race. These Hawaiian families living in the tenements are poor, they do not own an inch of land in their own country.”

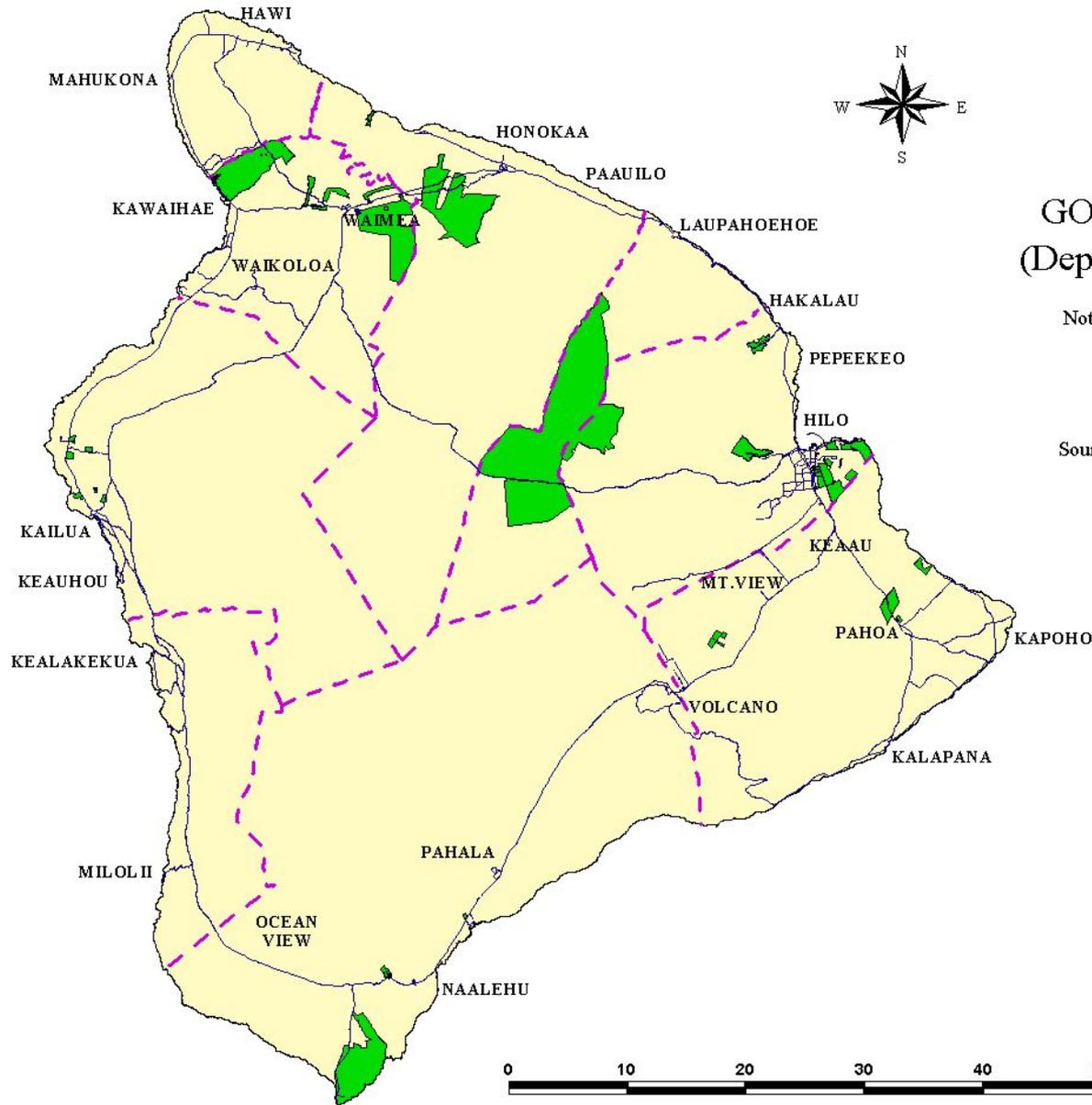
Original Bill

Set Aside the Crown Lands for Homesteading
Exclusively by Native Hawaiians for the
Rehabilitation of the Native Hawaiian People

Horner's Description of Hawaiian Homelands

Hawai' i

Land Area	Acreage	Land Potential
Kamaoa-Puueo	11,000	Useful for grazing only for a few months a year. No water for domestic use.
Pu'ukapu	1,200	Land adjacent to site where a Hawaiian rehabilitation project had been attempted and had failed. Most suitable of available lands for homesteading.
Kawaihae I	10,000	Same as Kama'oa, except less soil covering rocks.
Pauahi	750	Same as above.
Kamoku-Kapulena-Nienie	12,350	Third class agricultural in part, and balance second class pasture. Water for domestic use would have to be piped in some miles.
Humu'ula	53,000	Fourth class grazing; no water supply; beyond reach of water; almost entirely laved with no agricultural land.
Pi'ihonua	2,000	Second class agricultural; annual rainfall 250 inches.
Ka'ohē-Maku'u	2,000	Rocky, almost solid lava; fertile soil, well situated for fishing.



GOVERNMENT OWNED LANDS (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands)

Note: This map was produced by the County of Hawaii, Planning Department. It is intended for planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

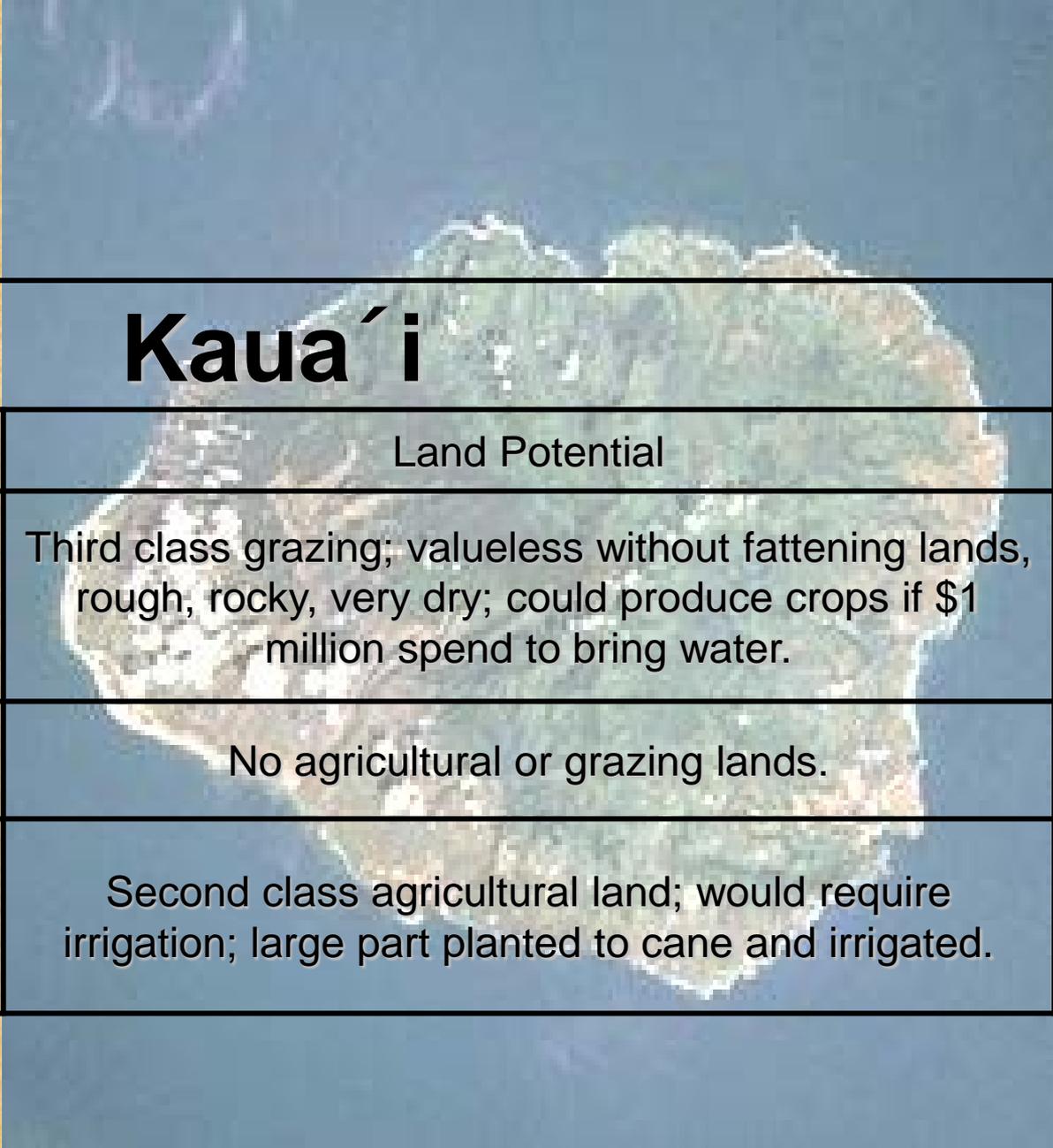
Sources: Hawaii County, Tax Assessor Parcel Data
GDSI Data for GIS, March 2001

Reference:
PBR Hawaii - (Image data received March 2001)
Data used for presentation to Hawaiian Homes
Commission. (Used for reference purposes only.)

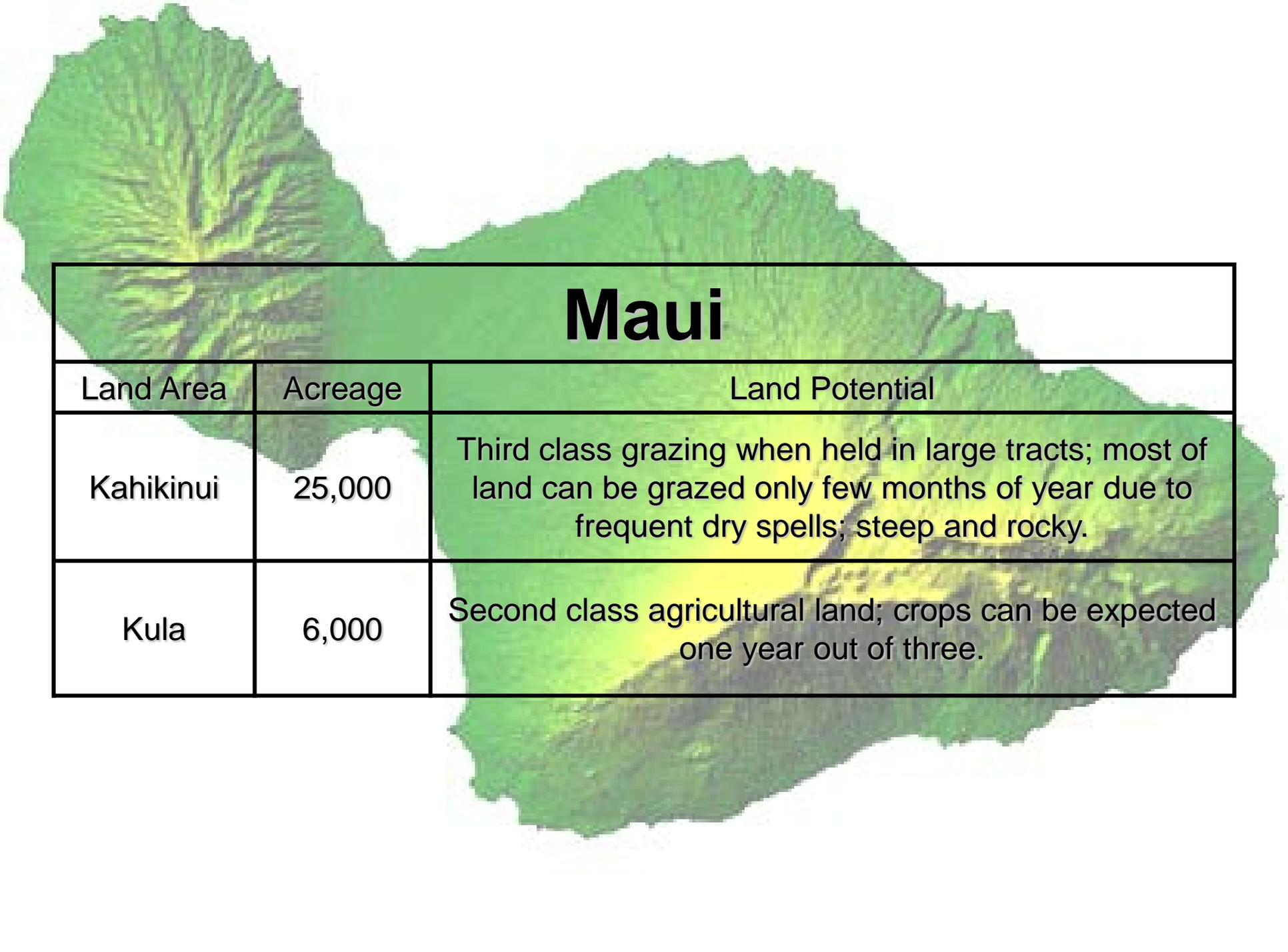
LEGEND

-  Roads
-  District Boundary Lines
-  Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
-  Other Lands

Kaua'i

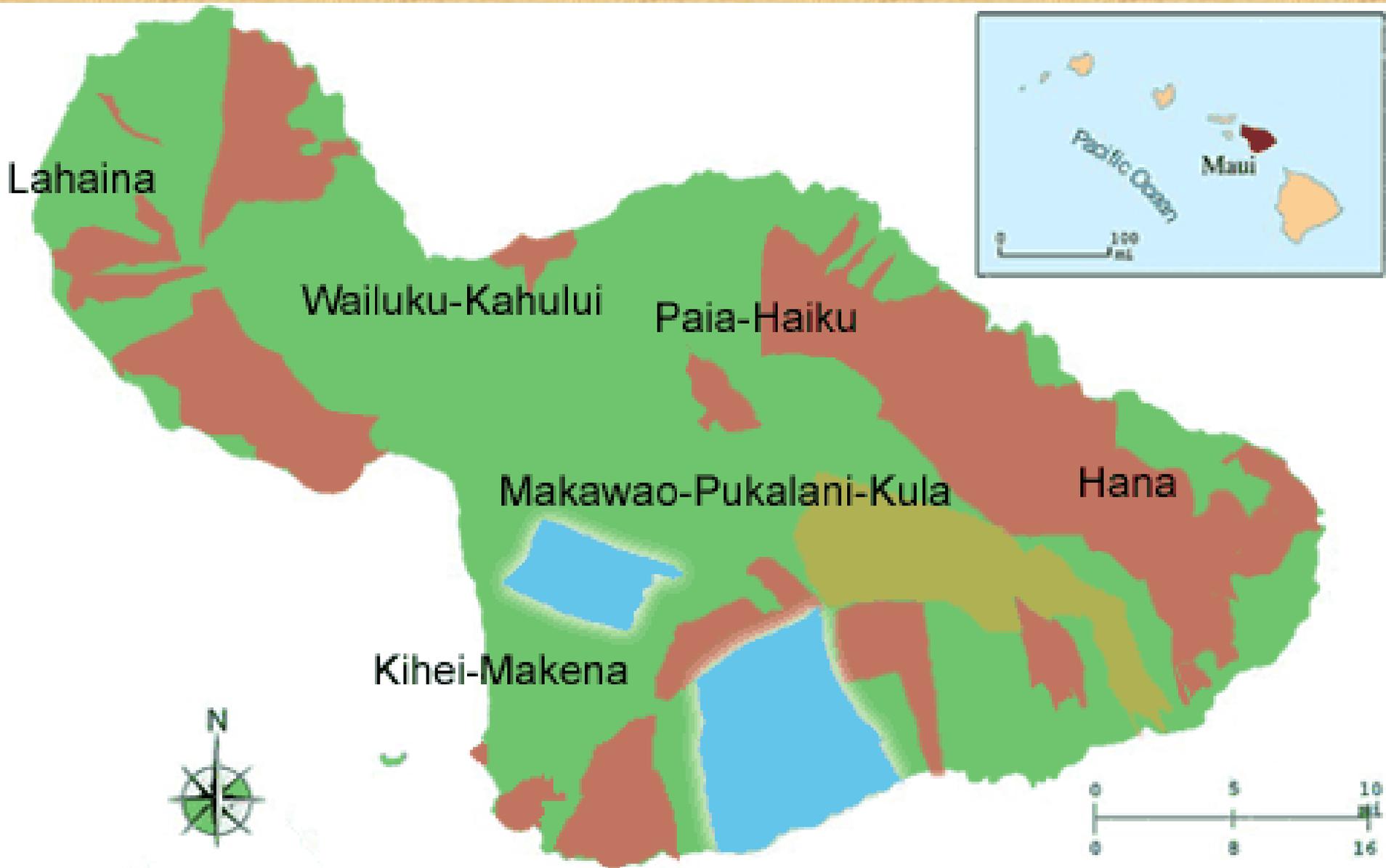


Land Area	Acreage	Land Potential
Upper Waimea	15,000	Third class grazing; valueless without fattening lands, rough, rocky, very dry; could produce crops if \$1 million spend to bring water.
Moloa'a	2,500	No agricultural or grazing lands.
Anahola & Kamalomalo	5,000	Second class agricultural land; would require irrigation; large part planted to cane and irrigated.

A topographic map of the island of Maui, Hawaii, showing elevation contours and terrain. The map is overlaid with a semi-transparent table. The word "Maui" is written in large, bold, black letters across the top of the map. The table below provides data for two specific land areas: Kahikinui and Kula. The Kahikinui area is highlighted in yellow, and the Kula area is highlighted in light green. The table has three columns: Land Area, Acreage, and Land Potential. The Kahikinui row shows 25,000 acres of land with a potential for third-class grazing. The Kula row shows 6,000 acres of second-class agricultural land.

Maui

Land Area	Acreage	Land Potential
Kahikinui	25,000	Third class grazing when held in large tracts; most of land can be grazed only few months of year due to frequent dry spells; steep and rocky.
Kula	6,000	Second class agricultural land; crops can be expected one year out of three.

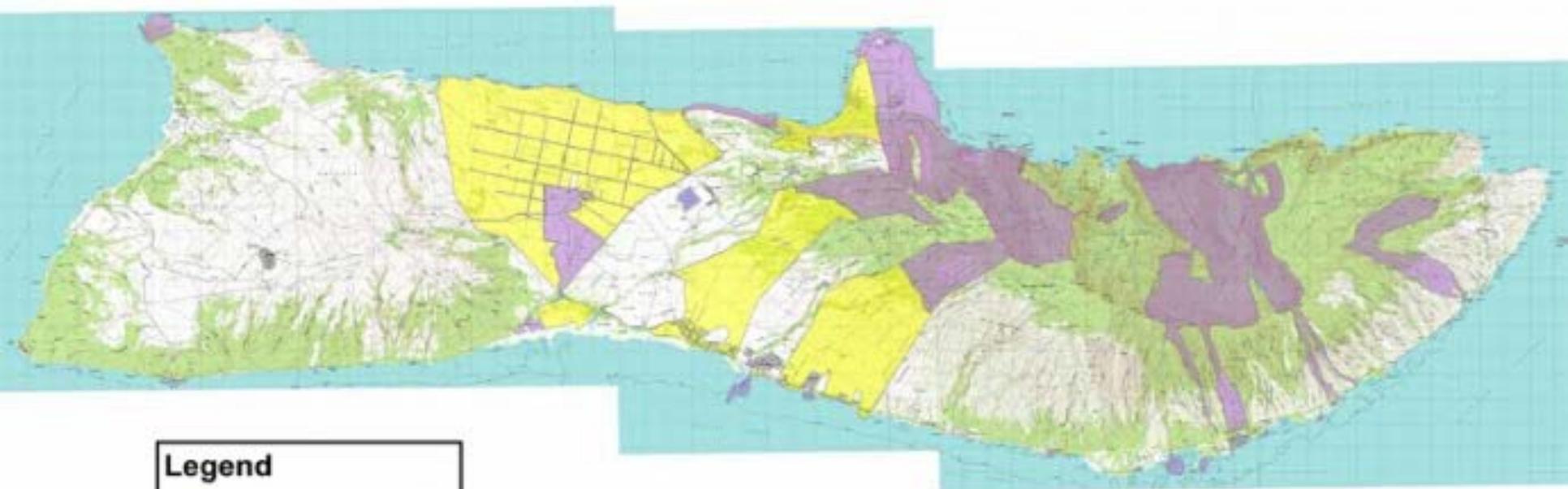


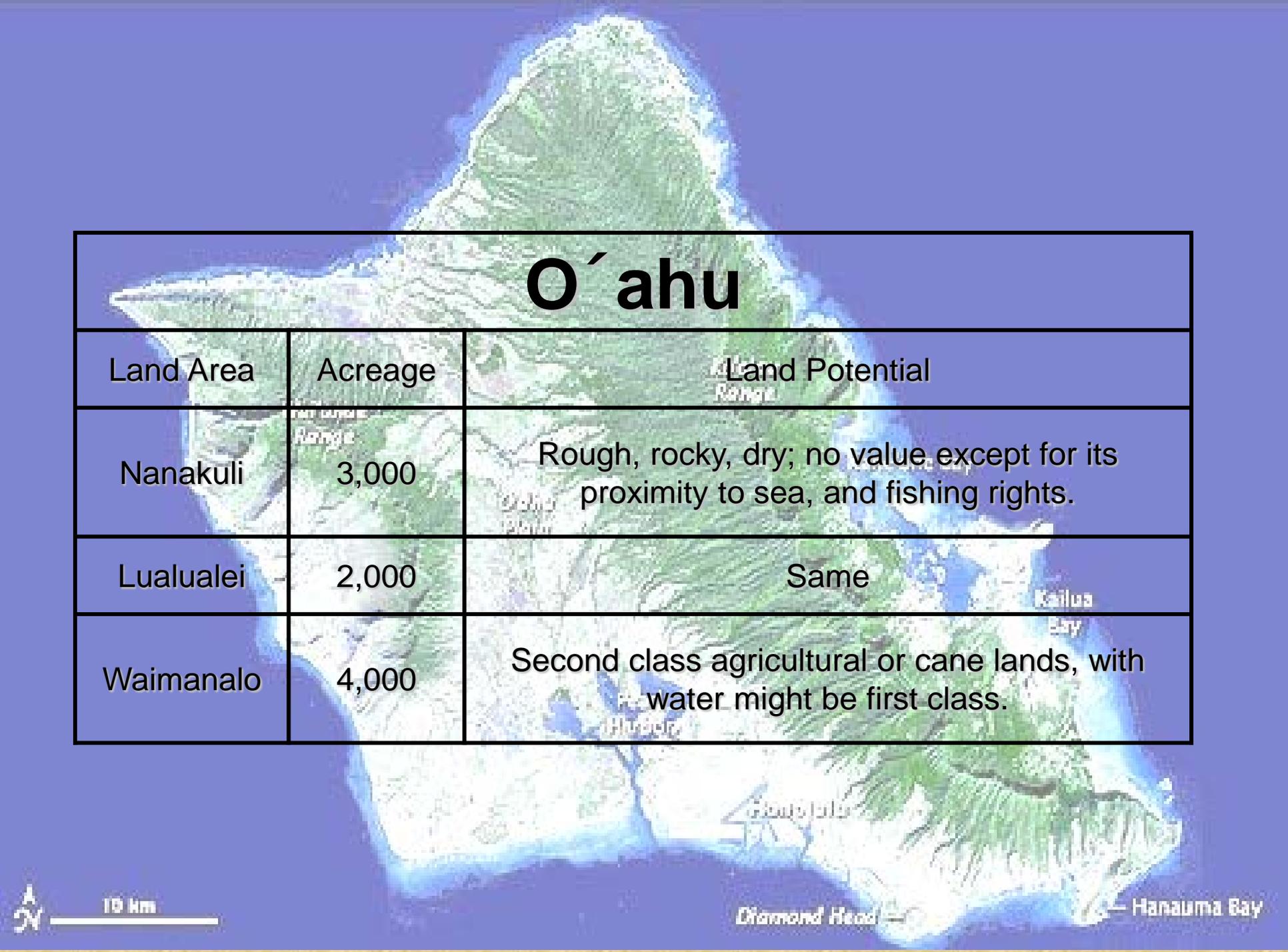
Moloka'i

Land Area	Acreage	Land Potential
Pala'au	11,400	With irrigation would produce abundant crops, without water is poor grazing land; irrigation project estimated to cost \$2 million.
Kapa'akea	2,000	Steep part of mountain; worthless for agriculture.
Kamiloloa I and II	3,600	Same
Makakupa'ia	2,200	Same
Kalama'ula	6,000	Upper half, second class agricultural land; lower same as Pala'au.

MOLOKAI, HAWAII







O'ahu

Land Area	Acreage	Land Potential
Nanakuli	3,000	Rough, rocky, dry; no value except for its proximity to sea, and fishing rights.
Lualualei	2,000	Same
Waimanalo	4,000	Second class agricultural or cane lands, with water might be first class.

10 km

Diamond Head

Hanauma Bay



WHY?

COMPROMISE

► Big 5

► Native Hawaiians

► General Public

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

H. P. BALDWIN, President

J. B. CASTLE, First Vice-President

W. M. ALEXANDER, Second Vice-President

L. T. PECK, Third Vice-President

J. WATERHOUSE, Treasurer

E. E. PAXTON, Secretary

J. P. COOKE, Manager

W. O. SMITH

G. R. CARTER

Alexander & Baldwin

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Honolulu
Stangenwald Bldg.

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426 California St.

New York
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Seattle
Pioneer Bldg.

Sugar Factors, Shipping Commission Merchants and Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company
Maui Agricultural Company
Paia Plantation
Haiku Sugar Company
Kihei Plantation Company
Hawaiian Sugar Company
Kalitiku Plantation Company
Haleakala Ranch Company
Honolua Ranch Company
Kahului Railroad Company

Swiss Marine Insurance Companies Combined
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company
American Central Insurance Company
New Zealand Insurance Company
Royal Exchange Assurance
German Alliance Insurance Association
General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.

Compromise

1st and 2nd Class Agricultural Lands

Reserved for leases by
ranches and plantations

Compromise(cont)

3rd and 4th class Agricultural Lands

Reserved for Native Hawaiians to lease.

Compromise(cont)

No lands for homesteading by general public

Compromise(cont)



Compromise(cont)

- Big 5:

Full Hawaiian

- Hawaiians:

- $1/32^{\text{nd}}$ Hawaiian



- Compromise = $\frac{1}{2}$ Hawaiian ancestry

Final Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1921

Half-Hawaiian

99 year lease @ \$1.00 a year

3rd and 4th Class Agriculture Lands

- Poor land but important precedent
- Established trust relationship by the U.S. Congress for Native Hawaiians

U.S. Congress House Committee on Territories

“But having been recognized as owners of a third interest in the land of the kingdom, the common people, believing that in the future means were to be adopted to place them in full possession of these lands, assumed that the residue was being held in trust by the Crown for their benefits. However, the lands were never conveyed to the common people and, by an article in the Hawaiian constitution became the public lands of the Republic of Hawai’i.”

Foundation For Government – To –
Government Relationship
Between Native Hawaiians and
U.S. Government

Mahalo and Aloha