

KU I KA PONO 2005



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- © Stand up for Our 'Aina
- © Protect Our 'Iwi Kupuna
- © Protect Our Cultural Sites
- © Protect Our Natural Resources

HUAKA'I TO KUKANILOKO

Convoy and walk to the Piko of O`ahu

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2005

4:00 am Walking Contingent departs from Kaiaka Bay Beach Park

8:30 am Convoys depart from Ke`ehi Lagoon, Kapolei Park and Kaiaka Bay Beach Park (Haleiwa) for Kukaniloko

10:00 am Gather at Kahi Kani Park (Whitmore Ave & Ukaniko`o St)

11:00 am Procession to Kukaniloko

12:00 noon Pahu dances, halau ho`okupu

'Ilio`ulaokalani Coalition calls on all Native Hawaiians and residents of Hawai`i concerned with the protection of our natural resources and cultural sites to join our convoy to Kukaniloko, the piko of O`ahu, to demonstrate our opposition to the Stryker Brigade invasion and the destruction of our cultural sites and natural resources. Please come with a pono, respectful and dignified attitude, and bring ho`okupu to honor the ancestors. All halau hula are invited to present mele oli and hula celebrating wahi pana of O`ahu, our ali`i and the natural resources of our islands. Please bring water, hat or umbrella and food for yourself and to share. No alcohol or drugs.

Sponsored by 'Ilio`ulaokalani Coalition, DMZ-Hawai`i / Aloha `Aina, 'Ohana Koa / NFIP, Aha Kukaniloko, Malama Makua a me Hui Malama o Makua, and AFSC Hawai`i.

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Website: www.afschawaii.org/kuikapono05



Kūkaniloko: The Piko of O`ahu

Kukaniloko means “to anchor the cry from within.” One of only two designated birthing sites for ali`i, it is considered to be one of the most sacred places in Hawai`i.

According to Samuel Kamakau, “Kukaniloko was made by Nanakaoko and his wife Kahihiokalani as a place for the birth of their child Kapawa.” Kapawa was the first of many generations of ali`i who were born at Kukaniloko.

Two lines of stones aligned to the north formed an entry way into the birthing site. There sat thirty-six chiefs who were sentinels over the birth. Kukaniloko was the rock that the mother leaned against while supported by retainers and priests. According to Kamakau, “If a chiefess entered and leaned against Kukaniloko and rested on the supports to hold up the thighs in observance of the Liloe kapu [the prescribed regulations for birthing], the child born in the presence of chiefs was called an ali`i, an akua, a wela – a chief, a god, a blaze of heat.”

After receiving the baby, the kahuna would immediately take the child to Ho`olonopahu heiau a short distance away where forty-eight ali`i

ministered to the child and cut the navel cord. A kahuna would split a piece of bamboo between his teeth and use it to cut the umbilical cord, separating the mother from the child.



The great O`ahu ali`i Kakuhihewa was born at Kukaniloko. Two sacred drums Hawea and `Opuku were sounded to announce the birth of Kakuhihewa. “There was nothing to complain of anywhere on O`ahu – it was fertile in the uplands, fertile in the lowlands. Heaven was above and the earth below – “he lani iluna, he honua ilalo” [it was secure].”

Kukaniloko was also used as an observatory and track the seasons and movements of the heavens. By lining up the setting sun with specially carved stones and features of the landscape, the equinox and solstice could be determined.

The Ku I Ka Pono 2005 convergence at Kukaniloko, the piko of O`ahu, signifies the rebirth of a movement and a nation. It will be a celebration of Native Hawaiian sacred sites and a protest against the destruction of the land and cultural resources by the American military.



‘O Kapawa

‘O Kapawa, ‘o ke ali`i o Wai`alua
I hanau i Kukaniloko
‘O Wahiawa ke kahua
‘O Lihu`e ke ewe
‘O Ka`ala ka piko
‘O Kapukapuakea ka `a`a
O Kaiaka i Maeaea
Ha`ulei i Nukea i Wainakia
I`A`aka i Haleu
I ka la`i malino o Hauola
Ke li`i ‘o Kapawa ho`i no
Ho`i no i uka ka waihona
Ho`i no i ka pali kapu o na li`i
He kia`i Kalahiki no Kaka`e
‘O Heleipawa ke keiki a Kapawa
He keiki ali`i no Wai`alua i O`ahu

Chant for Kapawa

Kapawa, the chief of Wai`alua,
Was born at Kukaniloko;
Wahiawa the site;
At Lihu`e the placenta,
At Ka`ala the navel cord,
At Kapukapuakea (Heiau) the caul,
(Heiau) of Kaiaka at Maeaea;
He died at Nukea at Wainakia
Through (the surf of) ‘A`aka at Haleu
Through the calm stillness of Hauola,
The chief Kapawa was taken,
Taken upland (in Iao) for laying
away,
Taken to the sacred pali of the chiefs,
Kalahiki is the “Watchman” of
Kaka`e,
Heleipawa was the son of Kapawa,
A chiefly child of Wai`alua, Oahu

Aia I Honolulu

Aia i Honolulu ku`u pohaku
No Kakuhihewa ko`u haku ia
Malia o loa`a pono aku oe
Ma ka lihilihi a`o pua Komela

There In Honolulu

There in Honolulu is my stone
For Kakuhihewa is my lord
You probably may be discovered
Among the petals of Camellia
blossoms

Ohu`ohu Halemano i ka lau lehua
Ua kanu na pua Kukaniloko
Maloko mai `oe me Li`a wahine
Ike kui ohelo `ai a ka manu

Bedecked is Halemano
with lehua leaves
With flowers grown at
Kukaniloko
Do come in with
Li`a wahine
To string ohelo
berries well-
liked by the
birds

I was up yonder with lehua leis
And small leaf maile of Ka`ala
Fragrant indeed, the small leaf
maile
The small leaf maile of Ko`iahi

I luna no wau me lei lehua
Kamaile lau li`i a`o Ka`ala
He ala ka maile lau li`i li`i
Ka maile lau li`i a`o Ko`iahi

Ua ahi ua wela mai ne loko
Ka hano ho`oheno a`o Kuwili
He aku makou o mai `oe
No Kakuhihewa ko`u haku ia

He inoa no Kakuhihewa

There is a heat of desire that rises
within
To hear the appealing note of
Kuwili`s flute
I call to you , o answer me
O Kakuhihewa, my chief

The name of Kakuhihewa



Aloha 'Aina or Militarization?

In 1893, the flagship of the American fleet supported the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani's government. Since then, the US has increased military holdings in Hawai'i, as a launching point for American ambitions in the Pacific and beyond. The U.S. military already controls 240,000 acres of land in Hawai'i and 22.4% of the land on O'ahu. 54% of the military's land-holdings consist of stolen Hawaiian national lands (i.e. "ceded lands"). With over 36 fish ponds, Ke Awalau o Pu'uloa (Pearl Harbor) was once a rich source of food for O'ahu in ancient times. Today, under military control, Pu'uloa has become extremely contaminated, with 749 contaminated sites identified by the Navy that comprise a giant Superfund complex. Missile defense tests and harmful sonar experiments are conducted off of Na Pali, Kaua'i. "Star Wars" research is conducted on the sacred mountains of Mauna Kea and Haleakala. After bombing Kaho'olawe for years, the Navy spent \$400 million and still failed to clean up the unexploded bombs to a safe level as was promised in a legal agreement.

STRYKER BRIGADE

The Army plans to station a Stryker Brigade with 291 Stryker vehicles in Hawai'i. Strykers are 20-ton armored attack vehicles designed to be rapidly deployable and intended to "resolve urban unrest, infiltrate and clear buildings, and fight at close range." The military wants to seize an additional 25,000 acres of land on Hawai'i and O'ahu for live fire training and maneuvers, approximately equal in size to Kahoolawe and the largest military expansion since World War II. The Army environmental impact statement admitted that the Stryker would cause significant damage to Kanaka Maoli cultural sites and resources, increase the threat of fire and erosion, threaten endangered native species, and release 25% more munitions and toxins. Hazardous chemicals from military munitions such as RDX (affects nervous system), TNT (carcinogen), HMX (attacks nervous system and liver) and lead have already been detected in the Schofield South Range and Pohakuloa. There have been no studies of the long term health effects of such contamination on communities downwind and downstream.

Although three Kanaka Maoli groups sued to halt the project because the Army failed to do a sufficient environmental impact statement, the Army has already condemned 1,400 acres of land in the Lihu'e area at the foot of Mt. Ka'ala



south of Schofield Barracks and has begun several construction projects. The recently rediscovered Hale'au'au Heiau and a wealth of previously unrecorded cultural sites and 'iwi kupuna (burials) in Lihu'e and Kahuku have been disturbed by the construction.

MILITARY SPY STATION

The military has plans to expand the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Pacific (NCTAMS) and relocate the National Security Agency's Regional Security Operations Center to the new 115,500 sq ft facility. This expansion threatens the Ko'olau foothills near Kukaniloko and opposite the Stryker expansion in Lihu'e.

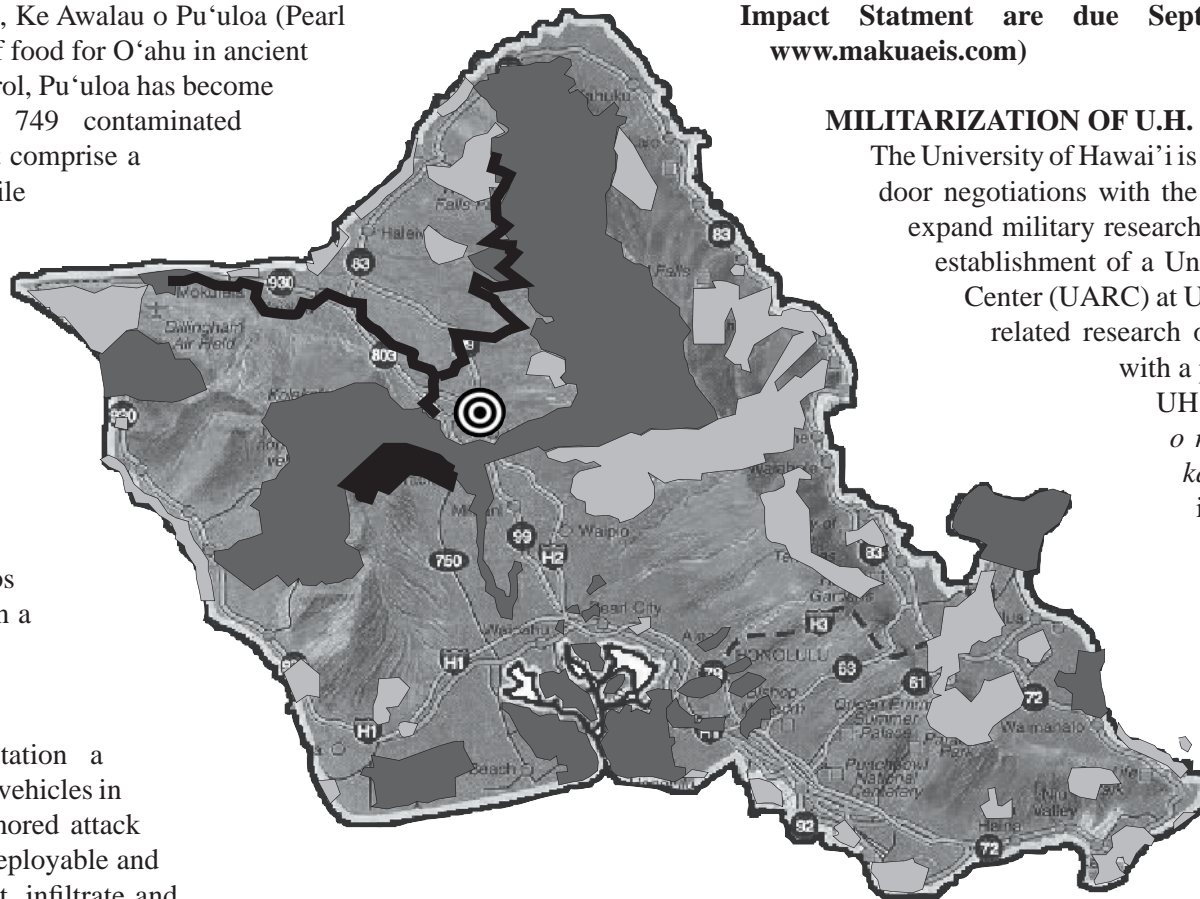


Opposition to the Stryker expansion has continued to grow including resolutions against the Strykers by the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs and the State Democratic Party. (See dmzhawaii.org)

On September 4, 2005, Kanaka Maoli and supporters will converge at Kukaniloko on the Leilehua plains to defend Kanaka Maoli sacred sites and oppose the militarization of the surrounding area. See www.afschawaii.org/kuikapono05 for more info.

MAKUA

The Army still bombs and contaminates Makua, breaking promises to the families that were evicted from the valley during World War II that the land would be returned after the war. The Army has recently released an environmental impact statement that calls for a dramatic increase in training at Makua. **Comments on the Makua Environmental Impact Statement are due September 21, 2005.** (See www.makuaeis.com)



The Military Occupies 1/4 of O'ahu

- Former Military Controlled Land
- Current Military Controlled Land
- Stryker Expansion and Tank Trail
- ◎ Kukaniloko: The Piko of O'ahu

MILITARIZATION OF U.H.

The University of Hawai'i is currently engaged in closed-door negotiations with the U.S. Navy to dramatically expand military research at UH Manoa, through the establishment of a University Affiliated Research Center (UARC) at UH. Secret military weapons related research of this sort is incompatible with a public university, especially UH with its motto: "*Maluna ae o na lahui a pau ke ola o ke kanaka*" - Above all nations is humanity. The UARC would undermine academic freedom and threaten environmental health. Secret chemical and biological weapons tests in the 1960s on O'ahu and Hawai'i and testing of Agent Orange, which resulted in the death of two UH workers and highly contaminated sites on Kauai are some examples of the dangers of military experiments without public accountability. The Navy UARC would be involved in research that affects marine mammals, the Nohili dunes on Kaua'i, Haleakala and Kihei on Maui, and Mauna Kea on Hawai'i island.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER BATTLE GROUP

The Navy is considering home-porting an aircraft carrier battle group in Hawai'i or Guam, which would expand Hawai'i's population by approximately 20,000 people, putting a strain on housing, jobs and public services and infrastructure. The Navy is considering taking back the recently released Barbers Point Naval Air Station in order to station the airwing that would accompany the aircraft carrier.



Meanwhile, economic policies force more people into desperation and homelessness while tourism and militarism are granted more land and resources, and socially-disadvantaged youth are recruited aggressively to fight wars of expansion and domination. Additionally, the federalization of Hawaiian land and resources through the Akaka Bill threatens to facilitate the militarization and overdevelopment of our homeland.

E K U I K A P O N O!

The life of the land is our responsibility, so join the movement to defend the 'aina and the people of this 'aina. 1. No military expansion! 2. Clean up, restore and return the 'aina. 3. End Hawai'i's dependency on military spending by redirecting funds to environmental clean up and community based economic alternatives based on human needs. 4. The military must pay just compensation for its use and damage to Hawaiian lands.



Chronology of Militarization and Resistance in Hawai'i Nei

- 1873 General John M. Schofield and Colonel Burton S. Alexander visit Hawaii with the intention of locating a natural harbor to be used as a naval port. When arriving at **Ke Awalau o Pu'uloa**, now Pearl Harbor, he concludes, "It is the key to the Central Pacific Ocean . . . the gem of these islands."¹
- 1886 Under the second Treaty of Reciprocity, which haole (white) business leaders backed, the U.S. is granted exclusive use of Pearl Harbor, which is met by protest. Haole settlers and business owners stage a coup d'etat with the help of U.S. troops and force **King Kalakaua** to sign the "Bayonet Constitution" that disenfranchises the majority of Kanaka Maoli and non-white immigrants.
- 1893 U.S. Marines invade Hawai'i and help a small group of haole conspirators to depose **Queen Liliuokalani**, who had was attempting to restore civil rights to the people.
- 1897 The **Ku'e Petitions**: the vast majority of Hawaiian nationals sign petitions opposed to annexation and successfully defeat the treaty of annexation.
- 1898 Spanish American War breaks out, Newlands Resolution passes and full scale U.S. occupation of Hawai'i commences.
- 1900 Construction of the naval base now known as Pearl Harbor begins and is soon followed by the construction of Fort Shafter, Fort Rutger, Fort Armstrong, Fort DeRussy, Fort Kamehameha, Fort Weaver and Schofield Barracks.
- 1941 Japan bombs U.S. military targets in Hawai'i and the U.S. enters World War II. The military declares martial law in Hawai'i for three years and seizes vast amounts of land, including **Kahoolawe, Mākua, Pohakuloa, Lualualei, Waikane, Mokapu** and other sites. Residents of Makua are evicted and their community is bombed for target practice.
- 1976 The **Protect Kahoolawe 'Ohana** stages the first of a series of occupation of Kahoolawe to protest naval exercises and sues the Navy over environmental and cultural preservation laws. Groups also begin to protest the military bombing of Makua.
- 1977 **George Helm** and **Kimo Mitchell** are lost at sea paddling from Kaho'olawe to Maui.
- 1989 The Marine Corps condemns the Kamaka family land in Waikane due to unexploded ordnance hazards. **Ray Kamaka** continues to resist
- 1990 The Navy stops bombing of Kaho'olawe.
- 1992 The **Halawa Coalition** occupies **Hale-o-Papa** heiau that is in the path of proposed H-3 freeway, a military-funded highway. After about 5 months of occupation, the group is arrested. Hale-o-Papa is saved, but other sacred sites are destroyed.



- Wai'anae residents protest and stop the Army's proposed Open Burn/Open Detonation (OB/OD) activities in Makua.
- 1996 Over 200 houseless families are swept off Makua beach. Some are arrested for refusing to move.
- 1997 Halau hula and thousands of Kanaka Maoli and allies occupy and hold a vigil in the State Capitol and defeat Senate Bill 8 which would have restricted traditional gathering rights. **'Ilio'ulakalani Coalition** is born. Marine amphibious landings at Makua are blocked by community protest.
- 1998 **Mälama Mākua** sues the Army demanding an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for its use of the valley. The Army refuses at first, claiming its training has no significant impact on the area.
- 1999 The Army announces its plans to bring a Stryker Brigade to Hawai'i.
- 2002 **DMZ-Hawai'i / Aloha 'Aina** is formed uniting communities across Ka Pae'aina in struggle against militarization. Under a settlement agreement the Army agrees to do a full EIS, begin clearance of unexploded ordnance in 1/3 of the valley, and allow cultural access to Makua.
- 2003 The community protests block Marine Corps plans to conduct "jungle warfare" training in Waikane. Opposition to the Strykers grows. Seven protestors are arrested at the Army's Stryker Brigade public hearings. Kaho'olawe cleanup ends with only 1/10th of the land cleaned to a safe level. Meanwhile the under the Stryker expansion, the military wants an equivalent amount of new land.
- 2004 Three native Hawaiian groups, 'Ilio'ulaokalani, **Na Imi Pono**, and **Kipuka** file a lawsuit against the Army for failing to complete a sufficient environmental impact statement for the Stryker Brigade. **Ku I Ka Pono March** draws 10,000 Kanaka Maoli and supporters and floods Waikiki with a sea of red. Stopping the Strykers is one of the demands.
- 2005 Kipuka and other Kanaka Maoli youth organize an overnight vigil at Iolani Palace and a march to the Federal Court. **The Save UH / Stop UARC Coalition** occupies the UH President's office in Bachman Hall for a week and draw international attention to the threat of a Navy research center. The Board of Regents decision is deferred until the fall. The Army releases its draft EIS for Makua, which describes "significant and unmitigable" impacts and expanded training scenarios. **Ku I Ka Pono 2005** - the huaka'i to **Kukaniloko**.



KU'E I KA NOHO HEWA MA HAWAI'I NEI MORATORIUM ON MILITARY EXPANSION IN HAWAI'I NEI

In the late afternoon of January 17, 1893, as Queen Lili'uokalani issued her formal protest against the illegal overthrow of her constitutional government, she was confronted by the armed force of the United States, assembled in a threatening storm from the decks of the U.S. naval cruiser Boston. She yielded her authority under protest, to avoid the spilling of her people's blood in a battle with the American forces.

In the ensuing one hundred and eleven years, the United States has amassed an even greater force in Hawaii, with more than 245,000 acres of our homeland occupied by the military, including one-quarter of the island of Oahu. 54% of the land used by the military is the national lands of our sovereign heritage, to which we have never ceded our control or responsibility. The United States military utilizes these extensive lands without compensation to our people, nor regard for the environmental or health effects of their militarization.¹

The litany of names of burial sites, wahi pana, and one hanau which are directly affected by the military includes the sacred peaks of Mauna Kea, Haleakala, Kaala, Kalena, and Kokee; the fishing sanctuaries of Puuloa, Waimomi, and Nuupia; the sands of Waimanalo and Nohili; the valleys of Kahauiki, Makua, Lualualei, Kawaioloa, and Waikane; the peninsulas of Mokapu and Kalaeloa; the plains of Pohakuloa and Leilehua; and the moku of Kahoolawe and Kaula-i-ke-kai.

Aina is at the heart of our lives as the people of this land, the people who have lived in this place since time immemorial, and who love the land as one of our own blood and family. We have a permanent and irrevocable obligation to guard and protect this land, and to ensure the health and well-being of our families and neighbors.

It is thus for the life of our land, and for the health of our people, that we, the signatories below, together speak with one voice in calling for a moratorium on the increased militarization of our homeland. We demand the cessation of military expansion, and for the clean up, restoration, and return of all the 'aina. We call for the billions of dollars dedicated to military expansion in Hawaii to be redirected to environmental clean up and community-based economic alternatives based on human needs. Finally, the United States military must remit just compensation for the use and damage of our homelands.

¹ Article 28 of the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples specifies that 'military activities shall not take place in the lands and territories of indigenous peoples, unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned.'

[Background: The Moratorium on Military Expansion in Hawaii Nei has been signed by participants of the Native Hawaiian Coalition and other concerned individuals and organizations. To join in support for a Moratorium, please email info@dmzhawaii.org]



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