

MAR 10 2017

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE GOVERNOR TO ISSUE A PROCLAMATION TO DESIGNATE
JANUARY 2018 TO JANUARY 2019 AS THE YEAR OF THE HAWAIIAN
AND REQUESTING THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS TO STUDY AND
RECOMMEND TO THE LEGISLATURE A PLAN TO CELEBRATE THE YEAR
OF THE HAWAIIAN.

1 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have a demonstrated history of
2 independent thought, the ability to think critically, and the
3 facility to express themselves effectively through a number of
4 public venues, media, and forums to challenge existing norms,
5 policies, and rules consistent with the growing renaissance,
6 rebirth, and rise in their understanding and knowledge of Native
7 Hawaiian history, Native Hawaiian culture, Native Hawaiian
8 traditions, and Native Hawaiian values; and

9
10 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians are the indigenous native people
11 of the archipelago of the Hawaiian Islands; and

12
13 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians built a sustainable community in
14 the Hawaiian archipelago beginning as early as 400 to 600 A.D.
15 and continuing until the present; and

16
17 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians created a communal stewardship
18 over land, ocean, and all natural resources to subsist and to
19 sustain a growing 'ohana; and

20
21 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians are believed to have voyaged
22 originally to and from the Marquesas Islands and later to and
23 from Tahiti to the Hawaiian Islands; and

24
25 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians ended their active voyages by
26 canoe back and forth from Polynesia in 1400 A.D. and restarted
27 their voyaging tradition again in 1976 with the first trans-
28 Pacific sailing of the Hokule'a; and

29



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1 WHEREAS, in 1976, Native Hawaiian sailors on Hokule'a's
2 maiden voyage to Tahiti began to re-establish traditional
3 Polynesian wayfinding using the stars, the waves, the winds and
4 the birds as mapping points for direction, thereby resurrecting
5 wayfinding traditions used by Hawaiian navigators to explore the
6 Pacific and settle within the Hawaiian Islands; and
7

8 WHEREAS, in 2013, Native Hawaiian voyagers and way-finders
9 embarked on the Malama Honua Worldwide Voyage to sail around the
10 world to celebrate the Hawaiian culture, to perpetuate
11 traditional Polynesian voyaging, and to create hands-on world-
12 wide educational programs to malama 'aina; and
13

14 WHEREAS, the pace at which Native Hawaiians are taking
15 action to reaffirm their relationship with the 'aina and to imbed
16 Native Hawaiian customs, traditions, and values in government
17 processes and decision-making at all levels of government
18 continues to quicken demonstrably, and Hawaiian concepts of
19 kuleana, malama 'aina, and 'aina momona, to name a few, have now
20 become part of the vernacular of modern-day governance in
21 Hawai'i; and
22

23 WHEREAS, data indicates that the Native Hawaiian population
24 is growing:
25

26 (1) 2010 United States census data indicates there were
27 527,077 Native Hawaiians living in the United States
28 with 289,970, or fifty-five percent, living in Hawaii,
29 which comprises 21.3 percent of Hawai'i's total
30 population;
31

32 (2) 2013 United States census data indicates there were
33 560,488 Native Hawaiians overall - a population growth
34 rate that is one of the nation's highest based on the
35 population growth measured from 2000 to 2010; and
36

37 (3) 2013 United States census data indicates that the
38 Native Hawaiian population is expected to double
39 before 2050; and
40



1 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians commemorations for Makahiki, for
2 Lā Kū'oko'a (November 28), for Lā Ho'iho'i Ea (July 31), for the
3 illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom (January 17), and for
4 the birthdays of the mō'i grow stronger each year and are an
5 indication that more Hawaiians are reflecting upon the meaning
6 of the line from the song "Kalauna Na Pua" - "Ua lawa mākou i ka
7 pōhaku" - which speaks to a growing sense of Hawaiian unity and
8 nationalism and which means, "as long as there is a stone in our
9 islands we will endure"; and

10
11 WHEREAS, it has been nearly thirty years or approximately
12 one generation in duration since the gathering (called Ho'o Lako)
13 of over 40,000 Native Hawaiians consisting of individuals,
14 families, Native Hawaiian practitioners, hula halau, cultural
15 experts, kumu hula, political leaders, educators, and many
16 others from all walks of life gathered on January 23, 1988, at
17 Honolulu Stadium to celebrate their shared culture, shared
18 kinship, and shared connection to Hawai'i Pae'Āina; and

19
20 WHEREAS, in 1988, Papa Ola Lokahi was created by the United
21 States Congress to address the 1985 E Ola Mau, The Native
22 Hawaiian Health Needs Assessment, to administer the Native
23 Hawaiian Health Care Act passed by the United States Congress,
24 establish strategic partnerships, programs, public policies, and
25 consult with federal agencies in order to improve the health of
26 Native Hawaiians; and

27
28 WHEREAS, Papa Ola Lokahi created five health care systems
29 on all the major islands tailored to meet the needs of the
30 Native Hawaiian communities on each island by providing a wide
31 range of services such as primary care, pharmacy, nutrition and
32 traditional diets, dental, mental health and substance abuse,
33 and traditional healing programs and services; and

34
35 WHEREAS, Papa Ola Lokahi created health career scholarship
36 programs that have enabled over 265 Native Hawaiian health
37 professionals to complete their education and serve in Native
38 Hawaiian communities that suffer from health care shortages; and

39
40 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiian health professionals have:
41



- 1 (1) Developed and shared cutting-edge health research and
2 best practices in the areas of diabetes, cancer,
3 hypertension, heart disease, patient access, and
4 social services;
5
- 6 (2) Achieved a specific ethnic and racial category for
7 Native Hawaiians Or Pacific Islanders (NHOPI) separate
8 from Asians, to be used in collecting and evaluating
9 federal demographic and census data;
10
- 11 (3) Assisted the federal government to establish that
12 "raising the health status of Native Hawaiians to the
13 highest possible level" as a national goal; and
14
- 15 (4) Been instrumental in creating the Department of Native
16 Hawaiian Health at the University of Hawai'i John A.
17 Burns School of Medicine (JABSOM), which in turn has
18 led to a significant increase in the number of Native
19 Hawaiian physicians and researchers, as well as the
20 number of Native Hawaiian applicants, students, and
21 graduates at JABSOM; and
22

23 WHEREAS, the JABSOM Department of Native Hawaiian Health
24 has won awards of more than \$90,000,000 from the National
25 Institutes of Health to support and train Native Hawaiian
26 researchers in health disparities research; and
27

28 WHEREAS, the 'Ahahui o na Kauka, or Native Hawaiian
29 Physician's Association, has grown from 11 physicians in 1975 to
30 320 today; and
31

32 WHEREAS, a recently published Department of Business,
33 Economic Development, and Tourism study discovered that 18,400
34 individuals in the State of Hawai'i speak Hawaiian language in
35 their homes; and
36

37 WHEREAS, 'Aha Punana Leo's Hawaiian language preschool
38 immersion program has educated over 6,000 students since it
39 first began operations in 1983; and
40

41 WHEREAS, the Kula Kaiapuni K-12 public Hawaiian language
42 immersion program, where the medium of instruction for all



1 subjects is the Hawaiian language, has now graduated 18
2 successive classes of students beginning in 1999 and continuing
3 through 2016; and
4

5 WHEREAS, the oldest of these students who have now attained
6 the age of 35, and many of these graduates, who are now parents,
7 choose to enroll their children in Hawaiian language medium
8 schools where instruction is completely in Hawaiian; and
9

10 WHEREAS, the United States Congress authorized and funded
11 the Native Hawaiian Education Act in 1988 to address and support
12 the educational needs of Native Hawaiians and reauthorized the
13 Act in 1994, 2001, and 2015; and
14

15 WHEREAS, the United States Congress has also authorized and
16 funded the Native American Languages Act in 1990 to revitalize,
17 preserve, and increase the use of native languages (including
18 the Native Hawaiian language) and has appropriated funds
19 annually for it; and
20

21 WHEREAS, the Kamehameha Schools has collected and analyzed
22 Native Hawaiian data and published the Native Hawaiian Education
23 Assessment in 1983, 1993, and 2005 to identify and track trends,
24 needs, and positive and negative disparities, and has assisted
25 in researching, collecting, developing, and highlighting
26 promising practices that may be implemented and shared to
27 improve the overall well-educational being and achievement of
28 Native Hawaiian children; and
29

30 WHEREAS, the Kamehameha Schools and the Department of
31 Education have entered into a memorandum of understanding to
32 advance the Hawaiian language as a medium of teaching in public
33 schools, promote Hawaiian culture-based education statewide, and
34 share data to increase college completion for Native Hawaiian
35 students; and
36

37 WHEREAS, the Kamehameha Schools built two additional
38 campuses on the neighbor islands of Maui (Pukalani) in 1996 and
39 Hawai'i (Kea'au) in 2001, which, in combination with the existing
40 Kapalama campus, built in 1931, annually educate 5,300 students
41 every year; and
42



1 WHEREAS, in 1987, the first Kula Kaiapuni immersion schools
2 were opened in Hilo and Waiiau, which have grown in numbers since
3 then; and
4

5 WHEREAS, in 2017, the Kamehameha Schools celebrates 50
6 years of its Hawaiian culture-based explorations program
7 Ho'omāka'ika'i; and
8

9 WHEREAS, there has been a substantial growth in Native
10 Hawaiian charter schools so that 15 of the existing 31 state
11 charter schools are now Native Hawaiian focused, participate as
12 part of the Native Hawaiian Charter School Alliance known as Nā
13 Lei Na'auao, and are learning communities that are pedagogically
14 aligned in unique and various ways with Native Hawaiian culture,
15 language, traditions, and values; and
16

17 WHEREAS, since 1988, Native Hawaiians have worked with the
18 University of Hawai'i (UH) to designate the following campuses as
19 a Hawaiian Place of Learning: Kahaka'ula O Ke'elikolani at UH-
20 Hilo, Hawai'i Nuiakea School of Hawaiian Knowledge at UH-Mānoa;
21 and
22

23 WHEREAS, the UH has also hired additional Native Hawaiian
24 faculty and extended service learning into Native Hawaiian
25 communities; and
26

27 WHEREAS, since 1988, access to historic Hawaiian language
28 newspapers has been made possible through translation, scanning,
29 and crowd sourcing typography, which have increased insights
30 into the history of Hawai'i; and
31

32 WHEREAS, Ulu'ulu: The Henry Ku'ualoha Giugni Moving Image
33 Archive of Hawai'i, was created in 2012 to perpetuate and share
34 the rich moving image heritage of Hawai'i through the
35 preservation of film and videotape related to the history and
36 culture of Native Hawaiians and the people of Hawai'i; and
37

38 WHEREAS, 'Ulukau is a free digital online library for
39 Hawaiian language materials that include searchable Hawaiian
40 language dictionaries, newspapers, books, the Hawaiian Bible,



1 genealogy, māhele and other place name resources, and was
2 created in 2005; and

3
4 WHEREAS, 'Ulu'kau was spearheaded by Hale Kuamo'o of Ka Haka
5 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani College of Hawaiian Language at UH Hilo and
6 Ka Wai'hona Puke 'Oiwī Native Hawaiian Library at Alu Like,
7 averages over two million searches a month, and is approaching
8 106,000,000 searches in total, serving over 48,000 researchers;
9 and

10
11 WHEREAS, to increase the social, economic, health, and
12 educational well-being, self-determination, and quest for
13 justice, Native Hawaiians have actively engaged and consulted
14 with local, state, federal, and international governmental and
15 non-governmental entities and agencies to define, develop, and
16 pursue goals, policies, and positions consistent with Native
17 Hawaiian culture, traditions, and values; and

18
19 WHEREAS, the United States Department of the Interior and
20 the Department of Justice conducted meetings in 1999 in the
21 Hawaiian community to investigate the progress made on the
22 reconciliation efforts being undertaken between the United
23 States and Native Hawaiians, as provided in the Apology
24 Resolution, to solicit input from the Hawaiian community on
25 needed reconciliation efforts, and to recommend actions
26 necessary to achieve this desired reconciliation in a 2000
27 report titled "Mauka to Makai: The River of Justice Must Flow
28 Freely"; and

29
30 WHEREAS, the federal government established an Office of
31 Native Hawaiian Relations within the Department of the Interior,
32 as recommended in the 2000 report, and developed and adopted an
33 administrative rule in 2016 within the United States Department
34 of the Interior to provide a pathway for a Native Hawaiian
35 government comprised of Native Hawaiians to achieve federal
36 recognition if so desired; and

37
38 WHEREAS, Act 195, Session Laws of Hawaii 2011, established
39 the Native Hawaiian Roll Commission and provides, in pertinent
40 part in section 1, as follows:
41



1 The legislature finds that the State has never
2 explicitly acknowledged that Native Hawaiians are the
3 only indigenous, aboriginal, maoli population of
4 Hawaii.
5

6 Native Hawaiians are the indigenous, native
7 people of the Hawaiian archipelago and are a
8 distinctly native community. From its inception, the
9 State has had a special political and legal
10 relationship with the Native Hawaiian people and has
11 continually enacted legislation for the betterment of
12 their condition.
13

14 . . .

15
16 The purpose of this Act is to recognize Native
17 Hawaiians as the only indigenous, aboriginal, maoli
18 population of Hawaii. It is also the State's desire
19 to support the continuing development of a reorganized
20 Native Hawaiian governing entity and, ultimately, the
21 federal recognition of Native Hawaiians. The
22 legislature urges the office of Hawaiian affairs to
23 continue to support the self-determination process by
24 Native Hawaiians in the formation of their chosen
25 governmental entity.
26

27 WHEREAS, throughout the month of February 2016, over 130
28 Native Hawaiians residing in Hawaii, on the mainland, and across
29 the world gathered on Oahu for one month to prepare a draft of a
30 constitution delineating the basic rights of its future Native
31 Hawaiian citizens and setting forth the form, structure, and
32 function of the proposed legislative, executive, and judicial
33 branches of a proposed government premised on the idea that
34 "[w]e join together to affirm a government of, by, and for
35 Native Hawaiian people to perpetuate a pono government and to
36 promote the well-being of our people and the 'aina that sustains
37 us . . . [w]e reaffirm the national sovereignty of the nation
38 . . . [w]e reserve all rights to sovereignty and self-
39 determination, including the pursuit of independence . . . [o]ur
40 highest aspirations are set upon the promise of our unity and
41 this Constitution"; and
42



1 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have worked since 1988 on the
2 restoration of at least 30 fishponds on the islands of Kaua'i,
3 O'ahu, Moloka'i, Maui, Lana'i, and Hawai'i; and
4

5 WHEREAS, since 1988, Native Hawaiians have expanded the
6 annual Makahiki spiritual ceremonies and cultural celebrations
7 from Kaho'olawe to the islands of Hawai'i, Moloka'i and O'ahu,
8 including at Mākua Valley, Bellows Air Force Station, Mokapu,
9 Moku'ume'ume (Ford Island) and in state prisons; and
10

11 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians and Hawai'i's people, with the
12 assistance of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, caused the stopping
13 of the bombing of Kaho'olawe in 1990, returned the island to the
14 people of Hawai'i in 1994, worked to restore the island's
15 cultural and natural resources, re-established the island as a
16 Native Hawaiian cultural learning center, and established that
17 the island would be transferred from the State of Hawai'i to a
18 sovereign Hawaiian entity once that entity was recognized by the
19 State of Hawai'i and the United States; and
20

21 WHEREAS, in 1993, Native Hawaiians observed the 100th
22 Anniversary of the Overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, which was
23 chronicled in "Onipaa: Five Days (January 13-17) In The History
24 of the Hawaiian Nation", and the United States Congress enacted
25 and the President of the United States signed Public Law 103-150
26 (The Apology Resolution) on November 23, 1993, apologizing to
27 Native Hawaiians "for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i on
28 January 17, 1893, with the participation of the agents and
29 citizens of the United States, and the deprivation of the rights
30 of Native Hawaiians to self-determination" and called for
31 reconciliation between Native Hawaiians and the United States;
32 and
33

34 WHEREAS, Royal Societies whose origins are rooted in the
35 legacies of Hawaiian Ali'i such as the Royal Order of Kamehameha
36 originating in 1865, the Ka'ahumanu Society founded in 1905, the
37 Māmakakaua Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors originally
38 formed as Daughters of the Warriors in 1911, Hale O Nā Ali'i O
39 Hawai'i formed in 1918, and 'Aha Hipu'u, a hui formed in 2003 of
40 the four royal societies, continue to ensure that Native



1 Hawaiians maintain a connection to their unique Native Hawaiian
2 heritage, history, and traditions; and
3

4 WHEREAS, Hawaiian homestead community organizations were
5 formed by various homestead community members to advance the
6 economic and social improvement of the residents living within
7 these Hawaiian homestead communities and, of the 30 then-
8 existing homestead associations, 19 joined together in 1987 to
9 form the Sovereign Council of the Hawaiian Homestead Assembly
10 (SCCHA), which continues today with 35 of the 48 existing
11 homestead communities represented by the SCCHA; and
12

13 WHEREAS, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs,
14 established in 1918, which has grown over the years to 58
15 chapters located on the four islands of O'ahu, Hawai'i, Maui, and
16 Kaua'i, as well as on the mainland, continues to maintain an
17 active and growing presence in our communities to address the
18 needs of Native Hawaiians with respect to enhancing and
19 improving their lives, preserving Native Hawaiian culture,
20 language, and traditions, increasing education, improving
21 economic well-being, and increasing the civic engagement of
22 Native Hawaiians in all aspects of modern civic life; and
23

24 WHEREAS, efforts to return and repatriate the Ki'i La'au and
25 Kalani'ōpu'u's mahiole and 'ahu'ula to Hawai'i have been
26 successful; and
27

28 WHEREAS, Hawai'i was selected to host the 2016 International
29 Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) world conference, the
30 only time the United States was selected to host this event in
31 the 60-year history of the IUCN, a conference which prominently
32 shared Native Hawaiian culture, Native Hawaiian traditions, and
33 Native Hawaiian best practices to malama 'aina with participants,
34 representatives, and delegates from governmental and non-
35 governmental entities from around the world; and
36

37 WHEREAS, the Hawaii Tourism Authority has recently created
38 the following:
39

- 40 (1) Kūkulu Ola, a program supporting community based
41 projects that enhance, perpetuate, and strengthen



1 Native Hawaiian communities and their cultural
2 practices;

3
4 (2) Aloha 'Āina, a program of community based projects that
5 manage, improve, and protect Hawai'i's natural
6 resources and strengthen 'āina-kānaka relationships;
7 and

8
9 (3) Ma'ema'e, a program to create a toolkit to assist the
10 visitor industry in representing Hawai'i in an accurate
11 and authentic manner, which highlights the uniqueness
12 and richness of the Hawaiian culture; and

13
14 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have shared their ancestral
15 knowledge and cultural practices of subsistence fishing and
16 monitoring and managing marine resources with the State of
17 Hawai'i, which has led to the establishment of the Hā'ena
18 Community-Based Subsistence Fishing Management Area (CBSFA) and
19 a proposal for the Mo'omomi Northwest Coast of Moloka'i CBSFA;
20 and

21
22 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have initiated laws to protect
23 the sacred burial grounds of their ancestors; and

24
25 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have raised the consciousness
26 throughout Hawai'i of the importance of practicing Aloha 'Āina -
27 loving, caring, respecting, and honoring the precious and
28 fragile lands, seas, and climate of Hawai'i Pae'Āina - which has
29 led to significant policies and programs to protect the
30 sustainability of Hawai'i's natural resources; and

31
32 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have partnered with state,
33 federal, and private entities to protect and restore important
34 cultural resources such as Pu'ukoholā Heiau, Wao Kele O Puna
35 Forest Reserve, Lapakahi, Hapaiali'i Heiau, Ku'emanu Heiau on
36 Hawai'i Island; Kalaupapa on Moloka'i; Kūkaniloko Birthing Stones
37 in Waimea Valley; Ulupō Heiau and Maunawila Heiau on O'ahu; and
38 the Wailua complex of heiau on Kaua'i; and



1 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have worked to restore stream
2 waters essential to healthy ecosystems for the cultivation of
3 taro at Waiahole, O'ahu; Nā Wai Ehā on Maui; and East Maui; and
4

5 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiian artists and film makers have
6 joined together through the Hawaiian Media Makers project to
7 exercise their kuleana over their cultural sovereignty by
8 developing protocols:
9

10 (1) To assure that digital media and films depicting
11 Native Hawaiians are produced respectfully and display
12 Hawaiians in an accurate and authentic way; and
13

14 (2) To kāko'o and educate individuals and companies who are
15 filming in Hawai'i and who may not be aware of Native
16 Hawaiian cultural protocols; and
17

18 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have asserted their cultural
19 rights, as well as their reciprocal and interdependent familial
20 and communal relationship to all living things, as expressed in
21 the Kumulipo, a Hawaiian creation chant, by drafting and
22 affirming the Paoakalani Declaration of 2003 to protect genetic
23 material and indigenous and traditional Native Hawaiian
24 knowledge from bioprospecting, exploitation, and
25 misappropriation; and
26

27 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have worked with members of their
28 rural communities to restore lo'i kalo where it once grew on our
29 Hawaiian islands; and
30

31 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiian men have re-established the
32 protocols and practices of the Hale Mua; and
33

34 WHEREAS, Native Hawaiians have revived the discipline,
35 protocols, and practices of lua, Native Hawaiian fighting arts;
36 and
37

38 WHEREAS, the list of Native Hawaiians who have achieved
39 high proficiency and excellence in their fields of endeavor is
40 too long to mention, is continually growing, and includes fields
41 and disciplines of music, sports, the arts, filmmaking, hula,
42 writing, literature, academics, medicine, law, history, social



1 work, teaching, politics, business, science, Native Hawaiian
2 culture and traditions, and Native Hawaiian language restoration
3 and revitalization; and
4

5 WHEREAS, after the explosion of Native Hawaiian
6 accomplishment and achievement grounded in the language,
7 culture, history, and traditions of Native Hawaiians over the
8 past 30 years, it is now time to pause, celebrate, and
9 commemorate all that has been achieved with the hope and
10 intention of inspiring future generations of Native Hawaiians;
11 now, therefore,
12

13 BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Twenty-Ninth
14 Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2017, the
15 House of Representatives concurring, that the Governor is
16 requested to issue a proclamation to designate January 2018 to
17 January 2019 as the Year of the Hawaiian; and
18

19 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs
20 is requested to:
21

22 (1) Study and recommend to the Legislature a plan to
23 celebrate the Year of the Hawaiian, including
24 celebratory and commemoration events and fund raising;
25 and
26

27 (2) Submit the plan and any proposed legislation to the
28 Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the
29 convening of the Regular Session of 2018; and
30

31 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs
32 is requested to coordinate, collaborate, and communicate with
33 the Native Hawaiian community to organize, plan, and raise funds
34 for the celebratory events and commemoration activities that
35 will occur over the course of the Year of the Hawaiian in
36 various venues and locales yet to be determined; and
37

38 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this
39 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Governor,
40 Chairperson of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, Chairperson of the
41 Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, President
42 and Chief Executive Officer of the Hawaii Tourism Authority,



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1 Kamehameha Schools, Papa Ola Lokahi, Council for Native Hawaiian
 2 Advancement, Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, Sovereign
 3 Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations, Native Hawaiian
 4 Education Council, Nā Lei Na'auao, and Polynesian Voyaging
 5 Society.

6
 7
 8

OFFERED BY: _____

J. Kani Eguchi

Mehille Kani

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Maiti

