



Is that your final answer?

Who are you voting for in the
General Election?

•A: Incumbent

•B: Challenger

•C: Don't know

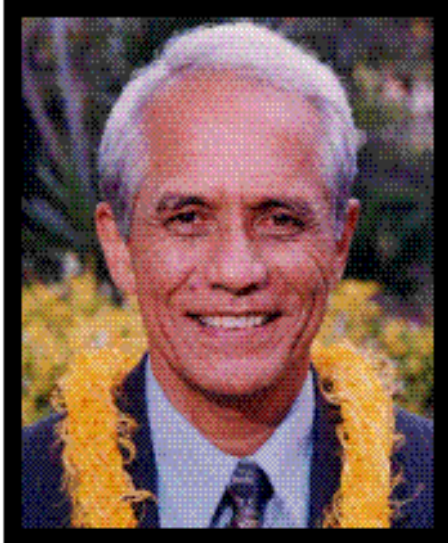
•D: What election?

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Alliance for Traditional Marriage & Values

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Dear Friends,

Aloha and best wishes to you. As you remember, in 1998, we the people of Hawaii achieved one of our greatest victories ever--the protection of the sacred institution of marriage. That 70% victory gave us all hope that we can affect positive change in our state. In this election year it's time we work together again and elect leaders who truly reflect our values. The ATMV endorsements below are candidates who share the core values held by the vast majority of Hawaii's families. We encourage you to not only vote for them, but to also help out in their campaigns. Please feel free to photocopy and distribute this list to your friends, family, and church members. To find out how to help, please call us at 523-8451. Ke Akua me ke Aloha (God bless). Mahalo nui loa.

Mike Gabbard
Founder/Chairman

BOARD OF EDUCATION

At-large (3 seats)

- GABBARD, Carol
- BRODIE, Lex
- HEUPEL, Jacqueline Whitford

Honolulu County (1 seat)

- MATSUMOTO, Denise

(Although we also support Malcolm Kirkpatrick, we encourage you to vote for incumbent Denise Matsumoto.)

Leeward Oahu (1 seat)

- NAKANO, Ronald B. Y.

Central Oahu (1 seat)

- ROMERO, Daniel L.
- REZENTZ, Jeff

STATE SENATE

Dist. 8 (Kalama Valley, Aiea Haina)

- (R) SLOM, Sam

Dist. 9 (Waialae, Palolo)

- (R) CHUN, Theresa

Dist. 11 (Manoa, McCully)

- (R) FULTON, Billy L.

Dist. 15 (Fort Shafter, Aiea)

- (D) KIM, Donna Mercado
- (R) MINA, Ed

Dist. 16 (Moanalua, Salt Lake)

- (D) SAKAMOTO, Norman L.

Dist. 18 (Mililani, Waipio Gentry)

- (D) MENOR, Ron

Dist. 20 (Ewa Beach, Makakilo)

- (R) MAKINI, Henry L.
- (L) THODE, Wade A.

Dist. 24 (Kaneohe, Enchanted Lake)

- (D) NALUA'I, Solomon D.K.

Dist. 25 (Kailua, Waimanalo)

- (R) HEMMINGS, Fred

Dist. 15 (Kalama Valley, Hawaii Kai, Portlock)

- (R) STONEBRAKER, William

STATE HOUSE

Dist. 16 (Mariner's Ridge, Hahaione Valley, Kuliouou, Niu Valley, Hawaii Loa Ridge, Aiea Haina)

- (R) LEONG, Bertha F.K.

Dist. 17 (Waialae Iki/Nui, Kahala, Wilhemina R.)

- (R) MARUMOTO-COONS, Barbara C.

Dist. 18 (Palolo Valley, St. Louis Heights, Kaimuki)

- (D) SAY, Calvin
- (R) GAU, Wayne

Dist. 19 (Diamond Head, Waikiki)

- (D) YAMANE, Brian Y.

Dist. 20 (McCully, Ala Wai, Kaimuki)

- (R) MATSUMOTO, Scott T.

Dist. 21 (Waikiki, Ala Wai)

- (D) BROWER, Tom
- (R) FOX, Galen

Dist. 22 (McCully, Moiliili, Pawaia)

- (D) YOSHINAGA, Terry N.
- (R) KINOSHITA, Joseph

Dist. 24 (Makiki, Tantalus, Manoa)

- (R) AIONA, Sam

Dist. 25 (Kakaako, Downtown, Ala Moana)

- (R) HUNSAKER, Mark

Dist. 27 (Alewa Hts, Kapalama Hts, Liliha, Nuuanu, Puunui)

- (D) AHU ISA, Lei

Dist. 28 (Kamehameha Heights, Kalihi Valley)

- (D) ARAKAKI, Dennis

Dist. 29 (Moanalua, Ft. Shafter, Kalihi, Waena, Kapalama)

- (D) ABINSAY, Jun
- (R) HARDING, Ken

STATE HOUSE cont.

Dist. 32 (Aliamanu, Hickam, Foster VII., Halawa Vly, Aiea)

- (R) McDERMOTT, Bob

Dist. 35 (Pacific Palisades, Pearl City Highlands)

- (R) KESSELL, Chris Hart

Dist. 36 (Pearl City, Waiwahu)

- (R) NUUSA, John

Dist. 38 (Millilani, Waipio)

- (R) CAINDEC-STEWART, Chita

Dist. 39 (Wheeler Air Force Base, Mililani)

- (R) ONTAI, Guy

Dist. 40 (Wahiawa, Whitmore Village)

- (R) TOMAS, Allan

Dist. 41 (Ewa Beach, Waiwahu)

- (D) ESPERO, Willie

Dist. 42 (Kunia, Makakilo, Ewa, Waipahu)

- (R) MOSES, Mark

Dist. 43 (Barbers Point, Nanakuli, Maili, Waianae)

- (D) KAHIKINA, Michael P.
- (R) KISSELL, Denton

Dist. 44 (Makaha, Waianae)

- (R) AUWAE, Emily

Dist. 45 (Schofield Barracks, Mokuleia, Waialua, Halehwa, Sunset Beach, Kahuku)

- (R) AKI, Helmut (Kalani)
- (D) MAGAOAY, Michael

Dist. 46 (Lale, Hauula, Punaluu, Waikane, Waiahole, Kahaluu, Ahuimanu, Makai, Heela Kea)

- (R) MEYER, Colleen

STATE HOUSE cont.

Dist. 47 (Kahaluu, Ahuimanu, Heela, Kaneohe)

- (R) DJOU, Charles Kong

Dist. 48 (Kaneohe)

- (D) ITO, Ken
- (R) MOKU, Sam

Dist. 50 (Maunawili, Pohakupu, Kailua, Enchanted Lake, Kaneohe)

- (R) PENDLETON, David

U.S. PRESIDENT

- (R) BUSH, George W.

U.S. SENATE

- (R) CARROLL, John
- (C) PORTER, David

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Congressional District 2 (Rural Oahu, Neighbor Islands)

- (R) FRANCIS, Russ



GENERAL ELECTION 2000

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Star-Bulletin file photo

It's time to cast your vote: From the U.S. president, to the state Legislature, to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, get ready to make choices.

Time off to vote on Election Day

The polls will be open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday.

State law requires workers to have two consecutive hours off that day to vote.

► If a voter works from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., he or she is entitled to two hours off work.

► If a voter works from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., or 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., he or she is entitled to one hour off.

► If a voter has two hours before or after a shift to vote, he or she is not entitled to time off.

Lunch hours are not counted as part of allowable time off to vote.

Voters should make arrangements with their employers for time off and must keep their ballot stubs as proof of voting.

Penalties of up to \$300 can be levied for violations of the law.

With few issues to be decided, voter turnout could hit new low

OHA and the Big Island mayoral race are causing stirs, but in general it's the same old same old

By RICHARD BORRECA
Star-Bulletin

WHAT if they called an election and no one came? That is the question bothering political leaders this year, as the state moves into a general election with few major races left to decide.

Even the main event, the race for president, is likely to have the television networks announce a projected winner before the polls close in Hawaii at 6 p.m. Tuesday.

The major new item this year is the sweeping enfranchisement of several hundred thousand non-Hawaiian voters who will be allowed to vote in the Office of Hawaiian Affairs election.

Previously, only people of Hawaiian ancestry could vote, but after a successful U.S. Supreme Court challenge, the election was opened to all voters in Hawaii.

OHA candidacy also was opened to non-Hawaiians, resulting in a crowd of 96 candidates for the nine seats on the board, which acts as trustee for \$375 million in ceded lands claims.

Although voter registration is up 6 percent compared to the 1998 general election, the rate of registration is still lower than the 10 percent jump seen in the hot 1998 election year.

One sign of voter interest, requests for absentee ballots, is up, according to Genevieve Wong, city clerk, who says 34,000 already have asked for absentee ballots, nearly as many as asked for in all of the general election two years ago.

Also, Wong added, voter turnout usually rises between the primary and the general election.

But political observers note that with few issues to be decided, this isn't expected to be a widely followed election.

"I suppose the candidates have not ignited the voters' interest," says Richard Pratt, author of Hawaii Politics and Government and the director of the public administration program at the University of Hawaii.

"Some people raise the issue of whether low turnout represents happiness and contentment, that they see the turnout as approval.

"But it may be another way of saying that the issues don't seem too important," Pratt said.

He warned that if voter

turnout remains low, the state risks "losing its civic infrastructure as people participate less."

In the primary election, voter turnout was 41 percent — a new all-time low for Hawaii and the first time in the state's history that it has dropped below 50 percent.

Primary election voting, however, is usually between 5 and 20 percentage points lower than the general election turnout, according to figures prepared by the state office of elections.

County races are proving to be the major contests. In the primary, the battle between incumbent Jeremy Harris, former Council Chairman Mufi Hannemann and former Mayor Frank Fasi attracted most of the attention. Harris won the non-partisan race in the primary by getting more than half of the vote.

In the general election, the three-way race among Dr. Fred Holschuh (Democrat) Harry Kim (Republican) and Keiko Bonk (Green) is the major contest.

Neighbor island polls show Kim with a lead in the race.

Big Island political observers say the fact that it is a three-way

race and that voter turnout could be as low as 50 percent, the winner might get as few as 14,000 votes.

On a political party level, the minority Republican Party, under the new leadership of former Maui Mayor Linda Lingle, is expected to pick up one or two legislative seats, but it will not be enough to change the Legislature, which has been controlled by the Democrats for more than 40 years.

"Because the candidates are working so hard, you can hear the momentum shift as the public realizes these Republican candidates really want to represent them" said Lingle, who is hoping to build a strong base for another run at the governor's office in 2002.

"We are making the case for the two-party system," she said.

On the Democratic side, Walter Heen, party chairman, says the Legislature will return solidly Democrat, with the only question being who will lead the Senate.

Norman Mizuguchi, Senate president, retired this year and as many as six candidates from three different factions have been jockeying to control the 25-member body.

"It will be difficult to say who will get it because the presidency involves not just that post, but who will get the important committee jobs," Heen explained.

COVER ILLUSTRATION BY
BRYANT FUKUTOMI,
Star-Bulletin

GETTING INTO THE VOTING HABIT EARLY:

As in years past, the Kids Voting campaign will be held on Nov. 7 to educate youngsters about the election process.

Star-Bulletin
file photo



A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER



These are critical times for Native Hawaiians and Hawai'i.

We need someone we can count on to "do the right thing" with integrity and courage.

Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i is that rare leader who won't betray our trust and can be effective in Congress, at the Legislature, and for the people - all the people.

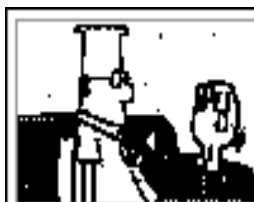
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- House of Representatives, Minority Leader (1974-82, 84-86)
- Chair, Federal Native Hawaiians Study Commission (named by President Reagan, 1981-83)
- Administrator, State Health Planning & Development Agency (named by Governor Waihee, 1987-93)
- OHA Board of Trustees (elected At Large, 1992-96)
- Chair, Ho'omalua ma Kualoa, (1997 to present)
- Federal Community Working Group (named by Senator Akaka, 2000)

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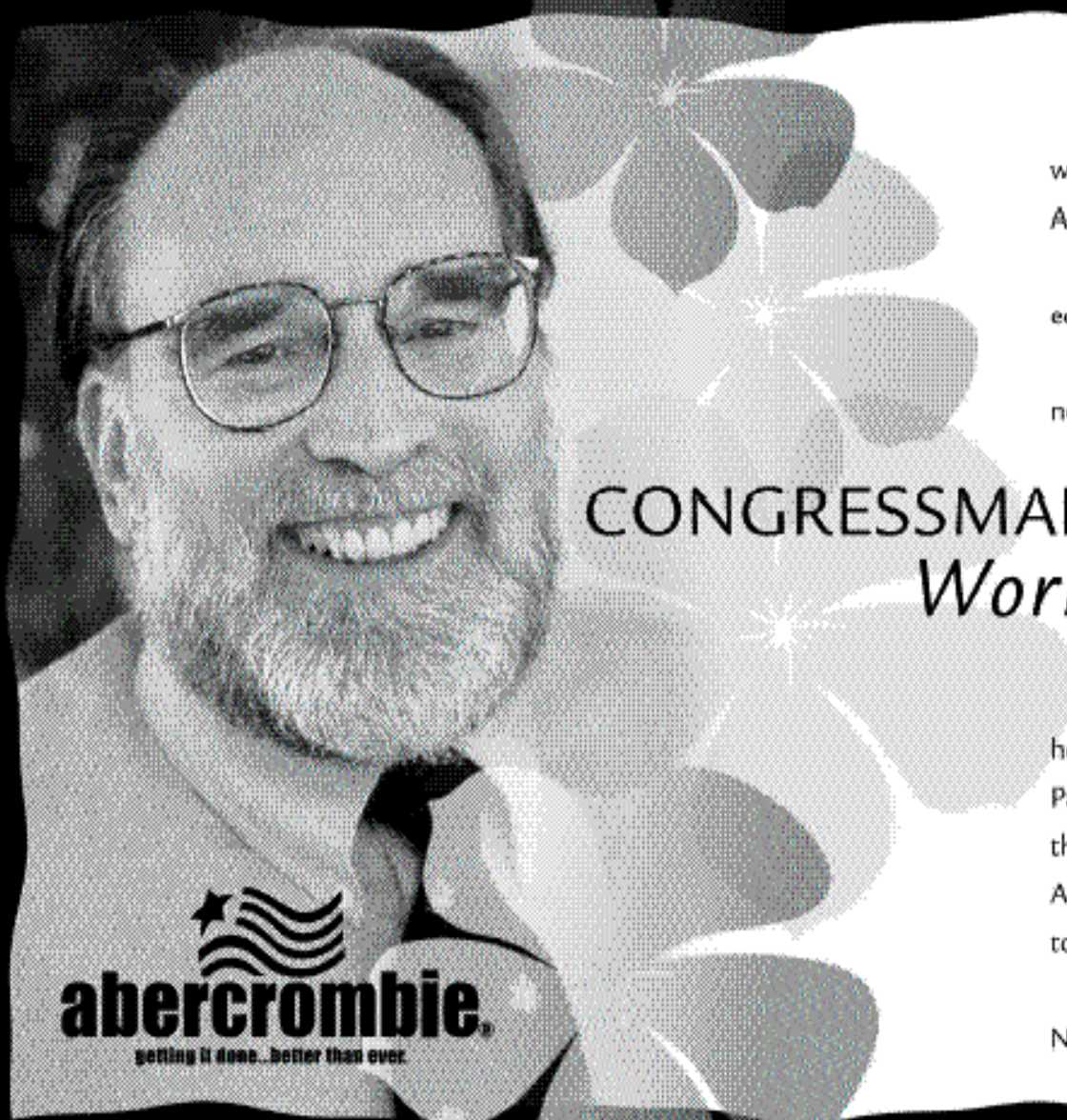
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DILBERT

Every day.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin
We Make Waves.



abercrombie.
getting it done...better than ever.

Your vote for Congressman Neil Abercrombie will guarantee that the work he started gets done. And that's important to all Hawaii.

Congressman Abercrombie understands the global economy and how to ensure Hawaii's place in it.

He will continue to use his influence to bring more new jobs to our islands.

CONGRESSMAN ABERCROMBIE
Working for all Hawaii.

During his past term, Congressman Abercrombie helped raise the Medicare allowance for life-saving Pap smears. He voted to repeal the inheritance tax that threatens Hawaii's many family-owned businesses. And thanks to his seniority in Congress, he'll be able to do even more in his next term.

Please vote for Congressman Abercrombie on November 7th.

Paid for by Abercrombie for Congress, 1512 Kapihulani Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96814 / Jack Endo, Treasurer / www.neilabercrombie.org

U.S. PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Here are the positions on key issues of the four leading presidential candidates: Democrat Al Gore, Republican George Bush, Reform Party candidate Pat Buchanan, and Green Party candidate Ralph Nader.



**Al Gore
& Joe Lieberman**
DEMOCRAT



**Ralph Nader
& Winona LaDuke**
GREEN



**Pat Buchanan
& Ezola Foster**
REFORM



**George W. Bush
& Dick Cheney**
REPUBLICAN



GUN CONTROL

Supports tougher gun laws, including licensing and photo ID for handguns, mandatory trigger locks, and closing the gun show loophole. Would ban "Saturday night specials."

Favors licensing of handguns, mandatory trigger locks and banning certain weapons.

Supports private gun ownership except for felons; opposes new restrictions.

Would sign a bill requiring trigger locks. Signed a law in Texas permitting the carrying of concealed weapons. Opposes licensing and registration. Supports raising age for handgun possession to 21. Says gun laws haven't been adequately enforced.

ENVIRONMENT

Played a key role in negotiating the Kyoto treaty to reduce global warming emissions. Supports strong federal enforcement of air and water pollution laws. Would spend \$2 billion over 10 years to set aside more park land.

Has made environmental issues the focus of his campaign. Would ban certain toxic chemicals, end logging on public lands, use U.S. trade policy to achieve environmental goals, require labeling of all genetically modified foods.

Would abolish the Bureau of Land Management, turn over 500 million acres of federal land to the states and make it more difficult to add species to the Endangered Species List. Opposes international environmental accords like the Kyoto Treaty on global warming.

Generally opposes federal air and water pollution regulation in favor of programs that seek voluntary cooperation from industry. Opposes the designation of new federal wilderness areas, would increase logging in national forests. Opposes the Kyoto global warming treaty.

DEFENSE

Favors a slower approach on missile defense and negotiations with other nuclear powers. Would increase defense spending and raise military pay

Would cut defense spending, scrap weapons systems like the F-22 fighter and the B-2 bomber, and divert savings to domestic programs.

Would sharply increase defense spending. Opposes U.S. participation in international peacekeeping operations unless vital national interests at stake.

Favors deployment of an anti-missile defense system as rapidly as possible even if it violates arms control agreements. Would increase defense spending and raise military pay.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Would shore up Social Security trust fund by using interest savings gained from applying the federal budget surplus to the national debt.

Says Social Security is healthy, opposes privatization. Would increase benefits for widows and widowers.

Require all Social Security payroll taxes be devoted to the Social Security trust fund alone. Would allow workers to divert payroll taxes to private investment accounts.

Would allow workers to divert a portion of their Social Security payroll taxes to private investment accounts. Says stocks and bonds provide a greater return.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Would add a prescription drug plan to Medicare giving free coverage to the elderly poor and cost-sharing benefits to others at an estimated cost of \$253 billion over 10 years.

Would impose price restraints on prescription drugs developed with federal aid.

Has accused Bush and Gore of "pandering" to voters with their prescription drug plans, which he says the nation can't afford.

Would provide states with \$48 billion to set up state drug assistance programs for low-income seniors. His \$110 billion Medicare reform proposal calls for subsidizing private health plans, including plans that provide prescription drug benefits.

ABORTION

Supports legal access to abortion and federal family planning assistance. Opposes so-called "gag rules" which restrict the dissemination of information about abortion. Supports fetal tissue research.

Supports keeping abortion legal and maintaining access to birth control. Opposes a constitutional amendment to ban abortion and gag rules.

Favors a constitutional amendment to ban abortion. Would require all Supreme Court nominees be opposed to abortion. Would eliminate federal family planning aid and fetal tissue research.

Opposes abortion except to save the life of the mother or in cases of rape and incest. Supports, but would not pursue, a constitutional amendment to ban abortion. Opposes fetal tissue research.

TAXES

Has proposed 30 new or expanded tax credits benefiting low- and middle-income taxpayers at an estimated cost of \$500 billion. Among other things, the credits would help taxpayers pay for college tuition, save for retirement, and cover the cost of long-term health.

Would substantially increase corporate taxes and tax stock market speculation, pollution and urban sprawl.

Would create a new tax code based on flat tax; has proposed 16 percent flat tax on earnings over \$35,000. Would eliminate the federal income tax for small businesses, the capital gains tax for new risk capital, and taxes on estates under \$5 million.

Has proposed an across the board cut in income rates at an estimated cost of \$1.3 trillion over 10 years. Upper-income taxpayers would benefit most as measured in dollars, but middle- and lower-income Americans would see a greater percentage reduction in their overall tax burden.

EDUCATION

Offers a \$170 billion 10-year plan to help states create "universal access" to pre-school, provide incentives to increase teacher pay and training and toughen teacher certification, continue President Clinton's plan to hire 100,000 new teachers and reduce class size, provide tax breaks for college tuition, and school construction grants. Against school vouchers.

Opposes commercial marketing to children in public schools. Supports better pay for teachers, better civics and history curriculums, repairing old and run-down schools.

Would abolish the Department of Education. Supports school vouchers, a school prayer constitutional amendment, tax-free education savings accounts. Opposes national testing and teacher standards as usurping local control.

Offers a \$47 billion 10-year plan, including money for literacy training, college scholarships and grants. Would reward states that test all students in reading and math every year from third to eighth grade. Would cut federal aid to public schools that don't meet standards three years in a row and give families \$1,500 per child vouchers for private or religious schooling.

U.S. CONGRESS

Isle delegation together for 10 years



Democrats say congressional races here could affect the majority leadership in the House

By PAT OMANDAM
Star-Bulletin

THIS year marks the 10th year Hawaii's congressional delegation has been together. Those who are trying to unseat three of the incumbent Democrats on Tuesday hope it will be their last year together. Natural Law candidate Lauri A. Clegg, who is among five people running for the U.S. Senate seat held by Democrat Daniel K. Akaka, said there needs to be more than just one political party in the delegation that represents Hawaii — and it shouldn't be the Republicans. Clegg, who is concerned about the influence of special interest money that she believes permeates the Democratic and Republican parties, says an outside third party is the only way to make real

changes in government. "I know they work well together, and they're all good people," she said of the delegation. "But I feel personally the Democrats and Republicans are failing us. That's why I'm running." The senatorial candidates are Clegg, 49; Akaka, 76; Republican John Carroll, 70; Libertarian Lloyd Jeffrey Mallan, 56; and Constitution Party candidate David Porter, 56. Akaka received more than 150,000 votes in September's primary election and will be hard to beat. Carroll is his closest competitor, but will have to do better than the 33,000 primary votes he received to win. While Akaka supports federal recognition of native Hawaiians, Carroll in October filed a lawsuit against the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and vari-



ous state directors for allowing ceded land revenue payments to OHA. Democrats say the outcome of Hawaii's congressional races could affect majority leadership in the U.S. House, and could possibly play a role in a close presidential election, where Hawaii's four electoral votes may, for once, make a difference. The gap is much closer in the House races, where Democrats, Republicans and Libertarians are fielded in both seats. Incumbent Neil Abercrombie, 62, squares off against Honolulu pediatrician Phil Meyers, 44, and registered nurse Jerry Murphy, 25, for the 1st Congressional District. Like Akaka, Abercrombie is the acknowledged front-runner with substantially more primary votes than Meyers and Murphy combined, and could have an easy election night. The most interesting race may be Hawaii's 2nd Congressional seat, where incumbent Patsy Mink, 72,

scrimmages with Republican candidate and former professional football player Russ Francis, 47, and Libertarian Lawrence G.K. Duquesne, 40, an audit clerk at the Hilton Waikoloa Village. Mink received about 66,000 votes in the primary compared to Francis' 20,000, but political observers say the Republican turnout on Tuesday will be much greater, and could make it a closer race. Francis, who is under public scrutiny for failing to meet state campaign spending report deadlines, said he understands the daily struggles of Hawaii residents because he has known adversity in his life, too. "I have tried and I have failed, and I have had many successes," Francis said. "In the failures I have found humility. In the successes I have found a reason to dream for a better Hawaii, for our children and for our rural families of the 2nd Congressional District," he said.



Star-Bulletin file photo

CONGRESSIONAL CONCERNS: The halls of the U.S. Capitol will be the battleground for such issues as prescription drug costs, the budget surplus, and a federal recognition bill for native Hawaiian rights.

U.S. HOUSE, 1ST DISTRICT: URBAN OAHU (1)

	<div><div>Age: 62 Job: U.S. representative Years here: 41</div></div>	<div><div>Age: 44 Job: Children's doctor Years here: 8</div></div>	<div><div>Age: 25 Job: Registered nurse Years here: 2</div></div>
	<div>Neil Abercrombie* DEMOCRAT</div>	<div>Phil Meyers REPUBLICAN</div>	<div>Jerry Murphy LIBERTARIAN</div>
<div>* denotes incumbent</div>			
<div>What should Congress do with the projected budget surplus?</div>	<div>(1) Keep Social Security solvent, (2) strengthen Medicare with a prescription drug benefit, (3) pay down the national debt, (4) extend targeted tax relief to help working families and preserve and create jobs, (5) provide federal aid to public schools to reduce class size and for school construction, repair and modernization.</div>	<div>Congress should apply a major portion of the federal budget surplus to preserving Social Security and Medicare, then return the rest to the American taxpayers via personal income tax cuts. Congress and President Bush will determine those amounts starting in January. It's your money!</div>	<div>The budget surplus was produced when Congress borrowed from the Social Security Trust Fund. I believe this money should be returned to seniors. Instead of putting it back into the trust fund, where the next Congress will borrow it again, I would buy private annuities for each senior citizen.</div>
<div>What should Congress do about the cost of prescription drugs?</div>	<div>Senior citizens are the primary victims of inflated drug prices. I want to strengthen Medicare by adding a voluntary prescription drug benefit so seniors can use the program's volume buying power to obtain "favored customer" discounts for drugs and medicine.</div>	<div>The Republican Party has introduced a bill to establish voluntary Medicare prescription-drug benefits that will give seniors a 25 percent to 39 percent discount off the price of their drugs. This sustainable plan costs \$40 billion over five years and gives seniors the choice of coverage that works best for them.</div>	<div>Democrats and Republicans have fair plans to provide taxpayer-funded support for prescription drugs. As a registered nurse, I understand how expensive health care can be. We can drastically decrease the cost of health care. To read my entire health care plan please see my Web site at http://www.murphy4congress.com</div>
<div>What kind of relationship should be formed between Hawaiians and the federal government?</div>	<div>Native Hawaiians should have the opportunity to form a self-governing body to conduct government-to-government relationships with the state and federal governments. I sponsored legislation which authorizes self-government, recognizes Hawaiians as a native aboriginal people, and protects Hawaiian Homes and other existing programs ...</div>	<div>The ease with which the Akaka Bill passed the Republican-controlled house is evidence that the Republicans want to achieve justice. Until public hearings are held on the neighbor islands, we won't have a full picture of the consensus within the Hawaiian community.</div>	<div>As I write this, it appears the Akaka bill will pass. This gives Hawaiians an opportunity to renounce American citizenship and start a new government. As our representative, I will tell Hawaiians that they are an important and valued part of America. I will ask them not to disavow America.</div>

U.S. CONGRESS

U.S. HOUSE, 2ND DISTRICT: RURAL OAHU, NEIGHBOR ISLANDS (1)				U.S. SENATE (1)
	<div><div>Age: 44 Job: Audit clerk at Hilton Waikoloa Village Years here: 5</div></div> <div>Lawrence G. K. Duquesne LIBERTARIAN</div>	<div><div>Age: 47 Job: President of eRileySports.com and vice president of eSportstraining.com Years here: 47</div></div> <div>Russ Francis REPUBLICAN</div>	<div><div>Age: 72 Job: Attorney at law Years here: 72</div></div> <div>Patsy Takemoto Mink* DEMOCRAT</div>	<div><div>Age: 76 Job: Senator Years here: 76</div></div> <div>Daniel K. Akaka* DEMOCRAT</div>
What should Congress do with the projected budget surplus?	The budget surplus should not exist. When a legitimate business shows a surplus, it means it is doing well, and making more money than anticipated. When government shows a surplus, it means that it is collecting more taxes than necessary. I would return it to the taxpayers who created it.	First is a tax cut for all Americans. A surplus means we are collecting more money than government needs to run ... Second, we should pay down the national debt. The nation's credit card is too high and we taxpayers get nothing in return from the tax money we spend on "interest" on that debt. The historic effects of broad across-the-board tax cuts has always been increased economic activity ...	Congress must restore cuts in Medicare made in 1993 and 1997 to eliminate the deficit; repeal the tax increase on Social Security beneficiaries enacted in 1993 to eliminate the deficit; fund class-size reduction in public schools; fund repair of dilapidated public schools; assure all children have access to computer technology.	We need to strike a fiscally responsible balance that pays down the national debt, invests in critical national priorities, and provides taxpayers with targeted tax cuts that expand prosperity and opportunity for all Americans. Congress must act to increase the federal investment in education, fix Social Security and Medicare for the long-term.
What should Congress do about the cost of prescription drugs?	I am in favor of the complete deregulation of medicine and pharmacology, allowing the proliferation of alternatives to conventional health care methodology, as well as alternative cost containment mechanisms, be they HMOs, conventional insurance, pooled resources, or tax-sheltered Medical Savings Accounts.	A new government program is the wrong direction. We can and should supplement private insurance for those who can truly not afford these life-saving drugs. This type of plan would help those who need help. It would be the quickest, easiest and most cost effective method of getting relief to these people right away, not years from now ...	Expand the Medicare program to include a premium-option prescription drug coverage; allow FDA-approved foreign-produced prescription drugs to be imported; allow VA and federal employees lower cost drug prescription programs to be available to Medicare beneficiaries.	Congress should add a prescription drug benefit to the Medicare program. I have cosponsored legislation that would provide voluntary prescription drug coverage to every Medicare beneficiary. It would cover half of beneficiaries' prescription drug bills, up to \$5,000 a year. It also provides catastrophic coverage ...
What kind of relationship should be formed between Hawaiians and the federal government?	What is "sovereignty?" Some native Hawaiians may desire the same status as the Shoshone or Lakota (eternal welfare bondage), but independence is a dangerous fantasy. Federal property in Hawaii (ceded crown lands) should be surrendered to all the peoples of Hawaii on the basis of heredity, nativity and longevity.	An honest relationship. A class of people was wronged and the United States Government was a party to that. That is not debatable, it is simply history. The Organic Act was passed in the 1920s and we have the recent Apology by the U.S. government, so it is not as though this is something new. We cannot rewind history. However, we must seek, as a reasonable and civilized society, a fair remedy for all involved.	In order that the Native Hawaiian community can have on OHA-like entity and meet the U.S. constitution tests, it must have a direct relationship with the federal government as was established for Alaskan Natives back in the Seventies. OHA, as established by Hawaii's state Constitution, had direct relations with the state. Now, it must be reorganized and establish a direct relationship with the federal government.	As Hawaii's aboriginal, indigenous, native peoples, native Hawaiians have the same political relationship as American Indians and Alaska natives under federal law and policy, the right to self-determination and self-governance, and a federally-recognized government-to-government relationship with the United States.
U.S. SENATE (1)				
	<div><div>Age: 70 Job: Attorney/pilot/chairman of the Board of Hawaii Aviation Contract Services Years here: 51</div></div> <div>John Carroll REPUBLICAN</div>	<div><div>Age: 49 Job: Executive assistant/researcher Years here: 17</div></div> <div>Lauri A. Clegg NATURAL LAW</div>	<div><div>Age: 56 Job: Writer/photographer/Web developer Years here: 14</div></div> <div>Lloyd Jeffrey Mallan LIBERTARIAN</div>	<div><div>Age: 56 Job: Financial planner for Integrated Financial Group Years here: Not given</div></div> <div>David Porter CONSTITUTION</div>
What should Congress do with the projected budget surplus?	The Bush proposed tax cut is not clear to me. After examining the facts, i.e., whether or not the surplus is real and potentially lasting, I certainly believe the citizens should get back the bulk of the taxes paid that are not needed. I believe, however, that Social Security and Medicare should be solvent and secure.	The "surplus" is a fraud. The money belongs to Social Security. It should be invested to make social security sustainable. Through common sense solutions - preventative healthcare, renewable energies, proven crime prevention/rehabilitation, cutting pork-barrel spending and government bureaucracy and inefficiency we can save money and cut taxes responsibly.	The Congress should use the surplus to pay down the national debt, while using the rest of the monies to buy retirement insurance from private companies to replace Social Security's obligations to its recipients.	Did not respond.
What should Congress do about the cost of prescription drugs?	I also believe we should follow the Bush plan for providing prescription drugs to Medicare recipients. The Bush tax proposal eliminated all taxes for those most needy and gives relief to the rest of the taxpayers.	We have the most expensive healthcare system and some of the poorest health. Seventy percent of disease is preventable yet we spend less than 1 percent on prevention. Adding cost-effective, natural, preventative practices into our national healthcare system will cut costs and keep people healthy.	The Congress should deregulate the drug industry to allow the free market to become more competitive, which would have the effect of dramatically lowering the costs of prescription drugs. Abolish the FDA, which prevents many drugs from entering the marketplace. Support the development of other forms of healthcare including herbs and other therapies.	
What kind of relationship should be formed between Hawaiians and the federal government?	My reparations article is attached. I am preparing an expositive paper based on my understanding of the International Law, U.S. Constitutional Law and the history of the Kingdom of Hawaii and its constitutions.	The Hawaiian people should determine what relationship they want so we can heal the past and move forward together. When we set out to restore balance in our relationship to natural law we set into motion an unstoppable wave of progress that will benefit everyone.	The federal government has already acknowledged the unlawful overthrows of the constitutional monarchy. Now, it must sell all ceded lands and occupied military lands with native Hawaiians to receive the first bid. Sponsor a referendum to determine whether Hawaii should succeed peaceably from the United States.	

STATE LEGISLATURE

Republicans may gain seats, but not power

Under Lingle's guidance, the GOP is gaining presence, but Democrats are still a powerful force

BY RICHARD BORRECA
Star-Bulletin

WHEN is an election year less than a full election? This year, when the state Senate runs for two-year and not four-year terms.

The adjustment is to handle the reapportionment of the Legislature in time for the 2002 election, but it makes for a Legislature that realizes its grasp on power is temporary.

All 51 state House seats are up for election and 14 of the 25 Senate slots. Those Senate terms will expire in two years.

But a number already have been filled because incumbents had no challengers or there was no general election contest.

Three Senate seats and 11 House seats were filled before the primary election because no one ran against the incumbent. After the primary, two more seats were filled.

Rep. Ed Case won his seat because he had no general election opposition and newcomer Blake Oshiro in the Pearl City-Aiea district also had no general election opponent.

Both Democratic and Republican leaders are predicting that the Legislature will include more Republicans this year, but no one is counting on it being a major shift in power.

"We are making the case for the two-party system," Linda Lingle, GOP chairwoman, says.

"People understand that competition is good, and when you get competing candidates, you work hard for people's votes and there is an accountability," Lingle said.

There are 39 Democrats and 12 Republicans in the House. In the Senate, there are two Republicans and 23 Democrats.

"From the beginning, I have said we are going to lose a couple of seats, a couple in the House and maybe one or two in senate," Walter Heen, Democratic Party chairman, said.

But Heen added that he didn't see the 2000 elections "materially affecting the balance of power."



Star-Bulletin file photo

Each year, the Legislature opens amid festivity and hope. On Tuesday, voters will decide who will occupy many of these chairs come January.

Lingle says she expects former sports broadcaster Bob Hogue to beat Democrat Solomon Nalua'i for the seat held by Democrat Marshall Ige and she thinks William Stonebraker can win over Democrat Greg Knudsen in Democrat David Stegmaier's East Honolulu House district.

Heen declined to say which races would be in the Democratic loss column.

For the legislative races, Heen said the party is working to provide phone banks for candidates and to get out as many voters as possible to the general election.

"In our legislative races, we just hope that all our ships will rise together," Heen said.

On the GOP side, Lingle said she expects that her message of

two-party competition will add more interest to the races.

"We also have some very different ideas from the Democrats — for instance we are campaigning against the tax on food and medical treatments," she said.

Whoever is elected will find a different political landscape compared to last year. In the Senate, Norman Mizuguchi retired, so the Senate has to pick a new leader.

Although informal talks are ongoing, no clear winner for the Senate leadership position has emerged.

Senators say there are at least three informal groups jockeying for control of the Senate.

In contrast, the House appears to be relatively stable with Speaker Calvin Say expected to win re-election.

14 of 76 legislators have no election competition

With no opposition in the general election, these legislative races have been decided:

- Sen. Suzanne Chun Oakland, D, District 14, (Alewa Heights-Kalihi)
- Sen. Norman Sakamoto, D, District 16, (Moanalua-Salt Lake)
- Sen. Ron Menor, D, District 18, (Waipahu-Mililani)
- Rep. Dwight Takamine, D, District 1, (North Hilo-Hamakua)
- Rep. Jerry Chang, D, District 2, (South Hilo)
- Rep. Eric Hamakawa, D, District 3, (South Hilo-Puna)
- Rep. Jim Rath, R, District 6, (North Kona-South

Kohala)











- Rep. Bertha Leong, R, District 16 (Aina Haina-Mariners Ridge)
- Rep. Barbara Marumoto, R, District 17 (Kahala-Maunalani Heights)
- Rep. Dennis Arakaki, D, District 28 (Kamehameha Heights-Kalihi Valley)
- Rep. Nathan Suzuki, D, District 31 (Moanalua-Salt Lake)
- Rep. Mark Takai, D, District 34 (Waimalu-Newtown)
- Rep. Nestor Garcia, D, District 37 (Waipahu-Crestview)
- Rep. Cynthia Thielen, R, District 49, (Kaneohe-Kailua)



STATE SENATE

DISTRICT 8: KALAMA VALLEY, AINA HAINA			DISTRICT 9: WAIALAE, PALOLO					
* denotes incumbent		Age: 62 Job: Owner of Hair Fair Salon in Waikiki/ event video producer Years here: 30+		Age: 58 Job: Small business owner, SMS Consultants Years here: 40		Age: Not given Job: AXAAdivisors-registered representative Years here: Lifetime, except for 14 years as teacher in California		Age: 41 Job: State senator/ law partner with Carlsmith Ball, LLP Years here: 19
	Marsha R. Joyner DEMOCRAT		Sam Slom* REPUBLICAN		Theresa Chun REPUBLICAN		Matt Matsunaga* DEMOCRAT	
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	With the high cost of rents, lots of people share homes, how would you know? Discrimination is discrimination is discrimination! I was born into segregated America, came of age during the Civil Rights Movement. Too many people gave their lives to remove the discrimination laws in America. We cannot turn back now.		I support full civil rights for all citizens and enforcement of laws protecting against discrimination. I also support rights of property owners to rent to qualified, responsible, financially able renters who can not use government to force entry based on sexual orientation or other consideration when not qualified.		It should be illegal to discriminate against any citizen (i.e. homosexuals, etc. these are unkind labels and I prefer a given name to identify an individual). Our founding fathers stated that each citizen has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in our country and has the right or pursue this goal in the open marketplace in the community.		I would support legislation to include sexual orientation within other prohibited classes of discrimination for housing (including race, religion, gender, etc.), such that landlords could not discriminate against homosexuals or heterosexuals, provided that such legislation included adequate considerations for a landlord's ... rights of religious beliefs.	
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	Yes, public workers should get the agreed upon pay raise. I am not sure of the numbers; 5 percent of what? Not all pay grades are the same.		Qualified public workers who bargained in good faith, and are entitled to a raise based on the government's promise to abide by an agreement, should, within the limits of the ability to pay, be granted a raise, not in excess of 3 percent. Collective bargaining reform must be a priority.		In a tight economy, across the board public workers pay raises may not be supported by monies readily available. The economy should determine whether such raises are viable. Within program budgets, it is possible on a case-by-case basis to get an accurate accounting, do an analysis and after studying the ramifications, raise salaries based on merit ...		Public workers should be fairly compensated to ensure we don't lose them. I would support giving them a pay raise if the collective bargaining or arbitration process which is required by law recommended such a raise and if the state budget could reasonably accommodate it.	
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	Education is an investment in the future of Hawaii. We must enhance the learning environment. The educators, supplies, buildings and parents, are primary. We must revisit the education system in light of the new technology...is it serving our youth?		No conditions -- other than major statewide natural disaster -- where I would support increased taxes or fees; taxes must be cut; 4 percent on food, drugs, medical services eliminated, ... spending reduced, and prioritized, per auditor's recommendations. ... Hawaii's problems not due to lack of taxes, but lack of leadership.		Raising state taxes or fees should never be a panacea for funding budgets. This should be done only after the necessary fact-finding, comprehensive analysis and recommendations have been in place to justify the raises. In addition, all parties concerned must be included in the study.		I do not favor raising state income or excise taxes, and I support keeping state user fees reasonable so as not to place a barrier to governmental services.	
DISTRICT 11: MANOA, McCULLY			DISTRICT 12: TANTALUS, MAKIKI					
		Age: 34 Job: Master control operator, the Miracle Network Years here: 30		Age: 48 Job: Attorney Years here: 48		Age: 52 Job: Senator (incumbent); attorney Years here: 47		Age: 27 Job: Economic consultant/ self employed Years here: 9
	Billy L. Fulton REPUBLICAN		Brian T. Taniguchi* DEMOCRAT		Carol Fukunaga* DEMOCRAT		Aaron R. Peterson REPUBLICAN	
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	It is my understanding that current laws against discrimination would protect homosexuals. I do not believe that any group(s) require special protection apart from current laws. Perhaps a more stringent standard of enforcement is required.		I believe that housing is an essential need, so it would not be right to allow discrimination solely on the basis of being a homosexual. I also realize that religious organizations may have concerns and I would look to balance these competing interests in crafting a law.		I support legislation that includes sexual orientation within other prohibited classes of discrimination for housing. ... This would be to insure that landlords could not discriminate against homosexuals or heterosexuals, provided that the legislation included adequate protection for a landlord's right to practice his religious beliefs.		I feel that discrimination based on sexual preference should be illegal. We need to promote tolerance and acceptance in all areas.	
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	If the budget can support it, the public sector should receive raises that are congruent to their performance. Those in the public sector should not, however, consider themselves more important than current social programs or any other facet of government.		Under the terms of the arbitration decision, members of the HGEA would not get an actual raise this year. Other unions like the UH Professional Assembly, the UPW and the Hawaii State Teachers Association are currently in negotiations. I would support negotiated pay raises.		I support giving public workers a pay increase if the agreement is collectively negotiated or awarded through binding arbitration. To compete with other mainland jurisdictions, we have to be competitive in what we offer. Today's pay for teachers, special ed professionals, and police officers is not.		The economy is improving, and I feel public workers deserve a pay raise, but I also feel we need reform, so that any pay raises are based on merit. Some employees deserve more than 5 percent, while others deserve less. This will promote efficiency in government and reward hard work.	
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	Only to avoid total government collapse, in other words not in my lifetime.		I would favor raising taxes for education but with an improving economy that might not be necessary.		I do not favor raising state income or excise taxes. I support the user fee approach as a way of apportioning the costs of specific programs to the users who benefit from them.		I am generally against raising taxes or fees, but I would consider a tax increase only if 100 percent of the revenue is dedicated to education.	

STATE SENATE

DISTRICT 15: FORT SHAFTER, AIEA			DISTRICT 20: EWA BEACH, MAKAKILO		
	<div><p>Donna Mercado Kim DEMOCRAT</p></div> <div>Age: Not given Job: City Council member; on contract with KUMU radio as the public affairs director Years here: Lifetime</div>	<div><p>Ed Mina REPUBLICAN</p></div> <div>Age: 69 Job: Enforcement investigator for Liquor Commission Years here: 7</div>	<div><p>Gig Greenwood NONPARTISAN</p></div> <div>Age: 52 Job: Commercial photographer/artist Years here: 30</div>	<div><p>Brian Kanno* DEMOCRAT</p></div> <div>Age: 39 Job: Youth Development specialist for Ewa Beach Boys & Girls Club Years here: 39</div>	<div><p>Henry L 'Hank' Makini REPUBLICAN</p></div> <div>Age: 39 Job: Optometrist Years here: 25</div>
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	Yes, if such legislation is needed.	Did not respond	Did not respond	I am opposed to discrimination of any kind.	I support an owner's right to rent their personal property to whom they choose.
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	Public workers pay raises are subject to negotiations or arbitration as provided for in the law.			Yes. It is our obligation to fund a pay raise if it is a result of binding arbitration. It is also our obligation to fund a pay raise if it is negotiated in good faith between the employer and employee representative.	Our public workers do deserve and should receive a pay raise as promised. In the state's current economic position, the raises per year would have to be less than 5 percent. The underlying problem is, without a doubt, Hawaii's economic development which must be seriously planned and actively
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	My priority is to cut spending first and only raise taxes if the budget cannot be balanced for services like education and/or court mandated rulings.			None.	sought. I do not favor raising taxes or fees under any circumstances. I favor reducing taxes, specifically taxes on food, medical services and housing rent.
DISTRICT 20: EWA BEACH, MAKAKILO		DISTRICT 24: KANEHOE, ENCHANTED LAKE		DIST. 25: KAILUA, WAIMANALO	
	<div><p>Wade A. Thode LIBERTARIAN</p></div> <div>Age: 39 Job: Maintenance technician Years here: 18</div>	<div><p>Bob Hogue REPUBLICAN</p></div> <div>Age: 47 Job: Broadcaster/writer Years here: 12</div>	<div><p>Solomon D.K. Nalua'i DEMOCRAT</p></div> <div>Age: 62 Job: Retired surgeon (family medicine) Years here: 62</div>	<div><p>Fred Hemmings REPUBLICAN</p></div> <div>Age: 54 Job: President/owner of Sports Enterprises Years here: 54</div>	<div><p>Leona Mapuana Kalima DEMOCRAT</p></div> <div>Age: 48 Job: Information and referral service supervisor Years here: 48</div>
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	No. That kind of law is not needed. As the owner of a rental property that question is irrelevant ... and it is not one of the questions on any application or contract between a landlord and renter. The decision is based on ability to pay the rent and willingness to follow house rules.	Undecided.	I believe in the U.S. Constitution which already provides for non-discrimination.	With all the critical issues facing the citizens I am surprised that renting to homosexuals is a prominent concern in this election. Nevertheless, it is my hope that the citizens and especially religious people ... along with the homosexuals can resolve this without making another law.	Yes. Housing is an equal and fair issue. No sexual preference should be a discriminated matter when housing and/or shelter is a basic need for all persons.
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	Yes. The pay raise should be whatever the arbitrator decides. The state and county governments wanted the unions to trade the right to strike for binding arbitration. When the results were not what was wanted by the officials they cried. All parties agreed to binding arbitration. Both parties have to live with the results.	The amount of any increase and when public workers receive them are determined by good faith negotiations between the unions and management. I will support the negotiated settlement, because it is the process we have all agree to.	Pay raises should be given if already negotiated, or if committed by arbitration.	If the state has the money and a raise has been legally and fairly negotiated, I think it should be funded.	Yes. Less than 5 percent. I believe the public workers are deserving of raises, but there should be an employment review process. I support a raise if work performance deems it so. I believe in accountability. I believe some state agencies should assist the public as opposed to creating barriers.
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	None. If it was felt that a new tax or fee increase was needed I would propose that it would be put forward as a ballot item. If two thirds of the votes approved the tax or fee increase then it will become law. It is the voters' money ...	I do not support any increase in taxes. Fee increases to make services self-sufficient must be considered carefully with regard to any additional burden being placed on businesses and consumers.	I would favor raising taxes to provide long-term care for all families.	I would not favor raising taxes. There is enough duplication, waste, inefficiency and malfeasance to be cut in state government that it is not necessary to raise any taxes. The incumbent political status quo has doubled spending in 10 short years and the results have been sad.	I am not in favor of raising taxes or fees. But in the formulation of your question, I would favor a tax increase for education, tutoring, upgrading textbooks, computers and renovation of schools.

STATE HOUSE

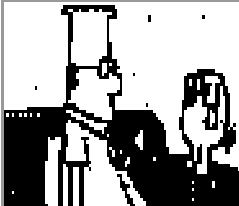
HOUSE DISTRICT 15: KALAMA VALLEY, HAWAII KAI, PORTLOCK			DISTRICT 18: PALOLO VALLEY, ST. LOUIS HEIGHTS, KAIMUKI			DIST. 19: DIAMOND HEAD	
	<div><div>Age: 49 Job: Department of Education director of communications Years here: 22</div>Greg Knudsen DEMOCRAT</div>	<div><div>Age: 28 Job: Wrestling coach, Kaiser High; assistant pastor, Calvary Chapel Honolulu Years here: 28</div>William Stonebraker REPUBLICAN</div>	<div><div>Photo not available</div><div>Age: 51 Job: Clergyman Years here: 51</div>Wayne W. Gau REPUBLICAN</div>	<div><div>Age: 48 Job: Light goods importer/wholesaler Years here: 48</div>Calvin K.Y. Say* DEMOCRAT</div>	<div><div>Age: 50 Job: Publisher Years here: 10</div>Mindy Jaffe REPUBLICAN</div>		
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	Hawaii's fair housing law (HRS 515) already makes it illegal to discriminate on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, marital status, familial status, ancestry, disability, age, or HIV infection. Housing must be available to all without discrimination.	Private owners possess an irrevocable right to ... manage their own property. Any government assessment to regulate or infringe upon this right is unconstitutional ... legislation that undermines this "unalienable right" is to be rejected since it introduces decay ... of all other personal liberties.	No one whose religious tenets do not condone condone homosexuality should be penalized by law for holding such religious beliefs.	I would not support legislation that discriminates against any single class of individuals, for any reason.	It is illegal to discriminate against any group of people - based on ethnicity, gender, disability, sexual orientation, etc. - in rental housing. It should be unnecessary to list groups. Discrimination is illegal, period.		
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	In an improving economy, educators, law enforcement officers, social workers, and other public servants deserve our support. Their annual raise can be 5 percent or less. (HGEA's arbitrated contract ... including step increases, still averages less than 3.5 percent per year).	Yes. Less than 5 percent. Though the government must honor settled negotiations, collective bargaining in Hawaii is done with no financial information regarding what the state can actually afford. Our arbitration process needs reform to avoid further problems.	All taxpayers in Hawaii should get a "pay raise," especially after having gone through a decade of economic stagnation. Will the public workers' unions vote to ask for tax cuts that benefit lower and middle income taxpayers?	While I believe that public workers are due pay raises, this must be balanced against government's ability to finance those raises. Although ... reports reflect growing economic activity and increasing state revenues, I am concerned about other reports of budget overruns in programs such as the Felix compliance efforts.	Public workers were promised a raise, and it should be forthcoming this year as promised. No raises should be granted in the future unless increased productivity - or other measurable justification - can be demonstrated.		
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	I would never favor increasing taxes ... However, if a thorough effort to streamline government, increase productivity, and improve efficiency still cannot provide sufficient resources for public education, then new sources of revenue may be necessary.	None. Curbing waste, ending mismanagement and keeping the government accountable will enable us to lower taxes and save people money.	Raising taxes can be avoided by specifying the higher priorities and concentrating on those rather than trying to do everything.	We recently gave the people of Hawaii the largest tax cut in the state's history in an effort to help bolster the sagging economy. The full impact of this tax cut is yet to be felt, and I am extremely hesitant about suggesting any kind of tax increase at this point. Our economic recovery is just beginning...	Under no conditions. We are overtaxed already and should be looking at ways to whittle down our current tax burden and realize better results from our current tax dollars.		
DIST. 19: DIAMOND HEAD, KAPAHULU, KAIMUKI		DISTRICT 20: KAPAHULU, McCULLY, MOILILI		DISTRICT 21: WAIKIKI, ALA WAI			
	<div><div>Age: 53 Job: Insurance agent Years here: 53</div>Brian Y. Yamane * DEMOCRAT</div>	<div><div>Age: 37 Job: Insurance agent/account executive Years here: 37</div>Scott T. Matsumoto REPUBLICAN</div>	<div><div>Age: 36 Job: Attorney Years here: 36</div>Scott K. Saiki* DEMOCRAT</div>	<div><div>Age: 35 Job: Director of development and community relations for Ronald McDonald House Charities Years here: 35</div>Tom Brower DEMOCRAT</div>	<div><div>Age: 57 Job: Economic development specialist Years here: 57</div>Galen Fox* REPUBLICAN</div>		
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	I don't believe it is right to deny rental based solely on one being homosexual. I don't believe it is right to brand a landlord a criminal based upon who they rent to.	I will uphold the rights of property owners to decide whether they rent to homosexuals or not. Homosexuals can live as they choose, but it is still wrong in the eyes of God. If it is wrong to God, then we must not legitimize it in our state or nation.	Housing is a basic necessity of life and should not be denied to any individual due to discriminatory or prejudicial reasons.	"Renter's Discrimination" is unfair. A law would be hard to enforce and create needless court battles. Discrimination based on age, sex preference, or ethnicity isn't right. Sure, we have differing opinions of other people. But we must be objective, enlightened and provide shelter to others.	Yes, unless the facility is managed by a religious institution that opposes having unmarried couples living together.		
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	Public worker pay raise negotiation is in the hands of collective bargaining, not the Legislature.	We must abide by what was arbitrated. I find it hard to justify giving differing pay raises to the different employee groups. Under the current structure it should be the same. However, Hawaii must address Civil Service Reform.	Properly arbitrated pay raises should be funded if they fit in the six-year state financial plan. Note that due to significant unanticipated emergency costs, the state may not realize the budget surplus that is projected for next year.	The previous Legislature failed to act on the arbitration panel's decision on a new HGEA four-year contract. Raises shouldn't be awarded until the Legislature approves new terms. A non-partisan committee, arbitration panel, and community input should be voiced openly on this and other HGEA issues.	Public workers deserve the pay raise they negotiate with the state, whatever its size. We have to make government smaller, and use part of the savings to pay government workers more.		
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	Long-term care.	Hawaii's residents already carry a heavy tax burden. I would not support raising taxes or fees for any reason. Instead I would like to decrease taxes and fees for the people of Hawaii.	It may be appropriate to raise taxes or fees for broad-based preventative programs that meet a critical need, such as long-term care.	I generally oppose all tax increases but may be open to increases resulting from public safety, environmental, or sanitation issues. Certain user fees could be increased provided they are fair and open to public debate. My focus is on lowering taxes, reducing government ...	I firmly oppose raising taxes. I want to end the unfair, regressive excise tax on food, medical services and rent. Hawaii pays the highest state and local taxes in the country. I also oppose raising fees that are actually hidden taxes.		



PUBLIC WORKERS UNITE AT LEGISLATURE: The issue of pay raises for public workers continues to simmer – and the labor unions can be expected to turn up the heat at the Legislature for that cause and others.

At the state Capitol earlier this year, thousands of union members and supporters pressured legislators to defeat several versions of civil service reform proposals.

Star-Bulletin file photo



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Hawaii State Teachers Association 2000 General Election Recommended Candidates

Hawai'i State Senate

District 2: David Matsuura	District 12: Carl Fukunaga	District 16: Norman Sakamoto
District 3: Andrew Levin	District 14: Suzanne Chun Oakland	District 18: Ron Menor
District 9: Matt Matsunaga	District 15: Donna Mercado Kim	District 20: Brian Kanno
District 11: Brian Taniguchi		

Hawai'i State House of Representatives

District 1: Dwight Takamine	District 18: Calvin Say	District 35: Noboru Yonamine
District 2: Jerry Chang	District 19: Brian Yamane	District 36: Roy Takumi
District 3: Eric Hamakawa	District 20: Scott Saiki	District 38: Marilyn Lee
District 7: Sol Kaho'ohalahala	District 21: Galen Fox	District 39: Charlotte Nekota
District 8: Joseph Souki	District 22: Terry Yoshinaga	District 40: Marcus Oshiro
District 9: Robert Nakasone	District 24: Brian Schatz	District 41: William Espero
District 10: William "JJ" Vroom	District 25: Kenneth Hiraki	District 43: Michael Kahikina
District 11: Chris Halford	District 26: Sylvia Luke	District 45: Michael Magaoay
District 12: Hermina Morita	District 27: Lei Ahu Isa	District 46: George Okuda
District 13: Ezra Kanoho	District 28: Dennis Arakaki	District 47: Iris Catalani
District 14: Bertha Kawakami	District 29: Felipe Abinsay	District 48: Kenneth Ito
District 15: Gregory Knudsen	District 30: Benjamin Cabreros	District 49: Cynthia Thielen
District 16: Bertha Leong	District 32: Robert McDermott	District 50: David Pendleton
District 17: Barbara Marumoto	District 34: K. Mark Takai	District 51: Kenneth Goodenow

Hawai'i State Board of Education

At Large: Garrett Toguchi Hawaii: Herbert Watanabe

For public education, your children and yourself, please vote for the teachers' candidates on November 7.

Paid for by the HSTA Political Action Committee, Leroy Numa, Jr., Chair
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STATE HOUSE

DISTRICT 22: McCULLY, MOILILI, PAWAA			DISTRICT 24: MAKIKI, TANTALUS, MANOA			DIST. 25: KAKAAKO, DOWNTOWN	
	 <div>Age: Not given Job: Attorney Years here: Lifetime</div> <div>Joseph A. 'Joe' Kinoshita REPUBLICAN</div>	 <div>Age: Not given Job: Attorney Years here: Lifetime</div> <div>Terry Nui Yoshinaga* DEMOCRAT</div>	 <div>Age: 35 Job: Loan officer for mortgage broker Years here: 35</div> <div>Sam Aiona REPUBLICAN</div>	 <div>Age: 27 Job: State representative; partner, HubrisOnline Web site Design and Marketing Co. Years here: 25</div> <div>Brian Schatz* DEMOCRAT</div>	 <div>Age: 40 Job: Full-time legislator Years here: Over 30</div> <div>Kenneth T. 'Ken' Hiraki* DEMOCRAT</div>		
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	Yes. Renting should be based upon financial responsibility and recommendations.	Hawaii's diversity, special multi-ethnic culture and the protected civil rights of its people with respect to race, gender, age or religious belief may be at risk if discrimination is legally permissible on the basis of some personal attribute or non-criminal personal behavior.	Yes.	Yes. The law already protects women, the elderly and various ethnic groups against discrimination in housing, so adding this category is logical and fair. We must make every effort to eliminate discrimination in our state.	Hawaii law currently prohibits discrimination because of race, sex, religion, marital status, familial status, ancestry, disability, age, or HIV. I support adding new classes for protection subject to full discussion during public hearings.		
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	Pay raises should be based upon prior agreement for this year.	Fair compensation and efficient supervision are required to ensure that government core services are provided against a standard of value and effectiveness. Pay issues are required by law to be subject to the collective-bargaining process. ... handled through the executive branch.	Public workers should get the raise negotiated through arbitration.	Yes. When the government and workers enter into binding arbitration, the state must respect the decision and honor its commitments. Both management and workers entered the arbitration process with the expectation of good faith and honesty, so it is our obligation to follow through on this promise.	Public worker pay raises are determined by arbitration. Public workers should receive what they are legally entitled to receive under the terms of the contract.		
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	Raise taxes only when absolutely necessary. I would focus on priorities first.	I have not supported any increase in state taxes during these difficult economic times. I have favored lowering state personal income taxes and other exemptions for food and drugs ... Any increase in user fees must be at a level that citizens are able to pay.	I am opposed to any and every tax increase. In fact, we should eliminate the tax on food, medicine and rent. I also oppose fee increases that are hidden taxes.	I am in favor of cutting, not raising, Hawaii's taxes and fees. I will continue to push for the reduction of the general excise tax and the personal income tax. There is no foreseeable set of conditions or reasons to raise state taxes or fees.	No tax increases at this time.		
DIST. 25: KAKAAKO, DOWNTOWN			DISTRICT 26: NUUANU, PAUOA, PUNCHBOWL			DISTRICT 27: ALEWA, KAPALAMA, LILIHA, NUUANU	
	 <div>Age: 50 Job: Certified public accountant Years here: 22</div> <div>Mark Hunsaker REPUBLICAN</div>	 <div>Age: 32 Job: Attorney Years here: 23</div> <div>Sylvia J. Luke* DEMOCRAT</div>	 <div>Age: 30 Job: Small business owner Years here: 26</div> <div>David Pang REPUBLICAN</div>	 <div>Age: 56 Job: Management professor, HPU; principal broker, Hilton Hawaiian Village Years here: 56</div> <div>Lei Ahu Isa* DEMOCRAT</div>	 <div>Age: 65 Job: Retired policeman; member, Kalihi/Palama Neighborhood Board Years here: 65</div> <div>Ken Akamine REPUBLICAN</div>		
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	Yes. I support making discrimination illegal against any renter, whether homosexual, heterosexual, or green with yellow polka dots. Discrimination is discrimination, regardless of other defining characteristics of the individuals.	Yes. Items such as food and shelter are basic necessities in life.	The problem with such a law is the enforcement aspect of it. I believe no one should be discriminated against no matter the reason, and that property owners should have the right to put who they feel is the best tenant in their units. There is no simple solution to this matter ...	Why would the government want to mandate any issue to an owner of a property or business? America is thriving because of its economic free market stance. Perhaps the Constitution should state that sexual orientation is a guaranteed right if these issues are to be mandated.	Yes.		
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	Raising the pay of public workers is not a problem. The amount of the raise is also not a problem. The problem is the government that employs the workers uses them inefficiently and unwisely. All workers should be paid for their services on a fair basis.	The feasibility of the pay raises would depend on the funds available.	I would be I favor of a pay raise that included detailed job evaluation and performance standards. which are conducted annually for each employee. The level of raises should not exceed the projected level of growth in tax revenues for the state for the term of the contract.	As I stated previously, let the market place decide. If a person works hard, and the organization is demonstrating improvement and progress, he/she deserves the raise. Our economy has improved, SAT scores have improved ... , most of our state agencies are greatly improving services ... Give them a raise that we can afford...	Yes. As negotiated.		
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	Absolutely no conditions would warrant raising state taxes or fees for services. The State does not have a revenue problem; it has a spending problem.	I am not in favor of any tax or fee increase.	None. I am in favor of making government better not bigger. I am also in favor of eliminating taxes on food, rent, medical care. I am also in favor of reducing peoples' personal income tax. ... With more money in peoples' pockets they will spend more which will generate higher tax revenues ...	At this point in time, none ... In fact, we should be "repealing" instead of raising.	For sewage and educational purposes.		

STATE HOUSE

DIST. 29: MOANALUA, FORT SHAFTER, KALIHI WAENA, KAPALAMA			DISTRICT 30: KALIHI KAI, PALAMA			DIST. 32: ALIAMANU, HALAWA	
	 <div>Age: 51 Job: Full-time state legislator Years here: 26</div> Felipe P. 'Jun' Abinsay Jr.* DEMOCRAT	 <div>Age: 59 Job: Community activist; president, Urbatek Systems Inc. Years here: 33</div> Ken Harding REPUBLICAN	 <div>Age: 52 Job: Principal broker, mortgage company Years here: 39</div> Ben Cabreros DEMOCRAT	 <div>Age: 35 Job: Deputy prosecuting attorney since 1991 Years here: Not given</div> Martin Romualdez REPUBLICAN	 <div>Age: 35 Job: Businessman/contractor Years here: 24</div> Eddie V. Aguinaldo DEMOCRAT		
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	Yes!	No, housing should be open to all. Although a homosexual renting a room or unit adjacent to his own should be exempt from anti-discrimination rules, home rentals ... should be based on written agreements that respect the rights of tenants and owners, without regard to social factors.	No. The state should not regulate personal freedom. The Constitution provides freedom of choice to everyone.	Did not respond	No. Though I do not agree with their ways, it is not mine to disagree with where they want to live.		
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	Yes! Less than 5 percent a year.	Public workers deserve to be paid whatever has been negotiated or arbitrated on their behalf. They should not be denied legitimate pay raises because of an after-the-fact pronouncement by the governor. Clearly the public workforce should be smaller, but individual paychecks should be fair and equitable ...	Yes. The raise should be given on a gradual scale.		Definitely. As far as the percentage yearly, if it's feasible, why not?		
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	I would favor increasing state taxes and other fees if it is specifically used for education.	I generally oppose raising taxes (especially the GET) because Hawaii is already the third most taxed state in the union and is ... a 'tax-hell' for small business. However, to make our teachers the best-paid rather than the worst in the country, I support raising taxes on our visitors.	None at all. I do not support raising taxes or fees.		I believe that we do not have to raise taxes at this time. But if need be, I'd consider raising taxes or fees on liquors and cigarettes/tobacco. Why? Many underage have access to it and it is self-destructive.		
DIST. 32: ALIAMANU, FOSTER VILLAGE, HALAWA			DISTRICT 35: PACIFIC PALISADES, PEARL CITY HIGHLANDS			DISTRICT 36: PEARL CITY, WAIPAHU	
	 <div>Age: 37 Job: College instructor Years here: 17</div> Bob McDermott* REPUBLICAN	 <div>Age: 36 Job: Freelance advertising executive Years here: 36</div> Chris Hart Kessell REPUBLICAN	 <div>Age: 65 Job: Retired social worker Years here: 50</div> Noboru 'Nobu' Yonamine* DEMOCRAT	 <div>Age: 47 Job: Communications specialist Years here: 27</div> John Nuusa REPUBLICAN	 <div>Age: 47 Job: Communications specialist Years here: 27</div> Roy Takumi* DEMOCRAT		
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	No. Many individuals' religious faith teaches them that the practice of homosexuality is wrong. Therefore, they should not be forced to rent to individuals who engage in immoral behavior. It is wrong to equate private sexual behaviors with genuine minority status.	I would support it being illegal to discriminate against homosexual renters. I personally do not approve of the lifestyle, but do not think that anyone should be discriminated against in any way.	Yes. At the present time, there is no state statute, which prohibits or allows renting to homosexuals. Just as we have laws to protect them in employment practices, we need a law to protect them when they seek housing. We need not wait for the state Supreme Court ...	Did not respond	Yes.		
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	Yes. The amount should be determined through the collective bargaining process. If the administration and the employees reach a fair and reasonable agreement, then the Legislature is obligated fund this settlement.	Public workers should get what was promised them. When an emergency arises, we always seem to find the monies needed. If that is the case, then we should treat this as "an emergency." As far as how much annual raises should be, if possible, it should match what the current inflation numbers are.	The collective bargaining is clear and fair on negotiations leading to an agreement ... All units, except two, are in different stages of negotiations. I strongly believe that a raise for all unions be negotiated. I can support a 4 percent across-the-board increase and stay within our financial resources.		Yes, for those bargaining units that have negotiated or arbitrated a pay raise. The amount is determined by the parties involved--the union and the Office of Collective Bargaining--or by binding arbitration.		
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	None. We should continue to try and lower taxes, particularly on food and medicine. The evidence is clear, when we lower taxes, revenue increases. We passed a tax cut in '98, and we are now seeing revenues rise by a projected \$90 million. It worked.	Impossible to answer in 50 words or less. I can tell you, talking to the people in my neighborhood, that they are against more taxes. If the state empowered people to keep more of their money, this would encourage spending which would help our economy ...	In the very near future, when the economy has fully recovered, we may be compelled to entertain thought-out proposals for certain tax increases or fees to pay for fixed costs of government, mandated benefits and payments, and emerging needs for public education, human services ...		If necessary to fund a comprehensive long-term care program, I would consider an increase in income tax. I would be open on a case-by-case basis to raising fees for licenses and permits with the goal of having its function self-supporting.		

STATE HOUSE

DISTRICT 38: MILILANI, WAIPIO		DISTRICT 39: WHEELER, MILILANI		DISTRICT 40: WAHIAWA					
 <div>Marilyn B. Lee* DEMOCRAT</div>	Age: 60 Job: Registered nurse Years here: 20	 <div>Chita Caindec-Stewart REPUBLICAN</div>	Age: 67 Job: Retired project administrator Years here: 67	 <div>Charlotte L. Nekota DEMOCRAT</div>	Age: 51 Job: Educational assistant/real estate agent/former senior aide to Sen. Randy Iwase Years here: 29	 <div>Guy P. Ontai REPUBLICAN</div>	Age: 43 Job: Small business owner; physics teacher; retired U.S. Army officer Years here: 26	 <div>Marcus R. Oshiro* DEMOCRAT</div>	Age: 41 Job: Attorney Years here: 41
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	I would consider such a proposal.	I would support legislation against any form of discrimination. I believe in fair and equal treatment. People should be responsible for their actions, not their private preference. Discrimination is just another type of prejudice.	I think it is wrong to discriminate against anyone who is seeking housing.	No, I am not convinced of a compelling need for a new law.	Discrimination caused solely by a person's sexuality or preference should not be condoned. However, neither should one's sincerely held religious beliefs be imposed upon. Thus, a solution may be an exception for housing controlled ... by a religious institution, if housing is offered to members ...				
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	Public workers should get a pay raise as long as the resources are available. They should receive the amount set by the arbitration panel because that is the law.	Public employee salaries are determined by contract negotiations and the Legislature must honor and fund a pay raise. I believe that a minimum pay raise equivalent to the current cost of living	The pay raise has been negotiated and arbitrated, it should be adhered to.	Yes, during the past few lean years, our public workers have gone with little or no raises. Teachers, for example, are among the lowest paid in the country. Our state administration needs to negotiate in good faith. Raises should be as negotiated or arbitrated.	In general, public workers should be given a pay raise. However the amount may be 5 percent a year or more or less. It depends on several factors including, but not limited to, fairness, performance, current salary, prior awards, negotiated agreements, other concessions, etc. HGEA award raises significant legal issues.				
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	At present, none.	Hawaii people already pay exorbitant taxes. I would not support a tax or fee increase. I believe there are other cost saving measures that can be implemented which would save money for critical programs	I do not support raising taxes—the one and only condition would be for education.	None. Taxes per capita, we are already the third highest of 50 states. We need to lower our taxes starting with eliminating excise taxes on food, housing, and medical care -- the necessities of life.	I would pay more in taxes and/or in fees to insure the elderly and disabled affordable and quality long-term care services. I would also do the same if monies raised would be used to improve the education of Hawaii's children in our public schools. Education is a powerful social equalizer.				
DISTRICT 40: WAHIAWA, WHITMORE VILLAGE		DISTRICT 41: EWA BEACH, WAIPAHU		DISTRICT 42: KUNIA, MAKAKILO, EWA, WAIPAHU					
 <div>Allan Tomas REPUBLICAN</div>	Age: 32 Job: Owner and administrator, Aloha Friendship Center Years here: 9	 <div>Willie C. Espero* DEMOCRAT</div>	Age: 39 Job: State representative/Ewa by Gentry Community Association community events manager Years here: 18	 <div>Pam Lee Smith REPUBLICAN</div>	Age: 46 Job: Full-time community volunteer Years here: 25+	 <div>Mark Moses* REPUBLICAN</div>	Age: 52 Job: Retired U.S. Marine Corps major Years here: 19	 <div>Maeda C. Timson DEMOCRAT</div>	Age: 49 Job: Bank officer Years here: 49
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	Did not respond	No one should be discriminated against when renting a place to live. Since homosexuals are being discriminated against in some instances, I would support language specifically making it illegal to discriminate against homosexual renters.	Under federal law it is illegal to discriminate against anyone because of race, sex or nationality. Although homosexuals are not specifically listed as a protected group, they would probably prevail in a federal court action.	No. Individuals may have religious beliefs teaching that practicing homosexuality is wrong. Forcing these persons to rent to anyone engaging in activities their religion deems immoral violates the constitutional 1st Amendment guarantee ...	We have been involved with dozens of issues in the community and before the neighborhood board. This housing matter has never been raised as an issue before. I'd like the opportunity to research the issue and meet with the community in to formulate any position. That would be fair ...				
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?		Public workers should get a pay raise if the process to secure the pay raise has been followed and completed. The negotiation process and collective bargaining determines what that pay raise will be. Any worker, public or private, should get a raise when it is earned, negotiated and due.	Public workers should get the arbitrated pay raise of just under 5 percent per year. If the method for determining pay raises is going to be arbitration then the state must abide by the amount the arbitrators decided upon. The Legislature must find a way to fund it without raising taxes.	Yes. Any agreement should be arrived at through fair, just and reasonable collective bargaining. The Legislature is obligated to fund such an agreement.	Yes. It would depend on each particular situation.				
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?		Generally speaking, I am against raising taxes. However, I would consider a small increase if funds went towards updating school electrical systems to accommodate more computers and air conditioners in the classrooms. Also, new books and learning materials would be purchased ...	I pledge to never vote to raise state taxes or fees. I will never vote to tax retirement pensions. The state has sufficient revenue to fund necessary programs without increased taxes, it is a matter of making the tough decisions on priority of funding.	None. We must eliminate waste and reduce fraud. Through better management, we can reduce costs. Taxes should be further reduced especially on food, residential rent, medical services and prescription drugs.	Oppose to raising taxes. Would be open to discuss and review user fees.				

The following information is provided to familiarize voters with the ballot sheet for the General Election, Tuesday, November 7, 2000

2000 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE HAWAII STATE CONSTITUTION

QUESTION #1: UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SELF-GOVERNANCE

"Shall the University of Hawaii have the authority and power of self-governance in matters involving only the internal structure, management, and operation of the University?"

BACKGROUND

Article X, section 6 of the Hawaii Constitution describes the powers of the University of Hawaii Board of Regents. The power of the Board to formulate policy and to exercise control over the University is as provided by law enacted by the Legislature. The proposed amendment will remove the "as provided by law" limitation and will also confer exclusive jurisdiction to the Board over the internal structure, management, and operation of the University. The present constitutional provision does not limit the ability of the Legislature to enact "laws of statewide concern" which would affect the University of Hawaii. The proposed amendment provides that the Legislature shall have exclusive jurisdiction to identify "laws of statewide concern."

Under the current constitutional language, the Board of Regents has exclusive jurisdiction over the internal organization and management of the University except as to "laws of statewide concern." For example, the following are examples of areas of "statewide concern": (1) the Legislature's budget; (2) the Governor's ability to restrict funds; (3) the Legislature's power to fund new initiatives concerning the University; (4) the state civil service and collective bargaining laws; and (5) laws related to Hawaiian ceded land rights.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The ballot question asks for approval of the following changes to Article X, section 6. First, at present the Board of Regents has limited powers to formulate policy. The Board's powers are as the Legislature determines by statute. The first change to this constitutional provision is to remove the phrase "as provided by law" which will give the Board the ability to formulate policy and to exercise control over the University, except as to "laws of statewide concern" such as the areas enumerated above, for which the Legislature is given exclusive jurisdiction to identify. The second change is to replace the Board of Regents' exclusive jurisdiction over the "internal organization and management" of the University with exclusive jurisdiction over its "internal structure, management, and operation." This language clarifies that "internal organization and management" includes operation of the University. If the amendment passes, the Board of Regents will be able to determine policy and control over the University without legislative interference other than for "laws of statewide concern" to which the Legislature is conferred exclusive jurisdiction to identify. This is intended to give the University greater authority over its affairs.

MEANING OF "YES" VOTE

A "Yes" vote means that the Board of Regents will be able to make policy and exercise control except as to "laws of statewide concern" for which the Legislature shall have exclusive jurisdiction to identify.

MEANING OF "NO" VOTE

A "No" vote means that the Board of Regents' power to determine policy and control of the University remains as the Legislature provides by statute.

MEANING OF BLANK VOTE

A Blank vote is not counted as a "Yes" vote or a "No" vote, but is tallied in the total number of votes cast. In order for a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to be ratified, it must be approved by a majority of all votes tallied upon the question. This majority must constitute at least fifty percent of the total votes cast which includes "Yes," "No," and Blank votes.

PROS AND CONS

Pros:

The proposed changes will give the Board of Regents exclusive authority over policy and management of the University except as to "laws of statewide concern" which is reserved to the Legislature to identify. This will allow the Board to run the University with greater autonomy from the Legislature, but still maintain a balance where the Legislature can enact "laws of statewide concern" which would apply to the University.

There is some disagreement as to the actual impact of granting the Legislature exclusive jurisdiction to identify "laws of statewide concern." Proponents of the amendment interpret the provision to still allow the Board to challenge whether a law is of "statewide concern" in court. Proponents of the amendment believe that this proposal provides more autonomy to the University than presently exists.

Cons:

Some groups contend that this amendment may be a step toward greater autonomy, but it does not grant complete autonomy to the University. While they agree that the language of this amendment confers the exclusive jurisdiction to identify "laws of statewide concern" to the Legislature, there is some disagreement as to the actual impact of this change.

Opponents of the amendment take the position that this change will give more power to the Legislature than it has now, as the Board will no longer be able to challenge the law in court if it disagrees with the Legislature about whether a bill is of "statewide concern." They also believe that if the Legislature decides to override the Board of Regents all it has to do is pass a law and say that the law is of "statewide concern." This, in the Opponents' view, is giving too much power to the Legislature.

QUESTION #2: APPOINTMENT OF A TAX REVIEW COMMISSION EVERY TEN YEARS

"Shall a Tax Review Commission be appointed every ten years instead of every five years, starting in the year 2005?"

BACKGROUND

Article VII, section 3, of the Hawaii State Constitution requires the appointment of a Tax Review Commission every five years to evaluate the State's tax structure and to recommend revenue and tax policy to the Legislature. Commissioners are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Each commission is discharged after it has made its recommendations. Article VII, section 3, was proposed by the 1978 Constitutional Convention which, at that time, found that a systematic review of the tax structure had not been made for two decades. The convention also found that a periodic and independent review of the State's tax system would be helpful to the executive and legislative branches. Such a review would also provide the public with a framework to assess executive and legislative actions on taxation and revenue policy. Recently, the Legislature has expressed the view that the five-year period is too short to effectively determine the long-term fiscal ramifications of the State's tax policy and to adequately assess and implement the recommendations of the Tax Review Commission.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The proposed amendment would change the appointment of the Tax Review Commission from every five years to every ten years, starting in 2005.

MEANING OF "YES" VOTE

A "Yes" vote is a vote to change the appointment of the Tax Review Commission to every ten years rather than every five years, starting in 2005.

MEANING OF "NO" VOTE

A "No" vote is a vote to keep the appointment of the Tax Review Commission to every five years.

MEANING OF BLANK VOTE

A Blank vote is not counted as a "Yes" vote or a "No" vote, but is tallied in the total number of votes cast. In order for a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to be ratified, it must be approved by a majority of all votes tallied upon the question. This majority must constitute at least fifty percent of the total votes cast which includes "Yes," "No," and Blank votes.

PROS AND CONS

Pros:

If the Tax Review Commission is appointed every ten years, the commission will have enough time to conduct a comprehensive review rather than limit the scope of its review.

The Legislature will have more time to focus on broader issues in considering the commission's recommendations and will have time to seek public input. The change will eliminate redundant commission recommendations proposed by prior Tax Review Commissions not yet considered and implemented by the Legislature.

The change will reduce costs because the commission will meet less often.

Cons:

Five years is sufficient time for the Legislature to consider and implement the commission's recommendations.

The Legislature will not have to wait ten years, but will continue to have the benefit of the commission's evaluation and recommendations every five years.

QUESTION #3: STAGGERED SENATE TERMS

"Shall the Reapportionment Commission be assigned the duty to maintain the staggering of senate terms in a manner that is equitable for all candidates in an election?"

BACKGROUND

Under current constitutional provisions, all twenty-five members of the Hawaii Senate are elected for four-year terms. The terms are staggered so that only one-half of the senators are up for election at any one time. Thus, twelve senators elected in 1998 are serving four-year terms that end in 2002. Thirteen senators will be elected in 2000. However, because 2001 is a reapportionment year, the Hawaii Constitution requires that all senatorial terms end at the general election at which the apportionment plan becomes effective. This means that all twenty-five members of the Senate will be up for election in 2002, and the terms of the thirteen senators who are elected in 2000 will end in 2002 resulting in two-year terms for those members.

Under the present constitutional provisions, in order to stagger the terms of the senators after reapportionment, any re-elected senator whose prior term was shortened to two years by the reapportionment is assigned to serve a four-year term. Any new senator or re-elected senator whose prior term was not shortened by reapportionment is assigned to serve a two-year term. For example, a senator who is re-elected in 2002, whose prior term of office was shortened to two years because of the occurrence of a reapportionment year, is to be assigned a four-year term, while a re-elected senator who served a four-year term immediately preceding re-election is to be assigned a two-year term.

However, all challengers who are elected during the 2002 election will receive only two-year terms, regardless of whether their incumbent opponents during the election would have been eligible to be assigned a four-year term. It has been argued that this arrangement unfairly favors incumbent senators and discriminates against challengers.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The proposed amendment will require the Reapportionment Commission, as part of the reapportionment plan, to assign two-year terms to twelve senate seats to be filled in the election immediately following adoption of the reapportionment plan, and to assign four-year terms to the remaining thirteen senate seats. The Commission is to assign the two-year terms to senate seats in such a way so that the resident population of each senate district has no more than two regular senate elections for a particular senate seat within the six-year period beginning in the even-numbered year prior to the

reapportionment year. The proposed amendment will require the Reapportionment Commission to calculate the number or percentage of permanent residents in each senate district that reside in an old senate district as that district existed immediately before the reapportionment year. The assignment of the two-year terms in 2002 is to be made to those districts in which the least number or percentage of these permanent residents (who had a regular senatorial election in 2000) are found.

If the Reapportionment Commission creates multi-member districts, the proposed amendment provides that the senators elected with the highest number of votes in that district in the election immediately following the adoption of the reapportionment plan would fill the senate seats in that district which were assigned four-year terms by the Commission.

Example 1: Under the proposed amendment, prior to reapportionment, old District A had a regular (as opposed to special) senatorial election in 2000 and therefore has a senator serving a two-year term running from 2000 to 2002. Assume that under the new reapportionment plan, a majority of the permanent population in new District A reside in either what used to be old District A, or another district that had a regular senatorial election in 2000. The residents of new District A will again be voting in the regular senatorial election in 2002. The senator elected to represent new District A, whether an incumbent or newcomer, would serve a four-year term, running from 2002 to 2006. In the six-year period beginning with the 2000 regular election (the even-numbered year prior to the reapportionment year) and ending before the 2006 regular election, the majority of the permanent resident population of new District A will have had no more than two regular senate elections, one in 2000 and the other in 2002.

Example 2: Under the proposed amendment, prior to reapportionment, old District B was served by a senator serving a four-year term, running from 1998-2002. Assume that under the new reapportionment plan, a majority of the permanent resident population in new District B reside in either what used to be old District B, or another district that had a regular senatorial election in 2000. The senator elected in the 2002 election to represent new District B, whether an incumbent or newcomer, would serve a two-year term, running from 2002 to 2004. The winner of the following election in 2004, whether an incumbent or newcomer, would then serve the usual four-year term for senators, running from 2004 to 2008. In the six-year period beginning with the 2000 regular election (the even-numbered year prior to the reapportionment year) and ending before the 2006 regular election, the majority of the permanent resident population of new District B will have had no more than two regular senate elections, one in 2002 and the other in 2004.

MEANING OF "YES" VOTE

A "Yes" vote will remove the constitutional provision giving thirteen of the twenty-five incumbent senators a four-year term while giving challengers a two-year term, and add a new system in which the Reapportionment Commission determines the length of a senate term based on the district's voters' following reapportionment. The Commission would assign a senate seat a four-year term if the majority of that district's voters were represented by a senator who served a two-year term before reapportionment. Conversely, if the majority of that district's voters were represented by a senator who served a four-year term before reapportionment, the Commission would assign that senate seat a two-year term.

MEANING OF "NO" VOTE

A "No" vote will retain the constitutional provision giving thirteen of the twenty-five incumbent senators a four-year term while giving others, including any newly elected senators, a two-year term.

MEANING OF BLANK VOTE

A Blank vote is not counted as a "Yes" vote or a "No" vote, but is tallied in the total number of votes cast. In order for a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to be ratified, it must be approved by a majority of all votes tallied upon the question. This majority must constitute at least fifty percent of the total votes cast which includes "Yes," "No," and Blank votes.

PROS AND CONS

Pros:

The current system unfairly gives incumbent senators longer terms than challengers. This discrimination may also be unconstitutional, since the United States Constitution prohibits this type of unequal treatment unless justified by a compelling state interest. Failure to correct this problem will likely result in litigation and uncertainty over senatorial election results.

Under the present system, it is more difficult for challengers to raise money, since their potential supporters know that the incumbent will be entitled to twice as long a term if elected. Incumbent candidates can inform voters that, if elected, they will receive a four-year term while their opponents will receive only a two-year term. This will have a chilling effect on the pool of challenger candidates. The rights of voters who participate in the 2002 election and who support challenger candidates, as well as the rights of the challengers themselves, will be abridged by an unconstitutional system of electing candidates.

The proposed amendment is needed because it treats both incumbent and newly-elected senators fairly and equally with respect to the assignment of terms of office. It clarifies that a term of office attaches to a particular senate seat, rather than the individual elected to that seat. It increases public confidence in the electoral process.

The proposed amendment gives the Reapportionment Commission the authority to determine the length of terms for the senate seat for each post-reapportionment district.

Cons:






The work of the Reapportionment Commission is a difficult and complicated process depending on the extent of the increase and shift in the State's population. The proposed amendment now adds the additional responsibility of determining two different terms of office for the Senate, which will be a first for any Reapportionment Commission in Hawaii.



The ballot question, as drafted, is vague. It should be redrafted to more accurately reflect the proposed constitutional language.

STATE HOUSE

DISTRICT 43: KALAELOA, NANAKULI, MAILI, WAIANAE			DISTRICT 44: MAKAHA, WAIANAE							
	<div><div>Michael P. Kahikina* DEMOCRAT</div></div>	Age: 50 Job: Club-house director of Boys & Girls Club Wai-anae, Nanakuli Ex-tension Years here: 46	<div><div>Denton Kissell REPUBLICAN</div></div>	Age: 35 Job: Vice president of Specialties Hawaii Inc. Construction Co. Years here: 10	<div><div>Emily J. Daniel Auwae* REPUBLICAN</div></div>	Age: 57 Job: State leg-islator; new accounts and marketing, West Oahu Community Credit Union Years here: 57	<div><div>Merwyn Seichi Jones DEMOCRAT</div></div>	Age: 61 Job: Consul-tant Years here: 61	<div><div>Momi Kamahele ALOHA 'AINA</div></div>	Age: 52 Job: Academic adviser at UH-Manoa Center for Hawaiian Studies Years here: 52
Would you sup-port making it illegal to discrim-inate against renters who are homosexual?	No.	I believe that there are already laws for housing discrimination, although I feel that every home-owner has the right to decide who they want to rent their space to. The last time I've ever checked there were never any questions asking someone's sexual prefer-ence on an application.	No. I am against discrimination based on sexual preference. There are, however, already legal protections to prevent discrimi-nation against renters.	Yes, I would support this. My re-sponse would be completely dif-ferent if the individuals were drug addicts, dealing with drugs or a threat to society, but they're not. Their sexual preference should not interfere with their rights to a place to rent and live. ...	Did not respond					
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	Whatever is within the laws of arbitration we should honor. If we have the means to do it, we should do it. We should honor the arbitration.	Every working person through time needs a raise, especially when an arbitrator rules in favor of one. But there is something that is better than any 5 percent raise, and that is a lower tax structure.	The state should definitely live up to its obligation to give pay rais-es. We must fairly compensate our hard-working government employees. To uphold our re-sponsibility to taxpayers, raises need to be based on merit, as well as the availability of funding.	Yes, we need to make sure that the people who live here can af-ford to at least stay above the poverty level. Realizing first of all that food, rent, mortgages, etc. are basically what the local peo-ple work for and that after each paycheck it seems there is little left—this is so common and needs to be addressed.						
Under what condi-tions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	The only way (would be) maybe for education for the very poor and most needy people. Other than that I wouldn't support a tax increase. So there is no need to raise taxes right now.	Very easy answer, there are not any conditions in which I would raise taxes or fees. This state al-ready takes in enough money from the hard workers of this state. If leadership of current leg-islation would learn some fiscal responsibility we wouldn't have to answer a question like this.	Under no condition should we raise taxes – taxes are already too high. State government has to become more efficient and eliminate waste. We need to re-duce the size of government and lower taxes – not raise them!	Under “no” conditions should we raise state taxes or fees.						
DISTRICT 45: SCHOFIELD, MOKULEIA, WAIALUA, HALEWA, SUNSET BEACH, KAHUKU			DIST. 46: LAIE, HAUULA, PUNALUU, WAIKANE, KAHALUU			DIST. 47: KAHALUU, HEEIA				
	<div><div>Helmut 'Kalani' Aki REPUBLICAN</div></div>	Age: 47 Job: Senior project engi-neer, A-1 A-Lectrician Inc. Years here: Born, raised here	<div><div>Michael Y. Magaoay DEMOCRAT</div></div>	Age: 61 Job: Real es-tate sales & management/ owner of used equipment business and automotive service station Years here: 61	<div><div>Colleen Meyer* REPUBLICAN</div></div>	Age: 56 Job: Hawaiian Electric Co. re-tiree Years here: 56	<div><div>George Okuda DEMOCRAT</div></div>	<div><div>Iris Ikeda Catalani* DEMOCRAT</div></div>	Age: 39 Job: Attorney Years here: 35	
Would you sup-port making it illegal to discrim-inate against renters who are homosexual?	Did not respond	No.	We looked at a bill dealing with this subject last year. Very few complaints lodged with the DCCA. Does not appear to be a real problem. Most homosexuals do not have a difficult time find-ing housing. A person's sexual preference is nobody's business.	No human being should be dis-criminated against under any cir-cumstance. Under present laws, it appears that all persons are protected against discrimination. Additionally, no single entity should be singled out for special consideration.	Yes. All persons need a fair op-portunity to obtain housing. ... Laws prohibit discrimination based on race, sex, religion, mar-ital status, and other grounds. These laws don't apply to certain ... accommodations and don't prevent religious institutions from giving ... preferences ...					
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?		Yes, if by due process there are entitled to and there are re-sources to fund their raise.	This issue needs to be consid-ered during the budgeting process. Hawaii's contempt of court in the Felix v. Waihee case is going to cost millions over the next few years. Teachers need a raise. Each bargaining unit needs to be considered separately.	All public workers whose pay raises have been negotiated or arbitrated under the collective bargaining process should be permitted the raise. The amount of the raise is subject to the col-lective bargaining process.	I support funding the pay raises as decided by a neutral arbitrator and confirmed by the Circuit Court. I am against more litiga-tion on this. This HGEA decision awarded no raises for last year and this year and raises wages an average of less than 5% per year.					
Under what condi-tions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?		Raising state taxes or fees are not a very favorable item of dis-cussion, especially with our cost of living in Hawaii. We should ex-haust all our present and poten-tial resources, before we submit any type of legislation to increase our state taxes or fees.	I would not consider raising tax-es under any circumstance. Hawaii's voters pay the third highest taxes in the nation. We need more tax reductions. I would consider increased fees if and only when they seem justi-fied.	I prefer not raising taxes under any condition.	I do not support raising state tax-es. Lowering state taxes is part of our economic recovery/expansion plan. I have not seen any proposal to raise state user "fees" that I support, although conceivably there may be certain user groups that would exchange increased fees for more staffing ...					

STATE HOUSE

DIST. 47: KAHALUU, AHIIMANU, HEEIA, KANEOHE		DISTRICT 48: KANEOHE		DIST. 50: MAUNAWILI, POHAKUPU, KAILUA, ENCHANTED LAKE	
	<div><div>Charles Kong Djou REPUBLICAN</div></div>	<div><div>Ken Ito* DEMOCRAT</div></div>	<div><div>Sam Moku REPUBLICAN</div></div>	<div><div>Ikaika Hussey DEMOCRAT</div></div>	<div><div>David A. Pendleton* REPUBLICAN</div></div>
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	Yes.	We already have adequate laws to address this issue. I believe that landlords should retain the right to select their renters.	No.	Yes. Any attempts to erode human and civil rights must be forestalled.	Invidious discrimination of any sort against others should not be welcome in Hawaii. Homelessness is a tragedy we all have in interest in ending. With respect to sexual orientation and housing, there should be appropriate exemptions in a law for church-owned parsonages ...
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	I support pay raises for teachers and funding of the pay raise won by HGEA at arbitration.	Yes. They should get the pay raise that was agreed to in binding arbitration.	Pay raises for public workers would be considered this year, especially for our teachers. Whether the raise will be more or less than 5 percent depends on the budget and if our state government is willing to prioritize.	Yes, public workers should receive a pay raise. The exact amounts should be decided through negotiation with commitments from both the executive and Legislature.	Pay raises that have been agreed to and properly negotiated should be honored and funded by the Legislature. The Executive branch should, in fairness to tax payers to whom we have a fiduciary responsibility, ensure proportionality with inflation.
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	None.	I don't favor any tax increase at this time.	None.	There are certainly areas of the budget from where resources can be diverted to fill more pressing needs. Only at the exhaustion of all alternatives should taxes or fees be raised.	Given the growth in the state budget in recent years and the economic recession we find ourselves in, I oppose tax increases and fee increases. True compassion is allowing families to keep more of their hard-earned paychecks.

DISTRICT 51: WAIMANALO, KEOLU HILLS, LANIKAI, KAILUA, ENCHANTED LAKE	
	<div><div><div>Joe Gomes REPUBLICAN</div></div><div><div>Kenny Goodenow* DEMOCRAT</div></div></div>
Would you support making it illegal to discriminate against renters who are homosexual?	<div>Yes.</div> <div>I would add language to the statute barring rental discrimination for reasons of race, gender or religion except when the landlord is an owner-occupant.</div>
Should public workers get a pay raise this year? If so, should it be more or less than 5 percent a year?	<div>I support merit and/or performance-based raises for public workers. But I need a lot more information, including current funding levels and benefits, current and projected tax revenues, departmental efficiencies, and economic forecasts, before deciding whether a pay increase is affordable or appropriate.</div> <div>Public workers deserve a pay raise. According to the Census Bureau, Hawaii ranks 27th highest in terms of the level of state worker salary. This does not include a cost of living adjustment. The question, however, is how much can we afford at this time.</div>
Under what conditions would you favor raising state taxes or fees?	<div>None.</div> <div>None, we need to continue the general excise tax reduction underway.</div>



VOTERS REMEMBER BRONSTER:
In one of the hottest debates in recent years, legislators failed to confirm Margery Bronster as state attorney general last year. That, despite rallies like this one at the state Capitol supporting her. In September's primary election, several incumbents who voted against Bronster lost their seats.

Star-Bulletin file photo

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Native Hawaiians and supporters rallied last year for sovereignty. For the first time ever, elections for Office of Hawaiian Affairs trustees will be open to non-Hawaiians.

Star-Bulletin
file photo



Nine newly elected trustees will have challenges on their hands like never before

Non-Hawaiians can vote — and serve — for the first time; do they fully understand the stakes?

By **PAT OMANDAM**
Star-Bulletin

THE best advice for voters in the Office of Hawaiian Affairs election may be simply to choose wisely.

The nine trustees elected Tuesday from a field of 96 candidates — which include about a dozen people who are not of Hawaiian ancestry — will deal with challenging issues that will affect how the agency serves Hawaiians over the next two years.

"I don't know how intelligent the voter is going to be regarding OHA issues, and will they know the candidates?" wondered former trustee and current candidate Rowena Akana.

"My sense is that they're not going to know the candidates nor will they understand any of our issues."

All Hawaii voters find themselves with the right to vote for OHA trustees because of court

rulings this year that struck down racial restrictions in the OHA election. Those rulings also forced the entire board to resign in early September, putting all nine seats up for election for the first time since the agency was created in 1980.

Elected trustees to the nine-member board set policy for a state agency that is backed by an investment portfolio of \$375 million — public land trust funds earmarked specifically for people with at least 50 percent Hawaiian blood. To serve all Hawaiians, OHA receives state general funds every year.

Currently, OHA has an annual budget of \$15 million a year. Those funds help pay for programs and services such as the Native Hawaiian Legal Council, the offender/ex-offender program, the Native Hawaiian Diet, Alu Like Inc. and the UH-Hilo master program.

Foremost, however, are several policy decisions trustees face that will chart the course for OHA's future.

For one, the new board must decide whether to pursue preliminary plans to buy and renovate the historic downtown post office for its new headquarters and for the home of a possible



Harold 'Freddy' Rice

HIS LAWSUIT LED TO THE LANDMARK U.S. SUPREME COURT RULING THAT OPENED OHA ELECTIONS TO NON-HAWAIIANS

▲▲▲

► **Federal recognition/reconciliation.** Trustees must decide OHA's role in any proposed Hawaiian nation or in the reconciliation process for native Hawaiians being discussed by the U.S. government.

► **OHA spending policy and economic revenue projects.** The board must make changes to its budget to conform with an annual 5 percent spending limit on trust funds.

new Hawaiian nation.

Other issues facing the new board include:

► **Ceded land settlement.** The state and OHA still await a ruling by the Hawaii Supreme Court on how to settle a 1996 lower court ruling over past due revenues from ceded lands.

As the owner of the lease, OHA must complete the construction of the Hana Village Marketplace to jump-start economic development in Hana.

Also, the new board must continue talks about a community-based bank started by the interim board.

► **Legal issues.** OHA has several cases before it. For instance, OHA sued the state against the sale of ceded lands in the Villages of Leialii project, while it is a defendant in lawsuits that challenge its constitutionality and whether it should receive ceded land payments from state agencies.

► **H-3 cultural park.** OHA and the state Department of Education haven't yet agreed on mitigation plans for an \$11.2 million cultural park beneath the open portions of the H-3 freeway.

"That final report from the Bishop Museum is long overdue for public review," said OHA candidate Denise M. DeCosta.

"The mitigation fund should be used to have a proper history written of these lands and sites that were destroyed by H-3," said DeCosta, who also serves as community relations director for the Honolulu Board of Water Supply.

No response

These OHA candidates did not respond to our questionnaire to be included in this election guide

SPECIAL-VACANCY ELECTION





- **At-large:** Beverly R. Bates
- **At-large:** Maitland P.K. Elderts
- **At-large:** Lovell F. Kaleikini
- **At-large:** Janet Kotomori
- **At-large:** Walter G. Malterre
- **At-large:** Michael (Big Mike) Palcic
- **At-large:** Bernadette (Akiona) Park
- **At-large:** Victor Umi Peltier
- **At-large:** Dustin Toler
- **At-large:** Edwina A.L. Wong
- **At-large:** Thomas M. Yin
- **Oahu:** Todd Murata
- **Oahu:** Vicky Holt Takamine

GENERAL ELECTION






- **At-large:** Wave Haupū
- **At-large:** Franklin Kipili
- **At-large:** Nancy (Pohaku) Stone
- **Big Island:** Kainoa J. Hall
- **Big Island:** Aileen M. Kuamo'o
- **Kauai:** Jean Ilei Keale Beniamina
- **Kauai:** Eloise Kaneakua Tutu Oclit

Office of Hawaiian Affairs — SPECIAL VACANCY, TWO-YEAR TERMS

AT LARGE (3)






<p><u>Denotations:</u></p> <p>** Interim trustee</p> <p>*** Resigned incumbent</p> <p>**** Resigned appointee</p>	 <p>Rowena M.N. Akana***</p> <p>Age: Not given Job: Office of Hawaiian Affairs interim trustee; counselor Years here: 40+</p>	 <p>Crayn Kauahi Akina</p> <p>Age: 27 Job: Model office analyst, Computer System and Software Validation Years here: 27</p>	<div>Not available</div> <p>Nani G. Brandt**</p> <p>Age: 62 Job: Former president/owner of Brandt Air, dba Ali'i Air Years here: 62</p>	 <p>Gene P.K. (Kini) Burke</p> <p>Age: 58 Job: Retired from state DLNR, Forestry and Wildlife Years here: 58</p>	 <p>Gordon Kona Caires</p> <p>Age: 37 Job: 1992 license, Board of Private Detectives and Guards; Native and Hula Designs Years here: 37</p>
<p>What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?</p>	<p>I bring dedication, commitment, integrity, experience, professionalism and intelligence to this position. As incumbent, I hold a steadfast belief I can help to accomplish all of the goals that I have set in motion; i.e. expand OHA's housing loan programs to include all Hawaiians ...</p>	<p>A fresh mind that will foster creativity and encourage participation of our youth. Technical skills in programming, Internet (www.akina.com) , e-commerce, and networking. I will focus on technology in OHA's education efforts. People skills. I work well with all people. Leadership experience. ...</p>	<p>I have knowledge of government and how it operates. I served as a Hawaiian Homes commissioner (1990-1994) to protect the best interests of the native Hawaiians, and served in the U.S. Air Force. Likewise, I have worked in the private sector as a business owner. I have no personal or hidden agendas. ...</p>	<p>The unique quality that I have is that this job is not for self gain. It is for the people of Hawaii. I am not on an ego mission. I am on a mission for the Hawaiian people.</p>	<p>Equality, integrity, and true spirit of aloha. I've been a student of the OHA/Alu Like entrepreneurship program and I've had the opportunity to benefit from it. I'll fight for more benefit programs, keep the people involved with educational, occupational, and cultural issues and concerns.</p>
<p>How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?</p>	<p>The Rice decision struck a blow against all native people. Too many people do not understand Hawaiian issues and OHA's mission and mandate. The public is, for the most part, unaware of the programs and services OHA provides. How then, can the public select qualified candidates to serve on the OHA board?</p>	<p>OHA's existence will be challenged. With non-Hawaiians lacking a vested interest, some will participate with the intention to destroy. If the change in leadership fails to reflect the interests of the beneficiaries, many Hawaiians may stray. In a positive light, OHA will realize higher qualified people seeking trusteeships.</p>	<p>Board decisions by non-Hawaiians will add a new dimension because of differing backgrounds and contrasting values of others. This new mix will make a difference reflected in how and when decisions will be made on behalf of native Hawaiians. Non-Hawaiians that have different priorities will reshape the direction of OHA.</p>	<p>OHA will be affected because most non-Hawaiians don't really understand the Hawaiian issues...and their way of life.</p>	<p>This will be interesting, for it's a first time situation. But, because of my Hawaiian mix ancestry I feel I can visualize views being open minded, see the entire picture, and not take a side right from the start.</p>
<p>Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.</p>	<p>I believe federal recognition is important to the perpetuity of OHA's trust and to Hawaiians. A federal report ... indicated the U.S. dealt less than honorably with the Hawaiian people, ... suggesting self-determination and federal recognition be sought ...</p>	<p>Yes, this bill will promote Hawaiian progress. The bill does have its limitations, but will serve as the "first step" in the rebuilding process. A nation-within-a-nation will provide the framework for proper functionality in the long-term. ...</p>	<p>It is a step forward. The reason for pushing the bill is to gain federal recognition protect native Hawaiian funding/programs from elimination by legal challenges of racial discrimination. ... The Department of Interior ...testified it would take 20-30 years ...</p>	<p>At the present time the Akaka Bill gives us some identity and we can work from there to improve it.</p>	<p>I feel if the U.S. government accepts responsibility, realizes and decides the bill to be fair and true, then recognize and identify the people of Hawaii and give them what is rightfully theirs. Let's not forget, we live in this paradise we call home, and it's called Hawaii.</p>

AT LARGE (3)






	 <p>Denise M. DeCosta</p> <p>Age: 54 Job: Executive assistant (community relations chief) Years here: Lifetime except for college</p>	 <p>A. Frenchy DeSoto***</p> <p>Age: 70 Job: Retired state employee; interim OHA trustee Years here: 70</p>	 <p>Bud Ebel</p> <p>Age: 66 Job: Retired Years here: 21</p>	 <p>Tulane E. Ebisu</p> <p>Age: 53 Job: Realtor; notary public Years here: 53</p>	 <p>Kimo Keanu Evans</p> <p>Age: 71 Job: Retired; freelance reporter; baby sitter Years here: 71</p>
<p>What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?</p>	<p>As a lifelong community advocate and educator, I hope to be able to help the trustees build a stronger relationship between the board, the agency and the community. ... I have initiated a number of ... outreach and education programs in my work to raise public awareness ... to conserve our island's precious resources.</p>	<p>Appointed jury commissioner of the First Circuit Court; elected to the Waianae Neighborhood Board No. 24 and Alu Like Board; appointed to the Board of Hearing Aids and Dealers; community relations specialist/program evaluator for Model Cities; appointed to the Kahoolawe Island Conveyance Commission ...</p>	<p>I am hoping to bring responsibility, civility, accountability and dignity to the office. I also expect all actions undertaken by OHA to be able to pass any test of constitutionality. Conservative by nature and experience, I'm 100 percent American and proud of it.</p>	<p>The name Ebisu is a god of good-fortune and fair-dealing. ... Graduated from UH in bus. ad.-economics and statistics. Worked as a government statistician (workmen's comp/OSHA, foster care, Medicaid), substitute teacher, special ed tutor, health underwriter, wholesaler, real estate property manager.</p>	<p>Freshness and honesty with a desire to help the displaced workers Amfac is laying off. I intend to establish a baseyard—like our county/state—of heavy equipment; dole out acreage to individuals/groups to farm big time at very low rates.</p>
<p>How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?</p>	<p>OHA's focus would change dramatically if non-Hawaiians dominate the membership of the board of trustees. It would shift to the interests of the broader community and could have less interest in meeting the needs of Hawaiians today and future generations. ... It would be more susceptible to political influence.</p>	<p>Opportunity to develop a win-win for Hawaiians and all others.</p>	<p>In my view, a trustee's duty is to be fiscally responsible, conservative and thorough in carrying out their fiduciary duty. This especially means obtaining the highest possible return on investment while protecting assets from risk.</p>	<p>As there will be a larger pool of candidates running for OHA, candidates will be more competent, objective, interesting, creative and wholesome. All in-house disputes will cease and goals will be accomplished.</p>	<p>Good question. Rice-Cayetano is wrong. Judge Helen Gillmor is wrong. Big Island attorney John Goemans is wrong—and greedy, I might add. Watch out for these non-Hawaiians running. What are they up to?</p>
<p>Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.</p>	<p>Yes, I favor the Akaka bill primarily because it facilitates developing a nation-to-nation relationship between the U.S. government and our Hawaiian people. This would greatly benefit not just native Hawaiians but also non-Hawaiians. ...</p>	<p>Uncertain, still have many questions.</p>	<p>The issue of constitutionality of OHA is of the highest concern and should be ruled on by the Supreme Court as soon as possible to avoid further turmoil. I believe that race-based benefits are unconstitutional.</p>	<p>Yes, I favor Akaka's bill for federal recognition between Hawaiians and the federal government for recovery of ceded lands and reparations to the native Hawaiians who occupied the islands in 1893!</p>	<p>Yes, reluctantly and with reservations. We need to move the process forward.</p>

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS — SPECIAL VACANCY, TWO-YEAR TERMS

AT LARGE (3)

	 <div>Age: 30 Job: Multisystemic therapist, Department of Health Years here: Lifetime</div> Charl Kaleialohaona Fina'i	 <div>Age: 30 Job: Attorney Years here: 7</div> Jason C. Giles	 <div>Not available</div> Francis Keoua Gora	 <div>Not available</div> Alice Ululani Opunui Greenwood	 <div>Age: 41 Job: Attorney Years here: 41</div> Thomas Alan Kalani Haia
What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?	The unique qualities that I can offer as an OHA trustee are the following: 1) a fresh perspective, 2) caring spirit, 3) dependability, 4) determination, 5) goal-oriented and 6) hardworking. I will be fully committed to making sure that decisions I make will always ... ensure the successful future of all Hawaiians.	As a Muscogee (Creek) tribal citizen I focused my law school studies on Federal Indian law and its parallels to the current state of native Hawaiian affairs. Additionally, my tour as a Marine Corps officer at Kaneohe Bay has shaped my perspective on the future of federal lands in Hawaii.	I believe that my organizational skills are one of my unique characteristics. As a construction operations supervisor, I have dealt with the day-to-day tasks and management of my department in conjunction with other departments of the City and County of Honolulu.	I am a native born. My children and grandchildren have a rich mixture of lineage. My love and experiences as a historical and genealogical researcher.	I am hardworking and dedicated. I am not afraid to tackle hard issues. I am tenacious and unwilling to settle for the status quo. I am able to work cooperatively and build consensus in order to achieve results. I am committed to work toward a better future for our youth.
How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?	I firmly believe that the voters of Hawaii will elect the most qualified candidates to fill the positions of the OHA trustees. I also have faith that the candidates who are elected will do their best to fulfill the mission of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs regardless of their specific ethnicity.	OHA will be under greater scrutiny by the public at large to carry out its responsibilities and garner the highest rate of return possible for the trust monies. OHA must take this opportunity to re-invent itself and educate the general public on its responsibilities to Hawaiians and native Hawaiians.	OHA will be affected by the non-Hawaiian vote because the Hawaiian population is a minority in Hawaii. I also believe that the hurt and anguish of Hawaiians by the families that were responsible for the overthrow is still evident today. ... will be compared to "throwing water on a drowning race."	The impact is on those who have not kept up/no idea of what OHA represents, and the benefits to the native people. It would cheat a nation/kingdom.	I am confident that Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians alike, are capable of making intelligent, appropriate, and culturally sensitive decisions when called upon to do so. Many former Bishop Estate trustees were not of Hawaiian ancestry and were successful in managing assets while providing educational opportunities ...
Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.	Yes, I am in favor of the Akaka bill. Hawaiians will finally have an opportunity to elect a native government with a continuing ... political relationship with the U.S. government. It will also allow Hawaiians to finally fulfill their right to native self-determination	I ardently support passage of the Akaka bill. State taxpayers will save millions of dollars in administrative costs by no longer being responsible for the delivery of health and educational services to native Hawaiians. A native Hawaiian governmental entity would be accountable for the services ...	I favor the Akaka bill because I would like to see some of the entitlements for education, health and programs like Punana Leo and Kula Kaiapuni continue through this bill. I believe it is a start towards recognition by the ... Congress towards Hawaiians.	No, I am Hawaiian, I am sovereign. I do not wish to give up my Alii's Trust money or lands. Nor do I want to see the State of Hawaii or any lender freely sell their lands.	I am in favor of federal recognition for Hawaiians ... in the "Akaka bill". I view federal recognition as the first step ... to move the Hawaiian community forward in its search for autonomy. ...It is a ... demonstration of a commitment by the United States ...

AT LARGE (3)

	 <div>Age: 71 Job: Retired Years here: 56</div> Ralph (Hana) Hanalei	 <div>Age: 62 Job: Retired educator Years here: 62</div> Lela Malina Hubbard	 <div>Age: 40 Job: Hawaiian cultural arts practitioner Years here: 40</div> Kekoa David Kaapu Jr.	 <div>Age: 53 Job: Retired police officer; owner, RMT Enterprises Security Division Years here: 50</div> Reynolds Nakooka Kamakawiwoole Jr.	 <div>Age: 69 Job: Retired Years here: 69</div> Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i
What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?	I offer communication, leadership, and firsthand knowledge to create income. I also want to take the Hawaiians into self-sufficiency by supplying education, jobs, income, and training programs that is job related.	Having observed OHA for over a decade, I am aware of areas needing improvement: respect and cooperation amongst trustees, increased access to information for beneficiaries, expanding benefits. I am honest, can analyze and solve problems and will always push to raise the status of all Hawaiians.	My background. My grandfather, David of Punaluu, wore a malo and lived in a grass house. Reasoned thinking. Strengthened by an education in economics at Harvard University. From my experience it is my belief that we must not waver in maintaining the "Spirit of Aloha" always.	My deep commitment to serve Hawaiians. Twenty years experience serving various organizations: Royal Order of Kamehameha, Na Koa o Pu'ukohola Heiau, Hawaiian Civic Club offices, Aha Hawaii 'Oiwai (Native Hawaiian Convention), Hui Kako'o 'Aina Opulapula, past Alu Like Hawaii Island Board ...	Extensive governmental experience and proven effectiveness as a state representative (1974-82, 1984-86), administrator of state health planning agency (1987-93), and former OHA trustee (1992-96). Also, a strong commitment to the empowerment of the community demonstrated at "Ho'omalua ma Kualoa"
How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?	Those of non-Hawaiian ancestry will broaden our knowledge pool and increase the support of OHA goals.	Those not of the koko bring a fresh, new perspective to OHA but feel that OHA is a Hawaiian kuleana and want to help us succeed economically, conquer poor health, expand our educational horizons. The support and understanding of the wider community are necessary if OHA is to be a positive institution ...	I believe this can be a positive thing and that a spirit of cooperation is key. OHA itself was created by a vote of all Hawaii's people in support of the Hawaiian cause. At stake: making Hawaii a better place; Hawaiians and the culture of Hawaii whole again.	The impact is yet to be seen as others look for flaws in the system. Beneficiaries may lose their faith in their Trustees. I sincerely hope that the public will elect Trustees who truly have the values and needs of Hawaiians at heart. Then we can all work together.	Each resident of Hawaii has a stake in the success of OHA. Now, mutual accountability is explicit—and our ability to find reconciliation ... for Hawaiians and Hawaii must be accepted as a shared blessing and burden. ... Common cause will preserve our island community and expedite creation of the native nation.
Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.	It's a start. It means that the federal government recognize Hawaii's unique heritage.	The United States should support the restoration of the Hawaiian nation. Unfortunately, this bill: makes Hawaiians second-rate citizens controlled by the BIA/Interior which have stolen billions from Native Americans, exploited and confiscated their lands with no fair recourse ...	I believe this is a step in the right direction. It is a positive thing.	I support it. The amended Akaka bill is much more favorable to protect present programs for native Hawaiians and assure their right of self determination. Hawaiians have often been victims in their own homeland. Once federally recognized, they can move ahead effectively ...	Yes. Passage of the Akaka bill is critical to the fulfillment of federal policy toward kanaka maoli as a native people ... deserving federal recognition and resolution of native Hawaiian claims for land and political standing. These rights are assured and essential to native identity, cultural practice ...

Tidbits about OHA, Rice case

Star-Bulletin staff

HERE are answers to some often-asked question about the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and related issues:

QUESTION: What is the Office of Hawaiian Affairs?

ANSWER: Created in 1978 by a state constitutional amendment, OHA administers state money and proceeds from ceded lands to help the state's 200,000 residents of Hawaiian blood.

Q: How much money is at stake?

A: OHA has an investment portfolio of more than \$300 million. It is a self-governing agency created to develop and manage programs for Hawaiians. Its primary source of revenue is from ceded lands — 1.8 million acres taken by the U.S. government after annexation.

Q: What is the Rice vs. Cayetano decision handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court?

A: In a majority opinion, the court ruled that elections to select OHA trustees were race-based and that they violated the U.S. Constitution's 15th Amendment, which was written during the Civil War to protect the rights of former slaves.

Q: Who is Rice?

A: Big Island rancher Harold "Freddy" Rice is a fifth-generation resident in Hawaii. He claimed that his constitutional rights were denied when he was barred from voting for OHA trustees in March 1996.

He sued the state in U.S. District Court, but in May 1997 U.S. Judge David Ezra ruled against him. That decision was upheld in June 1998 by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Rice appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which heard oral arguments on the case in October 1999.

On Feb. 23 of this year, the high court sided with Rice, resulting in the opening of OHA elections to non-Hawaiian and Hawaiian voters alike.



Bud Ebel
OHA

Paid for by Friends of Bud Ebel
84-851 Pritchard St.,
Makaha, HI 96792
Anne Ebel Chair on

VOTE YES -- Constitutional Question #1



Vote YES for UH

This November 7, YOU can help make history for UH. . . What's at stake?

- ☐ Hiring and keeping the best people to teach your children
- ☐ Getting rid of bureaucratic red tape
- ☐ Controlling construction priorities, budgets and timetables
- ☐ Keeping tuition dollars at the University, not in the State general fund
- ☐ Keeping up with the pace of globalization and the new economy

Remember. . . a blank ballot is a vote against constitutional autonomy for UH. Don't leave your ballot blank.

Constitutional Autonomy


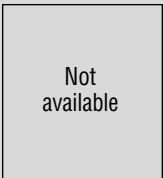



Vote YES on November 7!

Paid for by UH Autonomy Committee
1240 Ala Moana Blvd. Suite 305






VOTE YES -- Constitutional Question #1

Office of Hawaiian Affairs — SPECIAL VACANCY, TWO-YEAR TERMS

AT LARGE (3)





<p><u>Denotations:</u> ** Interim trustee *** Resigned incumbent **** Resigned appointee</p>	<div><p>Age: 42 Job: Consumer sales specialist, Bank of Hawaii Years here: 28</p></div> <p>Mitchell Kanekoa III</p>	<div><p>Not available</p></div> <p>Mike Kealii Kauhane</p>	<div><p>Age: Not given Job: Home-maker Years here: 20+</p></div> <p>Demitrius Keliipholokai</p>	<div><p>Age: 18 Job: College student Years here: 18</p></div> <p>Jennifer Keliipholokai</p>	<div><p>Age: 22 Job: Conference coordinator Years here: Not given</p></div> <p>O. Kupau</p>
<p>What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?</p>	<p>The unique qualifications are: a) My heritage of working with Hawaiians, particularly in the church. My parents and grandparents have been ministers in Hawaii and I have a deep love and concern for the Hawaiians. b) My travel to different countries have given me a deeper understanding of the Hawaiian people ...</p>	<p>Mike Kauhane is a candidate for trustee—Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Mrs. Linda Ayako (Hara) Kauhane was born and raised in Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, and she is an elementary school teacher ... Mike attended Maunaolu College in Maui and BYU-Hawaii, Laie Campus and graduated from the University of Hawaii-Manoa ...</p>	<p>History shows us that academics, socialization, and leadership skills are important. Thus the ability to have people unite with a common cause for the enhancement of all: This is important. In order to bridge the gaps that separate people; we need to fill gaps with trust, beliefs and patience.</p>	<p>As a justice administration major and planning to have a law practice in Hawaii specializing in international law; I will be effective in OHA because I am part of the Kamalii of Hawaii, that will be the leaders in shaping our future.</p>	<p>I bring a new mind with new innovations from a new age of "Hawaiians"... neutral from the corruption of our plagued state. (Also,) two years management at 17 years for a multimillion-dollar telecommunications company.</p>
<p>How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?</p>	<p>Others of no Hawaiian ancestry may not be as concerned with benefits for the Hawaiian people in particular.</p>	<p>I view the image that the current trustees project to the general public is one of turmoil and discontent, Hawaiians say "Pilikia." This image has allowed much criticism and actions by those outside the Hawaiian community to take actions that are not and will not benefit the Hawaiian people.</p>	<p>OHA will experience a massive change that will eliminate its original purpose. Or perhaps become a money pay out system that causes greed with intent on destroying everything considered Native Hawaiian, Native American, etc.</p>	<p>The deeper interpretations of our governments constitution and amendments should be explored and perhaps continued to be challenged in the International Court of Justice.</p>	<p>Voting allows all to contribute collectively on choosing a trustee that will better Hawaiian conditions. Unfortunately non-Hawaiians are unable to determine how it really is to live a "Hawaiian life." Living "around it" doesn't cut it!</p>
<p>Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.</p>	<p>Yes, I favor the federal recognition of the Hawaiian people like that of the American Indians, but more recognition should be given to the Hawaiians because in some instances the American Indians have not been treated fairly.</p>	<p>I certainly don't feel that I have all the answers to all of our problems but I also have no agenda, ... or owe anyone any favors. For OHA to progress hard decisions have to be made in a timely fashion. Those ... must be based on logical and/or financial reasons...</p>	<p>Sen. Akaka proposed a bill to allow us to utilize OHA. It's recognition as Native Hawaiians/Americans similar to others on reservations etc., has many administrative pitfalls. It is a start of concessions that we should monitor.</p>	<p>Sen. Akaka's expediency in having us recognized as native Hawaiian/Americans is interesting and gratifying the benefits of this proposal are not quite favorable to delegation or regulation, if it is not monitored properly.</p>	<p>I do not favor anything that the majority or all Hawaiians do not believe in or understand. Because a decision like that locks us and our children into something the future disagrees with.</p>

AT LARGE (3)






	<div><p>Age: 53 Job: Attorney and CEO, Law Offices of Richard Lee Years here: 45</p></div> <p>Richard Lee</p>	<div><p>Age: 50 Job: Brigham Young University-Hawaii sportscaster Years here: 50</p></div> <p>Bob McGregor</p>	<div><p>Age: 48 Job: Land manager specializing in native plants; attorney; consultant, Hawaii Coalition for Health Years here: 48</p></div> <p>Harriet Ilima Morrison</p>	<div><p>Age: 63 Job: Hawaiian history lecturer/teacher; vocalist, Royal Hawaiian Band Years here: 63</p></div> <p>Nalani Olds**</p>	<div><p>Age: 47 Job: Career development consultant Years here: 47</p></div> <p>Charmaine H. Padeken</p>
<p>What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?</p>	<p>I am a former Hawaii judge, CPA, real estate broker, past president of the Hawaii Jaycees, and economic graduate (Stanford University); and currently practicing attorney and CEO of several businesses. With this background I would bring invaluable skills in planning, problem solving, dispute resolution ...</p>	<p>I was born, raised, and educated in Hawaii. I am a part-Hawaiian graduate of both Punahou School and Hawaii Pacific College with a business degree. I am currently managing a family trust and was formerly the voice of Brigham Young University-Provo Women's sports and men's volleyball. ...</p>	<p>I am actively involved in issues important to Hawaiians including drug treatment, health, the environment, Hawaiian culture, and the legal status of OHA. I am experienced in working as a member of a board, analyzing and discussing points of view and making good decisions without unnecessary delay.</p>	<p>The unique qualifications I bring to this job include living, working, playing, raising four children, loving four grandchildren and really always being mindful of who I am and where I come from as a 63-year-old woman. I learned my family history and responsibility as a Hawaiian from my grandmother ...</p>	<p>The qualifications I bring to this job include 20 years in human services, 8 years in hotel management and a lifetime of Hawaiian cultural practices and values. As OHA trustee, I would bring my cultural values to the table by soliciting good public relations and by fostering a win-win situation.</p>
<p>How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?</p>	<p>Including all races, as was the case under the kingdom of Hawaii in 1893, will make OHA better, more responsive to all peoples, and less political. Hopefully, benefits will some day be used to help all races based on need as well as for the preservation of the Hawaiian culture.</p>	<p>I believe that possibly OHA will now become more of the conduit for the channeling of funds to the Native peoples that need them, rather than running an activist Hawaiian agenda.</p>	<p>Not much. OHA's mission remains the same, the incoming board can't divert funds from native Hawaiians, nor possibly be stingier in spending on beneficiaries than the current board. If voters who support native Hawaiians don't vote, the outcome will be skewed by voters who have no aloha for kanaka maoli.</p>	<p>One cannot predict this, only time will tell.</p>	<p>It should not affect OHA as long as the trustees have no hidden or political agendas and the mandated mission, "to provide the opportunity for a better life and better future for all Hawaiians" remains intact. Trustees with integrity will advocate for Hawaiians at the local, national and international levels.</p>
<p>Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.</p>	<p>Oppose Akaka bill. Hawaiians are not a tribe. The bill attempts to circumvent Rice vs. Cayetano and racially discriminate for 1 race at the economic expense of all other ethnic races contrary to the 14th Amendment and the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1893 ...</p>	<p>I support the precepts that the Akaka bill is trying to bring about. I believe that once the bill passes, it can then become a conduit by which Hawaiians can gain their full independence in a side-by-side government that can co-exist in these islands ...</p>	<p>I support federal recognition, though the Akaka bill needs amendments. The bill should allow native Hawaiians to self-certify and require a complete accounting of "ceded" lands. These amendments would lessen the burden on government ...</p>	<p>Yes! This is the first step towards justice and our inherent sovereignty.</p>	<p>No. I believe in total independence because both state and federal governments have a history of noncompliance with their own laws regarding Hawaiians. The U.S. government illegally took what belonged to the Hawaiian people, including land ... To correct this, they must give them back with no strings attached.</p>

Office of Hawaiian Affairs — SPECIAL VACANCY, TWO-YEAR TERMS

AT LARGE (3)





<div>Denotations: ** Interim trustee *** Resigned incumbent **** Resigned appointee</div>	<div><div>Age: 56 Job: Publisher, Molokai Advertiser-News Years here: 38</div><div>George (Aloha) Peabody</div></div>	<div><div>Age: 66 Job: Investigator, Office of Federal Public Defender; re-tired police captain Years here: 66</div><div>Charles (Kale Loke) Rose Jr.</div></div>	<div><div>Age: Not given Job: Retired, state Department of Taxation; member, Kuliouou-Wailae Neighborhood Board Years here: 75</div><div>John L. Sabey</div></div>	<div><div>Not available</div><div>Age: 57 Job: Retired military officer and attorney Years here: 11</div><div>Loyson Earl Schneider</div></div>	<div><div>Age: 69 Job: Real estate consultant/broker; vice president, American Land Co. Years here: 69</div><div>Oswald K. Stender</div></div>
What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?	Give the \$330 million held by OHA to qualified native Hawaiians, immediately! Each of the listed 65,000 native Hawaiian beneficiaries is a sovereign individual who has a right to determine for himself what is the best way to spend his share of the millions of dollars entrusted to OHA.	I am a people person. Professionally, I have worked in fields that provide service to others. I have devoted almost 30 years to the uplift of the Hawaiian people on a volunteer basis holding many leadership positions. I am reasonable and believe in doing what is right. I am a problem solver.	My unique qualifications for this job is my past history as a quarterback for a winning football team (Moi) in 1940-41 at Kamehameha School for Boys. My ability to lead various dance orchestras in the '40's, '50's, and '60's. I have raised agricultural products like honey, cattle ... and and also various vegetables.	My undergraduate degree is in political science. I was admitted to the Hawaii State Bar over 25 years ago. I have significant experience writing and reviewing administrative actions and regulations and in standards of conduct and ethics matters. For 6 years, I managed 2 area claims centers ...	Education and business background in economics, real estate, finance and asset management. Board member of various profit and nonprofit organizations. CEO of the Estate of James Campbell. Trustee of Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate. My educational and work experiences qualify me to make positive contributions ...
How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?	Hopefully, voters of all races will elect OHA trustees who will effect a policy to expeditiously distribute the \$330 million held in trust by OHA directly to the intended native Hawaiian beneficiaries. It is in the interest of all Hawaii residents to have the wealth and power of OHA diminished ...	One cannot predict the results of non-Hawaiian participation in the activities of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. I certainly hope that the majority of the citizens of this state, out of respect for the Hawaiian people, would vote for trustees of Hawaiian ancestry.	I see no change to OHA being affected by those not of Hawaiian ancestry. In fact, I think it would boost the power and coordination of OHA in the future for the goal of Hawaiians to attain independence in this world.	Hopefully the impact on OHA will be significantly positive. By following the example of Kamehameha of using non-Hawaiians to help the kingdom — in this case the functioning of OHA — it will free Hawaiians to concentrate on determining ... the form they wish sovereignty to take without the distraction of various factions ...	I have always held the opinion that the most qualified person(s) should be selected to serve on any board based on community and work experiences regardless of ethnicity. With regard to the OHA board of trustees, however, I believe that only Hawaiians should elect those who are to represent or act on their behalf.
Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.	Oppose the Akaka bill, because native Hawaiians are not Indians by any standard, and it will violate the Hawaiian's unique sovereignty as individual kanaka maoli of Hawaii. It will divide Hawaii residents along racial lines	Yes. For the past three years, I have been guided by one principle as it relates to self-determination and sovereignty. That principle is that I believe in the people and that the people should be choosing what form of government they want.	I am against the Akaka bill which tends to subjugate Hawaiians under U.S. rule, instead of U.S. pulling out of Hawaii.	Sen. Akaka's aim to further define the Hawaiian status is commendable and one ripe for action. I am not so sure about tying them in Indian status, unless he thought he could sell his bill only through that analogy.	I agree with the concept and purpose of this bill. Legislative federal recognition between the United States government and Hawaiians has been long overdue. The bill, if passed, will be a giant step that will bring the issue of sovereignty closer to resolution. ...

AT LARGE (3)


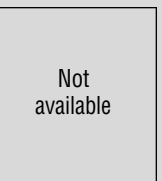

	<div><div>Age: 52 Job: Police detective Years here: 52</div><div>Eric Kuualoha Tiwanak</div></div>	<div><div>Age: 49 Job: Executive director, Gibson Foundation Years here: 49</div><div>Mililani B. Trask***</div></div>	<div><div>Age: 55 Job: Master's candidate in Public Administration, UH-Manoa Years here: 55</div><div>Eloise Ululani Y. Tungpalan</div></div>	<div><div>Age: 30 Job: Bar manager Years here: 30</div><div>John D. Waihee IV</div></div>	<div><div>Age: 56 Job: Marketing/sales transportation services Years here: 56</div><div>Jimmy Wong</div></div>
What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?	A fresh unbiased outlook; an objective point of view and not representing any political interest; community experience and awareness as a Honolulu police officer for the past 30 years; in the army reserve performed as the director of training programs to develop leadership and supervisory skills ...	The skills I have utilized most at OHA have been my legal skills and my background in investment, the stock market and the two laws which define the fiduciary responsibilities of trustees in investment. My knowledge of the community has also been a great benefit in assessing and funding programs for beneficiaries.	Fourteen years as state senator and state representative: worked collaboratively with people to improve their communities and lives. Master's degree candidate in Public Administration; studies included mediation, negotiation, citizen empowerment, collaboration ... Chairwoman of 'Onipa 'a Centennial Committee...	I bring new energy and fresh ideas of a generation underrepresented in Hawaii politics. While years of political experience can be a good thing, I also think it can be an obstruction when politicians lose the passion for the causes that brought them into public service in the first place.	I graduated from the University of Hawaii Manoa with a bachelor of education (English), a master's in education administration and completed the College of Business Administration's Executive Management Program. I also did graduate work at UCLA. I taught Government Accounting, Financial Management and Budgeting
How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?	(1) There will be a wider community interest and involvement in the OHA affairs and more scrutiny on the actions of the board. (2) The evidence is clear with 96 candidates in the coming election. (3) Diversity leads to better problem solving and solutions.	Non-Hawaiians acting as trustees will not have the foundation to make culturally appropriate decisions in critical areas. ... Non-Hawaiian voters will outnumber beneficiary voters and decision making power will shift to the people and parties that dominate state policies.	I trust that voters are mindful that negative effects on OHA will result if elected trustees do not keep their pledge to abide by Hawaii's constitution and support the mission of OHA, a constitutionally established public trust with the responsibility to better the conditions of native Hawaiians.	I think there are many non-Hawaiians who are compassionate to native Hawaiian causes, but may not vote out of respect. Unfortunately those who wish to destroy OHA are sure to vote. I believe that anyone who does not believe in what OHA stands for is a hypocrite if they take part in any of it.	Recent rulings by federal and state courts have raised some questions about the role and legal obligations of OHA, its trustees and their mission "to provide for the betterment of the conditions of the Hawaiian people." Will the trust revenue be shared with non-Hawaiians through various programs of OHA?
Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.	Yes. I believe in a nation within a nation concept. The law allows federal guidance and assistance in the development of a nation within a nation in coexistence with the United States.	I support the Akaka bill because it presents a workable and realistic first step to sovereignty. It is inclusive of all Hawaiians and it begins a process of reconciliation which Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians endorse. The bill does not foreclose options or claims ...	Yes. Passage of Sen. Akaka's bill for native Hawaiian federal recognition will secure those federal and state programs whose mission is to better the conditions of Hawaiians. Many Hawaiians need the support these programs offer to help them survive and overcome the tremendous hurdles.	Absolutely. The recent Supreme Court decisions concerning OHA make it apparent that the government is does not hold its obligation to native Hawaiians, as described under the Admission Act, a high priority. It is time for native Hawaiians to control their destinies ...	I favor political recognition between a Hawaiian government and other governments, such as the U.S. government. The question of political status and recognition must and shall be decided by Hawaiians and qualified non-Hawaiians in conformance with International Law. ...

Office of Hawaiian Affairs — SPECIAL VACANCY, TWO-YEAR TERMS



MAUI (1)

	<div><div>Age: 63 Job: PBX operator Years here: 63</div></div> <div>Genevieve (Lehua) Clubb</div>	<div><div>Age: 52 Job: Real estate broker Years here: 25</div></div> <div>Roger L. Grantham</div>	<div><div>Age: 65 Job: Retired county services administrator/executive assistant to mayor Years here: 59</div></div> <div>Louis Hao***</div>	<div><div>Age: 48 Job: Senior pastor, Harvest Chapel Church of God; homeless shelter coordinator Years here: 48</div></div> <div>Laki P. Kaahumanu</div>	<div><div>Age: 48 Job: County highway supervisor Years here: 48</div></div> <div>Sam Kalalau III</div>
What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?	I bring with me experience and firsthand knowledge of the needs of the Hawaiian people. I qualify because I live, breathe, cry and struggle with them. Their medical needs, housing, economic and financial needs, the unnecessary rules. Things that OHA can help them with. ...	I don't know how unique my qualifications are. I have been a real estate broker on Maui finding homes for people in the most expensive real estate market in America for over 23 years. This task has given me some valuable insight on getting a job done and make sure both sides are happy with the outcome. ...	Serving in both county and state administration, being director of Kula (Maui) Community Federal Credit Union, having a strong background in developing economic development programs, and participating in marine issues involving Pacific nations ...	As a minister of the gospel for over 14 years, I preach the word of God to our people. I bring the word of God, hopefully, to allow the people to learn the truth. So the people can be freed from the collapse of an organization that keeps us in darkness with, lies that holds us in frustration from attaining our inheritance.	I have been actively involved with the Maui County Grants Review Commission, Hana Affordable Housing/Community Development Corporation, Lanai-Maui Burial Council, Maui County Board of Variance and Appeals, Pohaku Corporation (diversified agriculture), Little League, Hana Museum/Cultural Center ...
How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?	I do not anticipate non-Hawaiians being elected as trustees. How can a non-Hawaiian wear my shoes? How can he feel my suppressiveness? With open arms, we have allowed all others to come to Hawaii to fulfill their dreams. What of the Hawaiian? How can anyone call us racists when we are so integrated?	I also do not have a crystal ball to look into and see how these constitutional changes will affect OHA. OHA certainly needed to be reined in as it has strayed from its mission of helping native Hawaiians to a taxpayer-funded lobbyist for the sovereignty movement.	Fewer ethnic Hawaiians will have the opportunity to serve, and election of trustees not of Hawaiian ethnicity will possibly convert OHA into just another state agency. Native Hawaiians will not have the benefits to which they are entitled under the federal government's declaration upon Hawaii statehood ...	Now that non-Hawaiian can vote and run for trustees, it will change the whole format of the game that the state has taken its position given by the federal government that allows non-Hawaiians to play with the emotions, feelings expectations of, hopefully, a better future for the Hawaiian people.	OHA may well become a mirror image of state government, rather than an entity by and for the Hawaiian people. Since Hawaiians account for only 19 percent of the state's population, our fate as an indigenous people and our trust assets will continue to be controlled by others.
Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.	Yes, I support the Akaka bill because it's an open door to reparation and compensation. To assist us to choose whatever way we decide to rule ourselves. To rule ourselves on our own lands. Hawaiians assisted in writing the bill ...	The Akaka bill is and I hope by the time of this printing "was" the most dangerous occurrence in Hawaii since "Pearl Harbor." ... In order to stay within the limits of the allowed 50 words or less, just let me say: Native Hawaiians are not Indians.	Yes. The 1993 Apology bill affirms the United States' illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian kingdom, and U.S. Congress declared that native Hawaiians receive ceded lands benefits. The state of Hawaii, as conveyer of these benefits, is remiss. ...	Yes, I do favor federal recognition as proposed by the Akaka bill. Because, the Akaka bill is trying to have U.S. acknowledge the Hawaiian people who is indigenous to this land. We as Hawaiians must ... change the bylaws ... that only 50 percent of blood quantum Hawaiians can benefit.	I support the Akaka bill seeking federal recognition for native Hawaiians. This bill reaffirms the relationship between native Hawaiians and the United States. It provides a vehicle and a framework for self-determination ...

MAUI (1)

	<div><div>Age: 76 Job: OHA interim trustee; owner of Irrigation Systems Inc. Years here: 76</div></div> <div>Charles S. Ota**</div>	<div><div>Age: 57 Job: Tax consultant Years here: Born, raised here</div></div> <div>Edward P. Pelekai</div>	<div><div>Age: 54 Job: Foreman, Goodfellow Brothers Inc. Years here: 54</div></div> <div>Jimmy Rust</div>		
What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?	My experience as a Maui County councilman, member of the University of Hawaii Board of Regents, and the numerous businesses I have founded and owned over the years are talents I offer in service to the Hawaiian people.	I am concerned about the welfare of Hawaiians in their homeland. My qualifications are that I am educated with a bachelor of science degree. I am experienced in many aspects of modern-day living and problems. Worked in diverse areas including environmental health, labor relations, management, labor representation ...	I bring tremendous construction experience that will help in defining ceded lands. My years of being a union representative have developed my leadership skills that allow me to collaborate with diverse groups of people to resolve conflicts. Lastly, I bring understanding of my people's needs.		
How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?	I believe the broadened base of candidates and voters will help insure that the very best trustees will be selected. All people of Hawaii should care about and participate in helping Hawaiians. When the condition of Hawaiians is improved, we all benefit.	In my opinion, the effect of the non-Hawaiian vote will be adverse to the point of the organization's demise. Greed has become a factor politically and economically and socially.	The newly elected trustees must abide by the mandate of the trust, so it should not affect the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. However, all voters must hold the trustees accountable to their fiduciary responsibilities.		
Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.	Yes. It is critical that Hawaiians attain formal political status, just as all other native groups have in America. Otherwise, the trust and assets will continue to be attacked by outside forces. We must guard against this by supporting the legislation.	Yes, I do favor the Akaka bill. It would better the chances for the organization to survive and hence for the betterment of the native Hawaiians through programs designed to do so.	I believe that the Akaka bill is a good place to start. It will help to initiate a process that was first started when President Clinton recognized the wrongful actions of the U.S. government against Hawaii and its people. ... It should never preclude us from continuing ... towards self governance.		

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS —
SPECIAL VACANCY, TWO-YEAR TERMS

OAHU (1)		
	 <p>Age: 47 Job: OHA interim trustee and current chair; self-employed businessman Years here: 47</p> <p>Clayton Hee**</p>	 <p>Age: 55 Job: Teacher Years here: 10</p> <p>Richard Thompson</p>
What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?	I have served Hawaiian people as trustee for 10 years, chairman for eight. My political experience as state representative and senator has been valuable in furthering legislative appropriations benefiting Hawaiians. My ability to speak Hawaiian, particularly with our kupuna, has given me a special perspective on our people's needs.	I've criticized the Bishop Estate trustees in the Haiku Knolls case — because the then chairman of the Judicial Selection Commission was their lawyer, Gerard Jervis. He helped nominate Gov. John Waihee's five appointees to the Hawaii Supreme Court. (Subsequently, Jervis was appointed Bishop Estate trustee by those same five justices.)
How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?	I've always believed OHA should be served by the best and the brightest Hawaii has to offer, regardless of their ethnicity. Our people will benefit from the talents of non-Hawaiians as well as Hawaiians and I welcome a board such as this.	For the better, in my opinion.
Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill in Congress?	Yes. Only through congressionally granted political status will we as a people have the autonomy to protect our own assets, form and conduct our own government, and determine our own course for the generations of Hawaiians to come.	No. He mo'a no ka 'ai i ka pulehu 'ia; he ahi nui aha iae ho'a ai? (Food may be cooked in embers; why light a big fire? Translated by Mary Kawena Pukui.)


OAHU (1)		
	 <p>Age: 55 Job: 'Awa, kukui oil and noni Hawaiian nutraceuticals business Years here: 40</p> <p>Greg Wingham</p>	
What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?	I have been an advocate for justice fighting "corruption in Hawaii" with my Olelo show for 6 years. I want to develop our verbal skills and analytical skills regarding Hawaiian equity. We need more ideas about Hawaiian-based economics. I taught professional securities people. What role does economics play in sovereignty?	
How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?	It will allow those forces that have stolen Hawaiian equity to maintain control of Hawaiian resources and revenues. No one can deny that there is corruption in Hawaii. What people should realize is that the same forces that oppressed Hawaiians for the last century is now affecting everyone.	
Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill in Congress?	No. Waihee's gang drafted the "Apology Bill", "Akaka Bill" and was the negotiator of the Alaskan Indian / North Ridge Oil settlement. Waihee/Holt after Hawaii's geo-thermal energy. \$500 million Kamehameha Schools money and \$390 million in OHA money to set up Goldman Sachs, 1st Hawaiian and Bank of Hawaii as brokers for China, what's that?	

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BY JUNE WATANABE



Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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Office of Hawaiian Affairs — GENERAL, FOUR-YEAR TERMS

AT LARGE (1)





<p>Denotations: ** Interim trustee *** Resigned incumbent **** Resigned appointee</p>	<div><p>Darrow L. K. Aiona</p><p>Age: 65 Job: Retired professor, Leeward Community College; rector, St. Mark's Episcopal Church Years here: Life</p></div>	<div><p>Lucy Akau</p><p>Age: 72 Job: Retired government employee Years here: 72</p></div>	<div><p>Les A. Among</p><p>Age: 40 Job: Outrigger Hotel, emcee entertainment director, tourist show, musical director Years here: 35</p></div>	<div><p>Kaui Jochanan Amsterdam</p><p>Age: 56 Job: Educator; author Years here: 25</p></div>	<div><p>Haunani Apoliona***</p><p>Age: 51 Job: OHA interim trustee Years here: 51</p></div>
<p>What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?</p>	<p>I have been an early activist, involved in Hawaiian issues since 1960. I have educated young Hawaiians and others to stand up and make things happen, while being sensitive to living in a multicultural community. During the past 20 years, I have concentrated on education as a Board of Education member ...</p>	<p>I worked at Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. and retired from the Hawaii state government after 26 years. I volunteer for the food bank for Kaumakapili Church, for Hawaii Foodbank in collection of canned goods and money and for River of Life Mission in serving food to the needy.</p>	<p>I have served six years - three terms on the Waikiki Neighborhood Board No.9. I have voted on issues of importance concerning Hawaiians. Creating jobs..., culture and Hawaiian sense of place, Waikiki Historic Trail, and David Kalakaua-Princess Kaiulani-Duke Kahanumoku-Alfred Apaka Statues in Waikiki.</p>	<p>My unique OHA qualifications include my diverse lineage—Native American, Hawaiian, Jew, Mormon—equipping my multicultural understanding, my diverse contacts, living, and service locally, federal minority programs nationally, and Europe, Israel internationally providing global perspectives ...</p>	<p>From 1978 to 1997, I worked for ALU LIKE Inc. In 1991, as president/CEO of ALU LIKE I was responsible to the Board of Directors for 100+ personnel across the state, strategic planning, program development/implementation/evaluation ... My preparation in strategic planning; fiscal planning and oversight ...</p>
<p>How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?</p>	<p>OHA trustees must very quickly learn how to work together, educating everyone about the needs and aspirations of Hawaiians, while being sensitive to the fact that we live in a multicultural community (redundant). It's not only what you say but how you say it that brings people together.</p>	<p>I see a problem that will affect OHA. We have two kinds of non-Hawaiian, one that knows our problems and are there to help with the solution and the other non-Hawaiian who think they know but have no ideals for solution. They will be voting to create problems.</p>	<p>Hopefully in a positive way for the Hawaiian people. Most non-Hawaiians know the issues and I feel confident they will make the right decision concerning Hawaiians.</p>	<p>While advancing diversity, opening OHA to non-Hawaiians includes some negative, disinterested participants not focused on Hawaiian needs and affairs. Amidst such changes, I'm optimistic and would encourage the overall voter's goodwill and persist meeting Hawaiian affairs including restoration, health ...</p>	<p>Hawaii voters approved OHA, establishing the trust purposes: that the trust be led by Hawaiians; and that those electing trustees would be Hawaiian. In the wake of post-Rice litigation, the first effect is that non-Hawaiians will influence trustee selection. Secondly, a non-Hawaiian could be elected ...</p>
<p>Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.</p>	<p>Yes. The Akaka bill now further carries out an apology made by the president of the U.S. on behalf of our country, and seeks to redress the wrongs done by the overthrow of the Hawaiian nation. It is the first step in re-establishing sovereignty.</p>	<p>The federal government or Congress recognized Hawaiians in the year 1920 when the Hawaiian Homes Lands was approved. The Akaka bill is OK, but why do we need to repeat ourselves? We are the only people ... asked to prove our heritage. What happened to my American citizenship?</p>	<p>Yes, Hawaiians need federal representation on a federal level in Washington. This bill will provide Hawaiians with formal political status as the indigenous people of these islands. Native American Tribes and Alaska native groups have similar recognition.</p>	<p>While it appears favorable for Hawaiians, the Akaka bill's federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government limits Hawaiian self-determination within a U.S. trust-ward relationship and federal regulations.</p>	<p>The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act is federal recognition of a trust relationship limited to native Hawaiians of 50 percent or more blood quantum. I support federal recognition of a trust relationship for Hawaiians. The ... organizing for recognition ... should be ... by open... process ...</p>

AT LARGE (1)


	<div><p>Dante Keala Carpenter**</p><p>Age: 65 Job: Consultant; Carpenter & Carpenter Inc.-Engineering, Planning and Legislative Years here: Lifelong, except for college, military</p></div>	<div><p>Kauila Clark</p><p>Age: 55 Job: Internal and external affairs director, Pacific Hills Development LLC Years here: 38</p></div>	<div><p>Kenneth R. Conklin</p><p>Age: 57 Job: Retired professor (Philosophy and Education); teacher (high school math) Years here: 8</p></div>	<div><p>Linda Ka'auwai-Iwamoto</p><p>Age: 58 Job: Homestead assistant Years here: 58</p></div>	<div><p>Craig (Bo) Kahui</p><p>Age: 46 Job: Substitute teacher; part-time commercial fisherman Years here: 46</p></div>
<p>What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?</p>	<p>I've been a community worker over 35 years, 20 years of which have been in public service as a state senator, councilman, mayor of Hawaii County and administrator of OHA. Experience as an administrator, budget and financial planner and policy maker has provided me a well-rounded community perspective ...</p>	<p>The qualifications I bring to this position are leadership, education, experience, policy making, accountability, knowing Hawaiian issues and developing programs for the resolution to issues addressing "the betterment of Hawaiians." I have trained in Ho'ponopono and understand conflict resolution. ...</p>	<p>M.S. Mathematics; Ph.D. Philosophy; 30 years as professor and teacher; feel the spiritual power of the land; respect and love for Hawaiian people, culture, and language; speak Hawaiian with moderate fluency; extensive knowledge of Hawaiian history and sovereignty movement ...</p>	<p>My unique qualification is being employed with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands for the past 30 years. Being employed with the department has given me the opportunity of working not only for the Hawaiian but with the Hawaiian. I have the opportunity to know their needs ...</p>	<p>My business, educational and community networking background and experiences are skills most needed and desired on the OHA board in pursuit of its immediate and long range goals.</p>
<p>How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?</p>	<p>The purposes remain the same: HRS, Section 10-3, i.e., for the betterment of conditions of native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; serving as the principal public agency of the state for programs; assessing policies and practices of other agencies including advocacy efforts...</p>	<p>Being that the state of Hawaii pays for the elections and balloting the voting should be open to all of the citizens in Hawaii. I hope the declared candidates for OHA have a clear understanding and vision of Hawaiian issues and resolution to the "betterment of the conditions of Hawaiians."</p>	<p>OHA will be greatly improved. Previously, candidates competed to be the most zealous racial partisan. Now, candidates compete for recognition from all Hawaii's people. Hopefully, candidates will win because they support Hawaiian people and culture; have aloha for everyone; have strong minds...</p>	<p>OHA should not be affected because those of the non-Hawaiian race can now seek for a seat as a trustee. OHA is responsible for the care and welfare of the Hawaiian race and we must not lose focus on what OHA is and that OHA is for the Hawaiian, none other.</p>	<p>The Rice vs. Cayetano Supreme Court decision allows non-Hawaiians to vote and elect OHA trustees, and become board members in an agency designed to provide social, economic, cultural, programs for native and part Hawaiians. This decision allowing non-Hawaiian to participate in Hawaiian affairs is erroneous and serious.</p>
<p>Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.</p>	<p>While I favor the initial effort to salvage present federal programs provided to Hawaiians, particularly in health and education, the measure may suppress the ... international definition of self-determination and preclude efforts for an independent nation ...</p>	<p>I support the Akaka bill as a stop-gap measure to curtail erosion of federal and state Hawaiian programs in the trust relationship. I also support the native Hawaiian right to self-determination as a nation for independence, nation within a nation ...</p>	<p>The Akaka bill is disastrous. It creates a phony Indian tribe to preserve racial entitlements that never should have been created. Hawaiian culture has had a powerful renaissance within the existing political system. Let's focus on what brings us together ...</p>	<p>I am not in favor of the Akaka bill. We will lose our rights to decisions on our lands, our rights as native-Hawaiians, and all that we are known and stand for. My fellow Hawaiians, wake up, we are starting to lose what is rightfully ours, this is our land ...</p>	<p>With an estimated 100,000 registered native and part-Hawaiian voters, this decision essentially opened the polls to an additional 600,000 registered voters. This ranks Hawaiians in the minority voting block and jeopardizing any legitimate legislation ...</p>

Office of Hawaiian Affairs — GENERAL, FOUR-YEAR TERMS






AT LARGE (1)

<p><u>Denotations:</u></p> <p>** Interim trustee</p> <p>*** Resigned incumbent</p> <p>**** Resigned appointee</p>	 <p>Age: 58 Job: Facilitator Years here: 58</p> <p>Virginia Halemano Kalua</p>	 <p>Age: 65 Job: Retired lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army; tour guide Years here: 65</p> <p>Peter Kama</p>	 <p>Age: Not given Job: Telecom-munications Years here: Lifelong, except for five years in Seattle</p> <p>Jay Jay (Jeff) Kapele</p>	<div>Not available</div> <p>Age: 34 Job: Self-employed -real estate Years here: 34</p> <p>Brian Akana Lee</p>	 <p>Age: 49 Job: Not given Years here: 49</p> <p>D. Keala (Dottie) Naluai</p>
<p>What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?</p>	<p>My unique ability to understand people and share my aloha with them. I've worked with Kuhio Park Terrace residents trying to better the lives of low-income Hawaiians as well as non-Hawaiians. I worked for Legal Aid Society as a paralegal supervisor for several years, belonged to many community organizations ...</p>	<p>Trust, honesty, team player, commitment, community involvement, communications skills, people skills, involvement in health programs for the medically under-served population and advocate for beneficiaries of Hawaiian Home Lands.</p>	<p>I bring excellent communications skills. I bring a high quality of mediation skills and good listening. I am always fair and insist on all the facts before I make and informed decision. I expect common sense in all matters and am not afraid to voice a differing viewpoint. I bring dignity and calmness.</p>	<p>I'm part-Hawaiian, I know how it feels to receive no money or help from OHA. I will work hard for the Hawaiians that have not receive a penny from OHA before it's too late.</p>	<p>My love for our native Hawaiian people and cultural heritage. A newness to OHA with my ability to maintain integrity, honesty and strength in times of challenges and changes. The ability and desire to seek out the truths, to stand by them and to work towards appropriate resolutions to differences.</p>
<p>How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?</p>	<p>I believe that now that the courts have said non-Hawaiians may vote and run for OHA, people of all ethnic groups have choices in representatives of the board. I trust that the residents of our islands will do what is right for the Hawaiian people.</p>	<p>It is sad. The influence of the western dominance has been the primary reason of the health, education, cultural and socioeconomic problems of the native Hawaiians. Non-Hawaiian "locals" believe that OHA is a Hawaiian issue. They voted to ratify OHA at the 1978 state Constitutional Convention.</p>	<p>I have no objections to non-indigenous persons voting for who they feel will manage the trust and serve the best interest of the indigenous people and natives of this land. But OHA was born to address the specific needs and desires of Hawaii's indigenous people, first and paramount.</p>	<p>The Hawaiians will most likely have problems. (Just like someone other than your family taking care of your money. We won't have the trust). All non-Hawaiian shouldn't run to become a trustee. You might think you'll do good for the Hawaiians, but instead you will be hurting them. ...</p>	<p>There may be greater confusion and dissension among elected trustees about the trust's purpose and revenues; also other expectations for non-Hawaiian residents of Hawaii. If the newly elected trustees' minds and hearts are for Hawaiians' causes ... then there should be ... progress for Hawaiian people.</p>
<p>Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.</p>	<p>Yes, I favor the Akaka bill because then the U.S. will understand what happened over a hundred years ago. This bill will be the impetus for the Hawaiians to form their own nation, now, while my generation is still alive.</p>	<p>Yes, as long as the legislation recognizes (1) the existence of the kingdom of Hawaii and (2) insure that native Hawaiian congressional programs remain intact.</p>	<p>While empathizing with the intentions behind supporting this bill, I am strongly opposed to it, still! No I do not favor this type of recognition. I want them to recognize the Hawaiian kingdom that presently exists and was left in place by the queen. ...</p>	<p>I feel anything that will benefit the Hawaiian people is a good thing. The main thing is that the Hawaiians get something now. It's good to get recognition from the U.S. government, but it will be much better to get funds, grants, and money for our people.</p>	<p>No, Hawaiian kingdom was illegally overthrown by U.S. Hawaiian people would no longer be free to choose; instead, all decisions for them will be "at will" of Secretary of Interior. The bill may in effect justify or remedy the violation to international law ...</p>

AT LARGE (1)BIG ISLAND (1)

	<div>Not available</div> <p>Age: 34 Job: Self employed Years here: "Irrelevant"</p> <p>Thurston Robinson</p>	 <p>Age: 53 Job: Editorial assistant/self-employed in general office management services Years here: 3-1/2</p> <p>Healani G.G. Waiwai'ole</p>	 <p>Age: 70 Job: Home-maker Years here: 70</p> <p>Linda K. Dela Cruz</p>	 <p>Age: 65 Job: Retired policeman Years here: Lifetime, except for military service in Korea</p> <p>Arthur A. Hoke</p>	 <p>Age: 48 Job: OHA interim trustee; self-employed consultant in ethnography Years here: 48</p> <p>Hannah (Kihalani) Springer**</p>
<p>What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?</p>	<p>Having a true understanding of "justice" (def. Justice-rightfulness or lawfulness, as of a claim) Being an American, I believe that everyone in America should follow the law set forth in our Constitution. And, I take exception to the words "With freedom and Justice for All". Kanaka maoli is entitled to justice.</p>	<p>Knowledge of Hawaiian issues and sovereignty groups and desire to provide education about all sides of the issues so people can make their own choices. Expertise and background in communications with eight years training in educating the public about Hawaiian issues, on the continental U.S., as well as Hawaii.</p>	<p>The qualities I bring are from my education at McKinley High School, Windward Community College and the UH-Hilo. I was self-employed as a musician and singer of Hawaiian songs for 40 years where I gained the title of "Hawaii's Canary." In Kaneohe, I owned and operated "Linda's School of Hula" and taught hula.</p>	<p>Throughout my lifetime, I have been involved in Hawaiian organizations such as canoeing, civic clubs, and sovereignty types of organizations. I have been involved in working within the Hawaiian communities in ho'oponopono, and resolutions of issues confronting Hawaiians. ...</p>	<p>I bring four years of experience at the job, during which time I have cultivated a healthy working rapport with the administration and staff of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. I bring tolerance, respectfulness, curiosity and humor to the board of trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.</p>
<p>How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?</p>	<p>Unfortunately not all Americans believe in justice for all if it does not favor them. We Americans began the process of "genocide" in 1893. (def. genocide..the systematic extermination of a national or racial group) This year our selfishness has accelerated this process instead of abating it. Kanaka maoli deserve "justice".</p>	<p>Hawaiians need to move their affairs out of the state and into an entity of their own choosing. It is important for Hawaiians to remain in OHA until they can transition into that other entity, portfolio and all. To get elected, each Hawaiian now needs the non-Hawaiian vote.</p>	<p>As a candidate for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, I believe that before the Rice vs. Cayetano ruling can take effect, we must first change the state of Hawaii Constitution.</p>	<p>I believe that this election is of pivotal importance to the Hawaiian communities, and it is essential that "good" Hawaiian leaders be elected as trustees. There are those in the non-Hawaiian community that seem to be intent on dismantling OHA, but if "right thinking" voters choose to elect qualified Hawaiians ...</p>	<p>The statutory mandate to better the conditions of native Hawaiians and Hawaiians has not changed by virtue of the courts' decisions that those cannot Hawaiians ancestry can vote and run for the OHA trustee positions. What has changed is the pool of resources to accomplish those ends has expanded.</p>
<p>Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.</p>	<p>This bill's concept is financially driven. The illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian nation was financially driven. Our selfishness and pursuit of genocide is financially driven. We must not view lawful promises ... to the kanaka maoli as burdensome financial retributions, but ... as legal obligations. ...</p>	<p>I support independence, and possibly a nation-within-a-nation as a stepping stone to it, but Akaka's bill is disappointing in the senator's exclusion of the Hawaiian people and their disregard for extensive opposition. I support giving people all the facts and letting them decide by consensus ...</p>	<p>Yes. It will finally give us our true identity, which is Hawaiian. In the past we have been identified as native, aboriginal, indigenous, kanaka maoli, Kingdom of Hawaii, and multi-cultural Hawaiian; which is it?</p>	<p>I favor recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, but not in a subservient relationship, and the Akaka bill appears to create a "subservient" relationship. The Hawaiian people, and their "nation" are entitled to sit as equals on a negotiating table with the U.S. ...</p>	<p>Yes. As a trustee of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, my task is to protect the assets of the beneficiaries. Those assets include the revenue stream, which flows from Washington to Hawaii. The legislation was crafted to provide for that. ...</p>

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS — GENERAL, FOUR-YEAR TERMS

KAUAI (1)				MOLOKAI (1)	
	<div><p>Don Cataluna****</p></div> <div>Age: 64 Job: Retired sugar company executive; lecturer at Kauai Community College Years here: 64</div>	<div><p>Randy S. Naukana Rego</p></div> <div>Age: 41 Job: Retail manager Years here: 27</div>	<div><p>James Kapule Torio</p></div> <div>Age: 51 Job: Farmer Years here: 51</div>	<div><p>Samuel L. Kealoa Jr.</p></div> <div>Age: 51 Job: House husband; small farmer of taro, swine, cattle, ti leaf, herbs Years here:</div>	<div><p>Colette Y. Pi'ipi'i Machado**</p></div> <div>Age: 50 Job: Educator, independent business woman—Aquaculture/Fish Pond Restoration Years here: 50</div>
What are the unique qualifications you bring to the job?	Experience, reasoning and commitment.	Sincere dedication to protect, preserve, and perpetuate the Hawaiian culture, heritage, trusts, and lands. Independent of any political or special interest group. Decisions would be made based on merits and facts. Twenty plus years of business experience. Through the years, I have learned	Being a farmer and small businessman, I recognize the importance of good stewardship and being responsible for utilizing our greatest resources: the land, the water and the people. (Also,) good leadership, creative ideas, persistence, and being a no-nonsense guy; ... founder and executive director of the Anahola Homesteaders Council ...	My blessed unique qualifications are my Hawaiian heritage and upbringing. Plus 25 years as an activist, dedicated and forever loyal, "for the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians."	As an educator I bring the compassion to work for our young Hawaiian people, our future. Their growth and knowledge is crucial to preserving our entitlements and perpetuating a lifestyle and culture that is uniquely Hawaiian while balancing it all with the changes of our modern world.
How will OHA be affected now that non-Hawaiians can vote and run for its board of trustees?	No problem with all registered voters voting. However, only Hawaiians should be trustees for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.	it is hard to keep the Hawaiian community itself informed and educated about the issues facing the Hawaiians. We all will have to wait and see. Some non-Hawaiians have expressed they will not vote and don't support non-Hawaiians running.	The voters need to know the history of the Hawaiian people and how they were robbed of their identity as a native nation. Those seeking office need also realize that land and other natural resources were illegally obtained by occupation of the Americans...	The OHA institution is looking pretty, now that those not of Hawaiian ancestry can vote and run for its board of trustees. There are more Democratic Party loyalists not of Hawaiian ancestry who do vote than there are "native Hawaiians."	OHA must stay the course for Hawaii's indigenous people. There's no doubt that non-Hawaiians will alter the focus and purpose of the trust. As momentum changes, Hawaiian people must meet the challenge with new goals and ... unity. Practically, the OHA trustees' race will take on greater importance and expense ...
Do you favor federal recognition between Hawaiians and the U.S. government, as proposed by the Akaka bill before Congress? Explain.	Yes, I favor the Akaka bill because the bill recognizes native Hawaiians and the unique trust relationship between the federal government and the indigenous people of Hawaii.	Yes, because it will protect Hawaiian programs and entitlements and no, Hawaiians were not, are not, and will never be indigenous to the United States. Hawaii was a nation with treaties with other nations including the United States. Hawaiians deserve no less than the restoration of our nation.	I believe it's important that we receive federal recognition to protect what little entitlements we have. Some of the recommendations as proposed in the Akaka bill appears beneficial and others will create more confusion and misinterpretations.	Since 1920 and 1959, Congress, and its crooked agent, has defined and recognized the 50 percent blood quantum or more as "native Hawaiians." But all along, cunning politicians carried out schemes defrauding "native Hawaiians" of their rightful entitlements. Which led to the creation of OHA ...	Not as it is written. Hawaiians will require some form of international and federal recognition in order to bring about complete sovereignty. The Akaka bill is one attempt but by no means the solution. We must bring a balance to our present and future needs. Now, we must ensure that we can keep our people healthy, educated and housed. ...



MEETING WITH A MESSAGE: With an eye on Hawaiian issues, participants in a University of Hawaii meeting get their opinions across with signs last year.

Star-Bulletin file photo

Major events listed in Hawaii's history

Star-Bulletin staff

A look at some key events in native Hawaiian history:

➤ 1842: The United States recognizes the Kingdom of Hawaii as an independent government.

➤ 1848: The Great Mahele institutes a system of private property ownership, ending the king's land monopoly. Land is divided among King Kamehameha III, his chiefs and foreigners. By 1850, foreigners hold almost all privately owned land.

➤ 1887: American merchants impose the "Bayonet Constitution" to restrict King David Kalakaua's power. It reduces Kalakaua's authority in favor of the Cabinet and Legislature, and weakens the voting power of Hawaiians and Asians by requiring them to meet income or property ownership qualifications before they can vote.

➤ 1891: Kalakaua dies and is succeeded by his sister, Liliuokalani.

➤ 1893: Liliuokalani resists formation of a provisional government, but resigns when U.S. troops land here.

➤ 1898: President William McKinley signs a resolution annexing Hawaii despite opposition from native Hawaiians. Some 2 million acres of government and crown lands are ceded to the federal government.

➤ 1921: Hawaiian Homes Act passed by Congress, with some 200,000 acres of ceded lands set aside for the use of those with 50 percent or more Hawaiian blood.

➤ 1959: Hawaii is admitted as 50th state on Aug. 21. The U.S. government transfers 1.8 million acres of ceded lands to the state to be held in trust for five purposes: public use, public improvement, public education, home and farm ownership, and the betterment of native Hawaiians.

➤ 1978: The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is created by the Constitutional Convention to improve conditions of Hawaiians with revenue from ceded lands.

➤ 1987: The sovereignty group Ka Lahui Hawaii is created. Its goal: to be recognized by Congress as a sovereign nation.

➤ 1990: The Legislature clarifies the ceded-lands entitlement law and sets up a system to negotiate back payments to native Hawaiians.

➤ 1993: President Clinton signs a resolution acknowledging the illegal over-

Voice of voters

In a Star-Bulletin/NBC Hawaii News 8 phone poll conducted Sept. 5-9, here's how 429 registered voters answered several questions on Hawaiian issues. The poll by Mason-Dixon Polling & Research Inc. of Washington, D.C., has a margin of error of plus or minus 5 percent.

Question: U.S. Sen. Dan Akaka is sponsoring a bill in Congress that, if passed, would establish a government-to-government relationship between the United States and Native Hawaiians. Do you believe this bill should be approved, or not?

Yes.....49%
No.....25%
Not sure.....27%

Q: In a recent decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that all voters in the state — not just those of Hawaiian ancestry — can take part in elections for trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Do you approve or disapprove of this decision?

Approve.....52%
Disapprove.....38%
Not sure.....11%

Q: Do you plan to vote in the next OHA election, or not?

Yes.....51%
No.....36%
Not sure.....13%

throw of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

➤ 1996: A majority of native Hawaiians participating in a statewide vote favors holding an election of delegates to determine a form of sovereignty to recommend to all Hawaiians. Also, in April, Big Island rancher Harold "Freddy" Rice files a federal lawsuit challenging the requirement that only native Hawaiians can vote in OHA elections.

➤ 1999: Hundreds of native Hawaiians attend statewide reconciliation hearings held by U.S. authorities over what to do in the wake of the 1993 apology. Many want restoration of the Hawaiian kingdom and federal recognition.

➤ 2000: In its Rice vs. Cayetano decision, the U.S. Supreme Court opens up OHA elections to non-Hawaiians.

BOARD OF EDUCATION



Donna
Ikeda

* **TEACHER** * **LEGISLATOR**

* **25 + YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE**

Paid For By Friends of Donna Ikeda, Mike Imanaka, Chair, P.O. Box 25847 Honolulu, HI 96825

NASW-HAWAII PACE

National Association of Social Workers

ENDORSEMENTS

Hawaii PACE (Political Action for Candidate Election) representing professional social workers statewide, endorses the following candidates for their commitment to improving the lives of all the people of Hawai'i and especially those with the greatest need:

PRESIDENT

Al Gore

VICE PRESIDENT

Joe Lieberman

CONGRESSIONAL

Daniel Akaka (U.S. Senate)

Neil Abernethy (U.S. House Dist. 1)

Patsy Mink (U.S. House Dist. 2)

STATE SENATE

Carol Fukunaga (Dist. 12)

Brian Kanno (Dist. 20)

Andrew Levin (Dist. 3)

Matt Matsunaga (Dist. 9)

David Matsunaga (Dist. 2)

Brian Taniguchi (Dist. 11)

STATE HOUSE

Eddie Aguinaldo (Dist. 32)

Iris Catalani (Dist. 47)

Galen Fox (Dist. 21)

Kenny Goodenow (Dist. 51)

Kenneth Hiraki (Dist. 25)

Ikaika Husey (Dist. 50)

Lei Ahi Isa (Dist. 27)

Virginia Isbell (Dist. 5)

Ken Ito (Dist. 48)

Michael Kahikina (Dist. 43)

Sol Kaho'ohalahala (Dist. 7)

Ezra Kanoho (Dist. 13)

Bertha Kawakami (Dist. 14)

Marilyn Lee (Dist. 38)

Sylvia Luke (Dist. 26)

Michael Magaoy (Dist. 45)

Hermina Morita (Dist. 12)

Bob Nakasono (Dist. 9)

Marcus Oshiro (Dist. 40)

Scott Saiki (Dist. 20)

Calvin Say (Dist. 18)

Brian Schatz (Dist. 24)

Joe Souki (Dist. 8)

Roy Takumi (Dist. 36)

Brian Yamane (Dist. 19)

A special endorsement to the following social workers running for Legislative office:

Virginia Aste (Dist. 4)

Nobu Yonamine (Dist. 35)

CONGRATULATIONS to the following endorsed candidates who have already won:

Rep. Dennis Arakaki (Dist. 28)

Rep. Jerry Chang (Dist. 2)

Rep. Nestor Garcia (Dist. 37)

Rep. Eric Hamakawa (Dist. 3)

Sen. Suzanne Chun Oakland (Dist. 14)

Rep. Bertha Leong (Dist. 16)

Sen. Ron Menor (Dist. 18)

Sen. Norman Sakamoto (Dist. 16)

Rep. Mark Takai (Dist. 34)

Rep. Dwight Takamine (Dist. 1)

Paid for by Hawaii PACE, 680 Twilley Rd. Ste 665, Hon. HI 96817 without the approval or authority of candidates

A Vote for Our Children's Future

Randall M.L. Yee
BOARD OF EDUCATION ★ AT LARGE

"Randall believes that all students must be protected from any form of harassment."

— Former State Senator and father Wadsworth Y. H. Yee

Randall is a practicing attorney & CPA, whose past experience included working in the legislature, a member of various non-profit & professional organizations and as Past Chairman of the C&C of Honolulu Planning Commission.

Paid For By Friends of Randall M.L. Yee
Chairperson, Christine E. Mural
1000 Bishop Street, #908, Honolulu, HI 96813



STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION



Star-Bulletin file photos

At a Board of Education meeting, above, Nanakuli residents rally against the multitrack concept for schools. Below, a recent forum for candidates vying for the state's school board.

Many choices: Familiarity may be key

The primary election results indicate well-known candidates lead the six contestants for the three Oahu-at-large seats

BY CRYSTAL KUA
Star-Bulletin

NINE seats are up for grabs on the Board of Education this general election and while there's a strong possibility that most incumbents will be voted back in, it's likely the board could also have one or two new faces.

Voters may still have a difficult time deciding because many of the candidates are not household names. That was evident in the primary election when the number of blank votes outnumbered the top vote-getter in more than one BOE race.

The most watched race — and the one with the most familiar names — is the Oahu at-large battle. Six candidates are vying for three seats.

The incumbents in that race are businessman Lex Brodie and The Arc in Hawaii Executive Director Garrett Toguchi. Noemi Pendleton, the third at-large seat holder, is not running again.

The field also includes former state Sen. Donna Ikeda, retired Principal Jacqueline Heupel, attorney Randall Yee and home school teacher Carol Gabbard.

During the primary election, Brodie and Ikeda were way ahead of the pack and are expected to do just as well in the general election.

The biggest fight is expected between Gabbard and Toguchi — third and fourth, respectively, in the primary — for the third seat. Gabbard led Toguchi in votes by less than 1 percent.

The primary election results also set up the following general election district match ups:

► Honolulu District incumbent Denise Matsumoto, who garnered nearly half of the votes in the primary, will go up against tutor Malcolm Kirkpatrick.

► Leeward District incumbent Ron Nakano will face Healthy Start Waianae program director Marilyn Harris.

► Kauai District incumbent and current board Chairman Mitsugi Nakashima faces retired Kauai Family Court Director Sherwood Hara.

Incumbent Herbert Watanabe and retired teacher Nani Quintana-Davis were the only two candidates who filed for the Big Island District seat so they moved on directly to the general election.

The general election will also decide who will permanently carry out the re-



maining terms for two seats that were vacated in the summer. The edge appears to be with the two men appointed by the governor to temporarily fill the vacancies because they have now thrown their hat in the ring.

Former Honolulu Police Chief Michael Nakamura has filed for the Central seat and Maui attorney Meyer Ueoka is a candidate for the Maui seat.



Nakamura will face small businessman

Jeff Rezents, Mililani Neighborhood Board Education Co-Chairman Daniel Romero and former DOE official Albert Tamaribuchi.

Ueoka's opponents are Brian Blundell, Vinnie Linares, William Myers and Dwight Nakao.





All Oahu voters will cast ballots for all the BOE Oahu races while voters on the neighbor islands will vote in Maui, Kauai and Big Island races.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION





HONOLULU (1)			LEEWARD (1)		
	 <div>Age: 51 Job: Tutor Years here: 51</div>	 <div>Age: 39 Job: Preschool teacher Years here: 17</div>	 <div>Age: 55 Job: Program director for Healthy Start Waianae Years here: 8</div>		
* denotes incumbent	Malcolm Kirkpatrick	Denise Matsumoto*	Marilyn Harris	Ronald B. Y. Nakano*	
What would you do to make sure the educational and mental health services under the Felix consent decree will be maintained past the compliance date set by the federal court?	This is a variation on the fundamental theme of accountability, whether for Felix compliance, regular education performance, or the supply inventory. The most effective form of accountability humans have found is the ability of unhappy customers to take their business elsewhere. Support parent control of their children's education.	I would continue to support the funding through separate budget requests, monitor the status through regular reports from the superintendent and set up a mechanism for periodic outside evaluations of the progress of the efforts of Department of Education and Department of Health.	Review every program: does it work; is it the best use of funds, time; make adjustments. Felix will bring one area of education up to standard. Make it the benchmark for what can be done for all of education. Funds must be maintained without siphoning them from other educational activities.	Did not respond.	
Should sex education be taught in the public schools? Why or why not?	Sex education is a question best left to individual schools. I do not know if sex education is necessary or helpful, but I could be persuaded by a good argument.	Yes, as abstinence-based sex education, because not enough families teach it. I initiated the adoption of our abstinence-based sex education policy which requires students be taught reasons to abstain, and abstinence skills be taught foremost along with information about contraception.	Yes. It is best when parents are knowledgeable, comfortable with the subject and willing to discuss with their child as a family matter, but many aren't. At work, I daily deal with the lifelong consequences of teen pregnancy. Sex education in school is going a long way to protect our children.		
What should be done to improve reading in the public schools?	Decentralize! Competition will improve performance. Restrict the state DOE role to funding and oversight. Elect school-complex level boards. Raise the age of compulsory attendance ... Repeal assignment by district. Subsidize home-schooling. Reduce K-3 class size. Hire probationary elementary teachers with any degree, as in-school substitutes ...	Our number one priority must be the implementation of the board's policy on literacy statewide. Adopted in 1997, it requires that reading instruction include systematic phonics and phonemic instruction and ongoing assessment and that every student be a proficient reader and writer by the end of third grade.	The ability to read is a first step to an educated person. We should look to what works: phonetics, Leihoku Elementary reading for pleasure program, books in the classroom. If the schools don't think books are important enough to supply them, why should the child think it's important to read?		
CENTRAL OAHU (1)					
	 <div></div>	 <div>Age: 38 Job: Small business owner Years here: 38</div>	 <div>Age: 47 Job: Administrative assistant Years here: 20</div>	 <div>Age: 65 Occupation: Retired educator Years here: 65</div>	
	Michael S. Nakamura	Jeff Rezens	Daniel Lee Romero	Albert (Bert) Tamaribuchi	
What would you do to make sure the educational and mental health services under the Felix consent decree will be maintained past the compliance date set by the federal court?	Did not respond.	The Felix consent decree will be maintained if the school complexes (high school and all feeder schools) are allowed to manage their affairs and funds.	I would schedule and maintain regular audits on our progress.	I would make sure that the budget includes funds for the Felix consent decree and lobby by the Legislature to fund the budget. I would also be sure the budget does not take funds away from regular education to fund the decree.	
Should sex education be taught in the public schools? Why or why not?		Sex education should be taught if the parents in the school complex all agree that it should. Different schools and areas will have different values and the schools should reflect those values.	Yes. Unfortunately, too many students are not taught sex education at home and too many parents relinquish their responsibility to the school.	Sex education should be taught in the public schools. There are provisions to allow parents to have their students opt out of the classes when sex education is taught. I do not believe that students should receive their sex education in the "street" or from often uninformed peers.	
What should be done to improve reading in the public schools?		Disregard subjects other than reading, writing and arithmetic. Teach phonics and require basic levels of competency in order to pass on to the next grade.	Institute policy that requires placement testing, schedules regular follow-up testing and initiate phonic teaching tools.	Reading in the public schools can be improved by providing smaller class sizes in the elementary grades with programs such as intergenerational tutoring, more time for reading instruction, which means lengthening the school day for some with tutoring or small group instruction in reading in place of the A+ type program only.	

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

AT LARGE (3)





	 Lex Brodie*	 Carol Gabbard Age: 53 Job: Self-employed candymaker/distributor and sales manager for health and nutritional products Years here: 17	 Jacqueline Whitford Heupel Age: 66 Job: Retired educator Years here: 66	 Donna R. Ikeda Age: 61 Job: Legislative and business consultant Years here: 61
What would you do to ensure that educational and mental health services under the Felix consent decree will be maintained past the compliance date set by the federal court?	Did not respond.	It is crucial that the state provide sufficient resources for special education programs. The state should recruit and train more teachers by offering them better pay and tuition waivers at UH. We should seek to minimize the amount of administrative paperwork that these teachers have to complete.	As a board member, I would direct the superintendent to enforce the Felix decree because it is a law which mandates the educational and mental health services of our special needs children. Not much is left to choice. I would be required to see that it is enforced and maintained. The method of implementation of this decree is the responsibility of the superintendent ...	The courts will continue to monitor the state's progress in meeting the provisions of the consent decree for a long time. That oversight will assure that the programs are maintained. However, one department must be designated as the lead agency so all efforts are fully coordinated and that should be the DOE.
Should sex education be taught in the public schools? Why or why not?		Yes, children should be taught about reproduction in the context of abstinence education. Children need to know that there are alternatives to engaging in risky sexual behavior which may lead to teenage pregnancy or STDs. Best Friends Foundation based in Washington, D.C., has a great program we should look at.	To a degree, yes. Sex education is already part of the curriculum in health and guidance courses, K-12. The curriculum is age-appropriate. The education courses which promote health and well-being are necessary in the overall education of developing the "whole" child. Courses include relationships between genders. ...	Because of the prevalence of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, as well as the high incidence of teenage pregnancies, sex education should be taught in the schools. To ignore the fact that these problems exist is being unrealistic.
What should be done to improve reading in the public schools?		A phonetic approach to reading is being used successfully here in several schools. We need to implement this type of program statewide, making reading a priority. All children should be reading at grade level by fourth grade. Those who can't should be given extra attention. Smaller class size helps.	The word "improve" implies that reading is taught, yet not "mastered," and that is the real question. Yes, there is a policy in place and a curriculum, K-12, which requires formal instruction in reading. The basic concepts of reading are taught in the elementary grades, and mastery should be attained at each grade level. ...	Reading should be made a priority and standards and expectations should be set for each grade level as a means of monitoring progress. All libraries should also be considered an extension of the classroom and funded accordingly.

AT LARGE (3)KAUAI (1)

	 Garrett Toguchi* Age: 39 Job: Executive director of the Arc in Hawaii Years here: 39	 Randall M. L. Yee Age: 41 Job: Attorney Years here: 41	 Sherwood Hara Age: 63 Job: Retired Family Court director Years here: 63	 Mitsugi Nakashima* Age: 71 Job: Department of Education retiree Years here: 71
What would you do to ensure that educational and mental health services under the Felix consent decree will be maintained past the compliance date set by the federal court?	Hold the department accountable by monitoring internal evaluations/surveys and surveys conducted for federal compliance; encourage public testimony to express concerns or to praise services; require department to report on various aspects of special education services and use those reports as benchmarks for the superintendent's evaluation.	I would make sure that the department assigns individuals whose sole responsibility is to track the progress and placement of each of the special needs students throughout the various schools and to ensure that all of the requirements of the Felix consent decree are being met.	I would continue to support the Department of Education budget providing services for children under five the Felix consent decree. After 40 years as the family court director, I have seen hundreds of children with learning disabilities. It's imperative that these young people are provided with programs and necessary educational and mental health services.	The board must (1) hold the superintendent accountable for using his authority, especially those granted by Judge Ezra, to deliver mental health services and hire licensed special education teachers; (2) monitor the delivery systems for effectiveness; (3) request necessary funds through the DOE's budget; and (4) work with the governor and Legislature to secure funds.
Should sex education be taught in the public schools? Why or why not?	Yes. Students need to learn about the relationship between sex and health. Sex education serves to make our students aware of prevention, treatment, and outcomes of their choices. Without sex education the incidence of teen pregnancy and unsafe sex practices would become worse.	I believe that sex education should be taught in public schools to support and supplement what parents may be teaching at home. It is important that the children be educated to minimize the amount of teen pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases.	Sex education needs to be taught in school. As an elective with parental permission to support the role of the parent in this matter. The course should be limited to the human physiology, included in a comprehensive course on social skills, and not be excluded to how to use a condom.	Sex education is currently being taught in 89 percent of the nation's public schools, which may account for the significant decrease in teenage pregnancies. The board should review a recently published Kaiser Family Foundation survey report in which respondents called for strengthening sex education through better guidance and skills-based instruction.
What should be done to improve reading in the public schools?	The board should require the superintendent to monitor reading performance at all schools with an overly high percentage of students in the lower stanines. We should assure that underperforming schools are doing everything that good schools are doing to improve reading; funding should be redirected to those schools, if necessary.	I believe that smaller classroom size and identifying those individuals who need help and providing additional tutoring to those students will allow those students to keep up and improve their overall reading ability.	The Department of Education should encourage parents to read to their children so that reading is enjoyable. If reading is utilized and emphasized in the formative grades for enjoyment and content, reading skills and comprehension will increase. The young person will continue to use these reading skills as he progresses in grade level.	In 1998, the board approved a literacy policy requiring comprehensive and balanced reading instruction and a goal of reading proficiency among all children by the end of grade three. The recent National Reading Panel's landmark report identified the most effective reading instruction practices which must be the basis of retraining Hawaii's in-service teachers.



STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

MAUI (1)

	<div><div><div>Age: 59</div><div>Job: Owner/manager, Marine Engine sales and service</div><div>Years here: 28</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>Age: Not given</div><div>Job:</div><div>Years here:</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>Age: Not given</div><div>Job:</div><div>Years here:</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>Age: 38</div><div>Job: Pretreatment coordinator for Maui County</div><div>Years here: 38</div></div></div>
What would you do to ensure that educational and mental health services under the Felix consent decree will be maintained past the compliance date set by the federal court?	As a board member, I would request a monthly report from both the Department of Education and the Department of Health outlining their progress. I would encourage that the parents of all "Felix" children to participate with the school and if they encounter problems that cannot be resolved at the school or district level, to apprise me of those problems.	Did not respond.	Did not respond.	I will abide by the requirements as set in the consent decree and support the teachers, staff and parents to the extent possible under the compliance requirements that the board must follow.
Should sex education be taught in the public schools? Why or why not?	I think the term "sex education" is misleading. Do I think the human body and its reproductive systems be taught as biology curriculum? Yes. Should the dangers of sexually transmitted diseases be taught? Yes. Should abstinence be taught? Maybe, I would have to engage in discussion as to if this should be a parental/family responsibility.			Yes, I believe this is an important part of a student's educational curriculum. This avenue will provide an opportunity to explain and educate students about STD's and other health related issues.
What should be done to improve reading in the public schools?	Offer help through PTA and other child advocacy groups to assist parents in helping their kids to read. Monitor all kindergarten kids and make sure that there is reading help available to those kids having difficulties. Encourage peer reading. Have older kids (high school) come into kindergarten and the first few grades to read to and be read to.			I would promote more parent involvement to ensure reading assignments are completed. For the younger students, I would promote small reading groups for reading comprehension with a teacher. For the older students, I would promote a portion of the class period to reading and have reading assignments for each week.

MAUI (1)

BIG ISLAND (1)

	<div><div><div>Age: 80</div><div>Occupation: Attorney</div><div>Years here: 80</div></div></div>	<div><div>Photo not available</div><div><div>Age: 63</div><div>Job: Retired teacher</div><div>Years here: 4</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>Age: 72</div><div>Job: District business specialist for the Hawaii district; retired from Department of Education</div><div>Years here: 67</div></div></div>	
What would you do to ensure that educational and mental health services under the Felix consent decree will be maintained past the compliance date set by the federal court?	I will seek and obtain additional funding from the Legislature by contacting each legislator. Education is everybody's business. I would urge the board to hold public meetings and seek input for possible solutions.	Hawaii's special needs students cannot afford to be left behind. As a board member I would make sure that our school system complies with federal laws and guidelines to insure equal opportunity for all students. Along with the rest of the board I would rearrange funding priorities.	I recommend the development of a BOE policy addressing the continued maintenance of proper services and educational and mental health services. Include expectations for performance and compliance in the annual evaluation of the superintendent and monitoring of programs and services rendered.	
Should sex education be taught in the public schools? Why or why not?	Sex education should not be taught in the public schools. It belongs in the home and church. The responsibility of the school is to teach the three R's, reading writing and arithmetic.	Since the church and the home have a reduced influence on youngsters and due to the prevalent permissive culture, the schools have been forced to assume responsibilities in sex education better left to the judgment of family members.	I favor continuing the current practice of sex education in the public schools as part of the health curriculum and as prescribed in the Hawaii Content and Performance Standards. Children and youth need to learn about the biological and physiological aspects of human growth and the understanding of relationships of gender.	
What should be done to improve reading in the public schools?	To improve reading in the public schools, the class size should be reduced. Senior citizens should be urged to volunteer to assist the teachers by reading to the child on a one to one basis. The contribution by senior citizens will make them feel good, possibly prolong their life, and at the same time the students will benefit.	Set as a priority that every child will be reading at grade level by the time they leave the third grade. Back it up with solid research-based reading programs and reorganize the instructional time to provide for this focus. If children can not read , they can not succeed.	Success in reading can occur when continuity of reading instruction is stressed from kindergarten and upwards. Utilize idea of scope and sequence. Assess students regularly to see if learning is taking place. If student is not reading at his expected level, provide appropriate help. Involve parents as partners with the school.	

THE NEIGHBOR ISLANDS

Big Isle mayoral candidates all promise 'change' and more jobs

High-tech, aquaculture and research are offered as viable growth areas

By **ROD THOMPSON**
Big Island correspondent

HILO — Change is in the air for the Big Island mayor. "Change we must! Change we will!" says an advertisement for Big Island Democratic mayoral candidate Dr. Fred Holschuh.

An ad for former councilwoman and Green mayoral candidate Keiko Bonk says "the old boys" are backing her opponents, "Because Keiko Bonk equals Real Change."

If Republican mayoral candidate and former Civil Defense chief Harry Kim doesn't also make newspaper claims to change, it may be because he can't afford to.

He refuses contributions bigger than \$10. As a result, he spent only \$13,103 on the primary campaign, while Bonk spent \$64,844 and Holschuh spent \$165,035.

Kim leaves no doubt that he also represents change. He gives incumbent Steven Yamashiro, prevented by law from running again, rock bottom grades regarding communicating with the electorate.

All three candidates emphasize that county decision-making must be from the bottom up.

Ginnie Kinney, one of Holschuh's supporters, said she admires him because he doesn't pretend to have all the answers.

A Holschuh ad says, "As Mayor I will ask your input on how County Government can create a better future for the children."

Bonk has the most detailed

No response

One Big Island mayoral candidate did not respond to our questionnaire to be included in this election guide:
► Jon Adler, a nonpartisan candidate

plan for getting community input. She would divide the island into seven "resource districts," and to each one would assign a planner, a natural resource manager, a social resource coordinator, an economist, a parks and recreation specialist, and an engineer.

A Kim ad says his 33 years in government service, as a teacher, federal grants representative, and Civil Defense head, taught him "the extreme importance of communicating and keeping in touch with the community."

Bonk says the island needs "sustainable" growth, meaning development that doesn't compromise the needs of future generations. She proposes research jobs.

Holschuh and Kim agree that Kona needs infrastructure while the Hilo area needs jobs.

Holschuh speaks of a specific high-tech company interested in locating on the Big Island.

Kim says aquaculture, volcano studies and health care for seniors can provide jobs.

In the voting booth, personalities may make the difference.

Bonk's accusations of "old boy" connections attract some, but leave others puzzled about how they apply to someone like self-described loner Kim.

Kim is admired by many for his occasional bluntness. Holschuh gets credit for a genuine, doctor-like concern for people.

Outright winners

These Hawaii County Council candidates are unopposed in the general election:

- Dominic Yagong, 1st District (Hamakua Coast)
- James Arakaki, 3rd District (Upper Waiakea)
- Aaron Chung, 4th District (Lower Waiakea, Keaukaha)

BIG ISLAND MAYOR (1)



Keiko Bonk
GREEN

Age: 45
Job: County councilwoman
Years here: 25



Fred C. Holschuh
DEMOCRAT

Age: 59
Job: Emergency physician
Years here: 33



Harry Kim
REPUBLICAN

Age: 61
Job: Retiree
Years here: 55

What is the most pressing infrastructure need in west Hawaii and how will you deal with it?

Inadequate transportation system. 1) Require that new developments pay the full cost of additional infrastructure. 2) Decentralize the planning process to put the powers of county planning into the hands of the communities most affected. 3) Begin building an island wide light rail system into an integrated transit system.

Solving traffic gridlock for convenience and public safety. We must create mauka-makai connecting roads, more entrance and exit lanes and secure traffic signals at key intersections. State, county, and community cooperation to secure federal funds and have regional traffic plans adopted by the Council.

The failure to plan for and meet the demands of increased traffic on Kona's highways. County government needs to expedite the planned project of the bypass highway (Hokuli'a Project) and to develop a plan and schedule for the improvement of Palani Road and Highway II between Honalo and Captain Cook.

How will you deal with west Hawaii housing costs?

Implement community-based planning in which residents design the future of their own community. Build the infrastructure needed to encourage less car oriented, mixed use, and mixed income neighborhoods in order to make affordable housing profitable without creating separate low income housing projects.

Ensure balanced regional planning and cooperation between county, state, federal governments and community. Developers must contribute fair share of affordable housing costs. Re-evaluate tax structure to ensure small farmers and homeowners aren't forced off their land by neighboring upscale development tax base.

The county administration must work with the County Council on the affordable housing policy to insure that the policy reflects the priority of the development of affordable housing and not the cost to developers.

How will you deal with east Hawaii's continuing poor economy?

1) Support the research, agricultural, health, and cultural industries by building the infrastructure they require. 2) Develop tourism by designing a light rail system that acts as a tourist attraction (& serves residents), and is paid for with tourist dollars. 3) Urban renewal for Hilo to attract investment in sustainable industries.

Be more facilitative and less restrictive with business. Support agriculture, eco and sports tourism and high-tech industries such as telecommunication. Ensure that our young people are trained as the work force businesses need. Support education at all levels and enhance our university system.

East Hawaii is now in an exciting and challenging period of economic growth. The potential lies in the areas of agriculture, aquaculture, education, health and the visitor industry. The county government must provide an environment of support which will seek and encourage growth that reflects the communities goals.

Two County Council incumbents face strong challenges on Big Isle

But incumbents in the isle's other districts are not likely to be unseated

By **ROD THOMPSON**
Big Island correspondent

HILO — With Hawaii County Council incumbents facing challenges from little-known and third-party candidates, the general election is likely to produce little or no change on the Council.

An exception may be the 7th Council District (middle Kona), where Republican challenger Mary Reynolds got almost as many votes in the primary election as incumbent Democrat

Nancy Pisicchio.

Pisicchio defeated Reynolds' husband, Joe, in 1998. She became known by opposing the Hokuli'a residential project, and now calls for better planning.

Reynolds charges that Pisicchio's program is "plan, plan, plan," and calls instead for action on roads.

Pisicchio says she does act, getting \$3 million for a new Kona road.

Another strong challenge is in the 6th District (Kau), where Republican former Councilman John Santangelo is trying to regain his seat from incumbent Julie Jacobson, the state's only elected Green. There is no Democrat in the race.

Beyond those seats, the challengers' strength is doubtful. In

the 5th District (lower Puna), Green Steven Hirakami is working hard to beat Gary Safarik, who ousted incumbent Al Smith in the Democratic primary election.

But Hirakami admits he has an uphill battle. The Republican in the race, Roger Evans, has run often, but without success.

In the 9th District (Kohala), Republican incumbent Leningrad Elarionoff, a retired police captain, faces a challenge from Green Tanny Cazimero, a former police officer known for his criticism of recently retired Chief Wayne Carvalho. Democrat Eddie Akana is also running.

In two other districts, the incumbents face only token challenges, and three other incumbents are unopposed.

THE NEIGHBOR ISLANDS



Star-Bulletin file photo

On Kauai, the closing of Amfac's sugar mill is one issue that has broad-ranging consequences for the island's economy and residents.

Asing has opportunity for a Kauai comeback

The ex-Council member appears to have a good chance of getting elected

BY ANTHONY SOMMER
Kauai correspondent

LIHUE — At least one former Kauai County Council member appears to have an excellent chance of making a comeback this year. If there is any suspense in this year's general election, it is to see which incumbent gets knocked off.

Bill "Kaipo" Asing, who served 18 years on the Council before stepping down two years ago for a failed bid at becoming mayor, finished third in the September primary. Asing, a retired telephone company executive, frequently was the top vote-getter in previous Council races and he has prided himself on never spending any money on any of his campaigns.

Asing's primary victory knocked incumbent Daryl Kaneshiro down to eighth place in the race for the seven-member Council. And it placed incumbent Billy Swain, who finished seventh, in a duel with Kaneshiro to determine who survives in the general.

Kauai's nonpartisan primary served only to narrow the field of

candidates to 14 from 16 and to give a fairly accurate forecast for the general. Only three women are seeking seats on the Council and the best in the primary finished 10th.

Turnout was low for the primary but is expected to increase for the general because of the presidential contest.

Whether the remaining 14 candidates will finish in the same order as in the primary remains to be seen but not much change is expected.

Kauai's Council members all are elected at large and do not appear on the ballot with party labels although many candidates use party logos on their campaign ads. The two top vote-getters in the primary were Republicans Bryan Baptiste and Jimmy Tokio. Baptiste also was the top vote-getter two years ago.

Council Chairman Ron Kouchi, who has been on the Council longer than any incumbent, finished only fourth in the primary. Kouchi is widely expected to run for mayor in 2002 when Maryanne Kusaka's second and last term expires but another middling finish in the general could encourage others to take him on two years from now.

Baptiste's strong finish for two elections in a row may encourage him to try for the mayor's job.



Star-Bulletin file photo

An ongoing debate for Maui County Council is on the future development of Paia town, with spillover concerns such as housing and traffic.

Two first-term Maui Council members facing tough battles

The voting records of Davis and Enriquez are criticized by foes

BY GARY T. KUBOTA
Maui correspondent

WAILUKU — First-term Maui County Council members Michael Davis and John Enriquez are facing tough fights for re-election with foes publicly criticizing their voting records.

Davis, 56, is fighting an uphill battle against challenger Alan M. Arakawa, who served on the same Kahului seat for two terms before running unsuccessfully for mayor against James "Kimo" Apana in 1998.

Arakawa, 48, a businessman who ran as a Republican, has publicly criticized Davis and Apana for supporting increases in park facility user fees.

The criticism may be a preview of what Apana can expect if he runs for re-election in 2002.

Arakawa says he plans to

run for mayor again in two years.

Davis, vice chairman of the Council Parks Committee, said the Council increased the fees to help pay the debts incurred by the Republican administration before Apana became mayor.

In the primary runoff that eliminated third candidate Thomas Sipiora, Arakawa led Davis in votes, 12,427 to 7,014.

Enriquez, 66, a retired chiropractor, defeated challenger Michael Molina for the Makawao-Haiku-Paia seat in the 1998 election but has encountered opposition from many environmentalists this time around because of his support of the Alexander & Baldwin Inc.'s residential development at Spreckelsville.

Enriquez said the firm initially wanted to develop 420 homes along Hana Highway and eventually build 300 homes in upper Paia.

He said he voted to approve 280 housing units and noted that the firm agreed to develop a reliever road around town at its expense.

"I thought we came out a

winner," Enriquez said.

But his critics say he should have voted against the development near Paia town where rush-hour traffic is sometimes backed up for miles.

"People feel he hasn't represented them accurately," said Robert Parsons, a candidate who lost in the primary runoff against Enriquez and Molina.

Parsons said he expects a lot of votes from people who supported him, Joel Bertram and Dan Morrow in the primary will be cast for Molina.

If they are, Enriquez is in trouble.

Enriquez received 7,051 votes to Molina's 6,745 votes in the primary, and Bertram, Morrow and Parsons, a total of 5,111 votes.

At the very least, the Hana seat on the Council will be occupied by a newly elected candidate.

Planning Commissioner Robert Carroll and Green Party candidate Nick Nikhilananda are running for the non-incumbent seat vacated by J. Kalani English.

English is running for the state Senate in the 5th District.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND CHARTER AMENDMENTS

UH autonomy: Is the measure flawed?

The proposal, opponents say, might harm rather than help the university

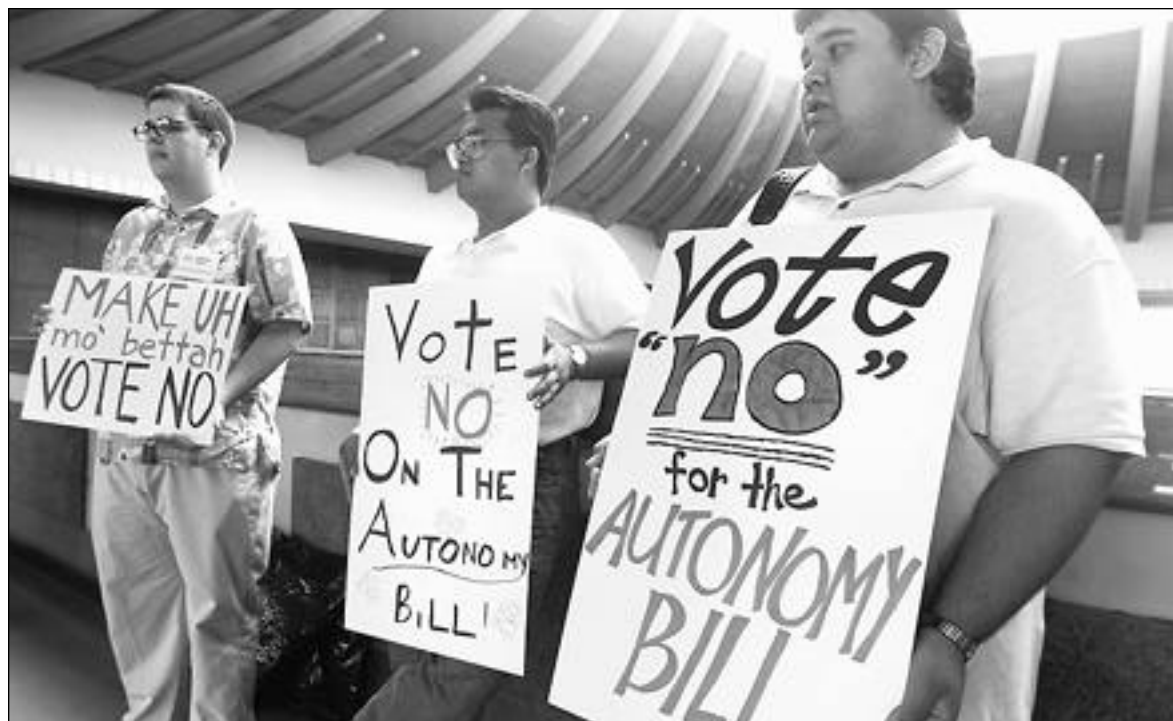
BY SUZANNE TSWEI
AND GORDON Y.K. PANG
Star-Bulletin

SOME bill it as one of the most important measures in the history of the University of Hawaii. The proposed amendment aiming to give the university constitutional autonomy would change the course of the university, allowing it to become a world-class institution, supporters say.

Constitutional autonomy, supporters say, would ensure the university control over its internal affairs. It would allow the university to react quickly to changing world economy and help drive Hawaii's economic recovery, says UH President Kenneth Mortimer.

The proposal would give the university the right to manage itself and free it from cumbersome state bureaucracy. More important, it would allow the university to hold onto the freedom it has won from the Legislature and not worry about future meddling from lawmakers, supporters say.

But opponents say the amendment may bring the opposite of what it's intended to accomplish. If passed by voters in Tuesday's election, it may erode the inde-



Star-Bulletin file photo

While University of Hawaii President Kenneth Mortimer and others urge a "yes" vote on the autonomy amendment, these protesters were encouraging a "no" vote during a rally at the state Capitol last month.

pendence the university has gained over the years and give the Legislature the final say over university matters.

Opponents say the proposal would allow the Legislature to override the university Board of Regents, which oversees the university. The language of the proposal gives the Legislature the jurisdiction over issues of "statewide concerns" and would

preclude anyone from going to the courts for a final decision on university matters, says the university faculty union.

Walter Kirimitsu, university general counsel, says the faculty union is misreading the proposal.

Besides, if the Legislature were to declare a university matter a "statewide concern," the process would take at least a

year to go through the entire legislative process, he said.

Two other proposals

There are two other constitutional amendments on the ballot:

► A "yes" vote on Question No. 2 would change the appointment of the Tax Review Commission to 10 years from five years. The commission independently evaluates the state's tax system. Pro-

ponents think five years does not provide adequate time for the panel to properly review tax issues and, subsequently, for the Legislature to effectively evaluate its recommendations.

► Reapportionment in 2001 will mean all 25 Senate seats will be up for grabs in 2002. Approval of Question No. 3 would give the 2001 state Reapportionment Commission authority to determine which of the new districts would have four- and two-year terms in the 2002 election to preserve the concept of staggered terms.

Those in the new post-apportionment districts where the majority of the electorate had senators who completed only two years leading up to 2002 would hold elections for four-year Senate seats. Those living where a majority of the electorate had a senator finishing up a full, four-year term in 2002 would hold elections for two-year seats.

If the amendment is not approved, the current constitutional language would hold, whereby 13 of the Senate's incumbents winning re-election would automatically be given four-year terms. Conversely, any newly elected senators would be allowed to serve only two-year terms in 2002.

Proponents say the law has to be changed because it gives an unfair advantage to incumbents, and is possibly unconstitutional. Critics say the question is vague.

Hawaii County voters face 16 proposed changes to Charter

Nonpartisan elections and new offices are among the issues

BY ROD THOMPSON
Big Island correspondent

HILO — Hawaii County voters are headed for sure-fire confusion when they try to sort out 16 proposals to change the County Charter on the November ballot.

The first, already in effect in the three other counties, would make Hawaii County elections nonpartisan.

This year's primary election for mayor featured a Republican turned Democrat, Bob Herkes; a Democrat turned Republican, Harvey

Tajiri; and a Republican who said he was also part Democrat and part Green, Harry Kim.

But the question is still open on whether Big Island voters want to give up party labels.

The second Charter amendment proposes giving the county managing director authority over all departments, not just some.

It would also set up an "office of management," which might sound like more bureaucracy. But John Santangelo, a member of the Charter Review Commission, said that just means the managing director would keep the staff he already has.

Santangelo said commissioners decided not to list the pros and cons of the proposals

because that might be prejudicial. But it also leaves questions unanswered.

The third proposal would create a commission to watchdog the Fire Department. Unanswered is how such a commission would succeed, when an existing Police Commission hasn't stopped a series of controversies in that department.

Other proposals are for a new Department of Environmental Management, a new Cost of Government Commission, and abolition of an old body, the Hawaii Redevelopment Agency, used to rebuild Hilo after the 1960 tsunami.

Another proposal would require officials to "demonstrate the highest standard of ethical conduct."

Kauai voters will decide on two amendments

The Council put both measures on the ballot and neither is controversial

Star-Bulletin staff

LIHUE — Kauai voters will decide on two proposed amendments to the County Charter in the general election. Neither is controversial.

One would repeal a 1992 amendment that required the seven-member County Planning Commission to have at least two business representatives, two labor representatives and two environmental representatives. The commission members are appointed by the mayor.

Experience showed the very broad wording of the 1992 amendment made the requirement meaningless. It defined members of each category as someone "who shall

have knowledge and awareness of environmental (or business or labor) concerns by way of the person's education, training or experience." The most recent "environmental" representative appointed to the commission, for example, owns a plant nursery and never has been affiliated with any recognized environmental organization.

The second Charter amendment on the ballot this year would give the County Council the power to hire an auditor to monitor the executive branch through performance audits such as those conducted on the state level by the state auditor or on the federal level by the General Accounting Office.

It does not contain any requirement for ever conducting any audits, nor does it provide for any funding for them.

Both measures were placed on the ballot by the Kauai County Council.



This chart contains the names of candidates for federal, state and county offices for the Nov. 7 general election.

This year, the election will be held for:

- One U.S. Senate seat; both U.S. House seats; 14 of 25 state Senate seats; all 51 state House seats; nine of 13 state Board of Education seats and all nine Office of Hawaiian Affairs seats.

Among county races: The mayor's office is up for election on the Big Island.

Also, Hawaii County will cast ballots for all nine Council seats; on Maui, all nine Council seats; and Kauai, all seven Council seats.

There are three questions for amendments to the state Constitution. Hawaii County has 16 Charter amendments; Kauai has two.

Incumbents are designated by asterisks.



U.S. PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

- Democrat**
- ☐ Al Gore & Joe Lieberman
- Green**
- ☐ Ralph Nader & Winona LaDuke
- Libertarian**
- ☐ Harry Browne & Art Olivier
- Natural Law**
- ☐ John Hagelin & Nat Goldhaber
- Reform**
- ☐ Pat Buchanan & Ezola Foster
- Republican**
- ☐ George W. Bush & Dick Cheney

U.S. SENATE

- Constitution**
- ☐ David Porter
- Democrat**
- ☐ Daniel K. Akaka*
- Libertarian**
- ☐ Lloyd Jeffrey Mallan
- Natural Law**
- ☐ Lauri A. Clegg
- Republican**
- ☐ John Carroll

U.S. HOUSE

- 1ST DISTRICT**
- Urban Oahu**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Neil Abercrombie*
- Libertarian**
- ☐ Jerry Murphy
- Republican**
- ☐ Phil Meyers
- 2ND DISTRICT**
- Rural Oahu, Neighbor Islands**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Patsy Takemoto Mink*
- Libertarian**
- ☐ Lawrence G.K. Duquesne
- Republican**

- ☐ Russ Francis

STATE SENATE

- 2ND DISTRICT**
- South Hilo, Puna**
- Democrat**
- ☐ David M. Matsuura*
- Republican**
- ☐ Paul “Bow Tie Guy” O’Leary
- 3RD DISTRICT**
- Kau, Kona**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Andrew “Andy” Levin*
- Republican**
- ☐ Earl Fujikawa
- 5TH DISTRICT**
- Wailuku, Upcountry, Kahului**
- Democrat**
- ☐ J. Kalani English
- Republican**
- ☐ Allen T. Shishido
- 8TH DISTRICT**
- Kalama Valley, Aina Haina**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Marsha R. Joyner
- Republican**
- ☐ Sam Slom*
- 9TH DISTRICT**
- Waialae, Palolo**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Matt Matsunaga*
- Republican**
- ☐ Theresa Chun
- 11TH DISTRICT**
- Manoa, McCully**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Brian T. Taniguchi*
- Republican**
- ☐ Billy L. Fulton
- 12TH DISTRICT**
- Tantalus-Makiki**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Carol Fukunaga*
- Republican**
- ☐ Aaron R. Peterson
- 14TH DISTRICT**
- Palama, Alewa Heights**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Suzanne N.J. Chun Oakland*
- 15TH DISTRICT**
- Fort Shafter, Aiea**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Donna Mercado Kim
- Republican**
- ☐ Ed Mina
- 16TH DISTRICT**
- Moanalua, Salt Lake**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Norman Sakamoto*
- 18TH DISTRICT**
- Waipio, Mililani, Wheeler**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Ron Menor*
- 20TH DISTRICT**
- Ewa Beach, Makakilo**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Brian Kanno*
- Libertarian**
- ☐ Wade A. Thode
- Nonpartisan**
- ☐ Gig Greenwood
- Republican**
- ☐ Henry L. “Hank” Makini

- 24TH DISTRICT**
- Kaneohe, Enchanted Lake**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Solomon D.K. Nalua’i
- Republican**
- ☐ Bob Hogue
- 25TH DISTRICT**
- Kailua, Waimanalo**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Leona Mapuana Kalima
- Republican**
- ☐ Fred Hemmings
- STATE HOUSE**
- 1ST DISTRICT**
- North Hamakua, North Hilo, North Kohala**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Dwight Y. Takamine*
- 2ND DISTRICT**
- South Hilo**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Jerry Leslie Chang*
- 3RD DISTRICT**
- South Hilo, Puna**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Eric G. Hamakawa*
- 4TH DISTRICT**
- Kau, Puna**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Helene H. Hale
- Green**
- ☐ Virginia “Ginny” Aste
- Libertarian**
- ☐ Aaron Anderson
- Republican**
- ☐ Robert Reed
- 5TH DISTRICT**
- South Kona, North Kona**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Virginia Isbell
- Republican**
- ☐ Paul K. Whalen*
- 6TH DISTRICT**
- South Kohala, North Kona**
- Republican**
- ☐ Jim Rath*
- 7TH DISTRICT**
- Lahaina, Olowalu, Mala, Kaanapali, Molokai, Lanai**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Sol P. Kaho’ohalahala*
- Republican**
- ☐ Ron Davis
- 8TH DISTRICT**
- Maalaea, Waiehu, Waihee, Honolua, Kapalua, Wailuku**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Joseph M. Souki*
- Republican**
- ☐ Patty Nagasako Peterson
- 9TH DISTRICT**
- Kahului, Wailuku, Waikapu**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Robert H. Nakasone*
- Republican**
- ☐ John F. Henry
- 10TH DISTRICT**
- Puunene, Paia, Halimaille, Makawao, Pukalani, Olinda, Kula**
- Aloha ’Aina**
- ☐ Malia Gibson
- Democrat**
- ☐ JJ Vroom
- Republican**

- ☐ Kika Bukoski
- 11TH DISTRICT**
- Makena, UluPalakua, Kula, Pulehu, Kihei**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Jonathan Starr
- Green**
- ☐ Shaun Stenshol
- Republican**
- ☐ Chris Halford*
- 12TH DISTRICT**
- Haiku, Keanae, Nahiku, Hana, Hanalei, Kilauea, Anahola, Kapaa**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Hermina “Mina” Morita*
- Natural Law**
- ☐ Ann E. West-Tickle
- 13TH DISTRICT**
- Lihue, Kapaa**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Ezra R. Kanoho*
- Republican**
- ☐ Juan Lugo
- 14TH DISTRICT**
- Koloa, Waimea, Niihau**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Bertha C. Kawakami*
- Republican**
- ☐ John Hoff
- 15TH DISTRICT**
- Kalama Valley, Hawaii Kai, Portlock**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Greg Knudsen
- Republican**
- ☐ William Stonebraker
- 16TH DISTRICT**
- Mariners Ridge, Hahaione Valley, Kulouou, Niu Valley, Hawaii Loa Ridge, Aina Haina**
- Republican**
- ☐ Bertha F.K. Leong*
- 17TH DISTRICT**
- Waialae Iki, Waiae Nui, Kahala, Wilhelmina Rise**
- Republican**
- ☐ Barbara C. Marumoto*
- 18TH DISTRICT**
- Palolo Valley, St. Louis Heights, Kaimuki**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Calvin K.Y. Say*
- Republican**
- ☐ Wayne W. Gau
- 19TH DISTRICT**
- Diamond Head, Kaimuki, Kapahulu, Waikiki**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Brian Y. Yamane*
- Republican**
- ☐ Mindy Jaffe
- 20TH DISTRICT**
- McCully, Moiliili, Pawaa**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Scott K. Saiki*
- Republican**
- ☐ Scott T. Matsumoto
- 21ST DISTRICT**
- Waikiki, Ala Wai**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Tom Brower
- Republican**
- ☐ Galen Fox*
- 22ND DISTRICT**
- McCully, Moiliili, Pawaa**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Terry Nui Yoshinaga*
- Republican**
- ☐ Joseph A. Kinoshita

- 23RD DISTRICT**
- Manoa**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Ed Case*
- 24TH DISTRICT**
- Makiki, Tantalus, Manoa**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Brian Schatz*
- Republican**
- ☐ Sam Aiona
- 25TH DISTRICT**
- Kakaako, Downtown, Ala Moana**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Kenneth “Ken” T. Hiraki*
- Republican**
- ☐ Mark Hunsaker
- 26TH DISTRICT**
- Nuuanu, Dowsett Highlands, Pacific Heights, Punchbowl, Pauoa**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Sylvia J. Luke*
- Republican**
- ☐ David Pang
- 27TH DISTRICT**
- Alewa Heights, Kapalama Heights, Liliha, Nuuanu, Puunui**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Lei Ahu Isa*
- Republican**
- ☐ Ken Akamine
- 28TH DISTRICT**
- Kamehameha Heights, Kalihi Valley**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Dennis A. Arakaki*
- 29TH DISTRICT**
- Moanalua, Fort Shafter, Kalihi Waena, Kapalama**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Felipe “Jun” Abinsay Jr.*
- Republican**
- ☐ Ken Harding
- 30TH DISTRICT**
- Kalihi Kai, Palama**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Ben Cabreross
- Republican**
- ☐ Martin Romualdez
- 31ST DISTRICT**
- Aliamanu, Moanalua Gardens, Moanalua Valley, Salt Lake**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Nathan Suzuki*
- 32ND DISTRICT**
- Aliamanu, Hickam, Foster Village, Halawa Valley, Aiea**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Eddie V. Aguinaldo
- Republican**
- ☐ Bob McDermott*
- 33RD DISTRICT**
- Red Hill, Halawa Heights, Pearlridge, Aiea**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Blake K. Oshiro
- 34TH DISTRICT**
- Waimalu, Waiau, Royal Summit, Newtown**
- Democrat**
- ☐ K. Mark Takai*
- 35TH DISTRICT**
- Pacific Palisades, Pearl City Highlands**
- Democrat**
- ☐ Noboru “Nobu” Yonamine*
- Republican**
- ☐ Chris Hart Kessell

List of Candidates

36TH DISTRICT
Pearl City, Waipahu
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Roy Takumi*</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> John Nuusa</div>
37TH DISTRICT
Waipahu, Crestview
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Nestor R. Garcia*</div>
38TH DISTRICT
Waipio, Mililani
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Marilyn B. Lee*</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Chita Caindec-Stewart</div>
39TH DISTRICT
Wheeler Air Force Base, Mililani
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte L. Nekota</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Guy P. Ontai</div>
40TH DISTRICT
Wahiawa, Whitmore Village
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Marcus R. Oshiro*</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Allan Tomas</div>
41ST DISTRICT
Ewa Beach, Waipahu
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Willie C. Espero*</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Pam Lee Smith</div>
42ND DISTRICT
Kunia, Makakilo, Ewa, Waipahu
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Maeda C. Timson</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Mark Moses*</div>
43RD DISTRICT
Barbers Point, Nanakuli, Maili, Waianae
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Michael P. Kahikina*</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Denton Kissell</div>
44TH DISTRICT
Makaha, Waianae
Aloha 'Aina <div><input type="checkbox"/> Momi Kamahele</div> Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Merwyn Seichi Jones</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Emily J. Daniel Auwae*</div>
45TH DISTRICT
Schofield Barracks, Mokuleia, Waialua, Haleiwa, Sunset Beach, Kahaku
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Michael Y. Magaoay</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Helmut "Kalani" Aki</div>
46TH DISTRICT
Laie, Hauula, Punaluu, Waikane, Waiahole, Kahaluu, Ahiimanu Makai, Heeia Kea
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> George Okuda</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Colleen Meyer*</div>
47TH DISTRICT
Kahaluu, Ahiimanu, Heeia, Kaneohe
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Iris K. Ikeda Catalani*</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Charles Kong Djou</div>

48TH DISTRICT
Kaneohe
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Ken Ito*</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Sam Moku</div>
49TH DISTRICT
Kailua, Kaneohe Bay Drive
Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Cynthia Thielen*</div>
50TH DISTRICT
Maunawili, Pohakupu, Kailua, Enchanted Lake, Kaneohe
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Ikaika Hussey</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> David A. Pendleton*</div>
51ST DISTRICT
Waimanalo, Keolu Hills, Lanikai, Kailua, Enchanted Lake
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Kenny Goodenow*</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Joe Gomes</div>
BIG ISLAND
MAYOR
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Fred C. Holschuh</div> Green <div><input type="checkbox"/> Keiko Bonk</div> Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> Jon "New Possibility" Adler</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Harry Kim</div>
HAWAII COUNTY COUNCIL
1st District
Hamakua coast
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Dominic Yagong*</div>
2nd District
Downtown Hilo, Kaumana
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Bobby Jean Leithead-Todd*</div> Liberterian <div><input type="checkbox"/> Jim "O'Keefe" Keefe</div>
3rd District
Upper Waiakea
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> James "Jim" Arakaki*</div>
4th District
Lower Waiakea, Keaukaha
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Aaron Chung*</div>
5th District
Lower Puna
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Gary Safarik</div> Green <div><input type="checkbox"/> Steven A. Hirakami</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Roger Evans</div>
6th District
Upper Puna, Kau, Southern Kona
Green <div><input type="checkbox"/> Julie Jacobson*</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> John Santangelo</div>
7th District
Central Kona
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Nancy Pisicchio*</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Mary Reynolds</div>
8th District
Northern Kona

Natural Law <div><input type="checkbox"/> Ed "Mr. Ed" Connaughton</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Curtis Tyler*</div>
9th District
North and South
Kohala
Democrat <div><input type="checkbox"/> Eddie Akana</div> Green <div><input type="checkbox"/> Tanny Cazimero</div> Republican <div><input type="checkbox"/> Leningrad Elarionoff*</div>
MAUI
MAUI COUNTY COUNCIL
East Maui (1)
Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> Robert "Bob" Carroll</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Nick Nikhilananda</div>
West Maui (1)
Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> Jo Anne Johnson</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Dennis Y. Nakamura*</div>
Wailuku, Waihee, Waikapu (1)
Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> Dain P. Kane*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Michael "Mike" Victorino</div>
Kahului (1)
Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> Alan M. Arakawa</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Mike Davis*</div>
South Maui (1)
Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> Lynn Britton</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Wayne K. Nishiki*</div>
Makawao, Haiku, Paia (1)
Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> John Wayne Enriques*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Mike Molina</div>
Upcountry (1)
Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> David E. Kaho'ohanohano</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Charmaine Tavares*</div>
Lanai (1)
Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> Riki Hokama*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Georgina Kau Kawamura</div>
Molokai (1)
Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> Patrick S. Kawano*</div>
KAUAI
KAUAI COUNTY COUNCIL
At Large
Nonpartisan <div><input type="checkbox"/> Bill "Kaipo" Asing</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Bryan J. Baptiste*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> John F. Barretto Jr.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Anne M. Donovan</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Cayetano "Sonny" Gerardo</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Gary L. Hooser*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> J. Kauilani Kahalekai</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Daryl W. Kaneshiro*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Ronald Kouchi*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Rhoda Libre</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Joseph Prigge Jr.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Billy Kealamaikahiki Swain*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> James Kunane Tokioka*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Randal Valenciano*</div>
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
HAWAII (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Nani Quintana-Davies</div>

<div><input type="checkbox"/> Herbert S. Watanabe*</div>
HONOLULU (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Malcolm Kirkpatrick</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Denise Matsumoto*</div>
LEEWARD (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Marilyn Harris</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Ronald B.Y. Nakano*</div>
KAUAI (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Sherwood Hara</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Mitsugi Nakashima*</div>
AT LARGE (3)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Lex Brodie*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Carol Gabbard</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Jacqueline Whitford Heupel</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Donna R. Ikeda</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Garrett Toguchi*</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Randall M.L. Yee</div>
CENTRAL OAHU(1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Michael S. Nakamura</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Jeff Rezens</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Daniel Lee Romero</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Albert (Bert) Tamaribuchi</div>
MAUI (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Brian K. Blundell</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Vinnie Linares</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> William (Bill) Myers</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Dwight Nakao</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Meyer M. Ueoka</div>
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
Denotations: ** Interim appointed trustee *** Resigned incumbent **** Resigned appointee
AT LARGE – FOUR-YEAR TERM (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Darrow L. Kanakanui Aiona</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Lucy Akau</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Les A.Among</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Kaui Jochanan Amsterdam</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Haunani Apoliona***</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Dante Keala Carpenter**</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Kauila Clark</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Kenneth R. Conklin</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Wave Haupu</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Linda Ka'auwai-Iwamoto</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Craig (Bo) Kahui</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> V. Halemano Kalua</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Peter Kama</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Jay Jay (Jeff) Kapele</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Franklin Kipilii</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Brian Akana Lee</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> D. Keala (Dottie) Naluai</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Thurston Robinson</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Nancy (Pohaku) Stone</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Healani G.G.Waiwai'ole</div>
BIG ISLAND – FOUR-YEAR TERM (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Linda K. Dela Cruz</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Kainoa J. Hall</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Arthur A. Hoke</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Aileen M. Kuamo'o</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Hannah (Kihalani) Springer**</div>
KAUAI – FOUR-YEAR TERM (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Jean Ilel Keale Beniamina**</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Don Cataluna****</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Eloise Kaneakua Tutu Oclit</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Randy S. Naukana Rego</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> James Kapule Torio</div>
MOLOKAI – FOUR-YEAR TERM (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Samuel L. Kealoha Jr.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Colette Y. Piipii Machado**</div>
AT LARGE – TWO-YEAR TERM (3)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Rowena M.N.Akana***</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Crayn Kauahi Akina</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Beverly R.Bates</div>

<div><input type="checkbox"/> Nani G. Brandt**</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Gene P. K. (Kini) Burke</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Gordon Kona Caires</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Denise Mahealani De Costa</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A. Frenchy DeSoto***</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Bud Ebel</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Tulane E. Ebisu</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Maitland P.K. Elderts</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Kimo Keanu Evans</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Charl Kaleialohaona Fina'i</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Jason C. Giles</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Francis Keoua Gora</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Alice U. Oupnui Greenwood</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Thomas A.K. Haia</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Ralph (Hana) Hanalei</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Lela Malina Hubbard</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Kekoa David Kaapu Jr.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Lovell F. Kaleikini</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Reynolds N. Kamakawiwoole</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Kina'u Boyd Kamali'i</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Mitchell Kanekoa III</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Mike Kauhane</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Demitrius Keliholokai</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Jennifer Keliholokai</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Janet Kotomori</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> O. Kupau</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Richard Lee</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Walter G. Malterre</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Bob McGregor</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Harriet Ilima Morrison</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Nalani Olds**</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Charmaine H.Padeken</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Michael (Big Mike) Palcic</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Bernadette (Akiona) Park</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> George (Aloha) Peabody</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Victor Umi Peltier</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Charles (Kale Loke) Rose</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> John L. Sabey</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Loyson Earll Schneider</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Oswald K. Stender</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Eric Kuualoha Tiwanak</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Dustin Toler</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Mililani B.Trask***</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Eloise Ululani Y Tungpalan</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> John D. Waihe'e</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Edwina A.L. Wong</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Jimmy Wong</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Thomas M. Yin</div>
MAUI – TWO-YEAR TERM (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Genevieve (Lehua) Clubb</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Roger L. Grantham</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Louis Hao***</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Laki P. Kaahumanu</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Sam Kalalau</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Charles S. Ota**</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Edward P. Pelekai</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Jimmy Rust</div>
OAHU – TWO-YEAR TERM (1)
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Clayton Hee**</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Todd Murata</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Vicky Holt Takamine</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Richard Thompson</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Greg Wongham</div>
STATE CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS
1) Shall the University of Hawaii have the authority and power of self-governance in matters involving only the internal structure, management and operation of the university?
2) Shall a tax review commission be appointed every ten years instead of every five years, starting in the year 2005?
3) Shall the reapportionment commission be assigned the duty to maintain the staggering of senate terms in a manner that is equitable for all candidates in an election?

POLLING PRECINCTS



Hawaii’s general election will take place Nov. 7. Polls will open at 7 a.m. and close at 6 p.m.

Anyone in line at 6 p.m. will be allowed to vote.

The Office of Elections urges people to vote during off-peak hours: 9-11 a.m. and 1-3 p.m.

Here is a list of the state’s 336 precincts and their locations.

For general information on election day, call 453-VOTE (8683).

NUMBERS TO CALL

If you are not sure which precinct you are registered in, telephone your county clerk's office. The numbers are:

OAHU

523-4293

MAUI

270-7749

KAUAI

241-6350

BIG ISLAND

961-8277

1ST DISTRICT

Hamakua, North Hilo

1. Ikuo Hisaoka Gym, Kapaa
2. Kohala Intermediate, Kohala
3. Fannie Kanekoa garage, 48-5413 Government Road, Kukuihaele
4. Honokaa High, Honokaa
5. Paauilo Elementary, Paauilo
6. Ookala Carpenter Shop Office, Ookala
7. Laupahoehoe Community School Library, Laupahoehoe
8. Honohina Hongwanji, Ninole
9. Hakalau Gym, Hakalau
10. Honomu Gym, Honomu
11. Kulaimano Community Center, Pepekeo
12. Kalaniana'ole School, Papaikou
13. Puueo Multi-Culture Center, 145 Wainaku St.
14. Hilo Union School, 506 Waianuenue Ave.

2ND DISTRICT

South Hilo

1. Ernest B. DeSilva School, 278 Ainako Ave.
2. Hilo Intermediate, 587 Waianuenue Ave.
3. Hilo High, 556 Waianuenue Ave.
4. St. Joseph's High, 439 Kapiolani St.
5. Edith Kanaka'ole Tennis Stadium, 350 Kalanikoa St.
6. Waiakea High, 155 W. Kawili St.
7. Waiakea Elementary, 180 W. Puainako St.
8. Kaumana Elementary, 1710 Kaumana Drive
9. Waiakea Uka Gym, 1200 Ainaloa Drive

3RD DISTRICT

South Hilo, Puna

1. UH-Hilo Campus Center, 250 W. Kawili St.
2. AJA Memorial Hall, 361 Haihai St.
3. Waiakea Intermediate, 200 W. Puainako St.
4. Waiakeawaena Elementary, 2420 Kilauea Ave.
5. Keaukaha Elementary, 240 Desha Ave.
6. Keaau Elementary, 16-565 Keaau-Pahoa Road
7. Olaa First Hawaiian Church, Kurtistown
8. Mountain View Gym, Mountain View

4TH DISTRICT

Puna, Kau

1. Mountain View School, Mountain View
2. Ainaloa Longhouse, Ainaloa Boulevard
3. Hawaiian Paradise Community Center, Makuu Drive
4. Pahoa High School, Pahoa
5. Cooper Center, 19-4030 Wright Road
6. Kau High School, Pikake Street
7. Naalehu Elementary, Naalehu
8. Ocean View Community Center, Leilani Circle
9. Pahoa Community Center, Kauhale Street
10. Opihikao Congregational Church, Kapoho-Kalapana Beach Road
11. Keonepoko Elementary School, Kahakai Boulevard

5TH DISTRICT

South Kona, North Kona

1. Milolii Halau, Milolii
2. Hookena Elementary, Hookena
3. Honaunau Elementary, Honaunau
4. St. Benedict Catholic Church, Painted Church Road
5. Konawaena High, Kealahakua
6. Kona Imin Center, Holualoa
7. Keauhou Fire Station, 78-7159 Puuloa Road
8. Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 77-165 Lako St.
9. Kahakai Elementary, 76-147 Royal Poinciana Drive
10. Kailua View Estates Rec Center, 75-280 Nani Kailua Drive
11. Kona Vista Rec Center, 76-6350 Pualani St.

6TH DISTRICT

South Kohala, North Kona

1. Kealahake Elementary, 74-5118 Kealakaa St.
2. Kealahake High
3. Kona United Methodist Church, 74-4960 Palani Road
4. Waikoloa Elementary, 68-1730 Hooko St.
5. Spencer Park Pavilion, Kawaihae
6. Waimea Elementary, 67-1225 Mamalahoa Highway
7. Kahilu Town Hall, 67-1185 Mamalahoa Highway

7TH DISTRICT

Lahaina, Molokai, Lanai

1. Kamehameha III School, 611 Front St.
2. Lahaina Intermediate, 871 Lahainaluna Road
3. Lahaina Civic Center, 1840 Honoapiilani Highway
4. Lanai High/Elementary, 757 Fraser Ave.
5. Kilohana Community Center, Pukoo
6. Kaunakakai School, Kaunakakai
7. Maunaloa Community Center, Maunaloa
8. Kualapuu Community Center, Alahula Street
9. McVeigh Social Hall, Kalaupapa

8TH DISTRICT

Maalaea, Wailuku

1. Honolulu United Methodist Church, 5110 Kohi St.
2. Waihee School, 2125 Kahekili Highway
3. Wailuku Community Center, 395 Waena St.
4. Baldwin High, 1650 Kaahumanu Ave.
5. Wailuku Community Center, 395 Waena St.
6. Waikapu Community Center, Waiko Road

9TH DISTRICT

Kahului, Waikapu

1. Kahului Union Church, 44 W. Kamehameha Ave.
2. Kahului Elementary, 410 S. Hina Ave.
3. Lihikai School, 335 S. Papa Ave.
4. Maui Waena Intermediate, 795 Onehee Ave.
5. Iao School, 1910 Kaohu St.
6. Wailuku Elementary, 355 S. High St.
7. J. Walter Cameron Center auditorium, 95 Mahalani St.

10TH DISTRICT

Puunene, Makawao

1. Kula Community Center, Lower Kula Road
2. Mayor Hannibal Tavares Community Center, Pukalani Street
3. Pukalani Elementary School, 2945 Iolani St.
4. Kahului Hongwanji, 291 S. Puunene Ave.
5. Kaunoa Senior Citizen Center, 401 Alakapa Place
6. Paia Community Center, Paia
7. Kalama Intermediate School, 120 Makani Road
8. Eddie Tam Memorial Center, Makawao

11TH DISTRICT

Makena, Kihei

1. Kula Elementary, 299 Kula Highway
2. Merton Kekiwi garage, Ulupalakua
3. Keawalai Congregational Church, 190 Makena Road
4. Kamalii Elementary, 180 Alanui Ke Alii St.
5. Kihei Community Center, Lipoa St.
6. Trinity Episcopal Church by the Sea, 100 Kulanihako St.
7. Kenolio Rec Center, 131 S. Kihei Road

12TH DISTRICT

East Maui, North Kauai

► Maui:

1. Haiku Elementary, 105 Pauwela Road
2. Haiku Community Center, Haiku
3. Kaulana Pueo Church, Huelo
4. Keanae School, Keanae
5. Hana High/Elementary, Hana

► Kauai:

6. Hanalei Elementary, 5-5415 Kuhio Highway
7. Kilauea Neighborhood Center,

- 2460 Keneke St.
8. Anahola Hawaiian Homes Clubhouse, Kalalea Road
9. Kapaa Elementary, 4886 Kawaihau Road

13TH DISTRICT

Wailua, Lihue

1. St. Catherine School, 5021 Kawaihau Road
2. Kapaa Neighborhood Center, 4491 Kou St.
3. Kapaa Middle School, 4867 Oloheua Road
4. King Kaumualii Elementary, 4380 Hanamaulu Road
5. Kauai War Memorial Convention Hall, 4191 Hardy St.
6. Kauai High, 3577 Lala Road

14TH DISTRICT

Koloa, Niihau

1. Koloa Neighborhood Center, 3461 Weliweli St.
2. Kalaheo Neighborhood Center, 4480 Papalina Road
3. Eleele Elementary, 4855 Melemele Road
4. Hanapepe Recreation Center, 4451 Puolo Road
5. Kaumakani Neighborhood Center, 2301 Kaumakani Road
6. Waimea Neighborhood Center, 4556 Makeke Road
7. Kekaha Neighborhood Center, 8130 Elepaio Road
8. Kalaheo Elementary, 4400 Maka Road
9. Koloa Elementary, 3223 Poipu Road
10. Niihau School, Niihau

15TH DISTRICT

Hawaii Kai

1. Kamiloiki Elementary, 7788 Hawaii Kai Drive
2. Koko Head District Park, 423 Kaumakani St.
3. Koko Head Elementary, 189 Lunalilo Home Road
4. Kaiser High, 511 Lunalilo Home Road
5. Kamiloiki Community Park, 7750 Hawaii Kai Drive

16TH DISTRICT

Mariners Ridge, Aina Haina

1. Hahaione Elementary cafeteria, 595 Pepekeo St.
2. Hahaione Elementary Building F, 595 Pepekeo St.
3. Holy Trinity Church, 5919 Kalaniana'ole Highway
4. Niu Valley Middle, 310 Halemaumau St.
5. Aina Haina Elementary, 801 W. Hind Drive
6. Aina Haina Community Park, 827 W. Hind Drive

17TH DISTRICT

Waialae Iki, Maunalani Heights

1. Kalani High, 4680 Kalaniana'ole Highway
2. Star of the Sea School, 4469 Malia St.
3. Kahala Elementary, 4559 Kilauea Ave.
4. Kahala Community Park, 4495 Pahoa Ave.
5. Liliuokalani Elementary, 3633 Waialae Ave.
6. Maunalani Playground, 4625 Sierra Drive
7. Wilson Elementary, 4945 Kilauea Ave.

18TH DISTRICT

Palolo, St. Louis

1. Hokulani Elementary, 2940 Kamakini St.

POLLING PRECINCTS

2. Anuenue Elementary, 2530 10th Ave.
3. Palolo Elementary, 2106 10th Ave.
4. Jarrett Middle, 1903 Palolo Ave.
5. Aliiolani Elementary, 1240 7th Ave.
6. Crane Playground, 2903 Kaimuki Ave.

19TH DISTRICT

Kapahulu, Waikiki

1. Kilauea Recreation Center, 4109 Kilauea Ave.
2. Waikiki Elementary, 3710 Leahi Ave.
3. Jefferson Elementary, 324 Kapahulu Ave.
4. Paki Community Park, 3503 Leahi Ave.
5. Liholiho Elementary, 3430 Maunaloa Ave.
6. Sacred Hearts Academy, 3253 Waialae Ave.
7. Waialae Elementary, 1045 19th Ave.

20TH DISTRICT

McCully, Moiliili

1. Hawaii School for the Deaf & the Blind, 3440 Leahi Ave.
2. Jefferson Elementary, 324 Kapahulu Ave.
3. Kaimuki High, 2705 Kaimuki Ave.
4. Church of the Crossroads, 1212 University Ave.
5. McCully Recreation Center, 831 Pumehana St.

21ST DISTRICT

Waikiki

1. Ala Wai Elementary, 503 Kamoku St.
2. Waikiki Community Center, 310 Paoakalani Ave.
3. Waikiki Baptist Church, 424 Kuamoo St.
4. Ala Wai Community Park, 2015 Kapiolani Blvd.
5. Building 202 lanai, Fort DeRussy

22ND DISTRICT

Pawaa, McCully

1. Kaimuki High, 2705 Kaimuki Ave.
2. Kuhio Elementary, 2759 S. King St.
3. Shinshu Kyokai Mission, 1631 S. Beretania St.
4. Lunalilo Elementary, 810 Pumehana St.
5. Washington Middle, 1633 S. King St.

23RD DISTRICT

Manoa

1. Hokulani Elementary, 2940 Kamakini St.
2. Noelani Elementary, I 2655 Woodlawn Drive
3. Central Union Church, 1660 S. Beretania St.
4. University High, 1776 University Ave.
5. St. Pius X Church, 2821 Lowrey Ave.
6. Manoa Valley District Park, 2721 Kaaipu Ave.
7. Manoa Elementary, 3155 Manoa Road

24TH DISTRICT

Makiki, Tantalus

1. Manoa Valley District Park, 2721 Kaaipu Ave.
2. St. Clement's Episcopal Church, 1515 Wilder Ave.
3. Makiki District Park, first floor, 1527 Keeaumoku St.
4. Stevenson Intermediate, 1202 Prospect St.
5. Christ United Methodist Church, 1639 Keeaumoku St.
6. Roosevelt High, 1120 Nehoa St.

25TH DISTRICT

Kakaako, Downtown

1. Kaahumanu Elementary, 1141 Kinau St.
2. McKinley High, 1039 S. King St.

3. Central Middle, 1302 Queen Emma St.
4. Central Middle star room, 1302 Queen Emma St.
5. Punchbowl Homes HHA, 730 Captain Cook Ave.
6. McKinley High, 1039 S. King St.

26TH DISTRICT

Punchbowl, Pacific Heights

1. Lincoln Elementary, 615 Auwaiolimu St.
2. Stevenson Middle, 1202 Prospect St.
3. Royal Elementary, 1519 Queen Emma St.
4. Kawananakoa Middle, 49 Funchal St.
5. Nuuanu Elementary, 3055 Puiwa Lane
6. Pauoa Elementary, 2301 Pauoa Road
7. Papakolea Playground, 2150 Tantalus Drive

27TH DISTRICT

Puunui, Alewa Heights

1. Ho'opono Rehab Center, 1901 Bachelot St.
2. Kauluwela Elementary, 1486 Aala St.
3. Lanakila Elementary, 717 N. Kuakini St.
4. Kapalama Elementary, 1601 N. School St.
5. Maemae Elementary, 319 Wyllie St.
6. Puunui Playground, 2555 Puunui Ave.
7. Church of World Messianity, 3510 Nuuanu Pali Drive

28TH DISTRICT

Kam Heights, Kalihi Valley

1. Kapalama Elementary, 1601 N. School St.
2. Kalihi Uka Elementary, 2411 Kalihi St.
3. Kaewai Elementary, 1929 Kam IV Road
4. Kalihi Elementary, 2471 Kula Kolea Drive
5. Kalihi Uka Community Park, 2329 Kalihi St.

29TH DISTRICT

Kapalama-Moanalua

1. Likelike Elementary, 1618 Palama St.
2. Farrington High, 1564 N. King St.
3. Kalihi Waena Elementary, 1240 Gulick Ave.
4. Fern Elementary, 1121 Middle St.
5. Moanalua Elementary, 1337 Mahiole St.
6. Kalihi Waena Elementary, 1240 Gulick Ave.

30TH DISTRICT

Kalihi, Mapunapuna

1. Kalanihulia HHA, 1220 Aala St.
2. Puuhale Elementary, 345 Puuhale Road
3. Kalihi Kai Elementary, 626 McNeill St.
4. Kalakaua Recreation Center, 720 McNeill St.
5. Kalakaua Intermediate, 821 Kalihi St.
6. Kaiulani Elementary, 783 N. King St.

31ST DISTRICT

Moanalua Valley

1. Moanalua Middle, 1289 Mahiole St.
2. Moanalua Elementary, 1337 Mahiole St.
3. Moanalua High, 2825 Ala Ilima St.
4. Salt Lake District Park, 1159 Ala Liliikoi Pl.
5. Aliamanu Intermediate, 3271 Salt Lake Blvd.
6. Pearl Harbor Elementary, Moanalua Ridge
7. Salt Lake Elementary, 1131 Ala Liliikoi St.

32ND DISTRICT

Salt Lake, Aiea

1. Aliamanu Elementary, 3265 Salt Lake Blvd.
2. Makalapa Elementary,

- 4435 Salt Lake Blvd.
3. Makalapa Community Center, 99-102 Kalaloa St.
4. Radford High, 4361 Salt Lake Blvd.
5. Alvah A. Scott Elementary, 98-1230 Moanalua Road

33RD DISTRICT

Red Hill, Pearlridge

1. Red Hill Elementary, 1265 Ala Kula Place
2. Halawa District Park, 99-795 Iwaiwa St.
3. Aiea High, 98-1276 Ulune St.
4. Aiea High, 98-1276 Ulune St.
5. Pearl Ridge Elementary, 98-940 Moanalua Road
6. Waimalu Elementary, 98-825 Moanalua Road

34TH DISTRICT

Waimalu, Newtown

1. Waimalu Elementary, 98-825 Moanalua Road
2. Waiau Elementary, 98-450 Hookanike St.
3. Highlands Intermediate, 1460 Hoolaulea St.
4. Waiau District Park, 98-1650 Kaahumanu St.

35TH DISTRICT

Pacific Palisades, Pearl City Highlands

1. Palisades Elementary, 2306 Auhuhu St.
2. Rissbo Kosei-Kai, 2280 Auhuhu St.
3. Momilani Elementary, 2130 Hookiekie St.
4. Pearl City Highlands, 1419 Waimano Home Road
5. Manana Elementary, 1147 Kumano St.

36TH DISTRICT

Pearl City

1. Pearl City Library, 1138 Waimano Home Road
2. Pearl City Elementary, 1090 Waimano Home Road
3. Lehua Elementary, 791 Lehua Ave.
4. Waipahu Field meeting room, 94-230 Paiwa St.
5. Waipahu Elementary, 94-465 Waipahu St.
6. Waipahu Civic Center, 94-275 Mokuola St.
7. Waipahu High, 94-1211 Farrington Highway

37TH DISTRICT

Waipahu, Crestview

1. Crestview Community Park, 94-1220 Lumikula St.
2. Crestview Community Park, 94-1220 Lumikula St.
3. Waikele Community Park, 94-870 Lumiaina St.
4. August Ahrens Elementary, 94-1170 Waipahu St.
5. Waipahu Field boxing room, 94-230 Paiwa St.
6. Waipahu Elementary, 94-465 Waipahu St.
7. Honowai Elementary, 94-600 Honowai St.

38TH DISTRICT

Waipio, Mililani

1. Kanoelani Elementary, 94-1091 Oli Loop
2. Hanalani School, 94-294 Anania Drive
3. Mililani High gym, 95-1200 Meheula Parkway

4. Mililani High cafeteria, 95-1200 Meheula Parkway

39TH DISTRICT

Wheeler, Mililani

1. Mililani Uka Elementary, 94-380 Kuahelani Ave.
2. Mililani District Park, 94-200 Lanikuhana Ave.
3. Mililani Waena Elementary, 95-502 Kipapa Drive
4. Kipapa Elementary, 95-075 Kipapa Drive
5. National Guard Armory, 77-230 S. Kamehameha Highway
6. Mililani Mauka Elementary, 95-1111 Makaikai St.
7. Mililani Middle School, 95-1140 Lehiwa Drive

40TH DISTRICT

Wahiawa, Whitmore Village

1. Helemano Elementary, 1001 Ihi Ihi Ave.
2. Wahiawa Elementary, 1402 Glen Ave.
3. Leilehua High, 1515 California Ave.
4. Wahiawa Middle, 275 Rose St.
5. Kaala Elementary, 130 California Ave.

41ST DISTRICT

Ewa Beach, Waipahu

1. Waipahu Intermediate, 94-455 Farrington Highway
2. West Loch Elderly Village, 91-1472 Renton Road
3. Ilima Intermediate, 91-884 Fort Weaver Road
4. Campbell High, 91-980 North Road
5. Pohakea Elementary, 91-750 Fort Weaver Road
6. Holomua Elementary, 91-1561 Keaunui Drive

42ND DISTRICT

Kunia, Makakilo

1. Thompson Village Social Center, 91-1295 Renton Road
2. Ewa Elementary, 91-1280 Renton Road
3. Kapolei Elementary, 91-1159 Kamaha Loop
4. Makakilo Elementary, 92-675 Anipeahi St.
5. Mauka Lani Elementary, 92-1300 Panana St.
6. Del Monte Gym, Kunia
7. Kaleiopuu Elementary, 94-665 Kaaholo St.
8. Makakilo Community Park, 92-1120 Makakilo Drive

43RD DISTRICT

Nanakuli, Maili

1. Barbers Point Elementary, Boxer Road
2. Kamokila Park, 91-015 Farrington Highway
3. Nanakuli Elementary, 89-778 Haleakala Ave.
4. Nanaikapono Elementary, 89-195 Farrington Highway
5. Maili Elementary, 87-360 Kulaupuni St.

44TH DISTRICT

Waianae-Makaha

1. Waianae Elementary, 85-220 McArthur St.
2. Waianae Intermediate, 85-626 Farrington Highway
3. Makaha Elementary, 84-760 Lahaina St.

45TH DISTRICT

Waialua, Kahuku

1. Solomon Elementary, Schofield Barracks
2. Waialua Elementary, 67-020 Waialua Beach Road
3. Haleiwa Elementary, 66-505 Haleiwa Road
4. Sunset Beach Elementary, 59-360 Kamehameha Highway
5. Kahuku Intermediate/High
6. Kahuku Intermediate/High

46TH DISTRICT

Laie, Waikane

1. Laie Elementary, 55-109 Kulanui St.
2. Hauula Community Park, 54-135 Kamehameha Highway
3. Kahaluu Elementary, 47-280 Waihee Road
4. KEY Project Building, 47-200 Waihee Road

47TH DISTRICT

Ewa, Kunia, Makakilo

1. Ahuimanu Elementary, 47-470 Hui Aeko Place
2. King Intermediate, 46-155 Kamehameha Highway
3. Heeia Elementary, 46-202 Haiku Road
4. Windward Community College, 45-720 Keaahala Road

48TH DISTRICT

Kaneohe

1. Benjamin Parker Elementary, 45-259 Waikalua Road
2. Benjamin Parker Elementary, 45-259 Waikalua Road
3. Castle High, 45-386 Kaneohe Bay Drive
4. Kaneohe Elementary, 45-495 Kamehameha Highway
5. Kapunahala Elementary, 45-828 Anoi Road

49TH DISTRICT

Kailua, Mokapu

1. Kalaheo High, 730 Iliaina St.
2. Aikahi Elementary, 282 Ilihaui St.
3. Kainalu Elementary, 165 Kaiholu St.
4. St. Anthony Church, 114 Makawao St.
5. Kailua Field, 21 S. Kainalu Drive
6. Kailua Elementary, 315 Kuulei Road

50TH DISTRICT

Maunawili, Enchanted Lake

1. Kailua Intermediate, 145 S. Kainalu Drive
2. Enchanted Lake Elementary, 770 Keolu Drive
3. Kaelepulu Elementary, 530 Keolu Drive
4. Maunawili Elementary, 1465 Ulupii St.
5. Kailua High, 451 Ulumanu Drive
6. Puohala Elementary, 45-233 Kulauli St.
7. Parker United Methodist Church, 45-211 Waikalua Road

51ST DISTRICT

Lanikai, Waimanalo

1. Kaelepulu Elementary, 530 Keolu Drive
2. Keolu Elementary, 1416 Keolu Drive
3. St. John Vianney Parish School, 920 Keolu Drive
4. Kailua Field meeting room, 21 S. Kainalu Drive
5. Lanikai Elementary, 140 Alala Road
6. Waimanalo Elementary & Intermediate, 41-1330 Kalaniana'ole Highway
7. Pope Elementary, 41-133 Huli St.



Star-Bulletin file photo

ATTITUDE ADJUSTMENT: In the last general election, a new high-tech balloting system caused confusion among voters, resulting in many spoiled ballots — and an eventual recount. Voting officials hope things will go smoother this time around with better voter education as well as worker training.

How many vote; who helps out?

Facts about voting in Hawaii, according to the state Office of Elections:

PAST GENERAL ELECTIONS

- **In 1998:** Of 601,404 registered voters statewide, 412,520 voted — a 68.6 percent turnout
- **In 1996:** Of 544,916 registered voters statewide, 370,230 voted — a 67.9 percent turnout
- **In 1994:** Of 488,889 registered voters statewide, 377,011 voted — a 77.1 percent turnout
- **In 1992:** Of 464,495 registered voters statewide, 382,882 voted — an 82.4 percent turnout
- **In 1990:** Of 453,389 registered voters statewide, 354,152 voted — a 78.1 percent turnout

ELECTION PRECINCT WORKERS

Who are the people helping voters in precincts on election day? They're involved citizens who volunteer for the task, arriving 1½ hours before the polls open at 7 a.m., and leaving an hour after the polls close at 6 p.m. Precinct workers helping out this election year must:

- Be a registered voter in this state.
- Be able to read and write English.
- Attend a training session and pass a certification exam.

Precinct workers are compensated for their time and effort, depending on the size of the precinct and duties. For the 2000 election, here's a sample breakdown:

- Precinct chair (one-unit precinct): \$85 per election served
- Precinct chair (five-unit precinct): \$145 per election served
- Voter assistance official: \$80
- Precinct official: \$75
- Standby precinct official: \$75
- Alternate: \$5

If you want **INDEPENDENCE** for Hawaii, as a New Nation

VOTE for John L. SABEY

Candidate for OHA, Trustee-at-Large

Paid for by Friends of John Sabej, 99-1042 Kahua Pl., Aiea, HI 96701-3029.

Garrett TOGUCHI

BOARD OF EDUCATION (at-large)

Experienced, financially responsible, and committed to the future of our children.

Paid for by Friends of Garrett Toguchi, 3210 Cheloa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816; Keith Kaniyagi, Chairperson

Jacqueline HEUPEL

BOARD OF EDUCATION (at-large)

Retired Moanalua High School Principal

Preparing our children for the future.

Paid for by Friends of Heupel, 1179 Ikaika Place, Kalaheo, Hawaii 96734; Jane Okamoto, Co-Chair; Aileen Cheng Yarns, Co-Chair; Cyril Chansaka, Treasurer

Do you believe in

Aloha for All?

On Nov. 7 Vote for OHA Trustees:

At-Large Seat (4-year term)
Cordin, Kenneth R.

At-Large Seats (2-year terms)
Ebel, Bud
Lee, Richard
Palcic, Michael (Big Mike)

Honolulu Seat (2-year term)
Grantham, Roger L.

Visit these websites for more information:
Aloha4all.org
Aloha4all.org/hawaii/sovereignty
hawaiiatters.com

Paid for by Aloha for All — 680 Surgen, Chieftain P.O. Box 61866, Honolulu, HI 96829

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- Economy
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Greg Knudsen

State House 96825 District 15

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Hawai'i Restaurant Association Endorses Candidates to Improve the Economy

Congress

Daniel Akaka (D) Neil Abercrombie (D) Patsy Mink (D)

State Senate

Senate 5 Allen Shishido@ Senate 20 Hank Makini@
Senate 8 Sam Slom@ Senate 24 Bob Hogue@
Senate 16 Norman Sakamoto (D) Senate 25 Fred Hemmings@

State House

House 8 Joe Souki (D) House 23 Ed Case (D)
House 10 Kika Bukowski@ House 26 Sylvia Luke (D)
House 14 Bertha Kawakami (D) House 27 Lei Ahu Isa (D)
House 18 Calvin Say (D) House 30 Martin Romualdez@
House 19 Brian Yamane (D) House 34 Mark Takai (D)
House 22 Terry Yoshinaga (D) House 47 Charles Djon@
House 51 Kenny Goodenow (D)

The Hawai'i Restaurant Association as an independent non-partisan industry association endorses these candidates because we believe it is important to keep our local economy on an upward trend. We know that we can count on these men and women to give our economy it's best chance to grow. Mahalo.

For further information call HRA President Patrick McCann at 536-9105
Paid for by HRA PAC, 1149 Bethel Suite 501, Honolulu, HI 96813.
Published without the approval or authority of the candidates.

HOW TO VOTE

Voters deal with machines again this year

Problems with the system, used in the 1998 elections, are still in mind

Star-Bulletin staff

STATE election officials hope to bring the general election results home on time with high-tech counting machines. That's no small chore, given the past few elections.

In the September primary election, the final results weren't tabulated until the early morning after the election. Officials had predicted the results would be in late election night.

The problem? A couple of precinct officials locked up their polling places with the computer cards still in the ballot-counting machines. The actions didn't affect the outcome of any election, but delayed final results.

The state has contracted with the same company that provided equipment for the problem-plagued elections two years ago: Election Systems & Software.

In the 1998 primary election, there was a high number of disqualified ballots and late returns.

In the 1998 general election, seven malfunctioning ballot-counting machines led to an exhaustive recount of several state races, including the governor's race. The audit did not change the outcome of any election.

Election Systems & Software paid \$280,000 for the audit and \$250,000 to settle contract disputes.

The high-tech system is a changeover from the punch card

system used before 1998.

The state has a \$10.1 million contract with ES&S to provide and run the new computers for the primary and general elections for eight years.

The state Senate chambers at the Capitol will serve as the counting and distribution center.

Results will not be made public until the last person in the last precinct votes.

The public will be able to check returns on the state Office of Elections Web site, <http://www.state.hi.us/elections>

How to vote

1. Two ballots

You will receive two ballots: one with the U.S. president to Board of Education elections on one side; and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs special election on the other. The second ballot will contain the OHA general election choices on one side, and the amendments to the state Constitution on the other side. (Make sure to vote on both sides of both ballots. Officials remind you that you are entitled to vote in all contests that appear on your ballot.)

2. When voting, completely fill the oval to the left of the candidate of your choice. Use the

black pen provided. (If you vote for more than the number of candidates allowed, your vote will not be counted.)

3. When done voting, place the ballot card into the ballot secrecy folder to protect the privacy of your vote.

Putting ballots into the box

4. The completed (voted) ballot cards can now be prepared for depositing in the ballot box machine.

The ballot stubs will be torn off by an election official. Keep the ballot stub as proof of your vote.

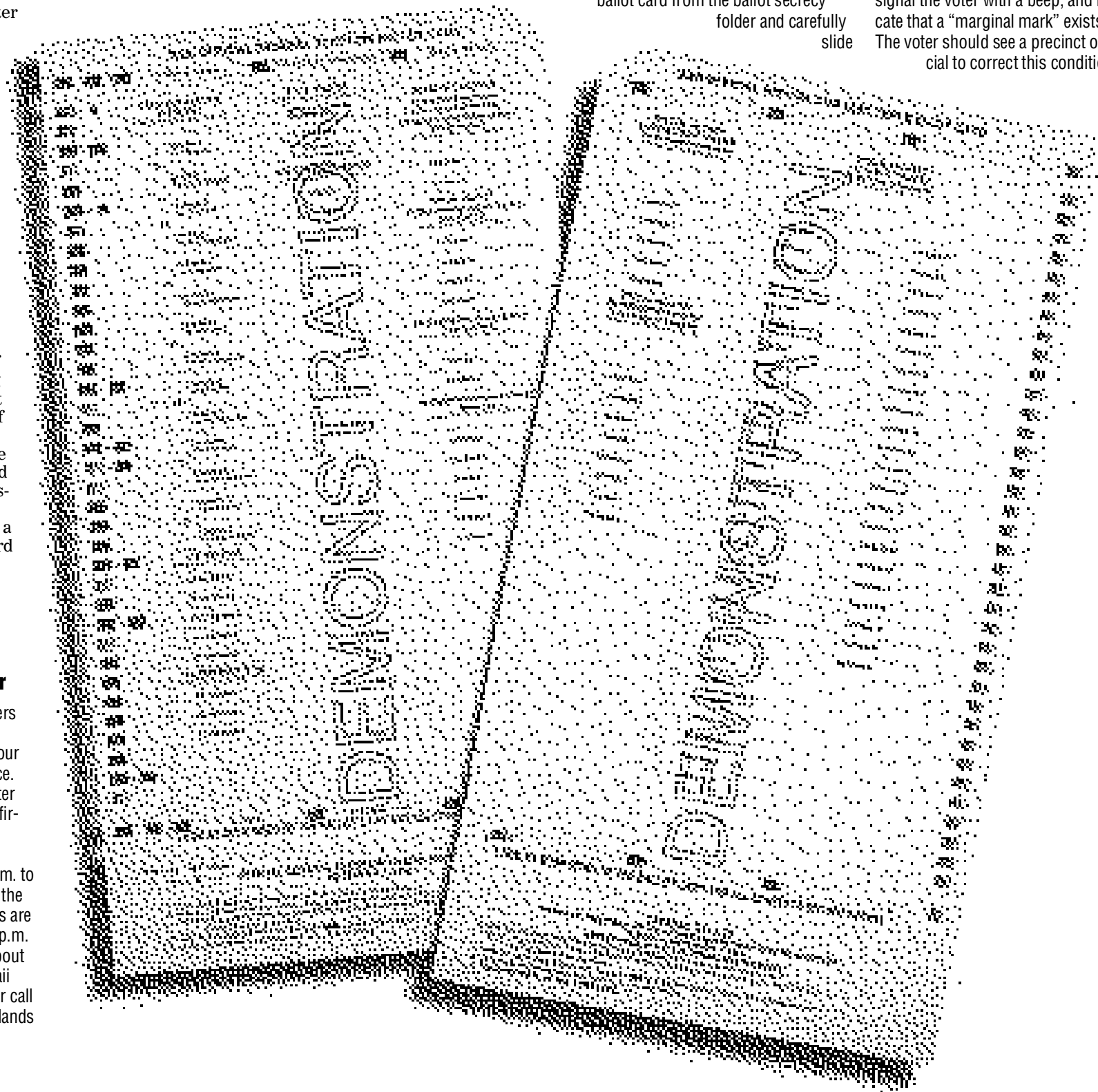
5. Go to the ballot station, where a ballot box official will assist you in the use of the ballot box machine. At the machine, you will remove your voted ballot card from the ballot secrecy folder and carefully slide

the ballot into the ballot box machine.

Double-checking ballot for accuracy

6. If the voter mistakenly votes more times than he/she is allowed in a single contest, the machine will stop, signal the voter with a beep, and tell the voter an "overvoted condition" exists somewhere on the ballot card. The voter should follow the instructions to get his/her ballot back. The voter should see a precinct official to go through a "spoiled ballot" procedure to correct the error.

7. If the voter does not use a proper marking instrument or does not properly mark the ballot (by completely darkening the oval next to his/her choice), the machine will stop, signal the voter with a beep, and indicate that a "marginal mark" exists. The voter should see a precinct official to correct this condition.



To make voting easier

The Office of Elections offers the following suggestions:

► Take a picture ID with your signature to your polling place.

► Check your notice of voter registration and address confirmation card for your correct polling place location.

► Polls are open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Nov. 7. In general, the least busy periods at the polls are from 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

► If you have questions about voting, you can call the Hawaii Voter Hotline at 453-VOTE; or call toll free from the neighbor islands at 1-800-442-8683.

Homosexual Activists and Your Kids

All Board of Education candidates agree that all kids need to be protected from harassment, including "homosexual" kids. However, these Board of Education candidates are dedicated to protecting our kids from homosexual activists who want to use the "harassment/safety" issue as an excuse to promote their values and lifestyle in our schools. This is what they're now doing on the mainland.

"Kids Get Graphic Instruction In Homosexual Sex."

Headline
-The Massachusetts News
5/26/00

"Teaching Teachers to Talk About Gay Issues."

Headline
-The New York Times
10/13/00

"Teacher Training Targets Homophobia."

Headline
-The Tennessean
2/9/00

"Parent Group to Rally Against 'Homosexual Agenda' in Schools."

Headline
-The Boston Globe
5/18/00

Homosexual activist Kevin Jennings admitted using the "safety for gay students" issue as a vehicle to get into Massachusetts public schools. He said,

"We immediately seized upon the opponents' calling card—safety—and explained how homophobia represents a threat to students' safety by creating a climate where violence, name-calling, health problems, and suicide are common... we automatically threw our opponents onto the defensive and stole their best line of attack" (*Massachusetts News, 9/30/00*)

Homosexual activists across the country have now used the "harassment/safety" issue to get into over 700 schools to promote homosexuality as a normal, natural lifestyle. Parents and kids who disagree are branded as homophobes and accused of endangering gay students. They are made to feel ashamed of their "backward," spiritual values and actually end up being the ones intimidated, embarrassed or harassed.

In Massachusetts last March, homosexual activist public school teachers put on a statewide conference called "Teach Out" at Tufts University. Kids as young as 12 were encouraged to attend the

Gay activist organization GLSEN, which is responsible for getting homosexuality taught in hundreds of schools throughout the United States, is now advocating that pro-homosexual lessons begin in grammar school. (O'Reilly Factor, 10/16/00)*

meeting, with many of them bussed from all over the state. Workshops included:

- "What They Didn't Tell You About Homosexual Sex and Sexuality in Health Class: A Workshop for Youth Only, Ages 14-21."

The syllabus read: "What's it like to be young, homosexual and beginning to date... We will address the information you want about homosexuality and some of the politics that prevent us from getting our needs met."

During the workshop, three DOE homosexual presenters, acting as "professionals", coaxed a group of about 20 students into openly discussing graphic homosexual sex acts, that cannot be described in a family newspaper.

Other workshops were:

- "Getting Gay Issues Included in Elementary School Staff"
- "The Struggles & Triumphs of Including Homosexuality in a Middle School Curriculum"
- "Lesbian Avengers: How to Promote Homosexually Friendly Activism in Your Schools and in Your Lives"

As a teacher, would you like to be obligated to teach homosexual behavior as something that's normal and natural to your school kids? As a parent, would you want to see these kinds of things taught to your kids?

Help Protect Our Kids

Vote for the Following Board of Education Candidates



Carol Gabbard



Jeff Rezentz



Daniel Romero



Denise Matsumoto



Ron Nakano



Meyer Ueoka



Bill Meyers

The above candidates have vowed to protect our school kids from being taught that homosexuality is natural and normal. The following candidates did not answer our questionnaire: Garrett Toguchi, Mitsugi Nakashima, Michael Nakamura, Donna Ikeda, Randall Yee, Marilyn Harris, Albert Tamaribuchi, Brian Blundell, Vinnie Linares and Dwight Nakao.