



For the Good of the Order



ROYAL ORDER OF KAMEHAMEHA I

Moku O Hawai'i, Helu `Ekahi • P.O. Box 23122 • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96823

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NĀ MEA HOU

Lawyers file to take Kamehameha Schools case to Supreme Court

Associated Press

HONOLULU (AP) - Attorneys for a white student excluded from admissions at Kamehameha Schools because of his race have filed their case with the U-S Supreme Court.

Attorneys Eric Grant of Sacramento and John Goemans of Hawaii filed the petition Thursday.

They asked for the high court to review the close Ninth U-S Circuit Court of Appeals decision. It upheld the admissions policy 8-to-7.

The appeals court's ruling in December says the policy doesn't violate federal civil rights law.

The school says its designed to reverse the economic and educational plight of Native Hawaiians and to help remedy the U-S-backed overthrow of the Hawaiian kingdom.

CALENDAR

8	Thurs	7:00 p.m.	Hawai'i Chapter Reg Mtg
11	Sun	8:15 a.m.	Ali'i Sunday - Queen Ka'ahumanu (<i>Kawaiaha'o Church</i>)
17	Sat	9:30 a.m.	Queen Ka'ahumanu Service (<i>Mauna 'Ala</i>)
19	Mon	6:00 p.m.	Hawai'i Chapter 'Aha Kūkā
24	Sat	4:00 p.m.	Prince Kūhio Parade @ Waikīkī
25	Sun	8:15 a.m.	Ali'i Sunday - Prince Kūhio (<i>Kawaiaha'o Church</i>)
26	Mon		Prince Kūhio Day Observance
29	Thurs	7:00 p.m.	Hui Pū - Hawai'i Chapter (men & women)

Significant dates in Hawai'i's history for the month of March:

- 1814 Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III) is born at Keauhou, Kona. Because his birth date was uncertain, the Privy Council in 1845 decided it was to be March 17.
- 1824 Ke'eaumoku II dies at Pakaka, Honolulu, March 22. He served as governor of Maui and governor of Kaua'i at different times.
- 1834 Hawai'i's first community theater, Oahu Amateur Theatre, has its first performance March 5.
- 1848 The land division known as the Great Mahele begins January 27 and continues through March 7, dividing Hawai'i's lands among the king and chiefs.
- 1861 Honolulu's first opera is performed by a local amateur group at the Royal Hawaiian Theatre March 8.
- 1866 Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) arrives in the Islands March 18 as a roving correspondent for a California newspaper.
- 1867 The cornerstone of the Anglican cathedral, St. Andrew's, is laid in Honolulu March 5.
- 1871 Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalaniana'ole Pi'ikoi is born at Koloa, Kaua'i, March 26. Elected in 1902, he served twenty years as Hawai'i delegate to the U.S. Congress.
- 1872 The cornerstone of Aliiolani Hale is laid on March 20.
- 1915 The U.S. submarine *Skate*, with twenty-one crew members on board, explodes and sinks a mile off Honolulu Harbor March 25. This is the first major submarine disaster in U.S. naval history.
- 1918 Major Harold M. Clark of the Fort Kamehameha Aero Squadron makes the first interisland flight March 15, flying from O'ahu to Moloka'i and back.
- 1959 Alaska is officially proclaimed the Forty-ninth State on January 3. Statehood for Hawai'i is approved by the U.S. Senate on March 11 and by the House on March 12. An act signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower designating Hawai'i the fiftieth state becomes law on March 18.
- 1980 The first quadruplets to survive infancy in Hawai'i are born March 13 at Tripler Hospital.



Kauikeaouli

SOURCE: The Hawaiian Historical Society website (<http://www.Hawaiianhistory.org/ref/chron.html>).

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole



Born on March 26, 1871 Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole was prince of the reigning House of Kalākaua when the Kingdom of Hawaiʻi was overthrown in 1893.

Prince Kūhiō was raised in Koloa on the island of Kauai, and attended the Royal School on Oʻahu, originally called the Chief's Children School. He studied for four years at St. Matthew's College in California, the royal Agricultural College in England, and then eventually graduated from a business school also in England.

Upon the assumption of the Kalākaua dynasty to the throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1884, a proclamation ending the Kamehameha Dynasty also declared Kūhiō a royal prince. King David Kalākaua, also Kūhiō's uncle, then appointed him to a seat in the royal Cabinet administering the Department of the Interior. However, American businessmen overthrew the Hawaiian kingdom in 1893. A year later, Kūhiō and brother Kawanakoa joined other

native Hawaiians in an attempt to restore the monarchy. The attempt was unsuccessful, and Prince Kūhiō was sentenced to a year in prison while others were executed for treason against the republic. After getting out of prison, Kūhiō left Hawaiʻi and traveled in South Africa for a few years, vowing never to return to a Hawaiʻi that appeared inhospitable to Hawaiians. During his time away from home, he joined the British Army to fight in the Boer War. After returning home, Hawaiʻi had already been annexed as territory of the United States. Had the Hawaiian monarchy continued, Prince Kūhiō probably would have become King of Hawaiʻi upon the death of Queen Liliʻuokalani. Instead, he was elected as Hawaiʻi's congressional delegate for 10 consecutive terms.

Kūhiō was often called Ke Ali'i Makaʻāinana (Prince of People), and is well known for his efforts to preserve and strengthen the Hawaiian people. While a delegate of Congress, he spearheaded the effort in the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act that provides lands for native Hawaiians to homestead. Prince Kūhiō was also known for restoring the Royal Order of Kamehameha I and establishing the Hawaiian Civic Club. Prince Kūhiō served in congress from 1903 till his death in 1922. His body was laid to rest with the rest of his royal family at the Royal Mausoleum in Nuʻuanu on Oʻahu.

A new statue honoring Prince Kūhiō was dedicated in 2002. The statue is slightly larger than life-size, and is located in Waikīkī. Artist Sean K.L. Browne said that building the statue was a great significance for him because he was raised on Hawaiian Homes land. The territorial Legislature passed a resolution in 1949, establishing March 26 as a territorial holiday in honor of Prince Kūhiō.

SOURCE: Prince Kūhiō Hawaiian Civic Club website (<http://www.pkhcc.com/>).