

KA MŌ'I

Kamehameha Schools Kapālama Campus

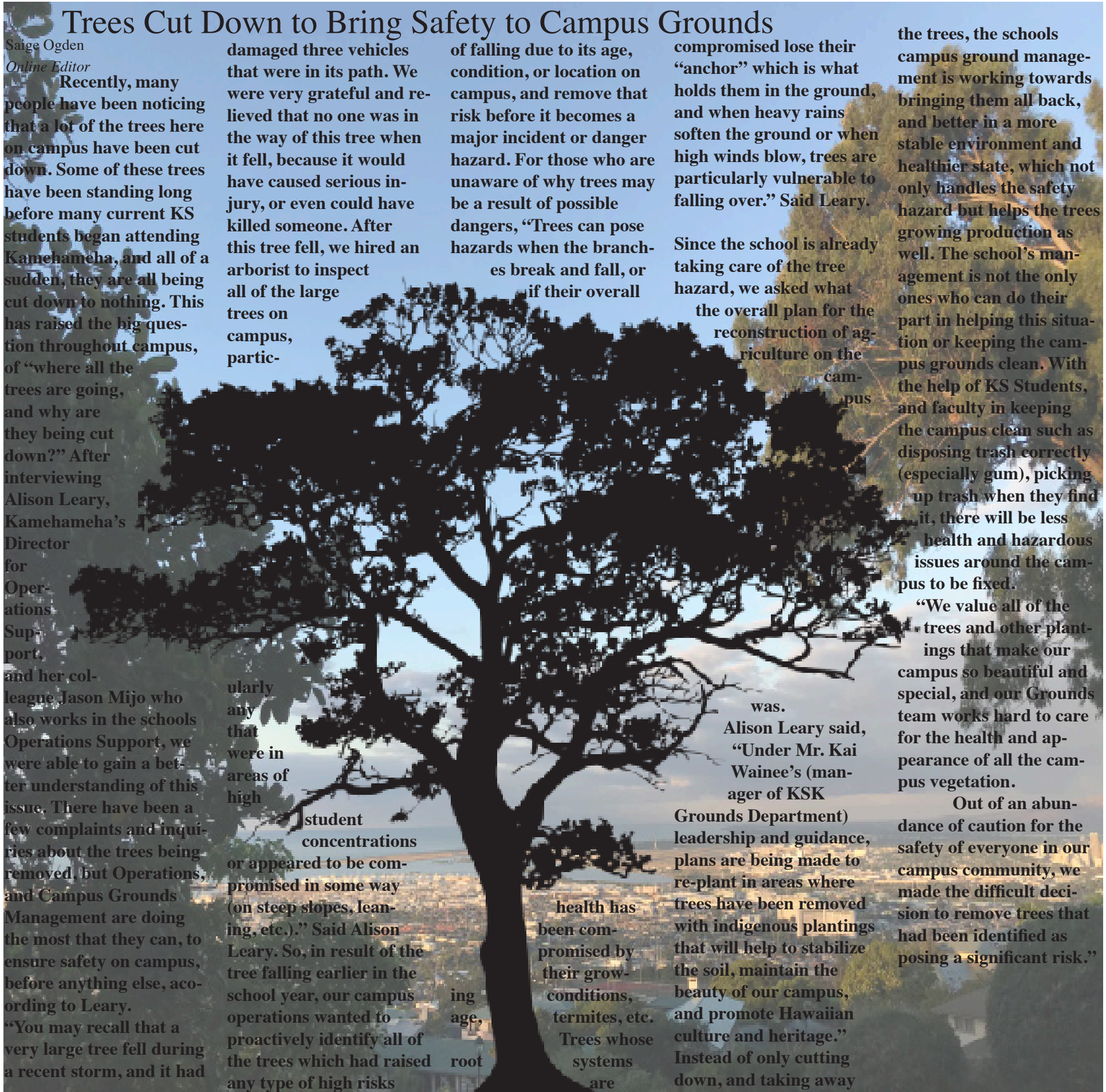
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Mahina 'Ōlelo

I ka 'Ōlelo nō ke ola, i ka 'Ōlelo nō ka make

PGs. 6-7



Trees Cut Down to Bring Safety to Campus Grounds

Saige Ogden
Online Editor

Recently, many people have been noticing that a lot of the trees here on campus have been cut down. Some of these trees have been standing long before many current KS students began attending Kamehameha, and all of a sudden, they are all being cut down to nothing. This has raised the big question throughout campus, of “where all the trees are going, and why are they being cut down?” After interviewing Alison Leary, Kamehameha’s Director for Operations Support, and her colleague Jason Mijo who also works in the schools Operations Support, we were able to gain a better understanding of this issue. There have been a few complaints and inquiries about the trees being removed, but Operations, and Campus Grounds Management are doing the most that they can, to ensure safety on campus, before anything else, according to Leary. “You may recall that a very large tree fell during a recent storm, and it had

damaged three vehicles that were in its path. We were very grateful and relieved that no one was in the way of this tree when it fell, because it would have caused serious injury, or even could have killed someone. After this tree fell, we hired an arborist to inspect all of the large trees on campus, particularly any that were in areas of high student concentrations or appeared to be compromised in some way (on steep slopes, leaning, etc.)” Said Alison Leary. So, in result of the tree falling earlier in the school year, our campus operations wanted to proactively identify all of the trees which had raised any type of high risks

of falling due to its age, condition, or location on campus, and remove that risk before it becomes a major incident or danger hazard. For those who are unaware of why trees may be a result of possible dangers, “Trees can pose hazards when the branches break and fall, or if their overall health has been compromised by their growing conditions, termites, etc. Trees whose root systems are

compromised lose their “anchor” which is what holds them in the ground, and when heavy rains soften the ground or when high winds blow, trees are particularly vulnerable to falling over.” Said Leary.

Since the school is already taking care of the tree hazard, we asked what the overall plan for the reconstruction of agriculture on the campus was.

Alison Leary said, “Under Mr. Kai Wainee’s (manager of KSK Grounds Department) leadership and guidance, plans are being made to re-plant in areas where trees have been removed with indigenous plantings that will help to stabilize the soil, maintain the beauty of our campus, and promote Hawaiian culture and heritage.” Instead of only cutting down, and taking away

the trees, the schools campus ground management is working towards bringing them all back, and better in a more stable environment and healthier state, which not only handles the safety hazard but helps the trees growing production as well. The school’s management is not the only ones who can do their part in helping this situation or keeping the campus grounds clean. With the help of KS Students, and faculty in keeping the campus clean such as disposing trash correctly (especially gum), picking up trash when they find it, there will be less health and hazardous issues around the campus to be fixed.

“We value all of the trees and other plantings that make our campus so beautiful and special, and our Grounds team works hard to care for the health and appearance of all the campus vegetation.

Out of an abundance of caution for the safety of everyone in our campus community, we made the difficult decision to remove trees that had been identified as posing a significant risk.”

Uncle Danny Remains Firm in ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i, Even During Recent Arrest

Marley Samio
Staff Reporter

Uncle Daniel Anthony has been fighting for Hawaiian language rights in the judicial system since he was 19 years old.

His first case was dismissed by the judge because he introduced himself in Hawaiian. In 1978, one of the main reasons why the state made Hawaiian an official language is because from 1959-1977, Hawai‘i was the only state in the US operating every day using a foreign language.

Anthony questions, “How can you enact justice when you don’t know the legal language?” He adds, “Could you live one day without using the Hawaiian language? If you don’t know that Honolulu

means calm bay, then you wouldn’t know what to call it without ‘ōlelo. So, if I ask you where you going? You wouldn’t even know. You’d have to say it in ‘ōlelo because you don’t know what the translation is in English. So, these foreigners, every time they use our language they make it less ‘mana-ful’ because they have no idea what they’re saying. They strip the literal meaning.”

Anthony shares the importance of the Hawaiian language in his life, “You know how I would live being one mahi‘ai making pa‘i ‘ai for a living without ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i? You think that I can prove without a reasonable doubt that it’s impossible for me to exist without ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i?

Because I know that I can prove it; I can’t exist without it!”

The very first Ku‘i at the Capitol was established on Jan. 19, 2011. The Hawaiian people used this event to positively influence all legislators in the State of Hawai‘i with “aloha and Hāloa.” For the past nine years, Ku‘i at the Capitol was used to educate and provide an “intimate, meaningful and civil experience” for the current and future leaders of Hawai‘i. Two weeks prior to the annual event this year, Uncle Daniel Anthony, the main organizer of Ku‘i at the Capitol got permits to facilitate an imu on ‘Iolani Palace grounds. On January 15, Uncle Daniel was making the turn off of Richard



PHOTO COURTESY OF CONNOR SLAVENS

Anthony shares that without ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i he could not exist.

Uncle Danny Continues on pg. 8

STRESS: The Price of Pledging to Develop Our Potential

Sarah Santos
Features Editor

Twenty-six credits, extracurriculars, APs, and Honors mix with the overwhelming teenage need to have some semblance of a social life and the looming threat of college admissions boards and their “holistic” viewing lenses.

This is high school in 2019. The fact that two thirds of Kamehamehans face long traffic-laden commutes and one third must spend four developmentally crucial years away from their homes and families exacerbates a dire situation. The high school

student offers Goldilocks conditions for a case of nagging chronic stress.

According to PE

logs assigned weekly to juniors and seniors, the average student at Kamehameha sleeps 5 out of the 9 minimum hours recommended and rates their stress at 7 on a 1-10 scale. One student said that the “only way [they] can get through the day is by drinking caffeine, coffee, anything that keeps me awake.” The same student described feeling as if they were “burning out” and referenced struggling in a class in which they felt a teacher “didn’t understand” [them].

Such sentiments are widespread. Kristopher Marr, grade level counselor for the senior class, has witnessed a crop of 225 or so students cycle through high school and all

of its stressful crevices and corners. Freshman year, said Marr, is typically marked with social anxiety as students transition and struggle to “fit in”—particularly in the cases of boarders. The upperclassman years are occupied with relationship struggles, as well as grief concerning GPAs and the looming threats of college and adulthood.

Marr, while acknowledging the stresses that come along with high school and adolescence, remarked that students also tend to make “bad choices that lead to really unhealthy chronic stress.” Bad choices range from friendships and romantic relationships to drugs and conscious choices to neglect studying and school work. Marr said he has seen “everyone,” “a full spectrum” of kids, coming to him regarding stress. A lot of these students are AP students that frequently average above 4.0.

“I advise kids not to take a ton of APs, but some people define themselves as being [overachievers],” said Marr.

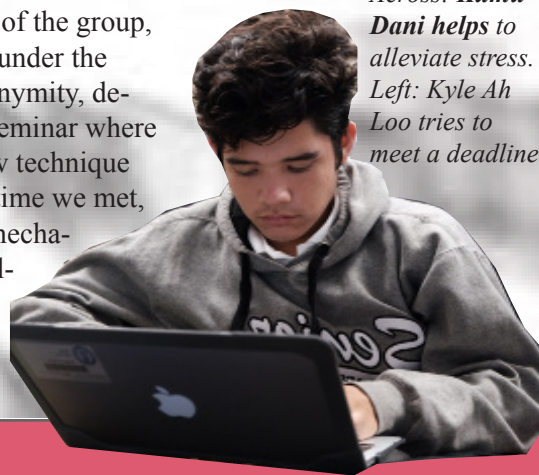
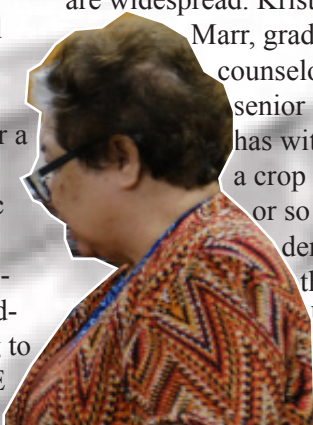
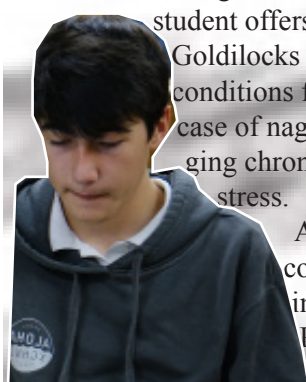
Despite the prevalence of stress at school, students do have options for stress management. Counselors are available for the express purpose of aiding students, and teachers/other faculty/staff members are also excellent resources for the stressed-out student. Marr personally recommends meditative techniques, which he teaches in a weekly mindfulness group with Mina Casey-Pang, Outreach Counselor. One member of the group, who spoke only under the condition of anonymity, described it as “a seminar where we learned a new technique or method each time we met, such as coping mechanisms or mindfulness listening.” This student expressed a de-

sire for a “group-therapy type situation” in order to aid with emotional/academic stress.

In an earlier Ka Moi edition, Po’okumu Debbie Lindsey, stated that homeroom could also be that place to relieve stress. She stated that homeroom could provide “academic support or counseling” or even “guidance.”

In accordance with the epidemic of extreme stress, Ka Mō’i profiled 3 high school students to bring an in-depth look at the ups, downs, and in-betweens of the stressed student.

Across: **Kumu Dani** helps to alleviate stress.
Left: **Kyle Ah Loo** tries to meet a deadline.



How Do Students Deal With Stress?



Daniel Senas
Grade 12



Connor Kalahiki
Grade 12



Camille Slagle
Grade 11

Daniel Senas’ trusted companion is constant and faithful: a red 32 oz Hydro Flask that he fills with coffee each morning. He pairs it with a can of Monster Energy, purchased each day before he begins his commute by way of the city bus to campus. “I have no personality without caffeine,” said Senas, who regularly stays up until 3-4 AM, finishing homework. The school days ahead are understandably long. Senas, however, shrugs it off: “I have no trouble paying attention. I love learning.” A love for learning is a prerequisite for his course load: 4 APs, 1 Dual Credit, and math, which he already filled the credit requirement for. “I wanted to challenge myself. I feel a need to prove myself. My peers take heavy course loads, and I feel left out if I’m not [taking heavy course loads].” Senas spends his frees with his peers and teachers, either getting study help or relaxing. The primary topic of conversation: politics, or as Senas referred to them “national gossip.” When the school day ends and the caffeine supply is depleted, Senas catches the bus home and arrives around 5 PM. He allots himself one hour to nap. Homework, his least favorite part of the day, begins around 7 PM. “I hate homework. It’s not engaging, and I feel like most of my homework doesn’t help me to learn,” said Senas. There is no escape, however. “I go to sleep when I finish my homework, which has been anywhere from 3-4 AM lately.” One hour of sleep lies between these arduous academic sessions and the start of a new day.

Connor Kalahiki is the kid that rallied for student votes, the student that took complaints about Dual Credit and PE mandates to administrators, a Po’okula’s Ambassador, a devout academic and longtime math team member. His days are marked by early morning swims in Kalaniopu’u pool, a rotation of club meetings, and a job at the Bishop Museum. Free time is spent at the Hawaiian Pacific Collection- “I try to do homework, but that doesn’t always happen. I talk to [the aunties] a lot, about politics, about life,” he said. Sometimes he’s lucky and only has about half an hour of homework. On other nights, said Kalahiki, he’s had up to 5 hours of homework. However, Kalahiki does his best to sleep at least six hours and eat every day. Despite his relative success in maintaining a healthy, productive lifestyle in the 2018-2019 school year, Kalahiki speaks of a time in sophomore year when he averaged one to two hours of sleep a night. His grin, however, is wry as he declares the lost sleep “worth it”—“I finished with the highest grade.” Just last school year, in his junior year, Kalahiki fell ill in November 2017 and didn’t make a full recovery until April 2018. He missed the entire month of February and struggled to maintain his third quarter grades. “I wrote about eighteen essays and took five to eight quizzes/tests in the last week of the quarter. I didn’t sleep.” Kalahiki said his resolve to sleep and eat more this school year was a result of the “realization that lack of sleep and inattention to health [last school year] led to me basically dying.” Despite the struggle, sickness and strife, Kalahiki says he “wouldn’t change a thing,” as his rigorous high school experience got him into his top choice college, Brown University.

Camille Slagle is a picturesque overachiever, an inspiration for all that strive to be the best. “I think I got a B+ in second semester math in freshman year,” she said, “I never heard the end of that from my parents.” Besides schoolwork, Slagle plays soccer for the school team, AYSO, and club. She referees for work on Sundays. Despite the success of her academic and athletic life, sacrifices must be made. “I get four to five hours of sleep on a good night, six if I’m lucky,” she said. “I survive off of energy drinks. My personal record is four in one day,” Slagle said, shrugging off the severity of her statements with a smile. Orchestra, a pastime of Slagle’s since fourth grade, has also fallen victim to her academic and athletic pursuits. “There are just so many required credits, and I have to knock some out. I didn’t have room for orchestra in my schedule.” Slagle’s schedule is tight, despite her yearly enrollment in summer school. Scheduling problems have also prevented her from taking AP Government next year, a class she is “really interested in.” “I have never not been stressed,” Slagle said “Stress is just part of my day-to-day, it’s like a routine.” Despite the rigorous nature of her life, Slagle manages to find peace in the Creative Metals and Glass course, which she currently enrolled in for the third time, and plans to take it twice next year. “I love that class,” said Slagle. “I need that one class to keep me sane.” Slagle also holds ambitions of going into science, a field she loves, and plans to take both AP Biology and AP Chemistry next year, despite her already rigorous schedule.



Emily Akau

Staff Reporter

The LGBTQ+ community is home to a spectrum of individuals, but bisexuality still remains a widely misunderstood sexual orientation.

Bisexuals are often said to be confused, secretly gay or “going through a phase.” In truth, bisexuality is a valid sexual orientation proven by multiple studies. A study published in the Archives of Sexual Behaviors included participants as they viewed photos of men and women. Researchers recorded how long the participants studied the photos. Participants who identified

as bisexual spent an equal amount of time studying pictures of both sexes, while gays and lesbians looked at pictures of their desired sex for much longer. This study found that bisexuals were attracted to men and women in comparison to participants who identified as heterosexual, gay or lesbian.

Homophobia affects members of the LGBTQ+ community on a day to day basis; however, bisexuals receive biphobic slurs and violence from heterosexuals, and even gays and lesbians. According to a survey conducted

by Broadly, bisexual men and women who chose not to disclose their sexuality to their partner did so for fear of rejection, aggression or intimidation. These fears keep bisexuals from fully coming out of the closet, instead choosing to live among the shadows. This is why they find themselves a minority in the one community where acceptance is prevalent.

In Kamehameha Schools Kapālama, the LGBTQ+ community is supported by students and staff; nevertheless biphobia remains a hidden issue at this school. According to LGBTQ+ community members, more students on this campus may actually identify as bisexual instead of strictly gay or lesbian. If bisexuals are the majority here, could biphobia also be a recurring issue here at KS? According to 2013 Pew ResearchCenter data, bisexuality is further misunderstood because people of this sexuality

are often seen with people of the opposite sex, thus making them appear heterosexual, causing them to remain closeted. Another issue bisexual teens face is the dating scene. A KS senior girl said, "It's hard to date someone that views my sexuality as a chance for an open relationship. Due to this I say, I'm straight or gay depending on who I'm dating at the time so I don't face any problems."

For these reasons, bisexual people may use “gay” as the umbrella term so they do not face the dreaded “it’s just a phase,” biphobia, or dates gone wrong.

In this day and age where people of the same gender can legally love and marry in all fifty states, why is it unacceptable for an individual to love and be attracted to both genders?

Artsist of the Month: Marika Higgins

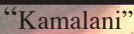
Saige Ogden

Online Editor

Marika Higgins, a senior at Kamehameh Schools, has established herself as an artist throughout the years as her many works of art have been shown both on and off campus.

Marika creates many different forms of art, such as drawing, painting, sketching, metals and glass, and recently, ceramics. She enjoys painting the most, because she likes how abstract her paintings can be.

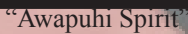
Her personal favorite when taking all of her work into consideration is a painting featuring her own face and a red Heliconia, completed in 2018. She considers her greatest accomplishment in art to be her two Silver Key awards from the Scholastic Art and Writing competition in 2017.



Most, or all artists, have some type of inspiration that helps to spur their creativity. “My inspiration is nature. Where I live, there is a lot of beauty, and I like to be able to take all of it in,” shared Marika. “I also like to listen to some mel-low music, eat snacks, light incense, and admire my art tools along with opening my window, which looks out into nature. I usually brainstorm in a sketch book or even

a Post-It note before painting anything.” Marika also draws inspiration from her fellow artists. She looks up to Charmaine Olivia, an artist she discovered on Instagram.

Although Marika plans on continuing artwork for personal enjoyment, she also plans on selling some of her art pieces on the side. She hopes to get into graphic design and business to help others by means of her art.



Backstage

Malia Liashenko

Staff Reporter

To be in performing arts requires one to face to realities of performing. In preparation for the upcoming spring production, Into the Woods, theater held auditions prior to winter break.

Those interested in theater are casted in production in accordance with their auditions, consisting of a song and a monologue. Depending on the person, audition experiences vary.

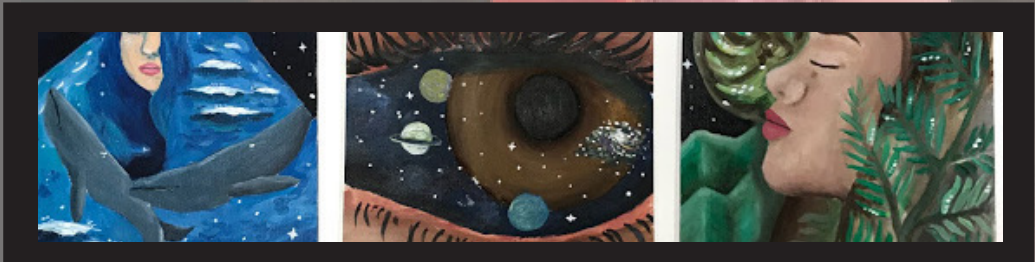
When some of the Advanced Theater students were questioned about their audition experience, many of their answers were similar. Students either seemed to be incurably nervous, or excited for what lay ahead.

"I was just like really stressed when I went in. I didn't want anyone else to come in. I messed up on my monologue because I was so nervous," said Kukahi Brun a senior. Ryan Ogino, also a senior experienced a different set of emotions. "Auditions were really fun," said Ogino, who enjoyed "singing the songs with everybody."

"It didn't feel like a competition for our roles, it didn't feel like that to me at all.

It kind of felt more like I know everybody here, it's more like a family figuring out roles they need to be. No hard feelings. It was a really welcoming environment and I loved it," said Ogino.

Some students are used to auditions. Those who have had prior experience already know the nature of auditions and are therefore less frightened. To new performing arts members, however, auditions can be particularly daunting. Performing arts student must come to the realization that decisions, at times, are out of our control. When faced with challenges, they must choose to overcome them. The possibility of rejection and failure is part of the package.



Shaniya Sakurada
Staff Reporter

It's odd how being 'fat' was made an offensive term, when in reality, it's just a way to describe something. I've come to realize more and more every day that my weight is not an imperfection, but rather a part of me that makes me who I am, which is someone who can crack jokes about being fat or a girl who loves food. It's a hard journey of understanding who you are, don't let your size be the reason that's holding you back from doing something great.

When Do We Have The Time?



Photo Courtesy of Kana'iaupuni

Taylor Cozloff
Arts & Entertainment Editor

According to a 2013 survey done by the University of Phoenix, an average high school teacher gives about three and a half hours of homework a week to their students. This means that, if most Kamehameha students have six classes, students have an average of twenty-one hours of homework a week. And, if you divide that by a five-day school week,

Along with trans-

It seems the only time left to complete homework may be the two to three hours of free time at night, but that would mean compromising the recommended 8-10 hours

That being said, I think that the amount of homework we students here at Kamehameha receive every night is overwhelming and, quite frankly, ridiculous. School shouldn't feel like this; it shouldn't impede on our right to get a healthy night of sleep or cause high stress levels. Homework is supposed to help, not cause more damage.

Instagram & Twitter:
@ka_moi

Mahina 'Ōlelo Hawai'i

Keanu Rowe
Opinions Editor

Hawaiian History Month, otherwise known as Mahina ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i within the Hawaiian Language, occurs all through the month of February and will be both perpetuated at Kamehameha Schools and all throughout Hawai‘i.

The Hawaiian Language has had a turbulent history, but has persevered and has continued to acquire interest and enthusiasm. Prior to contact from the American Missionaries in 1820, the transmission of culture and traditions was done orally through the Hawaiian Language. However, the arrival of the American Missionaries changed things as the Hawaiian populace, exemplified by the alii class to the maka‘āinana, anxiously grasped the idea of literacy as they con-

An Interview With Keao NeSmith

Keanu Rowe
Opinions Editor

Have you ever read fiction classics such as *The Hobbit* by J.R.R Tolkien, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling, or *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by L. Frank Baum?

What if these classics were translated into the Hawaiian Language? Ideas such as a wand, the Shire, or the Yellow Brick Road would be seen in a whole new perspective.

Well, that has become a reality with

allowed Hawaiians to
both read and write.

This eventually contributed to the first published book in 1822 with the help of both the literate Hawaiians and the missionaries: the “pī‘āpā” which served as an educational tool that could teach Hawaiians the alphabet and begin that process of literacy. By 1831, 1,103 school houses had been built and financed by the Hawaiian Government. The expansion of the literacy initiative reached its pinnacle when by the year 1834, literacy rates among Hawaiians reached a level of 91-95% according to a webpage on ksbe.edu. This was exemplified through Kaui-keaouli or Kamehameha III’s famous saying, “He aupuni palapala ko‘u”, which translates to “My Kingdom is one of literacy.” However, population decline only

plagued the kingdom. According to Pew Research, it was estimated that by 1840, the Native Hawaiian Population had declined nearly 84 percent since the arrival of Captain Cook in 1778. This ultimately meant that despite the advances that had occurred in literacy and language, the number of speakers took a hit.

Furthermore, American presence and political turmoil within the islands only continued to grow. This culminated in 1893 when the Kingdom of Hawai‘i was illegally overthrown. This proved to be a detriment to the advances that the Hawaiian Language had previously made. With the current regime being mainly haole (white or foreign) businessmen, the Hawaiian Language would later be banned in 1896. The individu-

“A reason was to get people reading. It doesn’t matter what people read, just read. It’s also important to get people excited about reading so if we did titles that people are excited in, they are more likely to read, and so far that has proven to be true.”

Historically, Hawaiians have been known for their high literacy. As a matter of fact, Hawaiians had a literacy rate of 91-95% by 1834 according to a ksbe.edu webpage. As for Hawaiians ever returning to this apex literacy, NeSmith said, “I do. This connects to what I was saying about the importance of just

als who learned Hawaiian as a native language at the end of the nineteenth century would most likely be last, except for small communities on Ni‘ihau.

Although the future for the Hawaiian language was dim, a renaissance and revival would later occur within the 1970's, reviving the language for a new generation. Among the major accomplishments that occurred were the state convention in 1978 which made the Hawaiian Language an official language of Hawai'i, and the establishment of the 'Aha Pūnana Leo, or Hawaiian Immersion Preschools. As a result, February would then go on to be known as it is today as Hawaiian History Month.

When asked how the Hawaiian Language can be practically perpetuated he

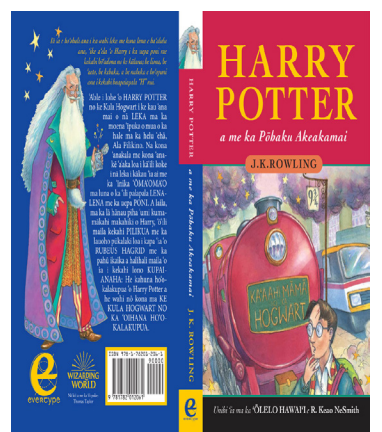
reading. And if by plugging these titles that the mainstream literary community knows, and that gets Hawaiians excited about reading, then we potentially hit a vein, maybe even an artery.”

With the help of individuals like Keao Ne Smith, Hawaiians' return to the literacy

at Kamehameha Schools, Director of Hawaiian Culture Based Education, Robert Lono 'Ikuwā, stated, "Music is such an integral part of our cultural and educational experience here at Kamehameha. The potential of music to inspire the next generation to feel, think, and communicate in Hawaiian is powerful and it's already happening on campus! Aole kakou e poina he mana ko ka olelo, a ua pa'a no ia ma ka meiwi Hawaii. Nana no e hoolokahi, ho'opaipai, a hoohawaii ia kakou iho."

With the progress that the Hawaiian Language is making and with the help of education, music, and other mediums, returning to that point of literacy in 1834 does not seem too far fetched.

rate in 1834 could become a reality.



Courtesy Nugglenet.com



Photo Courtesy of Kau'i.com

Ne Smith, who teaches Tahitian courses at the University of Hawaii, translated Harry Potter into Hawaiian in six weeks, according to the *University of Hawaii News*.

Why is it important for you to bring students to Ku‘i at the Capitol?

“I take students to Ku‘i at the Capitol because I believe it provides so many opportunities for them to actually do all the things we are preparing them for. While they are here, they interface with the community, meet their leaders and hopefully start making connections with those who are making decisions on our behalf. They have the chance to connect with others through Hāloa, our ancestor, and they get to serve the community by helping to make the ku‘i events happen.”

*What are your hopes for
Ku'i at the Capitol and
What do you want people
to take away from this*

“I also believe that, even

A close-up photograph of a man and a woman smiling. The man, on the left, has a beard and is wearing a large, leafy headpiece and a lei. The woman, on the right, is also smiling and wearing a lei. They appear to be at a festive event, possibly a cultural celebration.

PHOTO COURTESY OF CONNOR SLAVENS *Kumu Ae'a and her Kāne Uncle Daniel Anthony*

though we are living in a time of occupation, we need to know how to be politically present and active. If we wait for America to recognize that we are still an independent nation before we decide to be politically active, that's too late. We need to be present now—and there are a lot of things that we can do to

impact our community and Lāhui. I hope that being at the Capitol makes students feel confident in their right

We can have an impact right now.”

What differentiates this year from the other years?

SnapChat and QR codes scattered throughout the Capitol and located at Iolani Palace, and students who completed the hunt and turned in a reflection were entered to win prizes like Kumu Cards, sunrise shells, a new pohaku ku‘i ‘ai, and a pizza party. In recognition of the importance of ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i, instructions were written in Hawaiian and English for students, and those who completed their entries in Hawaiian received an additional prize entry form.”



Uncle Daniel Stands Firm on request for interpreter

Continued from page 2...

Richard Street into the Palace when a private vehicle sped up and blocked him from entering. In an attempt to explain how he had permits, the officer demanded for his license and registration. While on ‘Iolani Palace grounds, Uncle Daniel admitted to not having a driver’s license. The officer began losing it so Uncle Daniel told him, “Pono kekahi maika‘i e kōkua mai maka ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i” and requested for a Hawaiian speaking officer. Uncle Daniel gave the officer his name in Hawaiian; however, the English-speaking officer convinced the Hawaiian officer to say he refused to give his name. Uncle Daniel persisted to speak only the Hawaiian language even when he was in a jail cell. The officers told him “Even though we know who you are, and we know everything about you, Daniel, we’re going to keep you for three days, list you as a John Doe, and say you refused to

give us your information if you don't speak English." Uncle Daniel replied, "Hiki no, mākaukau."

At some point, a Hawaiian officer not in uniform arrived. He asked Uncle Daniel what the problem was and if he knew that they were going to hold him in the cell for three days. Uncle Daniel responded to the sheriff in Hawaiian. The sheriff put his head down with immense disappointment saying, "Hawaiian, I'm so sorry. I'm a Haian but I don't speak my language."

Uncle Daniel reveals that “the way he said that almost made me cry.” He replied to the officer speaking English saying, “You know uncle, I no like make pilau to you... but what your officers did to me is so hewa and they telling me if I no speak English they going keep

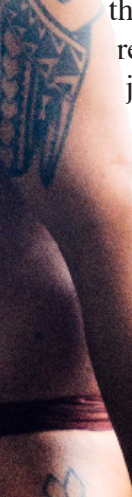
me here for three days. You know uncle, the longer I'm in here, the worse it is for you guys. I don't know if you saw how many cameras was out there and I know social media is blowing up." Uncle Daniel was released from Keawe Sub Station and was

Station and
was
able
to at-
tend

Ku'i
at the
Capital on
January 16,
2019.

Uncle Daniel
shares that
normally
there is no

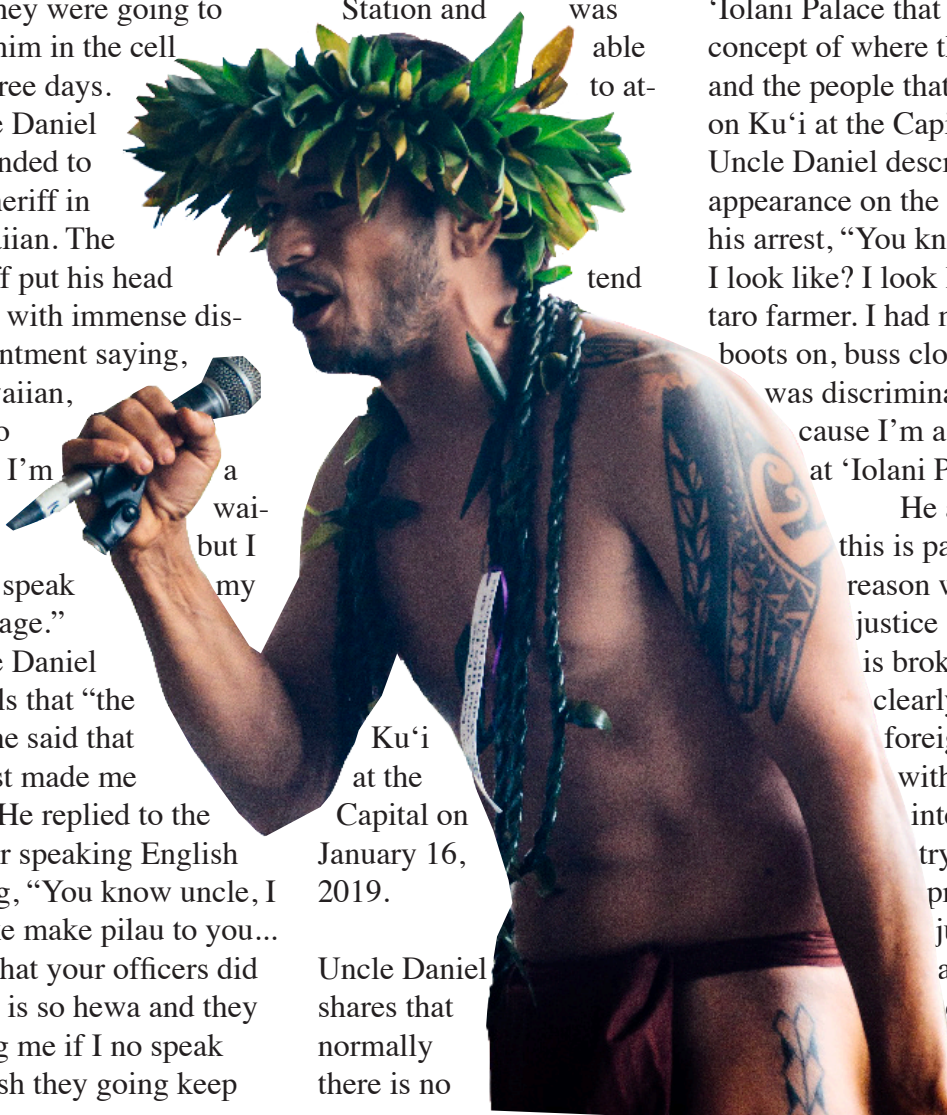
accountability for the sheriffs and officers. However, social media has created a form of accountability in institutions and government agencies especially when it's captured like this. He then states that there is not one person who works at 'Iolani Palace that has no concept of where they are and the people that go there on Ku'i at the Capitol. Uncle Daniel describes his appearance on the day of his arrest, "You know what I look like? I look like a taro farmer. I had my work boots on, buss clothes... I was discriminated because I'm a mahi'ai at 'Iolani Palace."



He adds, "... this is part of the reason why the justice system is broken. We clearly have foreigners with foreign intentions trying to provide justice in a foreign country. We are defi-

nately a foreign country because we actually have a living language that exists today and is used every day. We never use it to its full capacity because the government prevents it.” Uncle Daniel’s goal for ‘ōlelo Hawaii has always been to raise his children to be better than himself. He says “...For this particular battle I’m not going to pass it down to the next generation. We going win this one in my life time because these guys have no grounds.”

He leaves us with this empowering food for thought, “What I’m asking for and what my rights provide for me is not a translator. Do you know why there are translators for the state of Hawai‘i? Because you only offer translators for foreign languages. The state of Hawaii has been operating under the guidelines of Hawaiian proficiency ever since 1978. You see the constitution doesn’t privy me to an interpreter, it privies me what privies you to a Hawaiian proficient court system.”



Finding Humor in the Islands: ‘Fluffy’

Malia Liashenko
Staff Reporter

The well-known comedian Gabriel “Fluffy” Iglesias kicked off his new year with a one-night show on Jan. 5, 2019. People from every corner of the island gathered at the Neal S. Blaisdell Center to welcome Fluffy.

His “One Show Fits All” Tour originally launched on Jan. 26, 2018. After a year-long tour of shows, Iglesias can finally say he made it to Hawai‘i. The show was so enticing that even one of our very own faculty members had endless positive things to say about it.

“He’s like my brother from another mother. He is sarcastic, he’s fluffy, he’s funny, and he’s Latino,” said Alan Vinta, high school English teacher, affectionately called Mr. V. When a show truly enraptures its audience, they can leave

appreciating its entirety. His obsession with the comedian started years ago and the show just furthered his commitment as a fan.

“There was no least favorite part because everything was funny. From the opening acts all the way through Fluffy’s entire comedy. I’ll tell you the best part was how much he loves Hawai’i and how much he knows about us. His first three jokes were about the rail, the ballistic missile crisis, and the biggest problems in Hawai’i,” said Mr. V. Iglesias is considered to be one of America’s most successful stand-up comedians and has an impressive fan base. He also has been featured in the Top 40 Comedy Players of 2018 alongside many well-known comedians. His extensive fan base continues to grow as he finished up his tour. Anyone who enjoys comedic scenarios should

check out and follow his
tour dates.

“When he comes back I will happily go see him again. I’m hoping to maybe get to see him somewhere on the mainland as well. He’s that funny,” said Mr. V.



Music of the Month

SHUFFLE PLAY

Mona Lisa
VALNTN, Tray Haggerty, Peter
Fenn

Nights Like This
Kehlani feat. Ty Dolla \$ign

The Long Run

Mila J, MIGH-X

Younger Ruel

Could've Been
H.E.R. feat. Bryson Tiller

Imagine Ariana Grande

Let Me Know Trey Songs

Birdbox Challenge Spreads, Netflix Issues Warning

Gisella Kahapea
Staff Reporter

The 2018 Netflix original, *The Birdbox* has been the talk of the film world as of the end of 2018, and it's not just for the plotline; it's what resulted from the movie's release. The movie involves an apocalyptic setting, where an outbreak of monsters now roam the Earth. Thing is, you can't look at them. When you at them, your greatest fears manifest right before your eyes. In turn, when characters in the movie were exposed to seeing their greatest fears, it induced them to do everything possible to kill themselves. Solution: wear a blindfold.

Now looking at the context of this movie and why the characters had to wear a blindfold to survive, you could say that's reasonable. But, in real life, where there are no life-threatening monsters, we don't need to wear a blindfold right? We don't need too, but some individuals have expressed the want to and make it into a challenge. And thus, The Birdbox challenge was

born.

When the videos of the challenge first started to surface the internet, they were pretty mild and harmless. Most of them just included friends trying to find things whilst blindfolded. The only real danger was if they bumped into each other or things on accident.

To some people, this wasn't enough. Videos of people trying to drive or operate machinery while doing this challenge surged in popularity as people couldn't believe the amount of danger some individuals would put themselves in for some internet fad. It became so worrisome that Netflix put out an official statement asking people to not do dangerous things based on what they saw in the film.

A recent chapel service had junior volunteers participate in a blindfold challenge; however, unlike recent social media trends, juniors but their faith to a test- this time with a help of a friend and the Lord.



Ka Mo'i Staff

Students participated in a simulated birdbox challenge during chapel last week. Unlike the perilous behaviors spreading throughout social media, KS students exercised the blindfold challenge as demonstration of faith.

Boys Paddling Team Beats Punahou To Win States



THE ROAD TO THE CHAMPIONSHIP



CHAMPIONSHIP
Kamehameha - 1, Campbell - 0



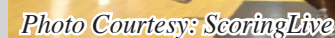
Photo Courtesy: ScoringLive.

Photo Courtesy: ScoringLive

Leah Feato ('19) - Goal 34'

ILH Basketball Receives Another State Berth ... For Now

As a result of this addition for the ILH, it also resulted



For the Warrior boys, this season has been filled with ups and downs, going 3-9 in the ILH and 14-13 overall on

The ILH Boys Division-I Basketball Tournament will be held from Feb. 7 through Feb. 11 with any tiebreakers held on Feb. 13. The opening game for the Warriors in the tournament will be on the road against

Kamehameha last won the state championship in 2011 and 2009. Will this be the season the boys of Kapālama Heights rise back to the top or the season that 'could have been'?

ATHLETE FOCUS: 'CHRISTMAS TIME'

Quarterback



Point-Guard



WINTER SEASON

