
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO KALAUPAPA MONTH.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the month of January
2 is significant in the history of Kalaupapa on the island of
3 Moloka'i.

4 In 1865, the Kingdom of Hawai'i passed "An Act to Prevent
5 the Spread of Leprosy", which required the board of health to
6 "cause to be isolated and confined . . . all leprous patients
7 who shall be deemed capable of spreading the disease of
8 leprosy." Accordingly, to prevent the spread of leprosy, the
9 Kingdom bought eight hundred acres of land on the remote
10 Kalaupapa peninsula of Moloka'i in order to forcibly remove
11 individuals believed to have leprosy from the general
12 population.

13 On January 6, 1866, twelve citizens of Hawai'i arrived at
14 Kalaupapa, the first of an estimated eight thousand people who
15 were taken from their families and forced into isolation. These
16 first twelve women and men were J. N. Loe, Kahauliko, Liilii,
17 Puha, Kini, Lono, Waipio, Kainana, Kaaumoana, Nahuina, Lakapu,



1 and Kepihe. The original inhabitants of Kalaupapa played a
2 critical role in helping these leprosy patients who faced
3 tremendous difficulties. If not for their kindness and
4 compassion, life would have been far worse for those who had
5 been banished to the peninsula. The government provided very
6 little support or supplies to the early settlement of isolated
7 leprosy patients, including no doctor or hospital, and expected
8 the patients to be self-sufficient.

9 The peak of leprosy in Hawai'i came in the 1880s, when more
10 than one thousand individuals lived at Kalaupapa. As the
11 settlement grew and became overcrowded, the government ordered
12 the original inhabitants to leave the land they had occupied for
13 generations. The last of the original inhabitants of Kalaupapa
14 were evicted in January 1895, a year after the Republic of
15 Hawai'i was established.

16 The legislature further finds that Hale Mohalu, a
17 collection of World War II barracks on eleven acres of land at
18 the edge of Pearl City, Oahu, was converted into a treatment
19 center for leprosy patients registered at Kalaupapa and became a
20 "second home" for many of its patients. Beginning in the 1950s,
21 state officials let Hale Mohalu fall into disrepair, and in



1 1978, the State began relocating patients to Leahi Hospital, its
2 designated Honolulu treatment center. On January 26, 1978,
3 eight residents of Hale Mohalu were relocated to Leahi Hospital
4 against their wishes. Twelve others refused to leave and
5 remained behind, including Bernard Punikai'a, Clarence Naia, and
6 Frank and Mary Duarte. This began a nearly six year occupation
7 of Hale Mohalu by these residents, who together with their
8 supporters, protested policies imposed by the then governor and
9 board of health. Punikai'a, Naia, and several of their
10 supporters were arrested on September 21, 1983, when the
11 buildings of Hale Mohalu were bulldozed.

12 The legislature additionally finds that two key individuals
13 who committed their lives to serving those affected by leprosy
14 also share significant dates in the month of January.

15 On January 3, 1840, Jozef De Veuster was born in Belgium.
16 He later joined the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus
17 and Mary. Known as Father Damien, he was ordained in Honolulu.
18 Father Damien arrived at Kalaupapa in 1873 and spent sixteen
19 years of his life caring for the people of Kalaupapa,
20 ministering to them, building houses and churches, and tending
21 to their medical needs, until his death at age forty-nine in



1 1889. He was canonized by the Catholic Church as Saint Damien
2 of Moloka'i in 2009.

3 On January 23, 1838, Barbara Koob was born in Germany. She
4 later became a member of the Sisters of St. Francis of Syracuse,
5 New York, and eventually became known as Mother Marianne Cope.
6 She was a respected health administrator and answered the call
7 of King Kalākaua and Queen Kapi'olani to help people affected by
8 leprosy in Hawai'i. She spent thirty years at Kalaupapa,
9 supervising the Bishop Home for Single Women and Girls and
10 serving as a leader in the community. She was canonized by the
11 Catholic Church as Saint Marianne in 2012.

12 Many of the people banished to Kalaupapa became great
13 leaders of the community. On January 5, 1879, Ambrose Kanewalii
14 Hutchison arrived at Kalaupapa where he lived for the next
15 fifty-three years. He served as resident superintendent for a
16 total of ten years, from 1884 to 1894, longer than any other
17 person facing the challenges of leprosy.

18 The legislature further finds that since 2014, on the
19 fourth Sunday of January, the Hawaii Conference of the United
20 Church of Christ observes "Kalaupapa Sunday", where Hawaii
21 Conference of the United Church of Christ churches across the



1 State remember the people of Kalaupapa, particularly the
2 thirty-five men and women who founded Siloama Church less than
3 six months after the first leprosy patients were sent to
4 Kalaupapa in 1866.

5 In 1946, leprosy patients in Hawai'i began being treated
6 with sulfone drugs, which meant they did not need to be isolated
7 from others. Forced isolation at Kalaupapa ended in 1949 though
8 it took until 1969 for the State's policy to officially end.
9 In 1976, Kalaupapa was designated a National Historic Landmark
10 by the United States government. The Kalaupapa National
11 Historic Park was then established in 1980 to recognize and
12 preserve the history of the peninsula and support the remaining
13 residents.

14 In 2003, Ka Ohana O Kalaupapa was formed by many of the
15 remaining residents of Kalaupapa, their extended ohana, and
16 descendants and long-time friends of the community, who felt
17 that as the number of residents dwindled, the residents needed
18 an organization to ensure their voices would continue to be
19 heard. In 2009, the United States government approved the
20 Kalaupapa Memorial Act of 2009, making Ka Ohana O Kalaupapa the
21 only organization, other than the National Park Service, to be



1 authorized by the United States government to operate at
2 Kalaupapa.

3 The legislature finds that the people of Kalaupapa today
4 are viewed as valuable members of society who are some of
5 Hawai'i's finest citizens, having overcome the most difficult of
6 circumstances. Mercy Hutchison Bacon, great niece of Kalaupapa
7 leader Ambrose Hutchison, called the people of Kalaupapa "the
8 pride of a nation".

9 The purpose of this Act is to establish January of each
10 year as "Kalaupapa Month" to serve as an annual reminder of the
11 importance of Kalaupapa and the significant sacrifices and
12 contributions of its residents throughout the history of Hawai'i.

13 SECTION 2. Chapter 8, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended
14 by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to
15 read as follows:

16 "§8- Kalaupapa Month. The month of January shall be
17 known and designated as "Kalaupapa Month", to serve as an annual
18 reminder of the importance of Kalaupapa and the significant
19 sacrifices and contributions of its residents throughout the
20 history of Hawaii. This month is not and shall not be construed
21 as a state holiday."



- 1 SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.
- 2 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.



Report Title:
Kalaupapa Month

Description:
Designates January of each year as "Kalaupapa Month". Effective
7/1/2050. (HD2)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

