Wherever possible, I have sought to represent Hawaiian viewpoints as they are expressed in ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i, the Indigenous language of Hawai‘i. The translations within this book are my own (unless otherwise indicated), and I include them alongside the originals so that others may interpret them otherwise. I am a beginner learner of ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i and acknowledge that there are certainly other ways to understand what these sources convey, contexts that I have missed, or references beyond my purview.

Throughout this book, words in ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i are not italicized in recognition that, in this context, it is not a foreign language. All quotations from Hawaiian newspapers are transcribed as they appear in print, often without diacritical marks. Likewise, citations of various works reflect the spelling of Hawaiian words as they are presented in that particular text (for example, Hawai‘i often appears instead as Hawaii). Otherwise, and unless noted, my spelling of Hawaiian follows the conventions in Mary Kawena Pukui and Samuel H. Elbert’s Hawaiian Dictionary.¹

Kanaka (countable pl. Kānaka; infinite pl. Kanaka) refers to the Indigenous people of Hawai‘i. I tend to favor the term Kanaka Maoli here, though I also variously use Kanaka ‘Ōiwi, Native Hawaiian, and Hawaiians to refer to those who are descended from seafaring people who arrived in these islands nearly two thousand years ago.²
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