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Public Meeting regarding whether the Federal  
Government should reestablish a  
government-to-government relationship with the  
Native Hawaiian Community

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

Hawaii State Capitol  
415 S. Beretania Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813  
Monday, June 23, 2014  
9:00 a.m. - 12:34 p.m.

Moderator:

DAWN CHANG

Recorded and Transcribed by:

JESSICA R. PERRY, CSR, RPR

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PANELISTS:

RHEA SUH, Assistant Secretary for Policy,  
Management, and Budget, U.S. Department of the  
Interior

SAM HIRSCH, Acting Assistant Attorney General for  
the Environment and Natural Resources Division,  
U.S. Department of Justice

ESTHER KIA`AINA, Senior Advisor to the Secretary,  
U.S. Department of the Interior

VENUS PRINCE, Deputy Solicitor, U.S. Department of  
the Interior

JUSTIN SMITH, Assistant Section Chief of Law and  
Policy, Environment and Natural Resources Division,  
U.S. Department of Justice

JENNIFER ROMERO, Senior Advisor to the Secretary,  
U.S. Department of the Interior

1 MS. MACHADO: Aloha mai kakou. My name is  
2 Colette. I'm going to try to do one rapid fire here,  
3 okay, because I got two minutes. Before I begin, I  
4 wanted to acknowledge the trustees that are here,  
5 Trustee Oswald Stender, Trustee Rowena Akana, can you  
6 please stand. Trustee Haunani Apoliona. Did I miss  
7 anyone? Is Trustee Carmen Hulu Lindsey here?

8 I would like to -- hey, come on you guys,  
9 cut some slack. Be respectful. Come on now. I've  
10 been waiting all morning from 8:00. Let's not get  
11 into one pissing match right now. Okay? Let's have  
12 some aloha over here. I signed up. I'm entitled to  
13 my two minutes. If I want to recognize the trustees,  
14 allow me that opportunity.

15 Aloha mai -- that's true. I am an  
16 American politician, but allow me to represent the  
17 Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Allow me to represent the  
18 Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

19 Aloha mai kakou. My name is Colette  
20 Machado. I am the chairperson of the Office of  
21 Hawaiian Affairs. On behalf of the Office of Hawaiian  
22 Affairs and our lahui, I welcome you to our islands  
23 and thank you for engaging our passionate, diverse  
24 community in this historic and long overdue discussion  
25 about reestablishing a government-to-government

1 relationship with the United States.

2 I hope that you will also extend a warm  
3 aloha and thanks to Secretary Jewell for the time that  
4 she spent among our people last year learning about  
5 our unique history and for her recent action to  
6 reaffirm the preexisting sovereignty of the native  
7 Hawaiian people and the special political and trust  
8 relationship that already exists between native  
9 Hawaiians and the United States. OHA is a  
10 quasi-autonomous entity and a trust relationship by  
11 the people of Hawaii through our state convention.

12 Okay, I get one minute, so let me cut  
13 down to the very end, and I hope you all follow the  
14 same conditions that you setting up over here. So  
15 follow the rules. Follow the rules. One minute I  
16 get. Follow the rules.

17 (Audience shouting.)

18 MS. CHANG: Hey, I would ask everybody --

19 MS. MACHADO: You folks follow the rules  
20 like me.

21 MS. CHANG: -- please be courteous.

22 MS. MACHADO: With the brief background  
23 in mind, I stand here as OHA's chair to strongly urge  
24 that the federal government move forward with a  
25 process to reestablish a government-to-government

1 relationship with --

2 (Audience shouting.)

3 MS. MACHADO: -- the native Hawaiian  
4 people. I also urge that it be a pathway that is open  
5 to us, but that the decision of when and how to walk  
6 down that path is left to our people.

7 MALE SPEAKER: You confused.

8 MS. MACHADO: Start your path -- oh,  
9 thank you, then. You know, they say that if you  
10 confused, you recognize confusion, so hallelujah,  
11 okay. Okay. You folks follow the rules too. So I'm  
12 done.

13 MS. CHANG: In order for us to make our  
14 time, I really would ask that you be respectful and  
15 let the person speak.

16 The next speaker is Keoni Agard, Rawlette  
17 Kraut and Elizabeth Piena and Louis Agard.

18 MR. KEONI AGARD: Aloha. I'm Keoni  
19 Kealoha Agard, an attorney that's been practicing law  
20 here in Hawaii for the last 34 years. I am -- I've  
21 spent quite a bit of time over the last 34 years  
22 intermittently doing legal research. I've never been  
23 able to really put it all together until about two or  
24 three days ago when we sent a legal brief to the  
25 Department of Justice and to the President of the

1 United States requesting restoration of the Hawaiian  
2 Kingdom government, consistent with the terms of the  
3 treaty negotiated between Queen Liliuokalani and  
4 President Grover Cleveland in 1893.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. KEONI AGARD: The treaty remains in  
7 legal course and effect. It has not been terminated.  
8 There's been no treaty of cessation. There's only  
9 been one congressional act that purports to annex the  
10 Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States; however, the  
11 United States Supreme Court has ruled that that  
12 legislation by Congress is not authorized because the  
13 United States cannot pass laws that impact citizens of  
14 foreign countries, that being the Hawaiian Kingdom.

15 So the United States of America is  
16 relying upon a law that has no constitutional basis  
17 under the United States Constitution. There's been a  
18 massive fraud committed against our people, the  
19 Hawaiian Kingdom, and it's just very upsetting to  
20 realize these facts.

21 In the legal brief that I presented to  
22 President Barack Obama on behalf of Queen Emma  
23 Hawaiian Civic Club, we have requested him to comply  
24 with the terms of that agreement, which calls for the  
25 restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom government, and

1 also the fact that we are here, still here after 121  
2 years.

3 Okay. I've been asked to wrap it up. I  
4 would like to submit for the record a testimony that's  
5 going to be submitted to the committee clerk. I hope  
6 they get it and put it on the official record. The  
7 last time I testified in the year 2000 it was not  
8 placed on the record. I ask that it be placed on the  
9 record.

10 On behalf of Queen Emma Hawaiian Civic  
11 Club, I thank you very much.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. CHANG: The next is Rawlette Kraut.

14 MR. MAY: I'm speaking on her behalf.

15 MS. CHANG: Okay. And then Elizabeth  
16 Piena and Louis Agard.

17 MR. MAY: Aloha. I'm speaking on behalf  
18 of Rawlette Kraut, the president for Queen Emma  
19 Hawaiian Civic Club. My name is Keoni May.

20 I'm going to make this real short. This  
21 process where it's just two minutes, this is not too  
22 good, especially when those people who spoke out to  
23 question you had much longer time. Now, I'll make  
24 this quick.

25 There has been much that happened in

1 Hawaiian history. The last 40 years has come up with  
2 more research and legal facts than the 121 years since  
3 the takeover. We have to wind up realizing that a  
4 foundation of American history, Hawaiian history, it's  
5 not finished, it has to be re-fixed. Once you wind up  
6 seeing this history, you wind up realizing we were led  
7 to believe too much that never really occurred. What  
8 I'd like to wind up having is for someone to present  
9 the history as it really happened.

10 Now, if you take it from that point of  
11 view, you will realize many things that these people  
12 have said is true. They might be emotional, yes, but  
13 maybe it's because in the past we were told to keep  
14 quiet and not say anything. In 1973 when the  
15 renaissance, Hawaiian renaissance took traction,  
16 people didn't realize what that was going to start.  
17 It started this big movement where now we speak up  
18 and, yes, it's not a good thing, sometimes it's  
19 disruptive, but that's because there's the frustration  
20 of 121 years. Thank you.

21 (Applause.)

22 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next is Elizabeth  
23 Piena, Louis Agard, Jonathan Osorio and then Chen  
24 Wei-Yin. Elizabeth Piena? All right. Next is Louis  
25 Agard, Jonathan Osorio, and Chen Wei-Yin.

1                   MR. LOUIS AGARD: Aloha, everyone. Thank  
2 you, committee, for coming to this session to listen  
3 to our comments, and I'm sure you're going to have  
4 plenty of comments. I'll wind it up quickly.

5                   What I think we should be doing rather  
6 than contesting each other is finding the solution,  
7 maybe, to our problem, and I think it's this: Queen  
8 Liliuokalani struggled hard to reinstate her kingdom.  
9 I think that is what we want to have done. That will  
10 cover so many things that we're talking about and will  
11 take so long to do, but there was no valid reason to  
12 overthrow the Kingdom of Hawaii. And therefore the  
13 tragedy that we experienced, I have put up into a  
14 volume, and when you find out this kind of  
15 information, you'll realize what really happened.  
16 They didn't teach us this in school when I was in  
17 school in 1936. It just so happened that the trustees  
18 of the school were members of the party that overthrew  
19 Hawaii and they were Sam Damon and W. O. Smith. They  
20 were our trustees. So how could I learn when I was in  
21 school about this until I became an old guy, 90 years  
22 old, to find this all out.

23                   So I ask you to consider this: This  
24 history you should know. Thank you very much and  
25 thank you for coming.

1 (Applause.)

2 MS. CHANG: Jonathan.

3 MR. OSARIO: Aloha. I'm Jonathan Osorio  
4 and I represent Movement for Aloha No ka Aina, MANA.  
5 We have a statement prepared.

6 First of all, we want to say that we do  
7 not believe that the Department of the Interior should  
8 facilitate the reestablishment of  
9 government-to-government relationships with the native  
10 Hawaiian community, not by working with the state, not  
11 by interfering with the natural process. This has  
12 been going on here for the last 30 or 40 years. We do  
13 not support the DOI's involvement or support the  
14 current state of Hawaii-driven efforts to establish a  
15 governing entity.

16 However, we do believe that the  
17 Departments of Interior and Justice have critical  
18 responsibility to protect the assets and resources of  
19 kanaka maoli and that this responsibility derives in  
20 part from U.S. Public Law 103-150. The apology  
21 committed the United States to an undetermined process  
22 of reconciliation. However, the creation of a  
23 government-to-government relationship with any entity  
24 but a restored, independent Hawaiian government would  
25 not be reconciliation, but an additional U.S.

1 aggression upon our nation.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. OSORIO: In view of the violations of  
4 the sovereignty of our government, we ask, we ask that  
5 the Department of Interior find ways to protect our  
6 so-called entitlements: the resources that go to the  
7 Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the Department of Hawaiian  
8 Home Lands, the gathering and access rights that have  
9 been defined by the state courts here, protect those  
10 benefits that we still enjoy as kanaka maoli until the  
11 Hawaiian people have completed the process of  
12 restoring our legitimate government. The  
13 government -- the U.S. needs to recognize that the  
14 chief threats to these entitlements come from  
15 Americans who are protected by your courts.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. OSORIO: So we ask the DOI to  
18 intervene with that and protect us without  
19 establishing any kind of government-to-government  
20 relationship. Mahalo.

21 (Applause.)

22 MS. CHANG: Next I have Chen, Leona  
23 Kalima, Kaipo Sarkissian, Moani Kaleikini, Kilinahe  
24 Keliinoi.

25 MR. WEI-YIN: Aloha kakahiaka ka kou.

1 Oh, Chen Wei-Yin. May I remind the panel that the  
2 citizens of Aupuni O Hawaii were Chinese, they were  
3 Hawaiians, they were whites, and of course most of the  
4 Japanese came during the time of King Kalakaua. I was  
5 also informed that the first plantation worker was  
6 Chinese, he pake haaheo.

7 (Laughter.)

8 MR. WEI-YIN: And may I also remind the  
9 panel that there were five treaties prior to the time  
10 of President John Tyler between Hawaii and the United  
11 States for peace and friendship. So for the rest of  
12 it, a hui ho.

13 (Applause.)

14 MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

15 MS. KALIMA: He went less than two  
16 minutes, yeah.

17 MS. CHANG: Leona, she's trying to  
18 negotiate over here.

19 MS. KALIMA: I want his other minute. I  
20 want it all. I want the federal government to  
21 recognize us and fund our process. I want them to  
22 recognize Hawaii's true history, all of it, all of it,  
23 because our historians, people like Uncle Buzzy Agard,  
24 has found the transmittal that orders the overthrow of  
25 Hawaii from President Harrison. So if we're going to

1 do recognition, let's recognize whose fault it was and  
2 then recognize our path to independence.

3 Okay. And there needs to be another sign  
4 up beyond Kanaiolowalu, something that incorporates  
5 the Ku'e Petition, because people like papa right here  
6 wants to sign on with us, and I gotta tell you,  
7 sometimes papa has more love for us than us ourselves.  
8 So we want them, we want people like him in our  
9 nation.

10 And then let's address, we know what  
11 happened to the Indians. Poor things. We don't want  
12 their box. We want our own box. We want to stand on  
13 Public Law 150, the Apology Bill, mauka to makai needs  
14 to be updated, and we go from there. But we not  
15 subservient. We not stupid anymore. Okay? We  
16 learned Hawaiians.

17 I testified one time in 1980s, and it  
18 wasn't about Department of Hawaiian Home Land to a  
19 congressional -- Bush's congressional task force, and  
20 they went back and said nothing wrong. Need I say  
21 more? Plenty wrong. It's been in the newspapers. So  
22 we cannot trust. We cannot trust. Give us a reason  
23 to. If not, give us the money. Let us go.

24 (Applause.)

25 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. The next is Kaipo,

1 Moani Kaleikini, Kilinahe Keliinoi, and Dr. Sol  
2 Naluai.

3 MR. SARKISSIAN: Aloha. My name is  
4 Douglas Kaipo Sarkissian. I'm an American. In the  
5 joint report by the Department of the Interior and the  
6 Department of Justice titled *Reconciliation Report*  
7 prepared on October 23rd, 2000, page 22 states  
8 Hawaiian Kingdom was recognized as an independent,  
9 sovereign nation. Clear evidence that the Hawaiian  
10 Kingdom still exists today. The country.

11 Also, in a memorandum opinion for legal  
12 advisor, Department of State, Department of State  
13 raised -- legal issues raised by proposed presidential  
14 proclamation to extend the territorial seat, 1988,  
15 pages 251 and 252, regs. 251, the United States also  
16 annexed Hawaii by joint resolution in 1898. Again the  
17 Senate had already rejected an annexation treaty, and  
18 this was negotiated by President McKinley with Hawaii,  
19 and again Congress acted in explicit reliance on the  
20 procedure followed for the acquisition of Texas, as a  
21 Senate Foreign Relations Committee report pronounced,  
22 brings that the subject within reach of legislative  
23 powers of Congress under precedent that was  
24 established in the annexation of Hawaii.

25 This argument, however, neglected one

1 significant nuance. Congress's power to admit new  
2 states. Hawaii was not admitted as a state. So my  
3 question to you -- let me just read my question.

4 MS. CHANG: Okay, you read your question.

5 MR. SARKISSIAN: Therefore, my question  
6 to you is by what authority does the Department of  
7 Interior claiming to be here in Hawaii, being a  
8 foreign, sovereign and independent state, since the  
9 Congress of the United States concluded that a joint  
10 resolution could not have annexed Hawaii? Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next I have Moani,  
13 Kilinahe, Dr. Sol Naluai, Celestial Council and then  
14 H.R.M. Mahealani.

15 MS. KALEIKINI: All right, so my name is  
16 Moani Kaleikini, and I oppose any proposed changes of  
17 the administrative rules and regulations to the U.S.  
18 Congressional 1920 Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

19 I also oppose any transfers of rights  
20 from Hawaiian homesteaders as well as control of the  
21 so-called ceded lands and all other Hawaiian assets to  
22 the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, to Robin Danner Tong  
23 and the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement,  
24 Kamaki Kanahale and the Sovereign Council of the  
25 Hawaiian Home Lands Assembly and John Waihee, Sr.

1 (Applause.)

2 MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

3 MR. KELIINOI: My name is Kilinahe  
4 Keliinoi. I say no. I am against the administrative  
5 rule change. I say no, we are not a native Hawaiian  
6 tribe. Hawaii is a nation. Kala o Hawaii. Mahalo.

7 (Applause.)

8 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Dr. Sol Naluai,  
9 Celestial Council and H.R.M. Mahealani.

10 DR. NALUAI: Aloha. This whole process  
11 that you're proposing is hewa and wrong. And since  
12 your government displaced our government and they're  
13 not here to protect our rights, the only formal  
14 process would be for citizen nationals to conduct our  
15 own independent plebiscite process, and it may even be  
16 wise to have the United Nations monitoring this  
17 process. And further, under international policies,  
18 the U.S. military personnel must confine themselves to  
19 the military base during this plebiscite process in  
20 order to assure that the Hawaii state government and  
21 the U.S. federal government keep their nose out of our  
22 business.

23 There are only two categories of  
24 nationals that have the right to vote in this process,  
25 and the first is aboriginal stock Hawaiians who can

1 trace their lineal bloodline back prior to 1778, and  
2 the second group are descendents of the immigrants who  
3 expatriated themselves from their mother country and  
4 officially naturalized. There are about 2,000 of them  
5 or so and about 70 percent was from China. And these  
6 people would elect the 24 House of Nobles and 24 House  
7 of Commons, and they would form our interim governing  
8 council de facto and convene a constitutional  
9 convention and draft our new 21st century Hawaiian  
10 people's constitution.

11 And when ratified and approved by we, the  
12 people, then we would form a national election to  
13 elect our newly restored Hawaiian people's government  
14 du jour, restore our international sovereign state,  
15 restore all diplomatic relations, treaties and  
16 commerce. And during the transition period, under  
17 United Nations monitoring, America must withdraw from  
18 our country. This is the formal process.

19 (Applause.)

20 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Pohai Ryan, Henry  
21 Noa, Na`alehu Anthony and Kaanohi Kaleikini.

22 MS. SILVA: I have already given you your  
23 documents that's in front of you and you can read it  
24 later, but I am here by special appearance because I  
25 represent the Celestial Sacred Elite Council of the

1 Keopuolani.

2 My son is going to speak and chant the  
3 bloodline of the Mo`i O Keopuolani, the wife of  
4 Kamehameha the Great. These lands were never  
5 conquered by foreign people. Today kingdoms exist.  
6 Of all the mo`is and the kingdoms here, we chant  
7 bloodline of Ali`i Nui Mo`i Edmund Keli`i Silva,  
8 because the sacred Celestial Council is to bring forth  
9 all the sacred bloodlines to represent all the  
10 bloodlines that are important to our lands. The  
11 archipelago of Hawaii truly belongs to us Hawaiians  
12 and all that are here, we will decide our destiny, we  
13 will decide our future, and every one of you who think  
14 that you are going to usurp that right of all the  
15 bloodlines here, you should be brought up and will be  
16 brought up on war crimes, and the act of genocide  
17 against our people shall never happen in this time.  
18 It is time for our people to take our rights. To deny  
19 us freedom is incorrect.

20 So today you have received and have been  
21 noticed by Mo`i Keli`i Silva and the Celestial Council  
22 this day. Mahalo.

23 (Applause.)

24 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next is H.R.M.  
25 Mahealani, Pohai Ryan, Henry Noa, Na`alehu Anthony,

1 Kaanohi Kaleikini, Roxanne Hanawahine. And for the  
2 court reporter, if you could just state your name.

3 H.R.M. MAHEALANI: Aloha kakou. I am Her  
4 Royal Majesty Mahealani (speaking in Hawaiian) from  
5 the Iolani Palace. We've been there for about six  
6 years now operating the Hawaiian Kingdom government,  
7 and I just like to say that we don't have to be  
8 waiting until the Kingdom comes. It is already here.  
9 All you gotta do is take it and run with it. That's  
10 it.

11 I'm going to share something with you. I  
12 know I heard you speak and say that you operate under  
13 laws, and I just need to make a correction. So  
14 forgive me if you feel like I'm offending you because  
15 that's not the kind of person I am. This is the laws  
16 of the Hawaiian Kingdom. It's called the Compiled  
17 Laws of 1884. It is comprised of the penal code and  
18 the civil code that is used by every attorney and  
19 every judge in every court in these islands. They  
20 know that their source of authority is Kingdom law.

21 But what I wanted to share with you folks  
22 is that I know that you operate under the United  
23 States Code. The president is number one, number two  
24 is the Congress, and I'm pretty sure you guys fall  
25 under Title 5. But the interesting thing is under

1 Title 42, and it's Chapter 122, subsection  
2 11711(3)(A), it states that a Native Hawaiian is a  
3 U.S. citizen.

4 Now, I don't think our people, kanaka  
5 maoli, knows about that because if that is true, then  
6 in this last votes they had, whether it was the Kau  
7 Inoa or whether it was the Kanaiolowalu, better known  
8 as the Native Hawaiian Roll, if that's the fact, then  
9 everybody in the archipelago should have voted.

10 Native Hawaiians, when you use the word "Native  
11 Hawaiians," on purpose it's being used to an Indian  
12 people and we're not Indians. We're not. We're  
13 sovereign. And we're the type of people that we're  
14 going to be operating and exercising as such.

15 I want to share this with you, and I know  
16 Bill Aila is over there, but I need to bring this up.  
17 On November 7 we got arrested as the Hawaii Kingdom  
18 Government after being there for five years. They  
19 arrested us, and the only question I asked Bill is,  
20 "Bill, where is the title to the Iolani Palace?"

21 And he stated that he didn't have it.

22 I said, "Well, we're not going to leave."  
23 Well, they ended up arresting 22 of us without any  
24 title. We went to court and we brought the title, the  
25 royal patents and land commission award under this --

1           Okay, wait, I need to finish this. And  
2 we went to court -- you're the chairman, act like  
3 one -- so what I'm saying is that in that particular  
4 court they lost. The Department of Land and Natural  
5 Resources lost because they didn't have the title  
6 because the title is recognized under the Zimring  
7 case. People, check out the Zimring case, 1977,  
8 because the chief justice recognized that the private  
9 land titles are only titles under Kingdom law, royal  
10 patent, land commission award, Kamehameha deed, royal  
11 patent grant, land patent grant. So the Kingdom is  
12 here. Don't be looking. It's here. You are the  
13 Kingdom. Just exercise it. Mahalo.

14           (Applause.)

15           MS. CHANG: Pohai Ryan, Henry Noa,  
16 Na`alehu Anthony, Kaanohi Kaleikini, Roxanne  
17 Hanawahine, Ethan Porter and Noelani Goodyear-Kaopua.

18           MS. RYAN: Aloha. It is the Hawaiian way  
19 to say where you come from. I am the granddaughter of  
20 William (inaudible), daughter of Wilma (inaudible)  
21 Granbush. I am not from ali`i line that I know of.  
22 Maka `aina of farmers and educators. I am middle  
23 class. I serve on several boards, but I'm here in the  
24 capacity of myself, not representing any organization.

25           In the job that I now work in, we do work

1 in development in the number one industry in the  
2 state, tourism. In my job I've traveled extensively  
3 throughout the state recently, and some of the places  
4 Hana, Keanae, Puna, and I've heard a lot of feedback  
5 on recent activities, starting from Kamana`opono  
6 Crabbe's letter to here we are today. Obviously the  
7 comments vary. I'm not here to argue who is right and  
8 who is wrong, where we're going, but first I'd like to  
9 ask, because this is the first of many meetings that  
10 you will be holding, that you keep in mind that our  
11 community is very diverse. And I work in economic  
12 development. A healthy, modern government can only  
13 thrive in a healthy economy.

14 I've been asked by a lot of individuals  
15 to make sure that the panel does know and understand  
16 there's a lot of working people that are unable to  
17 attend meetings as well as they're not getting the  
18 information. So I'm asking that you make sure that  
19 you use all media outlets, including the social media,  
20 and do your best to have a broad reach of who we are  
21 so that the comments come from a diverse  
22 representation.

23 But also I want to ask the audience,  
24 because a lot of people here today will be going to  
25 all the meetings, I'm sure, if we are sovereign then

1 we need to behave in a respectful exchange as a nation  
2 to nation. Our queen would have expected that, that  
3 we be respectful. That's all I wanted to say. Aloha.

4 (Applause.)

5 MS. CHANG: Mahalo, Pohai. Henry Noa.

6 MR. NOA: Hi. You know, I brought copies  
7 of my speech, and I actually addressed the five  
8 questions of the threshold, so if you don't mind, I'd  
9 like to read them out because I won't be done in two  
10 minutes, but now you have it.

11 MS. CHANG: You can always --

12 MR. NOA: Let me start, press the button.

13 For the first question my answer is no.  
14 First of all, yeah, there was never an establishment  
15 of any government-to-government relationship with the  
16 Native Hawaiian community, so how is it possible to  
17 reestablish a relationship? The only established and  
18 meaningful government-to-government relationship that  
19 existed was the treaty relationship between the  
20 Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States government  
21 prior to the unlawful crime of overthrow that was  
22 committed by the United States government and  
23 acknowledged and confessed to in 1993.

24 Second question, my answer again is no.  
25 The secretary of the interior is not the proper office

1 or official that should be dealing with the Hawaiian  
2 people. The proper official is the secretary of  
3 state, why has the authority to engage in and discuss  
4 matters regarding foreign relations. In this  
5 particular situation the United States government is  
6 deliberately engaging in surreptitious actions to take  
7 full advantage of the majority of Hawaiian people who  
8 are unaware of the undermining perpetuated through the  
9 ANPRM proposal.

10 Number three, the proper process that the  
11 Hawaiian people should participate in is an election  
12 that every qualified kanaka maoli can participate as  
13 an elector or candidate that is not conducted by a  
14 U.S. federal or state of Hawaii governing entity such  
15 as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Council of Native  
16 Hawaiians For Advancement, Department Hawaiian Homes  
17 or any Alii trust or organization that functions under  
18 a non-profit 501(3)(C) that is controlled by U.S.  
19 federal and state laws. Instead, its election should  
20 be conducted by the reinstated, lawful Hawaiian  
21 Kingdom's LHG that can ensure that the process will be  
22 free of any intervention, persuasion or control by the  
23 state of Hawaii and the U.S. government.

24 Number four, real quick.

25 MS. CHANG: No, that's more than one

1 minute. You can always submit your written comment.

2 MR. NOA: Last one, closing, let me just  
3 close.

4 MS. CHANG: Just close.

5 MR. NOA: The secretary of interior  
6 should do the honorable act to announce to the kanaka  
7 maoli Hawaiian people that the United States will no  
8 longer pursue forcing the Hawaiian people to give up  
9 their birthright and recognize that a true  
10 government-to-government relationship should commence  
11 immediately between the lawful Hawaiian Kingdom and  
12 the United States government on matters of transitions  
13 of government powers, the transfer of all Crown  
14 government and confiscated private lands to show the  
15 world the America that -- that America believes in  
16 liberty, freedom and justice for all, especially the  
17 kanaka maoli people. Thank you.

18 (Applause.)

19 MS. CHANG: Okay, next is Na`alehu.

20 MR. ANTHONY: Aloha kakou. (Speaking in  
21 Hawaiian). I just wanted to take a second before I  
22 read my note as a commissioner for the Native Hawaiian  
23 Roll Commission. I wanted to take a second to  
24 hopefully just take a quick note, I think. You know,  
25 I look around here and I see all these kids in this

1 room, a couple of my son's classmates are here, a  
2 bunch of little kids in here. I was thinking about  
3 this very room about 25 years ago, I was like 12 or 13  
4 years old, packed with Hawaiians, packed, same  
5 conversation going on today. Packed, same. My tutu,  
6 my mom, now me.

7 The reason I'm here today is because I no  
8 like just leave this for my son. I like move forward.  
9 I want to move forward and I want to address any and  
10 all conversations to move forward. I only got a  
11 minute left, so I'm going to cut this short and be  
12 respectful of everybody's time. Thank you, Dawn, for  
13 being such a good timekeeper.

14 MS. CHANG: Trying to.

15 MR. ANTHONY: My name is Na`alehu  
16 Anthony. I'm the vice-chair of the Native Hawaiian  
17 Roll Commission. I'm also one of more than 125,000  
18 Native Hawaiians who signed up to the roll actively  
19 engaging in the ongoing nation building-process. I'm  
20 here representing the commission. Former governor  
21 John Waihee is out of state for previously scheduled  
22 work.

23 We are very conscious of the historic  
24 nature of this conversation before us, of which  
25 federal -- the federal government has added its voice.

1 We applaud the administration of Hawaii-born President  
2 Obama in setting the groundwork for potential  
3 recognition. We urge the department to develop a  
4 pathway that is unique to the needs of the Hawaiian  
5 people. We're culturally one people, yet  
6 ideologically diverse. There are those among us who  
7 do not seek domestic political recognition. Many of  
8 them are here today. Yet there are also those who  
9 have consistently advocated for federal recognition,  
10 especially since 2000, primarily as a means to protect  
11 our rights, institutions, programs, and use of public  
12 funds.

13 It has been the stated position of the  
14 commission that the reorganized government will be the  
15 entity that makes its own determination to seek  
16 recognition and that it should not be afforded -- and  
17 it should be afforded full, unrestricted measure to  
18 negotiate, thank you, whatever terms that may be  
19 mutually agreeable regarding its relationship with the  
20 United States.

21 We thank the department and the organizer  
22 of these hearings. The commission's authority and  
23 purpose is the gathering of the lahui to call -- the  
24 call to who among us will stand and participate in the  
25 reorganization of the government. It is in this

1 authority that the commission advocates for the right  
2 of the people to proceed and to give rise to the  
3 nation and the welfare of its people. Mahalo nui.  
4 Good luck tonight.

5 (Applause.)

6 MS. CHANG: I appreciate it. I know, you  
7 guys, my job is really hard, so if you don't mind, I  
8 know we've got a timekeeper, but I want to try to  
9 provide for everybody. The next speaker is Kaanohi  
10 Kaleikini, Roxanne Hanawahine, Ethan Porter, Noelani  
11 Goodyear-Kaopua, Imaikalani Winchester and then Ilima  
12 Long.

13 MR. KALEIKINI: (Speaking in Hawaiian).

14 I am here standing on behalf of my anake  
15 Kaanohiokalani Kaleikini. I am against the  
16 administrative rule change. I say no because we are  
17 not Indians. We are not a tribe. We are a nation,  
18 kalakui Hawaii. Kalakui Hawaii. Kalakui Hawaii.  
19 Kalakui Hawaii. Mahalo.

20 (Applause.)

21 MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

22 MS. HANAWAHINE: Aloha. Roxanne  
23 Hanawahine. I'm here representing my ohana. I'm here  
24 just to be humble. I submitted a written testimony,  
25 so I'm not going to go over it. Mahalo, my kupunas,

1 makua, my ohana. We are a great, great people, and my  
2 kupunas told me that you always be humble, you always  
3 give respect, and that's what I am. So they call me  
4 the piko of my ohana.

5 I just want to say thank you and thank  
6 you all for coming back and doing this, but we've done  
7 it already. I mean, how many more times do we have to  
8 say that we want to be our own people. You know, our  
9 Native Americans, our Indians, our Alaskans, they have  
10 that right, why can't we as our own people? We're  
11 fortunate to just be one. There's 500 there, there's  
12 300 there. My question to you is when? When will be  
13 the time? When is going to be our turn? When will my  
14 generation or our future generations be able to say  
15 this is our land, this is our people, this is our  
16 government? Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Ethan Porter,  
19 Noelani Kaopua, Imaikalani Winchester.

20 MR. PORTER: Aloha. My name, for the  
21 record, is Ethan `Onipa`a Porter. I am a teacher.  
22 I'm here to testify as non-kanaka maoli in favor of  
23 Hawaiian independence. I'm also a member of the  
24 organization MANA. It makes me so happy to see the  
25 gathering of intelligence here and who have explained

1 the base argument against this process. So today I'm  
2 going to be a little bit selfish.

3 I want to applaud the interior department  
4 for coming here today with questions to ask. It's a  
5 bold step and I hope to speak for everyone here today  
6 when I say we appreciate the action by the United  
7 States government after being ignored for so long. As  
8 a teacher, my primary strategy is questioning. I  
9 teach my students the power of asking and doubting  
10 things which they take for granted. It's a very  
11 important skill I teach and I remind them that if no  
12 one asks questions, then nothing gets changed.

13 The second lesson that coincides with  
14 asking questions is semantics. Choosing words is the  
15 most difficult part of written language as we have so  
16 many words that are similar in meaning but have  
17 certain unintended consequences of use. What I want  
18 to change is your word choice; namely, in the first  
19 question. Should the secretary propose an  
20 administrative rule that will facilitate a  
21 reestablishment of government-to-government  
22 relationship with the Native Hawaiian community?

23 The one word that needs to be omitted is  
24 "native." Looking historically, there has never been  
25 a government-to-government relationship between the

1 United States and the Native Hawaiian community. From  
2 the formation of the Kingdom of Hawaii under  
3 Kamehameha the Great, it has been a multi-ethnic nation  
4 state. Two of Kamehameha's closest advisors were  
5 non-kanaka maoli. When the United States formally  
6 recognized the Kingdom in 1843 and was welcomed to the  
7 brotherhood of nations, some of the petitioners who  
8 presented the treaty in Washington were white.

9 There are other problems with the context  
10 of the word "native." Even though we live in an  
11 enlightened post-racial time, yeah, right, that word  
12 "native" still has a lot of unintended consequences, I  
13 would point out to the Washington football team.  
14 Sadly, this is not the department who needs to be  
15 here. If the United States is truly intent on  
16 reestablishing a government-to-government  
17 relationship, it needs to be with the reformed  
18 independent Hawaiian nation state. I would like to  
19 speak to Secretary John Kerry.

20 My records will -- my testimony will be  
21 recorded into the written documents.

22 (Applause.)

23 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next is Imaikalani.  
24 Oh, no, Noelani, I'm sorry, Noelani, Imaikalani and  
25 then Ilima.

1 MS. GOODYEAR-KAOPUA: Aloha kakou.

2 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

3 MS. GOODYEAR-KAOPUA: Mahalo for making  
4 the journey here to Hawaii. It's important that  
5 you're here to hear us face-to-face and to look us in  
6 the eye and it's one first step, one small first step,  
7 although important in a much longer journey of healing  
8 a relationship between Hawaii and the United States,  
9 two countries that mutually recognize each other as  
10 independent. A second first step -- or a second step  
11 would be to recognize that you're here on our land, as  
12 many have pointed out already.

13 Let me get quickly to your questions.  
14 Should the secretary propose an administrative rule  
15 that would facilitate the reestablishment of a  
16 government-to-government relationship? Simply put:  
17 No. Because this is not a domestic issue. To quote  
18 your own leaders and your own laws, the U.S. President  
19 Grover Cleveland told Congress that its military and  
20 diplomatic representatives had committed an act of war  
21 against the country with which the U.S. had numerous  
22 treaties and friendship and commerce. In 1993 the  
23 apology resolution further acknowledged that the  
24 United States recognized the independence of the  
25 Kingdom of Hawaii -- this is a direct quote --

1 extending full and complete diplomatic recognition to  
2 the Hawaiian government and entered into treaties and  
3 conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs to govern  
4 commerce and navigation.

5 So while kanaka maoli have been the  
6 majority of the Hawaiian Kingdom government, as has  
7 been pointed out by other speakers, the Hawaiian  
8 Kingdom was a multi-ethnic country, and so as the  
9 previous speaker just said, your first question is  
10 actually wrong because you cannot reestablish a  
11 government-to-government relationship with a Native  
12 Hawaiian community when that relationship was, again,  
13 between two independent and multi-ethnic countries.

14 The second question -- 30 seconds -- the  
15 U.S. should not facilitate this process, but there are  
16 some principles that I think that the U.S. Department  
17 of Interior can look toward considering supporting as  
18 we, kanaka, and Hawaiians reconstitute our own  
19 government. One is inclusivity. There should be  
20 absolutely no closed roll of qualified Native  
21 Hawaiians.

22 The second is free prior and informed  
23 consent. There needs to be genuine education, not the  
24 kind of PR and marketing campaigns that the state of  
25 Hawaii has basically launched and poured millions of

1 dollars into.

2 The third is international oversight.  
3 Since the issue of U.S. and Hawaii relations is one  
4 between two countries that mutually recognize one  
5 another, there should be neutral international  
6 oversight of our efforts to heal and renew that  
7 relationship.

8 (Applause.)

9 MS. CHANG: So I have Imaikalani, Ilima  
10 Long, Andre Perez and Camille Kalama.

11 MR. WINCHESTER: (Speaking in Hawaiian.)  
12 My name is Imaikalani Winchester. I'm here  
13 representing myself. I'm also a lead organizer for an  
14 event in July that celebrates the restoration of the  
15 Hawaiian Kingdom. (Speaking in Hawaiian).

16 And in that there's a lot of history, a  
17 lot of undisputed history as to the national status of  
18 Hawaii, so I'm not going to spend too much time on it  
19 because we already know that, right?

20 AUDIENCE: Right.

21 MR. WINCHESTER: So my issue as to  
22 question one, should the secretary propose an  
23 administrative rule that would facilitate the  
24 reestablishment of government-to-government,  
25 obviously, like everybody else, aole lo. This is in

1 direct conflict with our national status. It cannot  
2 be driven, like most people have said, by the  
3 Department of Interior. It needs to be a matter  
4 handled by the Secretary of State (inaudible). I  
5 would like those issues raised to the forefront. I  
6 would like the secretary of state as well as the U.S.  
7 Congress to address those issues immediately.

8 Another issue that I have, obviously, is  
9 to settle the issue of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the  
10 occupation, the belligerency thereof, and the many war  
11 crimes being committed today. I've got one minute so  
12 I'll speed it up.

13 I would also like to know how the U.S. or  
14 the state has any sort of legal authority or  
15 jurisdiction over the establishment of a Kingdom or  
16 government of our own. How is that happening? This  
17 is our government, this is our Kingdom, it needs to be  
18 established by our own rights and it could be outlined  
19 in everybody's presentation today.

20 Finally, to, as our pake brother over  
21 there mentioned, the Hawaiian Kingdom was a diverse,  
22 multi-ethnic community, and by marginalizing our  
23 entire community to lowercase native Hawaiians, okay,  
24 you are committing crimes against all our Chinese,  
25 Portuguese, haole, everybody who has a legitimate

1 claim to the Kingdom of Hawaii, who makes that claim  
2 today, (speaking in Hawaiian).

3 (Applause.)

4 MS. CHANG: Ilima, Andre and Camille.

5 MS. LONG: Aloha mai kakou. (Speaking  
6 Hawaiian.) I'm here to testify in response to the  
7 five threshold questions and getting to the point by  
8 stating no. The Department of Interior should not  
9 involve itself whatsoever in a reorganization of any  
10 sort of Hawaiian people's government.

11 The Apology Resolution does, however,  
12 commit the U.S. to a process of reconciliation, and  
13 one of the primary principles of reconciliation should  
14 be that the terms of reconciliation must be made by  
15 those who have been injured, not by the party who  
16 facilitated harm. That would be the U.S. The U.S.  
17 ensured the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani and our  
18 lawfully constituted government. The U.S. seized and  
19 has continued to exploit our national lands, our Crown  
20 and government lands for profit and war training. The  
21 U.S. has led in the erasure of our culture and of our  
22 language and of our national identity. And these are  
23 the reasons why the U.S. is not qualified to take lead  
24 on efforts towards self-determination because with  
25 federal recognition, with native tribes in North

1 America, it is always the colonizing or occupying  
2 force that sets the terms and conditions for  
3 recognition.

4 And that's what these questions all point  
5 towards. They all points towards federal recognition,  
6 which I also do not support. The U.S. already  
7 recognized a political relationship in Hawaii by way  
8 of treaties with the independent Hawaiian state, the  
9 Hawaiian Kingdom. This nation state-to-nation state  
10 recognition is the only form of recognition that is  
11 inclusive of not only Native Hawaiians but also our  
12 government and our national land base. Anything less  
13 is a gross misrecognition, further transgression as it  
14 further entrenches Native Hawaiian displacement from  
15 that which is ours, our independence and our national  
16 lands. Mahalo.

17 (Applause.)

18 MS. CHANG: Thank you very much. Andre  
19 Perez, Camille Kalama, and then I have -- is it Remi  
20 Abellira and then Sterling Ing, Joe Tassil.

21 MR. PEREZ: (Speaking in Hawaiian.)

22 Aloha mai kakou. My name is Andre Perez on behalf of  
23 my family and organization MANA, Movement for Aloha No  
24 ka Aina, testifying in opposition to the Department of  
25 Interior involvement in our nation-building process.

1 I have to say no for these reasons. From  
2 the very beginning of Hawaiian nation-building efforts  
3 going back to 2000, our nation-building efforts have  
4 been driven by the state of Hawaii, driven by a small  
5 Hawaiian oligarchy without any consultation. In 2000,  
6 August of 2000, there was one small hearing on the  
7 Akaka Bill where the testimonies were overwhelmingly  
8 opposed to the Akaka Bill. Yet for 12 years the state  
9 of Hawaii, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and other  
10 Hawaiian organizations pushed the Akaka Bill agenda,  
11 forced it upon us.

12 Act 195, which created Kanaiolowalu  
13 U.S.A., did not come from the Hawaiian people, it came  
14 down through the state of Hawaii legislature. How  
15 many people in this room were voted to want the Akaka  
16 Bill, were part of a process of consultation to  
17 support the Akaka Bill, raise your hand right now.

18 How many people were involved in the  
19 conceiving and the implementing of Act 195,  
20 Kanaiolowalu U.S.A.? Raise your hand right now.

21 Maybe we got one, right, the oligarchy.

22 How many people were involved in the  
23 conceiving, creating, the designing of the OHA  
24 nation-building plan, raise your hand right now.

25 So we have two OHA trustees. But the

1       lahui kanaka, the people, those of us affected have  
2       not been a part of our own self-determination efforts.  
3       So in closing I say we believe, we affirm that all  
4       nation-building so-called self-determination efforts  
5       must start with the lahui kanaka, must come from us.  
6       Not from the office of Hawaiian despair, not from the  
7       Department of Interior, not from Kanaiolowalu U.S.A.  
8       Mahalo.

9                               (Applause.)

10                      MS. CHANG: I have Camille. Not here?  
11       Remi, Sterling Ing, Joe Tassil.

12                      MR. ABELLIRA: Aloha kakou. My name is  
13       Remi Abellira. My Hawaiian name is (speaking in  
14       Hawaiian). I am a member of the order of Kamehameha.

15                      I'm looking at this panel and I applaud  
16       you for coming here and get ready for a lot of  
17       emotional compassion, because we are a passionate  
18       people. Some of you look a little confounded and  
19       confused. And it's very simple. You don't have  
20       jurisdiction here. You are pawns by your own  
21       government to delude us into thinking that we are a  
22       tribe, a native. We are not. We're a sovereign  
23       kingdom. We want nation-to-nation status. Okay? You  
24       need to understand this. I applaud you. Gentleman,  
25       you sitting on the end, you're looking like, yeah,

1 right, because you're the one that's being deceived  
2 here. We know who we are. The United States and the  
3 state of Hawaii is de facto. We are the de jure  
4 government, these people here, we are the de jure  
5 government, and no nation can take that away from us,  
6 not the United Nations, not the United States. We  
7 don't need recognition. We know who we are in the  
8 hearts and minds of our people, we are pono, we are  
9 sound. So my suggestion to you is study the law of  
10 nations and international law and then you'll realize  
11 that you are pawns.

12 Thank you very much. Aloha and mahalo.

13 (Applause.)

14 MS. CHANG: Thank you, Remi. The next  
15 one I have is Sterling Ing and then uncle Joe and then  
16 after that is DeMont Conner and Robert Ebanex. Go  
17 ahead, Sterling.

18 MR. ING: I am Sterling Ing. I'm with  
19 the order of Kamehameha and the Kingdom of Hawaii.

20 You know, the way these questions are  
21 written is trying to keep us in a tribal status, okay.  
22 I lived on the Indian reservations for two years. You  
23 talk to your paid agents, the chiefs, they say  
24 everything is okay. Go talk to the common people, the  
25 Indians. It's not okay that the status they're in.

1 And it seems like the United States trying to keep us  
2 in that status, the Indian tribal status.

3 We are a lawful nation and by the law of  
4 nations we have equal power and authority with the  
5 United States. We're not you guys up here and us  
6 little guys down here. We equal. The law of nations  
7 makes us equal, international law make us equal to the  
8 powerful United States, okay.

9 Now, the thing is what I'm saying is the  
10 Kingdom of Hawaii do exist. We in a perfect right  
11 position to demand the perfect obligation, what you  
12 guys need to do to help us to bring back our Kingdom  
13 that still exists with compensation and reconciliation  
14 with billions of dollars that we've lost because of  
15 what you guys did to us 121 years ago.

16 So please go back to your rightful  
17 authority, bring 'em back here, we'll go from nation  
18 to nation on equal standing and --

19 (Applause.)

20 MR. ING: -- say we want you guys to  
21 exercise that perfect obligation because we're in a  
22 perfect right position to demand that. We not  
23 requesting, we demanding. Thank you.

24 (Applause.)

25 MS. CHANG: We have uncle Joe Tassil.

1 And then after uncle Joe I have DeMont Connor and  
2 Robert Ebanez and then Peter Kealoha. Uncle Joe.

3 MR. TASSIL: To our kupuna, our kupuna  
4 make, makua, `opio, aloha kakou.

5 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

6 MR. TASSIL: My name is Renwick Valentine  
7 Ili`ilipuna Tassil, also known as uncle Joe.

8 My testimony or presentation is based on  
9 a few phrases. Number one, how do we define the word  
10 "tribe" and "colonization"?

11 Number two, definition of a nation versus  
12 a kingdom. Are you talking about the kingdom or the  
13 nation? Is it the nation of Queen Liliuokalani, who  
14 after the committee of 13 described Hawaii as an  
15 altogether, with all the people that was here, or are  
16 you speaking of the kingdom of King Kamehameha, long  
17 before the islands became what it is today? Define  
18 that for me.

19 Again, I speak about the blood quantum.  
20 If you say that we are all one, then there should not  
21 be a 49 and a 50 percent. We should all be one. And  
22 the 200,000 acres should be the entire archipelago  
23 given back to the nation of Hawaii, given back to the  
24 Kingdom of Hawaii, given back to the indigenous people  
25 of Hawaii.

1           Let me leave you at this time with this:  
2           If in fact the Hawaiians is the indigenous people,  
3           then you need to get ready, you need to pack your bag  
4           and you need to leave. Very simple.

5           (Applause.)

6           MR. TASSIL: But before you leave, please  
7           pay the back rent and all interest that is included  
8           with that back rent. Thank you very much.

9           (Applause.)

10          MR. CONNER: Right on, uncle Joe. My  
11          name is DeMont Conner. I already introduced myself to  
12          you earlier. So I just wanted to make this point.  
13          Maybe if everybody can understand this, yeah, because  
14          I come from the criminal justice system. I was locked  
15          up inside, right? I was a bad boy from the streets.  
16          So I'm going to teach you some lessons that I went  
17          learn, yeah.

18          If you steal something from somebody and  
19          by and by you feel like one bad conscience come on you  
20          and you, like, make reparations, yeah, the first thing  
21          you gotta do is you gotta apologize. Like I said, the  
22          United States government went apologize to us. But  
23          I'm gonna tell you, your apology is worth nothing to  
24          us because for me, if I steal your car and I come over  
25          there and I say, hey, brah, sorry I went steal your

1 car, yeah, and then I -- you shake my hand and we say,  
2 okay, we squash the beef, and I turn around, I get  
3 outside, I jump in your car and I drive away --

4 (Laughter.)

5 MR. CONNER: -- what is it worth? It's  
6 worth nothing. So you need to return the car that you  
7 went steal because this is nothing.

8 Also, this thing that you guys doing  
9 right now, it's like I went steal your car, but I come  
10 to you and I tell you I no can give you back your car,  
11 but I gonna give you this brand-new bicycle, yeah,  
12 from Schwinn, the best top of the line, and I still  
13 jump in your car and I drive away, come on, brah, we  
14 don't need this. I apologize for you guys come all  
15 the way over here for this.

16 I want to say Esther Kia`aina, aloha to  
17 you, sister. You know, we recognize you.  
18 Unfortunately you stay over there with them over  
19 there. Come home, sister, come home.

20 (Laughter.)

21 MR. CONNER: But we love you. It's all  
22 good. Just make 'em right. Go back and tell your  
23 boss give 'em back the car.

24 MS. CHANG: Okay. I've got Robert.  
25 After Robert, Peter Kealoah, Derek Warren, Swains

1 Eliv, Brandon Nakaawaawa and Dennis Bumpy Kanahele.

2 MR. EBANEZ-KELIIKANAKA`OLE: Kind of hard  
3 act to follow, yeah, right now. My name is Robert  
4 Ebanez. My Hawaiian name is Kelliikanaka`ole. Come  
5 from the Kanaka`ole family. Born and raised in Ka`u.  
6 I'm very proud to be a Hawaiian. Not only a Hawaiian,  
7 but the bloodline of the royal blood. My great, great  
8 grandfather was Kelliikanaka`ole. His father was  
9 Kamehameha the Great and wahine Pi`ilani of Maui, and  
10 so our lines is crossed over.

11 And all I see here is positive things.  
12 We all interacting, and I'm really happy that you  
13 folks are here so this way we can all show our manao,  
14 our knowledge. Utilizing what is right, what are the  
15 facts. There's no treaty. There is no laws. There  
16 is no lands ceded. What was ceded was the provisional  
17 government.

18 So I would say no to the Department of  
19 Interior, but thank you and enjoy our islands as you  
20 do your appointments around the islands. But as far  
21 as I'm concerned, I can see everybody as it down, that  
22 we moving in the right direction. And I'm very proud  
23 of my brothers over here Keoni Agard and Keoni May and  
24 Kalani, that we have it together. We are fighting for  
25 our children, our kupunas and our ancestors. That's

1 all. I'm done. I'm a national. I'm a Hawaiian  
2 national. I will die a Hawaiian national. I was a  
3 veteran in the service and my brother was in Vietnam  
4 and he's angry, but he's working for TSA. Anyway,  
5 thank you. Aloha.

6 (Applause.)

7 MS. CHANG: So Derek, Swains, Brandon and  
8 Dennis Bumpy Kanahale.

9 MR. WARREN: Aloha kakahiaka. I'm Derek  
10 (inaudible). And I oppose this process of annexation.  
11 There is already an illegal occupation by the U.S.  
12 that continues till today, and like my ancestors on  
13 the palakue whose signatures of opposition were  
14 stuffed in some dusty library, I have a huge problem  
15 with this. You cannot and will not stuff us away. My  
16 brother and I, like other children of Hawaii, are  
17 already having to recover from colonization. What was  
18 lost? Our sense of identity, everything that made us  
19 who we are, and how we understood the world. The DOI  
20 has the gall to ask an opinion on this when there are  
21 already marches or protests, very clear public  
22 statements, petitions such as the palakue, rally  
23 cries, arrests and lives lost on this matter. Maybe  
24 just don't understand English. When you're ready for  
25 all hell to break loose, it will, and I'll be there.

1                   And if you support the Hawaiian Roll  
2 Commission, Kau Inoa, Kanaiolowalu, which, if you look  
3 at the fine print, Dawes Act, you are crazy. And I  
4 say that in solidarity with the Indians, I say that in  
5 solidarity with all the people in the Pacific, still  
6 looking at the oppressor in the face because that is  
7 exactly what we're looking at today, a board of the  
8 oppressor. Mahalo.

9                   (Applause.)

10                  MS. CHANG: I'm sorry, Peter? After  
11 Peter is Swains, Brandon, and Dennis.

12                  MR. KEALOHA: Aloha. My name is Peter  
13 Kealoha, and I've got nothing deep or profound to say.  
14 All I can say is I'm a kanaka maoli and I'm not an  
15 American. I live in an American-occupied country and  
16 I've got to do it every day. So when you guys give it  
17 back, and we will get it back, we gonna fight for it  
18 or whatever, but every day we fight for this damn  
19 thing. And every day all these people with aloha  
20 shirts that get jobs, they keep talking shit. You  
21 know all of this is bullshit because all you guys have  
22 done this so many damn years before and it's the same  
23 old garbage. People just regurgitate all of this  
24 bullshit. Hey, you guys like something? Well, go do  
25 'em instead of sitting over here and asking and

1 begging those guys. The hell with them. You  
2 understand? The hell with them. You like 'em, let's  
3 go do something other than otherwise sit there and  
4 keep begging. Aloha.

5 (Applause.)

6 MS. CHANG: Thank you. I've got Swains,  
7 Brandon, Dennis Bumpy Kanahale. Bumpy?

8 All right. I'm going to call up the next  
9 five. I'm going to let the court reporter rest her  
10 fingers for a little while. The next five are Kurt  
11 Klein, Keli`i Akina, Maurice Rosete, Kealii Lopez,  
12 Puni, Holly Henderson, Blaise Bissen, Isaiah Chong.

13 Okay, Kurt Klein.

14 MR. KLEIN: Aloha and good morning. My  
15 name is Kurt Klein and I'm a Native Hawaiian who  
16 supports the Department of Interior in promulgating a  
17 rule establishing a process whereby the United States  
18 recognizes a government-to-government relationship  
19 with the Native Hawaiian community.

20 Federal recognition is of the utmost  
21 importance to the Native Hawaiian community for three  
22 primary reasons. First, that the United States  
23 formally acknowledge that the Native Hawaiian  
24 government has preexisting, inherent sovereignty that  
25 was never extinguished. And second, that the Native

1 Hawaiian community is willing and capable of engaging  
2 in self-determination and self-governance. And third,  
3 that the federal and state programs that benefit  
4 Native Hawaiians are protected from lawsuits that  
5 attempt to dismantle those programs on an equal  
6 protection basis.

7 I support the position that the Native  
8 Hawaiian community, without the secretary -- without  
9 the secretary of the interior's guidance, should  
10 engage in the reorganization of a Native Hawaiian  
11 government following the publication of the list of  
12 qualified Native Hawaiians pursuant to the  
13 Kanaiolowalu or Act 195. In many cases the federal  
14 perspective of what it means to be an indigenous  
15 people or nation is drastically different from the  
16 Native Hawaiian perspective. Through a process  
17 anchored in pure self-determination, Native Hawaiian  
18 leaders will emerge and the community will have an  
19 opportunity to form a government by themselves and for  
20 themselves.

21 In conclusion, I would like to read a  
22 quote from the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals decision  
23 in the Kahawaiolaa case. Quote, Although we conclude  
24 the Department of Interior's exclusion of Hawaiians  
25 from the 25 CFR 83.7 process passes constitutional

1       muster, we recognize that, in many ways, the result is  
2       less than satisfactory. We would have more confidence  
3       in the outcome if the Department of the Interior had  
4       applied its expertise to parse through history and  
5       determine whether Native Hawaiians, or some Native  
6       Hawaiian groups, could be acknowledged on a  
7       government-to-government basis.

8               Even though Native Hawaiians may have  
9       lost that case, it nevertheless was a blessing in  
10       disguise because of the potential for the promulgation  
11       of a rule that establishes a process for federal  
12       recognition, apart from the process available to  
13       native Americans and solely for Native Hawaiians.  
14       Mahalo.

15               (Applause.)

16               MS. CHANG: Mahalo. I have Keli`i Akina,  
17       Maurice, and Kealii Lopez.

18               MR. AKINA: Aloha mai kakou (speaking in  
19       Hawaiian). My name is Keli`i Akina. I'm the  
20       president of the Grassroot Institute, and I welcome  
21       our panelists from the Department of the Interior.

22               We want to urge the secretary of the  
23       interior not to proceed with the proposed rule making.  
24       First, we Hawaiians are not now, and never were, a  
25       tribe by federal definition. In the Hawaiian Kingdom,

1 we were citizens of multiple ethnicities in a  
2 constitutional monarchy. Tribalizing Hawaiians will  
3 destroy the aloha spirit here in Hawaii.

4 Secondly, the majority of Hawaiians, and  
5 you can see that in this room and you will see this at  
6 all of the hearings, do not want to become a tribe for  
7 political reasons. This is evident from the failed  
8 Native Hawaiian Roll in which the majority of  
9 Hawaiians have refused to participate, even though  
10 nonpolitical lists were dumped into it. Tens of  
11 thousands of names are there from people who do not  
12 support the process.

13 So you must ask the question: Why is it  
14 that the leaders of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and  
15 the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands are telling you  
16 something different than you're hearing from the  
17 people of Hawaii?

18 Third, the Department of the Interior  
19 does not have the authority legally to recognize the  
20 government. Only the Congress can do this. So what  
21 you're involved in now is an egregious abuse of  
22 executive power.

23 The last thing I'd like to say is this:  
24 Tribalizing the Hawaiian people will bring great harm.  
25 It will only advance the interests of

1 government-appointed tribal leaders who want to grab  
2 for land, power and casinos.

3 Our comments from the Grassroots  
4 Institute have been filed. Aloha to you. Thank you.

5 MS. CHANG: Next is Maurice, Kealii  
6 Lopez, Puni, Holly Henderson, Blaise Bissen.

7 MR. ROSETE: Aloha everybody. Can you  
8 hear me? I'm a local boy. My name is Maurice  
9 Kealohaaina (speaking in Hawaiian) Rosete. In fact,  
10 I'm more than a local boy, I'm a monarch. My family  
11 on the Rosete side come from the Piilani family of  
12 Maui and on the Ahuna side where we have a thousand  
13 strong from A. W. Haalilio all the way up to Charles  
14 Kana`ina, which was the supreme judge of the Hawaiian  
15 Kingdom at that time before the overthrow. Okay, so I  
16 am speaking as a monarch.

17 Everybody -- most of everybody in this  
18 room is confused of what's going on. If you've ever  
19 been to Japan or if you've ever been around the world  
20 like I have, you see they have emperors, they have a  
21 structure. The monarchy is on the top, the government  
22 runs the country for the monarch, and the government  
23 governs the people. That's how it is with queen --  
24 the queen in England, that's how it is with Japan, and  
25 that's how it is with majority of the nations. Thank

1 you, braddah.

2 Okay. So I'm going to tell you this  
3 right now: The monarchs still run Hawaii right now  
4 because we are under -- don't smile -- we are under  
5 Hawaiian law right now, Hawaiian Kingdom law. There  
6 is no United States law. Is there a treaty over here?  
7 Can anybody tell me, is there a treaty?

8 AUDIENCE: No treaty.

9 MR. ROSETE: Is there any annexation?  
10 Are we under Hawaiian Kingdom law?

11 AUDIENCE: Yes.

12 MR. ROSETE: Are we under Hawaiian  
13 Kingdom law?

14 AUDIENCE: Yes.

15 MR. ROSETE: Are we under Hawaiian  
16 Kingdom law?

17 AUDIENCE: Yes.

18 MR. ROSETE: Okay. So I'm going to make  
19 this proclamation right now as a monarch, because none  
20 of you have been coming up and speaking as a monarch.  
21 As a monarch, by the proclamation of over 20,000  
22 monarchs that I met around the mokus and all around  
23 the royal courts and everything, I met children and  
24 families, there's over 20,000 monarchs that connect to  
25 the direct monarch line, okay, by proclamation of the

1 Hawaiian Kingdom and the 20,000 monarchs, I order  
2 Keanu Sai and Dexter Kaiama, our acting government, to  
3 take over this place, to give it to the monarchs again  
4 because that is the right line.

5 There is no nation to nation. You  
6 guys -- you guys stepped on our head for 120 years,  
7 why should we talk to you? We're under Hawaiian  
8 Kingdom law. By proclamation of the Hawaiian Kingdom,  
9 Keanu Sai, Dexter Kaiama, the acting government by the  
10 monarchs will take over this place. If you don't,  
11 you're committing treason against the monarchs. Go  
12 home.

13 (Applause.)

14 MS. CHANG: I have Kealii Lopez, Puni,  
15 Holly, Blaise and Isaiah.

16 MS. LOPEZ: Aloha kakou. My name is  
17 actually Kealii (spelling not provided) Lopez, and I'm  
18 not going to speak specifically to the issue in front  
19 of us. First of all, I want to let you know that I do  
20 have some official business here in the state of  
21 Hawaii. I am speaking entirely as an individual. I  
22 have no authority to speak on anyone else's behalf,  
23 but I do want to let you know what I think.

24 First of all, personally, I'd like to  
25 thank each of you for coming here. I know it's

1 difficult, but appropriate for you to hear what the  
2 people have to say. I imagine that you either thought  
3 you would or would not be welcomed. You are welcomed  
4 to be here, but especially to hear what people have to  
5 say.

6 (Applause.)

7 MS. LOPEZ: For the rest of the folks  
8 here, that's who I mostly want to speak to, and for  
9 those of you who think I'm kissing up, that's your  
10 problem. Okay?

11 The reason I'm -- I want to speak up is  
12 having attended many, many, many meetings where our  
13 people come to talk, a lot of us don't come to these  
14 sessions, but you folks are here, so I appreciate  
15 that. Whether it's hard to hear what we have to say  
16 or whether we agree with each other or not, I  
17 appreciate that people come, because there's a lot of  
18 folks who won't take the time to come and get  
19 involved.

20 Again, the main thing I want to say is  
21 whether we like what each other has to say or not, the  
22 one thing I love about our culture is we want to hear  
23 what everybody has to say. We're not going to like  
24 it, and we might not like you after, but the beauty of  
25 it is, and I believe everybody here believes this,

1 Hawaii is a special place. We are far from anywhere  
2 else. We come from very strong, beautiful people who  
3 have a lot of mana, and sometimes it's hard to keep it  
4 under control, but you know what, people are speaking  
5 from their hearts, and whether you like what they have  
6 to say or not, they're speaking from the hearts. And,  
7 yeah, folks are saying let's -- we don't want to hear  
8 those folks who speak against us, we don't want to --  
9 we're not going to respect them, but whether you like  
10 what they say or not, they're speaking from their  
11 hearts. You might not like what they say, but please  
12 hear them out. That's all I'm asking.

13 It's hard to sit and hear us fight.  
14 We've got to, though. I'm not saying we shouldn't.  
15 I'm not saying we shouldn't, it's just hard. Let's  
16 have respect for each other. I will submit my  
17 comments more specific to the questions, and, you know  
18 what, thank you everybody for hearing me out. Aloha.

19 (Applause.)

20 MS. CHANG: I have Puni, Holly, Blaise,  
21 Isaiah and Soulee, Lancelot, Kawai and Lawrence.

22 Puni says no. Okay. So Holly.

23 MS. HENDERSON: Aloha.

24 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

25 MS. HENDERSON: I'm Holly Henderson. I

1 did not have any ancestors in Hawaii prior to the  
2 overthrow and that makes me a guest. I have been a  
3 guest in Hawaii since 1977. I have experienced the  
4 utmost hospitality from my hosts, and I hope that I  
5 will be permitted to live out the rest of my life in  
6 Hawaii and die here, and when I do it will be as a  
7 guest.

8 Now, there's certain etiquette involved  
9 in being a guest. You don't move into the house and  
10 say why don't you live in the garage?

11 (Applause.)

12 MS. HENDERSON: You don't take what isn't  
13 yours. You don't tell your host how they ought to  
14 live and start making rules for them, not if you're a  
15 guest. I think it's good that you are allowing people  
16 who are guests to speak to you, but I hope you don't  
17 confuse that with giving what they say equal weight  
18 with their hosts, because this decision is not up to  
19 us. It's up to them. It's up to our hosts. And I  
20 will support whatever they decide.

21 (Applause.)

22 MS. HENDERSON: I would like to end with  
23 a quote from Senator Inouye. He said this at a  
24 Hawaiian Civil Club convention. He said: "You know,  
25 I can take your wallet" --

1 AUDIENCE MEMBER: And he did.

2 MS. HENDERSON: -- "and I can take it a  
3 long way away. I can take it as far as Washington,  
4 D.C. and I can keep it for a hundred years, but it's  
5 still your wallet."

6 (Applause.)

7 MS. CHANG: I have Blaise, Isaiah,  
8 Soulee, Lancelot, Kawai, and Lawrence.

9 MR. BISSEN: My name is Blaise Bissen.  
10 Born and raised here. I went to Kamehameha Schools.  
11 Graduated from UH law school 1989. I've been doing  
12 business development for the last 25 years. Can you  
13 hear me okay? Okay, sorry.

14 Blaise Bissen. I went to Kamehameha  
15 Schools, graduated UH law school back in '89, and I've  
16 been doing business development for 25 years. And  
17 what we do is we run private equity, and we just  
18 completed -- we're in the process of one of our  
19 particular funds that was dealing with Russia,  
20 actually. So I got very ma`a, which means familiar,  
21 with international relations. So we're very  
22 successful there. We're probably going to take six  
23 companies out of there public. So we have to  
24 understand that, and our due diligence was very  
25 critical. So -- but because I live here, we're

1 applying that -- we are applying that to this problem,  
2 because we in the business community see that this is  
3 a huge problem. You know, we've got to fix this  
4 problem. What you guys are doing is bad for business,  
5 basically. It's very bad for business.

6 (Laughter.)

7 MR. BISSEN: I mean, I say that in all  
8 seriousness because everybody that is here is affected  
9 by tax, the Jones Act. The Jones Act puts -- like  
10 quadruples the price of living here. Honest to God.  
11 There's no business development here. *Forbes* magazine  
12 calls us the "people's republic of Hawaii," and it  
13 comes from this problem. You know, so, anyway, don't  
14 take my word for it. We went through this type of due  
15 diligence.

16 I've been doing this 15 years and some of  
17 the things I recommend is, you know, go to the  
18 Hawaiian Kingdom.org website, look at their blogs,  
19 that stuff is -- you make your own decision. There's  
20 a book out called *Ua Mau Ke Ea*, and Dr. Keanu Sai put  
21 it together, it's his dissertation. I've taken  
22 classes. I've studied that. Very persuasive.

23 There's another gentleman who had the  
24 best master's thesis, and his name is Donovan Preza.  
25 He knows all the land. The land was a -- there's a

1 million acres at stake, just federal land with the  
2 military bases, you know.

3 And sorry, my last thing is, well, legal  
4 system, Dexter Kaiama is really taking care of that.  
5 We went to law school together.

6 Nationality, a recent graduate from UH,  
7 Dr. Willy Kauai, he is the expert on nationality. So  
8 everybody here needs to understand what their  
9 political or civil rights are based on that, based on  
10 their nationality. See, we're arguing over Hawaiian  
11 this and that, it's nationality, African Americans,  
12 Japanese Americans, Hawaiian Japanese, same thing.  
13 Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. I have Isaiah,  
16 Soulee, Lancelot, Kauai and Lawrence.

17 MR. CHONG: Aloha. I looked in your  
18 paper. The panel wants me to ask a set of questions.  
19 A`ole. The questions all begin with "should the  
20 secretary," "should the secretary." No, it should be  
21 should the kanaka maoli, not should the secretary.

22 (Applause.)

23 MR. CHONG: Secondly, I stand here. In  
24 my wallet I have a Hawaii state driver's license. I  
25 have a state of Hawaii birth certificate. Now, I look

1 at the day that when I have kids that their birth  
2 certificate and their driver's license will say  
3 Kingdom of Hawaii. I don't want it. I want to throw  
4 this license away one day.

5 Now, I move on to say that here we have  
6 uncle here who talked about his criminal justice past.  
7 Well, I'm going to move on to something similar. In  
8 our past in Hawaii, Hawaii gave a lot of respect to  
9 akua and his son, Jesu Cristo, spoke a lot in  
10 parables, so I'm going to do a little bit. Maybe  
11 it'll get to some DC people's kaloi heads, you know.

12 I know all of you guys are going to go  
13 back home to your nice mansions in the DC suburbs. So  
14 pretend you go home. There's a burglar inside your  
15 house. And you're going to walk up to him, are you  
16 going to say, oh, you know what, you came in my house,  
17 that's fine. So let's sit down and talk about a way I  
18 can let you stay in my house for the next hundred  
19 years. You're not going to tell him, oh, how's about  
20 you just be a temporary guest or I'm going to make you  
21 a citizen within my house. No, get out of my house.

22 What are the kanaka maoli gonna say to  
23 DC? Get out of my house. What are you going to say?  
24 Get out, get out, get out of our house. Mahalo.

25 MR. STROUD: Aloha and mahalo to the

1 representatives of the Department of Interior meeting  
2 with us today. My name is Soulee Stroud. I'm the  
3 president of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs  
4 here speaking on behalf of our organization.

5 The first civic club was formed 95 years  
6 ago by a sitting delegate to Congress who was also a  
7 prince of the Kingdom of Hawaii, Prince Kuhio. This  
8 is a man who served in prison for supporting his queen  
9 against the United States and the overthrow of the  
10 Hawaiian Kingdom. A decade later he was also serving  
11 as a U.S. Congress -- in the U.S. Congress advocating  
12 on behalf of his people who were lost, suffering the  
13 confusion and anguish of a nation overwhelmed.

14 Today the -- the first civic club was  
15 again formed in 1918. Today there are 68 civic clubs  
16 throughout the continent, 16 states in the nation. As  
17 an organization we meet yearly, and as we meet we  
18 convene in convention. Issues in the Hawaiian  
19 community are brought to our convention by our civic  
20 clubs, by the delegates. In that convention they are  
21 debated in -- on the floor. Since 2000 there is --  
22 there has been many introductions, discussions on  
23 federal recognition. What I am sharing with you today  
24 is the majority voice of the association. I  
25 acknowledge our civic club members, our clubs that are

1 here today. They have a very strong minority voice  
2 that is opposite the position of the majority voice of  
3 the association.

4 So with that being said, the association  
5 appreciates the Department of the Interior's  
6 acknowledgement of the U.S. culpability in the  
7 overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom and perceive the  
8 current process as a first step.

9 In regards to the questions, one, we  
10 believe that -- okay, thank you. I have testimony  
11 that has been prepared by written testimony. All of  
12 the answers to the five questions basically say this:  
13 That the decisions that are being made, that are being  
14 discussed, is and should be the voice of the Hawaiian  
15 people. Mahalo.

16 (Applause.)

17 MS. CHANG: Thank you. Lancelot, Kawai  
18 and Lawrence Kealoha.

19 MR. LINCOLN: Aloha kakou.

20 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

21 MR. LINCOLN: I am a direct descendant of  
22 Kamehameha I. And I have my mokuauau, my genealogy,  
23 to prove this as a fact.

24 I hear everybody saying what they want,  
25 what they don't want. This is what I want, and it's

1 overdue for our people. My name is Lancelot Haili  
2 Lincoln with Na Keiki O Hawaiian Lahui, an independent  
3 sovereignty group of 1,000 members and growing in the  
4 sovereign nation of the Hawaiian islands Kingdom of  
5 Kamehameha I. We are not a 501(3)(c) organization.

6 This is what we kanaka Hawaiians of the  
7 Hawaiian Kingdom of Kamehameha want: \$500,000 a year  
8 for all kanaka 18 years and older. If you have 50  
9 percent, \$1 million a year with medical, dental and  
10 vision. We kanaka Hawaiians also want two beautiful  
11 solar energy friendly homes on every Hawaiian island,  
12 one mauka, one makai. That is the new ahupua`a from  
13 the mountain to the sea. We kanaka Hawaiian also want  
14 the Kingdom of Kamehameha I to receive 30 percent of  
15 all gross of all income made by corporations, hotels,  
16 including all Hawaiian trusts, i.e., Kamehameha  
17 Schools, Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Liliuokalani Trust,  
18 Trust, Queen Emma Trust, Campbell Estate Trust, Matson  
19 companies, Dole Company, Alexander & Baldwin, Castle &  
20 Cooke Company, Hawaiian Electric, Board of Water  
21 Supply, and all minerals that is used here in, on and  
22 around our Kingdom of Kamehameha I, land, air space,  
23 ocean and ocean vision.

24 I have a lot more to tell you, but I have  
25 no more time. But I will send this to you by mail.

1 Mahalo.

2 (Applause.)

3 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next we have Kawai  
4 and then Lawrence and then I have Israel, Sabu, and  
5 Haupu.

6 KAWAI: Aloha.

7 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

8 KAWAI: All right. I just want to say  
9 no. Everyone here is pretty much saying no. We are a  
10 nation. We are not a nation within a nation. We are  
11 the top dogs here, and as a people here you see  
12 unified doing our little two-minute speak. We're  
13 telling the reals. The facts is on the table. The  
14 judges only listen to facts in the court of laws. So  
15 we don't know what's the problem here. We know what  
16 and where your problem is, we know where our problem  
17 is, and today is the first step of all of our people,  
18 no matter what group, no matter what, we are here  
19 together, standing together for the right cause of our  
20 keiki's future. Mahalo. Thank you.

21 (Applause.)

22 MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

23 MR. KEALOHA: First of all, I'd like to  
24 say thank you very much. Like bruddah said before  
25 me -- sorry, like bruddah said before me, everything

1 has been said already. I'm just here to keep it short  
2 and say that no, I do not support the administrative  
3 rule change and stuff like that. And again I'd just  
4 like to thank akua. Mahalos.

5 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. I have Israel, Sabu,  
6 Haupu, and is it B. Kamahana.

7 ISRAEL: My name is Israel and I come  
8 from Kukaniloko. I just wanted for say no to  
9 administration rule change. The Kingdom still exists,  
10 and I feel that we should be the ones in the driver's  
11 seat, not you guys.

12 What I have in my hand is just a packet  
13 because I got court today and this is all facts, not  
14 if's and but's. Like you guy's  
15 government-to-government thing, it's if's and but's.  
16 If this gonna happen, but this gonna happen, you know  
17 what I mean? This is facts. You guys gotta follow  
18 facts.

19 And that's pretty much all I got for say  
20 about. I speaking on behalf of my ohana because I'm a  
21 father of seven, so that's why I came out here from  
22 Kukaniloko, which is in Wahiawa, and thank you for  
23 letting me speak.

24 (Applause.)

25 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. I have Sabu, Haupu,

1 B. Kamahana, Loren Andrade, Tamar deFries, Mililani  
2 Trask, Walter Ritte, Alex Luka.

3 MR. KEKOANUI: Aloha. My name is Sabu  
4 Kekoanui, and everybody already said everything. I'm  
5 just going to say no to the administration's rule  
6 change. Thank you.

7 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Haupu? No? B.  
8 Kamahana.

9 MR. KEALOHA: Aloha. My name is Kamahana  
10 Kealoha. I speak for my kupunas, myself and my  
11 family.

12 I object to and protest against the U.S.  
13 Department of Interior's presence in Hawaii to convene  
14 scheduled hearings in June and July 2014 for the  
15 purpose of considering measures to establish a  
16 government-to-government relationship with the Native  
17 Hawaiian community as intervening in the internal and  
18 domestic affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom in violation  
19 of international law, the laws of occupation, U.S.  
20 Constitutional law and the laws of the Hawaiian  
21 Kingdom. The Hawaiian Kingdom's existence as an  
22 independent state among the family of nations is  
23 undisputed, affirmed and many times reaffirmed by the  
24 conclusion of treaties, including treaties with the  
25 United States. Until relevant evidence of its

1       extinguishment is established, the continuity of  
2       Hawaiian Kingdom as an independent state is presumed,  
3       thereby strictly prohibiting said interference in the  
4       affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom by the U.S. Department  
5       of Interior.

6                 Accordingly, I call upon and demand that  
7       the U.S. Department of Interior cease and desist the  
8       convening of all scheduled community hearings in  
9       Hawaii and all actions, including all legislative,  
10      internal administrative or executive actions in  
11      furtherance of or to conclude the proposed  
12      government-to-government relationship between the  
13      United States and Native Hawaiian community.

14                I want to reiterate where we're at  
15      internationally. The Ku`e petitions, the annexation  
16      petitions states right here: "Whereas, there has been  
17      submitted to the Senate of the United States of  
18      America a treaty for annexation of the Hawaiian  
19      Islands to the said United States of America for  
20      consideration at its regular session in December, A.D.  
21      1897; therefore, we, the undersigned -- my kupuna --  
22      Native Hawaiian citizens and residents of the district  
23      of Kona -- Konahema, who are members of the Hawaiian  
24      Patriotic League of the Hawaiian Islands, and others  
25      who are in sympathy with the said league, earnestly

1 protest against the illegal annexation of the said  
2 Hawaiian Islands forever."

3 (Applause.)

4 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next I have Loren --  
5 I have Loren Andrade, Tamar diFries, Mililani Trask,  
6 Walter Ritte, Alex Luka, Juanita Kawamoto, Keli`i  
7 Lopez, Mike Palcic. Those are next. Oh, Loren's not  
8 here. Go ahead, Tamer.

9 MS. DEFRIES: Aloha. My name is Tamer  
10 diFries and I'm an Hawaiian homesteader, and I must  
11 that I'm in opposition to this process. I must say no  
12 to all the questions.

13 I believe that this process should have  
14 begun with the trust obligation and should not address  
15 these issues. I am concerned that the Hawaiian  
16 homesteaders have not had beneficiary consultation,  
17 and this has been going on for way too long. Our  
18 people are continued to be marginalized on their own  
19 lands, and I believe that the Department of Interior  
20 has neglected its fiduciary and trust obligation to  
21 us, and therefore I'm opposed to this more so because  
22 I believe in the de-occupation of Hawaii.

23 (Applause.)

24 MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

25 MS. TRASK: This is the testimony

1 presented in behalf of Kai `Ula Pono`i Hawaiian Civic  
2 Club of Texas. We incorporate in this testimony the  
3 human rights complaint that we filed in Geneva against  
4 the United States of America and the state of Hawaii  
5 in February of this year. We have served it on the  
6 State Department and also on Interior.

7 Because there was confusion relating to  
8 the questions, we present a response now to the three  
9 primary questions that were put forth in the press  
10 release. We are not responding to the additional 19  
11 questions that we saw at midnight two days ago.

12 Our responses to the three general  
13 questions are the negative. We're saying no to all  
14 three of them for the following reasons. The process  
15 that Interior is following violates the human rights  
16 of our peoples as set forth in the United Nations  
17 declaration and this was made directly applicable to  
18 the United States in 2008 in a specific decision to  
19 the cert.

20 We believe that the efforts of Interior  
21 to manipulate the administrative process for federal  
22 recognition of Indians is an inappropriate exercise of  
23 your agency authority because you know very well that  
24 in the 150 statutes passed by the Congress, Hawaiians  
25 have never been referred to as Indians, we are not

1 tribal, and we are not continental.

2 We also question the discussions that  
3 have been ongoing with the White House. This is an  
4 inappropriate interpretation and use of the executive  
5 power of the presidency. It has never been utilized  
6 in this way and should not be in our peoples' case.

7 We want to point out to Interior at this  
8 time that we don't believe that Interior of the state  
9 of department is capable of assisting us in our  
10 expression and exercise of self-determination. And  
11 the reason why that is, is because we're looking at a  
12 20-year period of collusion between the federal and  
13 state governments, including the Akaka Bill, Kau Inoa,  
14 the HSIIG, the HSAC, the Native Hawaiian Convention,  
15 the Kanaiolowalu, and the Nau Kamawaiea, none of these  
16 initiatives came from the Hawaiian people. All are  
17 federal and state initiatives that have cost our trust  
18 an estimated \$50 million. We have paid for it.

19 And a good example is Kanaiolowalu, state  
20 law passed by the legislature. We were required to  
21 pay 4 million trust dollars for it. They registered  
22 30,000 Hawaiians in two years, with the largest group  
23 being a federal penitentiary, 2,000 inmates in a  
24 federal penitentiary in Arizona.

25 We have listed -- we have listed the

1 appropriate federal process. We do not believe that  
2 we are under article 1, section 8. We are not a  
3 domestic dependent nation. We are referred to in  
4 article 1, section 8 as an independent foreign nation.  
5 You know that this is the case, Interior. Read the  
6 Apology Bill. We are not just subject to federal  
7 administrative law. The Apology Bill admits that the  
8 U.S. violated our people's right of self-determination  
9 in violation of international law. Now, the Congress  
10 has passed this, President Clinton signed it. Let's  
11 do the right thing here. It's time for Interior to  
12 allow our peoples the free expression of our right of  
13 self-determination. We are not Indians.

14 What was taken from us by the United  
15 States was one nation, indivisible under the akua. We  
16 will never agree to accept bits and pieces of an  
17 Indian confederacy.

18 You're leaving us only two choices:  
19 Injunctive action in the federal court or proceeding  
20 in the American system. We'd like to have the right  
21 of consultation. You came here with short notice.  
22 You're having public hearings here and then you're  
23 leaving Hawaii to go to have a consultation with  
24 Indian nations in their gambling casinos. Bringing  
25 gambling casinos to Hawaii is not a reason of

1 self-determination. Thank you.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. RITTE: Aloha. My name is Walter  
4 Ritte from the island of Molokai. First of all, I'd  
5 like to say mahalo to Esther Kia`aina for all of the  
6 work that you've done all of these years.

7 (Applause.)

8 MR. RITTE: Thank you so much for what  
9 you're doing. And all the work you've done to protect  
10 our entitlements over the years. You and a lot of  
11 different people have been fighting that battle.

12 The problem we have right now is timing.  
13 Your visit to Hawaii right now couldn't -- the timing  
14 couldn't be any worse. You know, entitlements --  
15 protecting our entitlements is not what's going on  
16 here in Hawaii. What's going on here in Hawaii right  
17 now is we're trying to build and reestablish our  
18 nation. That's the goal. The goal is not to protect  
19 our entitlement, the goal is to reestablish our  
20 nation, and what you're doing here today is bringing  
21 confusion. Your timing is bad. It's not helping our  
22 efforts as Hawaiians to come together. In fact, it's  
23 splitting us up even more.

24 So the answer to all of your questions  
25 right now is no, this is not the time for you to make

1 changes in your rules to make us Indians. This is a  
2 bad time for that. And if the purpose of that is for  
3 protecting our entitlements, then that's not a good  
4 reason for that to be interfering with our greater  
5 goal of making ourselves a Kingdom once again to  
6 avenge what happened to our queen.

7 So those are the goals that we have right  
8 now, and you are not helping us to achieve those  
9 goals. And if we achieve those goals, we will also  
10 achieve your goals of protecting our entitlements. So  
11 I'm here to say no to what you are doing and to let  
12 you know that the timing is interfering with our goals  
13 of building our nation once more again in order for us  
14 to become Hawaiians in Hawaii. Thank you.

15 (Applause.)

16 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next I have Alex,  
17 Juanita Kawamoto, Kealii Lopez and Mike Palcic.

18 MR. LUKA: Aloha no, aloha no, aloha mai,  
19 aloha kakou. I'd like to welcome you to our country.

20 (Laughter.)

21 MR. LUKA: You're very welcome in our  
22 country, but I have brought some laws for you to  
23 remind you of your laws from your country, just to get  
24 clarity in this room.

25 This is the Organic Act, an act to

1 provide a government for the territory of Hawaii, an  
2 act of April 30, 1900. Right here on section 4, and  
3 this was passed by a public law from your country,  
4 they include section 4 here that identifies the  
5 citizenship. It says section 4, citizenship, that all  
6 persons who are citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on  
7 August the 12th, 1898 are hereby declared to be  
8 citizens of the United States and citizens of the  
9 territory. And if you look at the page and a half of  
10 subnotes, it includes Chinese, Filipinos were called  
11 aliens, Japanese, and so on, but they didn't include  
12 our people, I don't know why. I guess because we were  
13 citizens of our own country.

14 And then they come along one hundred  
15 years later to acknowledge the one hundred anniversary  
16 of -- for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, but  
17 they did declare whereas -- on paragraph 3, whereas,  
18 from 1826 to 1893 the United States recognized the  
19 independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii. I don't know  
20 -- I hope some people from OHA heard this word  
21 recognize before because it was a hundred years ago.  
22 They extended full and diplomatic recognition to the  
23 Hawaiian government and entered into treaties and  
24 conventions with the Hawaiian monarch and government  
25 for commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, '49, '75

1 and 1887. That's clarity of your laws.

2 But they also declared that without the  
3 consent of the lawful government of Hawaii, the United  
4 States minister thereupon extended diplomatic  
5 recognition to the provisional government. So just to  
6 let you know that the Supreme Court of your country  
7 declared in the Rice-Cayatano case that the only thing  
8 that was annexed to the United States was the Republic  
9 of Hawaii, not the Kingdom. Just to let you know.

10 You're welcome in our country, but don't  
11 forget, just like the tourists, you're welcome.  
12 Aloha.

13 MS. CHANG: Juanita, Kealii, Mike. After  
14 Mike I have Kalani Asam.

15 MS. KAWAMOTO: Aloha mai kakou.

16 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

17 MS. KAWAMOTO: Aloha. And I say this to  
18 all the people, I am all our people, no disrespect to  
19 the panel there, but I am here as part of our people  
20 and my ohana and myself. That being said,  
21 respectfully to our guests, I'd just like to say no,  
22 thank you.

23 Also, I'd like to be clear, all the  
24 things that you're doing here today are completely  
25 inappropriate, and I'm speaking in clear English so

1 that all of you can understand, this is very  
2 inappropriate, to the point of absolutely  
3 disrespectful to our people here.

4 (Applause.)

5 MS. KAWAMOTO: Our nation of people. So  
6 all the questions and these pamphlets, even when I'm  
7 reading the background of how the Interior recognizes  
8 tribes, I think you're in the wrong room. I don't  
9 even think you're in the right meeting, and yet you're  
10 calling this meeting to a nation. You give higher  
11 regard to all these foreign nations all across the  
12 world, we have been the most respectful, thoughtful,  
13 considerate to the point of just ambivalent -- we  
14 don't understand when are you leaving and when are you  
15 going where you belong, because you don't respect and  
16 understand where we're coming from. We want to try to  
17 figure out how to work together so that you can get to  
18 that level, that you can understand.

19 This nation is never going to go away.  
20 We are part of iwi, kupuna, makua, `opio, all of us  
21 who understand this is going to continue. So  
22 respectfully, any time you're ready to leave, aloha  
23 `oe to you.

24 (Applause.)

25 MS. CHANG: Kealii Lopez. Mike Palcic.

1 All right. Next I have Kalani Asam. After Kalani I  
2 have -- is it Viet Brady and Isaac Kaiu. All right,  
3 Kalani.

4 MR. ASAM: By the way, everything that's  
5 said here is truly confusion for those that don't  
6 understand our history. If you don't understand your  
7 own genealogy, your own point of origin, you need to  
8 go aloha with this gang here. Once again, no treaty,  
9 no law, no land, no discussion. Aloha.

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. ASAM: I'm going to say this.  
12 International law says that the intercourse must  
13 continue between nations. Intercourse. That's the  
14 words that's used in international law. It's been  
15 rape from the very beginning when your people set foot  
16 on my land. It's been the wrong kind of intercourse.  
17 No aloha. You understand? That needs to cease and  
18 stop.

19 And for those of you that are in the  
20 audience that continue to be rah, rah, that Hawaii  
21 Visitors Bureau crap, that needs to end. The real  
22 truth needs to come out, period. And it doesn't hurt.  
23 It's all good. As long as it's truth. Let it hurt,  
24 let it be happy, but make it pono, period. No  
25 discussion.

1 I am the focologist extraordinaire. My  
2 business card, every one of you must have one of  
3 these. I am knowing how it is to be poked in more  
4 than one way, and if there's no more pukas around,  
5 guess what, you make another damn puka. But that's  
6 who you are culturally. That's not my culture. So  
7 you need to understand that the fucking must stop.  
8 And again those are your words as you have trained me  
9 in your part of the world where I've lived and  
10 traveled from one end to the other. Enough is enough  
11 with the poking. Yeah, ask permission if you wish to  
12 fuck with me.

13 (Applause.)

14 MS. CHANG: Thank you, Kalani.

15 MR. KAIU: Aloha. My name is Isaac Kaiu  
16 and I am Hawaiian. The law of nations tells me that  
17 we are the kanakas, the only people that have a  
18 perfect right and a legal right to conduct our  
19 affairs. No other entity, whether state or federal  
20 government has that authority. And this -- the aloha  
21 is extended throughout all of Hawaii, all the people  
22 of Hawaii. You know, I have a dream, a Hawaiian dream  
23 of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all  
24 of Hawaii, but this dream cannot be accomplished  
25 without everybody, you know, uniting together as one.

1 I don't know about the American dream,  
2 but the American dream no look so good right now, you  
3 know. There's a lot of our people that are going to  
4 become homeless because their homes going to be  
5 foreclosure. Our life and liberty has been taken  
6 away, yeah. There's no America -- I love the American  
7 people, but this Congress is no good. And this is  
8 something we all need to think about. You know,  
9 everybody talking about the money. Well, my freedom  
10 and my liberty is more than money. Money no can buy  
11 my freedom, money cannot buy my liberty. Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next I have Kat  
14 Brady. After Kat I have Elise Anderson, Eric  
15 Wahilani, and Inez Larson.

16 MS. BRADY: Aloha. My name is Kat Brady.  
17 I'm a settler in Hawaii and I'm a justice advocate,  
18 and I speak today in the interest of justice. I'm  
19 opposed to your rule changes. Hawaiians are not a  
20 tribe. They have never been a tribe. Hawaii is a  
21 nation, and I am totally opposed to any rule change.  
22 Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

24 MS. CHANG: Next is Elise Anderson, Eric  
25 Wahilani, and Inez Larson.

1 MS. ANDERSON: Since 1837, for seven  
2 generations, my family has lived in Hawaii,  
3 generations of citizens of an Hawaiian Kingdom that  
4 had no grounding in race. Among other things, they  
5 composed Hawaiian as a written language, translated it  
6 into English and taught such monarchs as King Kalakaua  
7 and Queen Liliuokalani the basics of geography, math,  
8 history and reading.

9 At the same time, like almost everyone  
10 here, I also have other roots: for example, in  
11 Chicago, Scotland and Indonesia. In discussing our  
12 birthrights, we must respect all roots of our family  
13 trees. The enforcement of blood quantum will become a  
14 logistical mess in Hawaii. Let that be a no to all  
15 the questions asked today. In moving forward, let's  
16 do so with an eye on the pragmatics of tomorrow.  
17 Imua.

18 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Eric.

19 MR. WAHILANI: Aloha mai kakou, e Hawaii,  
20 aloha. My name is Eric (spelling not provided)  
21 Wahilani. I come from the Waianae Kalihi Palama  
22 ohana, and on behalf of my kupunas, just like state  
23 this. The Hawaiian Kingdom was established in 1840 as  
24 a constitutional monarchy. Hawaii Kingdom sovereignty  
25 and independence was internationally recognized by

1 Great Britain and France in the year of 1843.

2 In 1844, the United States of America  
3 offered its recognition to the Hawaiian Kingdom. The  
4 Hawaiian Kingdom's existence as an independent state  
5 among the family of nations has been affirmed by the  
6 conclusion of numerous treaties with many countries.

7 In 1893, six Hawaiian Kingdom subjects of  
8 foreign origin, five American citizens, one English  
9 subject and one German, conspired with U.S. Minister  
10 John L. Stevens and acted to overthrow the Hawaiian  
11 Kingdom government.

12 In a letter to U.S. Congress on December  
13 18, 1893, U.S. president Grover Cleveland stated:  
14 "The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown  
15 without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot  
16 by a process which is -- which, it may be safely  
17 asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for  
18 its success upon the agency of the United States  
19 acting through its diplomatic and naval  
20 representatives. By an act of war, committed with the  
21 participation of a diplomatic representative of the  
22 United States and without authority of Congress" --  
23 without authority of Congress now -- "the government  
24 of a feeble but friendly and confiding people ...  
25 regard for our national character as well as the

1 rights of the injured people requires we should  
2 endeavor to repair."

3 And that was from President Cleveland.  
4 To repair. 120 years later we still broken, but our  
5 people still here. I doing this, everybody else over  
6 here that came up before me, why they came over here?  
7 (Spoke in Hawaiian). You know, so I'm against the  
8 Interior, you know. I'm for self-determination, and  
9 it's stated in the U.S. law 103-150 when President  
10 Clinton was signed with the Congress of the illegal  
11 overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom --

12 AUDIENCE MEMBER: We're already  
13 sovereign.

14 MR. WAHILANI: -- we already sovereign,  
15 yes, we're our nation, we're our Kingdom. So with  
16 that stated: A house divided cannot stand. So my  
17 people, we gotta love each over, we gotta stay  
18 together.

19 (Applause.)

20 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. The next person is  
21 Inez Larson. After Inez is Kilikina Kekumano, Bo  
22 Bright, Maurice Crabbe, Joshua Noga and Steve Holck  
23 and Leonora Solomon.

24 MS. LARSON: Hello. My name is Inez and  
25 this is my son Scott, and I just want to say no to the

1 proposed rule changes. And as for me, I'm pro  
2 unoccupation. I'd like to see America unoccupy  
3 Hawaii. It would be ideal to hear that today Pearl  
4 Harbor is packing up and America is leaving. Living  
5 here is like that and that's how I feel. So no to the  
6 proposed rule changes for now, but I like you, what  
7 you guys are here for, and I'd like to see it happen.  
8 That's all. Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MS. CHANG: Thank you. Kilikina, Bo  
11 Bright, Maurice Crabbe, Joshua Noga.

12 MS. KEKUMANO: Aloha kakou. My name is  
13 Kilikina, and I've had the pleasure and actually the  
14 birth of being a kanaka (spelling not provided)  
15 person.

16 To understand why our people are  
17 objecting to the Department of Interior to be here,  
18 you have to understand that January 7th, 1893, *The New*  
19 *York Times* published an article on the East Coast, not  
20 eight days before our overthrow, that it was a law of  
21 necessity for the United States to take Hawaii. Now,  
22 that was in New York, January 9th, 1893. January 17th  
23 you come in with a man-of-war ship, the newest,  
24 biggest ship, war, that the United States had with 155  
25 marines and sailors and ten officers, 114,000

1       ammunitions, 130 ammunitions for the revolving  
2       Howitzer cannons and then the Gatling gun at 750  
3       rounds per minute.

4                       This was hard to a country that was  
5       neutral, along with all the treaties that we had that  
6       was worldwide. We were registered in Bern,  
7       Switzerland, for our neutrality, our gold standard,  
8       our money that you made, our people relinquished in  
9       1903 that I wear today. I wear everything that I can  
10      that reminds me that we're still here.

11                      What you need to understand, that the  
12      annexation, the republic did not cede land to the  
13      United States because annexation was illegal. It was  
14      article 1, section 8, which is enumerated powers of  
15      Congress that couldn't go outside its boundaries. And  
16      then you had the Organic Act, section 2, it had no  
17      Hawaiian islands in the act of section 2. There's no  
18      metes and bounds. Then you went to August 21st, which  
19      is our Admissions Act, section 2, no Hawaiian islands.

20                      I'm going to wrap this up and tell you  
21      why that we're objecting to all of this, because we  
22      are an independent, neutral Kingdom that has never  
23      relinquished our rights under 103-150 of the  
24      Congressional Record of October 27, 1993 from the  
25      Senate and November 15th of a Congressional Record of

1 1993 that declared that we are still sovereign and we  
2 have our rights. Thank you.

3 (Applause.)

4 MS. CHANG: Next I have Bo Bright.

5 MR. BRIGHT: Aloha. My name is Bo  
6 Bright. I'm from Waianae and I'm just a (inaudible),  
7 a farmer, but I've been around all the islands because  
8 that's all my home, every island I go to is my home,  
9 because this is my country. My cousin before me just  
10 talked about all the laws and how everybody in this  
11 room talked about all the laws. I'm just here to say  
12 I don't want to be pulled over on the side of the road  
13 for illegal driving, for taxations, and all that,  
14 because I am a Kingdom heir of this country. Mahalo.

15 (Applause.)

16 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. I have Maurice  
17 Crabbe, Joshua Noga, Steve Holck and Leonora Solomon.

18 MR. NOGA: Aloha. My name is Joshua  
19 Noga. I am a kanaka maoli. I'm not American. My  
20 bloodline, I have African, brought here by slaves by  
21 the American government. I'm Samoan. In 1900 my  
22 Samoan ancestors signed the Treaty of Cession of  
23 Panopano. All the chiefs came and they signed their  
24 sovereignty over to the United States of America. The  
25 only thing different between kanaka maoli is that we

1 never did sign over our authority. We never did sign  
2 over our Kingdom. We're still occupied. We're  
3 occupied Kingdom, a nation of Hawaii.

4 Now, if you look at the Pacific, the  
5 British Empire, they went through means of  
6 decolonization in the '50s and in the '60s. They  
7 decolonized Fiji. Decolonized other areas of the  
8 Pacific. But why doesn't the American -- the United  
9 States of America do that? This is a matter of  
10 justice, that's all. This is not a matter of race.  
11 This isn't a matter of Hawaiian or Hawaiians wanting  
12 entitlements. This is a matter of kanaka maoli  
13 wanting justice for our country. Our country, we  
14 still remain here, remain here in opposition to this  
15 occupation, and we will continue to remain here until  
16 the end of time, until we are rightfully restored.

17 Now, we believe that we can have a  
18 peaceful transition of restoration of our Hawaiian  
19 Kingdom if the United States of America will be just,  
20 if they will listen to reason and logic, and we're not  
21 asking for permission, but we just asking you guys to  
22 do the right thing. Aloha.

23 MS. CHANG: Mahola.

24 MR. CRABBE: Aloha kakahiaka, Department  
25 of Interior, Secretary Suh and distinguished panel

1 guests. My name is Maurice Crabbe. I work at the  
2 Moana Hotel in Waikiki, built in 1901, the first lady  
3 of Waikiki.

4 I come across many tourists,  
5 international guests, and always try to educate them  
6 where we're at in the process of this forefront issue  
7 for the Hawaiian Kingdom. I have three models here.  
8 My first model is the state model, which represents  
9 the Snickers candy. In 1959 the federal government  
10 offers us candy, like a little kid. We as kids, of  
11 course, what do we say? Okay.

12 The second model represented there is the  
13 federal recognition. We have cookies for maybe, what,  
14 since 1959. We eat the cookies, but what do we have  
15 now to this day? We have leftover crumbs of the  
16 cookies. Now we have the federal recognition model.

17 The third model is the international  
18 readdress. This is represented by Ted's Famous  
19 Homemade Chocolate Macadamia Nut Pie. International  
20 readdress includes multiple components. Readdress  
21 might include seeking claims to specific lands,  
22 monetary damages, renewed status of an independent  
23 nation. If Native Hawaiians choose this process, OHA  
24 will remain neutral and acknowledge the Hawaiian  
25 governing entity role while making decisions related

1 to this matter. The Hawaiian governing entity may  
2 decide based on its own research and analysis to seek  
3 this type of recognition, readdress alone or in  
4 combination with other types of recognition.

5 What I want to say is I accept the third  
6 model. I want the pie, the whole pie, and nothing but  
7 the pie. Thank you, Madam Secretary Suh and the  
8 Department of Interior distinguished panel, and I  
9 await the response from Dr. Crabbe's letter from  
10 Secretary of State John Kerry. Mahalo.

11 (Applause.)

12 MS. CHANG: I've got Steve Holck and  
13 Leonora Solomon.

14 MR. HOLCK: Our ohana is from Molokai.  
15 My name is (spelling not provided) Holck. I have a  
16 message from my father. He's very ill. Couldn't make  
17 it today. May not make it through this year. Colonel  
18 Kalei Kaumaka Frederick A. Holck, retired, Hawaiian  
19 reparations, and he calls himself the war department  
20 by royal decree of Queen Liliuokalani in absentia.  
21 He's not happy. He says this: Whereas, the United  
22 States is guilty of high crimes to protect the  
23 wealthy; that Hawaiians lived off the ocean and on the  
24 beach before and now mostly wealthy Americans have it.  
25 Hawaiians are still being forced to live someone

1 else's dream, the United States' dream. We must  
2 improve Hawaiians' lives. We need to educate and  
3 cultivate and -- future Hawaiian leaders and culture,  
4 remembering that they came from a monarchy. There is  
5 no longer any room for excuses. We need work,  
6 sacrifice and opportunity. And that's from my dad.

7           And couple things I've been learning  
8 about sovereignty. For example, this one, and a lot  
9 of guys don't know it, maybe some of you do, is that  
10 in 1892 Queen Liliuokalani was the choir leader at  
11 Kawaiahao Church. She was voted Christian woman of  
12 the year. The sugar growers wanted to annex Hawaii so  
13 that they could sell the sugar to the United States  
14 and not pay taxes. So they hatched a plan. They  
15 asked Kawaiahao Church, United Church of Christ, to  
16 send a letter to Congress and they did, and it said  
17 that our queen was a savage and then they took over.  
18 Have you guys heard that?

19           AUDIENCE: Yes.

20           MR. HOLCK: Yep. When I heard that, it  
21 makes me very upset, very angry.

22           AUDIENCE MEMBER: With a bone in her  
23 hair.

24           MR. HOLCK: Yeah. So Iwalani here is  
25 going to read a statement from Queen Liliuokalani.

1 MS. CHANG: It is now 12:00, and at the  
2 beginning we had said that we were going to finish at  
3 12:00. I've got 15 more people who want to make a  
4 comment, and I've gotten permission, we're going to go  
5 to 12 -- I've really appreciated everybody's  
6 courtesies and you trying to keep to that time limit,  
7 so I'm going to ask the last 15 people to please keep  
8 it to, you know, no more than two minutes, one and a  
9 half.

10 Go ahead. This is Leonora.

11 MS. SOLOMON: Aloha. I am Leonora  
12 Iwalani Solomon.

13 The Hawaiian people, to whom your father  
14 is told of the living God and were taught to call  
15 father and to whom the sons now seek to despoil and  
16 destroy, are crying aloud to him in their time of  
17 trouble and he will keep his promise and will listen  
18 to the voices of his Hawaiian children lamenting for  
19 their homes. It is for them that I will give them the  
20 last drop of my blood, it is for them that I would  
21 spend, nay, am spending everything belonging to me.  
22 Signed Queen Liliuokalani.

23 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. The next speakers I  
24 have is Routh Bolomet, Pilipo Souza, Williamson Chang,  
25 Daniel Anthony, Candace Fujikane, Kimo Kaleohano.

1 MS. BOLOMET: Aloha kakou, everyone.  
2 Today I would like to address -- I'd like to address  
3 what I learned when I lived in the mainland. And  
4 usually when we get together, first we establish a  
5 goal of the meeting. The goal of this meeting was to  
6 go over the questions that you proposed, and for me  
7 the answer is no to all of them, but I do have some  
8 solutions.

9 Since we've already established that we  
10 are independent and the United States has recognized  
11 that through U.S. Public Law 103-150, that's no longer  
12 something we need to discuss anymore. What we need to  
13 discuss is how do we move forward.

14 So King Kamehameha III laid out a plan if  
15 we needed to reestablish our government. What we  
16 needed to do is to set up the House of Nobles. That's  
17 something you can do. You can make sure that we have  
18 a forum where we can set up the House of Nobles. We  
19 do that by anybody who is related to someone in the  
20 seat, they be allowed to be one of the -- a candidate  
21 for one of those positions.

22 Also, since under the law of occupation  
23 it says that you are taking care of our agencies, they  
24 are not your agencies, they are ours, my question to  
25 you is where do all of us go to get our Hawaiian

1 Kingdom passport? Would that be at the federal  
2 building? And how long will it take you, 30, 60 or 90  
3 days, to inform the rest of the nations on this planet  
4 that our passports are good?

5 (Applause.)

6 MS. BOLOMET: Furthermore -- oh, I notice  
7 that you guys are throwing away a lot of your people  
8 onto our streets here. We would like you to take your  
9 litter, go and collect everybody that is now homeless,  
10 put them back on the planes, and you can put them in  
11 your cities like Detroit that has a lot of houses  
12 available to them.

13 Also, we don't want your industries, like  
14 the GMO industries. Please remove that as well. We  
15 have protested and asked for that over and over again.

16 (Applause.)

17 MS. BOLOMET: So I will hand in my  
18 suggestion and I hope all of you do, too, and let's  
19 take the place of moving forward rather than keep  
20 asking permission.

21 (Applause.)

22 MS. CHANG: Okay. Pilipo, Williamson  
23 Chang, Daniel Anthony, Candace Fujikane and Kimo  
24 Kaleohano.

25 MR. SOUZA: Mahalo. (Inaudible),

1 welcome. My name is Pilipo Souza. I am a Hawaiian  
2 national. By the grace of God and by the goodness of  
3 heart of (Hawaiian word) Kamehameha III, my family  
4 became Hawaiian nationals.

5 I'm here today basically like everybody  
6 else here. I wanted to reiterate that 117 years ago  
7 this took place: They said no to annexation. 21,000  
8 people. Can you imagine if you had 21,000 people here  
9 today in this auditorium? And for some reason there  
10 seems to be some misunderstanding. No in 1897 is the  
11 same no in 2014.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. SOUZA: Simple, people. Very simple.  
14 I don't understand. In October my Hawaiian Civic  
15 Club, Ka Lei Maile Ali'i, went to Washington, D.C. We  
16 had the convention there. We took with us 37,000  
17 signs like this with the names of the people in the  
18 back that signed the Ku'e Petition and we laid it on  
19 the grounds there. I guess you guys must have been on  
20 vacation or something. It was laid out in the rotunda  
21 there, on your hard ground. We had to go to the store  
22 buy nails and hammer for pound the thing in. I'm  
23 finished? Anyway. No.

24 (Applause.)

25 MR. CHANG: Aloha. My name is Williamson

1 Chang. I'm a professor of law at the University of  
2 Hawaii School of Law and have been for the past 37  
3 years, and I only have two minutes and I have handed  
4 in a ten-page testimony to you that you'll get later,  
5 and anyone in this audience who'd like a copy, I have  
6 50 copies to give to you.

7 I want to only make just one point, and  
8 you've heard a lot about the application of  
9 international law. It's true. It's applicable. But  
10 the United States Supreme Court has been choosy as to  
11 which international law is going to apply. I want to  
12 make a point that it's under the laws of the United  
13 States that we are occupied, that the United States  
14 does not have jurisdiction over Hawaii.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. CHANG: The point I want to reference  
17 you to is in my testimony on page 10, it is the  
18 Organic Act of 1900 which admits this. The United  
19 States, in effect, confesses that it does not have  
20 jurisdiction over the Hawaiian islands. It says in  
21 effect that the boundaries of the territory of Hawaii  
22 are those islands acquired by joint resolution.

23 Now we know that there was no treaty of  
24 annexation and we also know now that the joint  
25 resolution as an act of Congress has no power to

1     acquire any island.  An act of a legislature or an act  
2     of parliament has no power outside of its country to  
3     acquire dominion of another.  If that were so, Hawaii  
4     could acquire the United States and probably should  
5     have.

6                     So I want to leave you with that, and I  
7     want to say no, no, no, no to federal recognition, no  
8     to occupation, and no to the United States.  Thank  
9     you.

10                    (Applause.)

11                    MS. CHANG:  I have Daniel Anthony,  
12     Candace Fujikane, and Kimo, could you guys come to the  
13     mic.  Go ahead.  Two minutes.

14                    MR. ANTHONY:  Aloha mai kakou.  Thank you  
15     everybody.  I've heard some inspiring testimony today.  
16     I'm here for my three children, of which my children  
17     stand on a firm a`ole, no, to all of your questions.

18                    I'm here to say that we are raising our  
19     children to believe and understand that the state of  
20     Hawaii is only a state of mind.  That our Kingdom is  
21     true and that our children depend on these resources.  
22     Now, look, America, if you guys had done right by us  
23     through your own laws and your own regulations, we  
24     would not be unhappy people.  But you guys are unable  
25     to conform to your own regulations and how you deal

1 with us, therefore, daily we are forced to assimilate  
2 to your language, to your clothing, to not feel that  
3 we are home in our own home and it is time that this  
4 is over. Our children are not going to continue to  
5 grow up in a land that they are not connected to.

6 So for your interest, I want to thank you  
7 for your time, Esther. I really mahalo you for  
8 standing strong to your beliefs, but know that our  
9 beliefs are never going to change. For 120 years it  
10 has been the same belief that has been carried and  
11 echoed from generation to generation. And as I stand  
12 here today, I can assure to you that my children will  
13 teach their children who will teach their children and  
14 we will never, ever, ever give up on this.

15 So this can be a short process or it can  
16 be a long process. It can be a 500-year process, it  
17 can be a 5,000-year process. This will always be  
18 Hawaii. Mahalo.

19 MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Candace and Kimo.

20 MS. FUJIKANE: Aloha mai. My name is  
21 Candace Fujikane. I'm a fourth generation Japanese  
22 living in U.S.-occupied nation of Hawaii.

23 I support the ongoing kanaka maoli  
24 nation-building movement, and I oppose the proposed  
25 administrative rule changes. These acts on the part

1 of the U.S. federal government and the state of Hawaii  
2 interfere and only serve to reinforce the conditions  
3 of the U.S. occupation of Hawaii at a time when kanaka  
4 maoli are engaged in a widespread nation-building  
5 movement. Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MS. CHANG: Thank you. Kimo. After Kimo  
8 I have Deldrene, David Inciong, Laulani Teale, Liko  
9 Martin.

10 MR. KALEOHANO: Aloha mai kakou. My name  
11 is Kimo Kaleohano. I'm kanaka maoli, and this is my  
12 testimony with regard to the questions posed by the  
13 secretary of the interior.

14 Number one, should the secretary propose  
15 an administrative rule that would facilitate the  
16 reestablishment of a government-to-government  
17 relationship with the Native Hawaiian community? No,  
18 the secretary should not. That would simply be  
19 another agency of the United States federal government  
20 participating in and furthering the prolonged and  
21 illegal occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom by the  
22 United States.

23 Should the secretary assist the Native  
24 Hawaiian community in reorganizing its government with  
25 which the United States could reestablish a

1 government-to-government relationship? No, the  
2 secretary should not. We already have a process for  
3 government laid out by the Hawaiian Kingdom  
4 Constitution.

5           Should the secretary instead rely on the  
6 reorganization of a Native Hawaiian government through  
7 a process established by the Native Hawaiian community  
8 and facilitated by the state of Hawaii to an extent  
9 such a process is consistent with federal law? Yes,  
10 the secretary should rely on the Native Hawaiian  
11 community to facilitate our own reorganization;  
12 however, that should not have anything to do with the  
13 state of Hawaii and it should not be constrained by  
14 federal law.

15           If so, what conditions should the  
16 secretary establish as prerequisites to federal  
17 acknowledgment of a government-to-government  
18 relationship? It's my understanding that issues  
19 regarding government-to-government relations between  
20 the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States is a  
21 responsibility of your State Department.

22           Finally, with regard to the question on  
23 tribal status. We love, honor and respect our native  
24 brothers and sisters. That being said, we are not  
25 now, nor have we ever been, a native tribe. We are

1 Hawaiian descendents, original inhabitants of the  
2 Hawaiian islands. We are the citizens, both kanaka  
3 maoli and non-kanaka maoli, of the internationally  
4 recognized sovereign Hawaiian Kingdom.

5 I just want to finish with the words of  
6 James Kaulia: Protest forever. Forever. Protest  
7 forever the annexation of Hawaii until the last  
8 patriot lives. Mahalo.

9 (Applause.)

10 MS. CHANG: Okay. I've got Laulani and  
11 Liko Martin. Go ahead.

12 MR. MARTIN: Aloha, Secretary. As the  
13 Queen, who filed her official protest with the State  
14 Department in 1897, she said no, we say no. And that  
15 also gives the direction. It's an unanswered letter  
16 from her. I'd like to sing you a song. In our  
17 tradition we have songs, mele. This is Aulani.

18 (Sung by Liko Martin and Laulani Teale.)

19 Red ribbons dangling from her hair.

20 Red ribbons, I see them everywhere.

21 Red ribbons, won't you take me there.

22 Red ribbons, everywhere.

23 And so it was a woman's love did save us  
24 from the fire. She told her people standing down  
25 would mean their survival. Climbing down from her

1 throne, aloha `oe to the choir, took a train across  
2 America to lay our story down.

3 And for the people of America she prayed  
4 that they would find inspiration and hearts compassion  
5 for the peace of all mankind, to lift the curse that's  
6 held us under wars of wanting profit and plunder,  
7 behind the truth and clouds they're under and prisons  
8 full of sons and daughters.

9 The red ribbons dangling from her hair.  
10 The red ribbons, I see them everywhere.  
11 The red ribbons, won't you take me there.  
12 Red ribbons everywhere.

13 And there she did stand upon the land at  
14 home on the range, where few have heard her prophetic  
15 words and message that she gave, that one day they  
16 will rise again, sons and daughters of Hawaii ne, and  
17 they'll leave red ribbons everywhere.

18 She wanted safety for her people, shelter  
19 from the storm. She wanted to protect the land from  
20 the hand of the greedy hoard. And through the snow  
21 and icy embers, up the stairs to see if justice lived  
22 there, were those red ribbons everywhere.

23 So red ribbons dangling from her hair.  
24 The red ribbons, I see them everywhere.  
25 The red ribbons, won't you take me there.

1 Red ribbons everywhere.

2 And through the snow and icy embers, up  
3 the stairs to see if justice lives there, for those  
4 red, red ribbons that she wore.

5 Mahalo.

6 (Applause.)

7 MS. CHANG: Thank you. I have three last  
8 people, and I'm wondering if you want to speak here or  
9 you willing to come to another meeting? Okay. This  
10 is the last three I have. I have David Inciong,  
11 Davianna and Jackie. Go ahead.

12 MR. INCIONG: Okay. Aloha kakou.

13 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

14 MR. INCIONG: Most people know me as  
15 Tani, so this is how some of this come about. What  
16 I'm going to do is not to be redundant, but I will  
17 reiterate some of the things that I think should be  
18 impressed upon you.

19 The petitions of 1893, 1897 and the only  
20 Congressional hearing that we had here on Oahu in  
21 1999, was the voice and the will of the people  
22 overwhelmingly protesting against occupation,  
23 annexation, and integration as a U.S. domestic tribal  
24 group. We were heard, but we were disregarded, and  
25 we've been contesting this continuously till today.

1 You can't reestablish or reorganize what never was.

2 So I think we should put that to rest.

3 Hawaii nationals question the authority  
4 and jurisdiction of Department of Interior and their  
5 presence in Hawaii, because as a foreign country with  
6 an unlawful treaty of annexation, we deal with the  
7 Department of State. You cannot -- OHA, state of  
8 Hawaii, Danner, CNA, Kamaki Kanahale, Hawaii Homes,  
9 Hawaiian Civic Club, they cannot negotiate our lands'  
10 resources, our assets because they don't represent us.

11 As far as Act 195 and the fraudulent  
12 Kanaiolowalu Roll, we don't accept. This is a  
13 national, not an -- issue rather than an ethnic issue,  
14 and we are still subjects of the still existing  
15 Hawaiian Kingdom, albeit under prolonged belligerent  
16 occupation. Mahalo.

17 MS. MCGREGOR: Aloha kakou. I'm Davianna  
18 Pomaika`i McGregor. I'm here with my grandson Cassius  
19 (spelling not provided).

20 And I do support the decolonization of  
21 the multi-ethnic nation of Hawaii, but I also support  
22 the recognition and reestablishment of the  
23 government-to-government relationship with Native  
24 Hawaiian people, and I think we should all support  
25 both.

1           Everything that our kanaka spoke to today  
2           is all very true and valid and it's absolutely  
3           correct, and it's not an issue for Interior to have to  
4           deal with. But Interior has a responsibility to  
5           recognize that Native Hawaiian people are an  
6           indigenous people and we have a right within the  
7           United States laws to have our own pathway to  
8           recognition by the federal government opened. As  
9           Alaskan natives have the Native Alaskan Claims Act and  
10          the Native Americans have the 1934 Indian  
11          Reorganization Act, we need a pathway that's open for  
12          us to be recognized as the indigenous people of native  
13          Hawaii, and within the territory that's now asserted  
14          to be under the United States. It is our right as  
15          Native Hawaiians.

16                 And originally as our government was  
17                 established, the government of Hawaii and the  
18                 government of the Native Hawaiian people were one and  
19                 the same. But when the United States and the Republic  
20                 of Hawaii and the United States usurped the government  
21                 of Hawaii, then the Native Hawaiian people were  
22                 relegated to become the indigenous people within our  
23                 country. And so even under future reestablished  
24                 Hawaiian Kingdom, the Native Hawaiian people within  
25                 that multi-ethnic Kingdom will still have a right to

1 be recognized as the indigenous people with our own  
2 right to perpetuate our language, our culture and  
3 control our national territory.

4 I support number 1 and I support -- I'm  
5 one of the 125,000 who signed up to participate in  
6 Kanaiolowalu, and I would like to endorse that as a  
7 process that would establish the Native Hawaiian  
8 indigenous nation that would be recognized by the  
9 Department of Interior. Mahalo nui loa.

10 MS. CHANG: It's 12:25. We have gone far  
11 beyond the 12:00. I have got -- we're going to go to  
12 Maui, are you available to -- on Maui?

13 AUDIENCE MEMBER: No, that's why I flew  
14 in this morning.

15 MS. CHANG: Just come up here. One  
16 minute.

17 CHARLIE: Thank you. Charlie (spelling  
18 not provided) from Maui. My line is from Keanae, but  
19 what I'm here to say is that I oppose the imperium.  
20 But what grieves me is that I got armed forces time  
21 just at the end of the Vietnam War. I just retired as  
22 a law enforcement officer for 33 years in the state  
23 and civilized communities migrate to laws. The  
24 problem here is you guys have lost our respect,  
25 dignity in lawmaking. You hid so much evidence in

1 Congress, the Ku'e Petition. How do we even know you  
2 guys could tell the truth when you guys go back home?

3 (Applause.)

4 CHARLIE: This is coming from a law  
5 enforcement background. I don't trust you. They  
6 don't trust you. So how we can -- how can we be  
7 totally transparent that we know what we say when back  
8 in the numbers that we reporting. That's all --  
9 that's all we want to happen because we are tired of  
10 121 years of lies and oppression. It's just lies.  
11 I'm tired of it.

12 As a policemen, you know how I clean up  
13 my beat? I take off my badge and I go inside the  
14 corner, come on, let's clean up, and I get rid of you  
15 so you no come on my block. That's how we keep our  
16 area clean. And I'm telling you guys, if you guys not  
17 willing to do the right thing and document and state  
18 the right thing, in fact this isn't the right thing  
19 anyway, that's what oppresses me, so the right thing  
20 is to go home. Thank you.

21 MS. CHANG: It is now 12:30, and I know  
22 Mr. Michael Daly here is the last person and he's  
23 going to give us a hard time if I don't let him speak,  
24 so I'm going to confine him to his two minutes like  
25 everybody else.

1           MR. DALY: You know what, I think we've  
2 got to stand our ground, and I appreciate that I got  
3 to speak today. And I want this body and you as  
4 individuals to wake up first, but I want you to give  
5 up this government-to-government relationship catch  
6 cry, because you are not a proper government agency  
7 here that represents your people in the United States  
8 of America, as far as I'm concerned. Democracy is a  
9 failed state in the United States. You don't follow  
10 your own constitution and you're nothing but imperial  
11 warmongers on the planet, where the people aren't  
12 represented but they're taxed, right?

13           And as far as the side that you're  
14 negotiating with, if that's the right word, probably  
15 contriving, conspiring with, either OHA or the  
16 commission on -- the commission, the roll call  
17 commission, it's not the proper entity either. It's  
18 no government, and it's not the right process to get  
19 to the government because those entities come under  
20 the umbrella of the state of Hawaii. So you're just  
21 dealing with your own ridiculous self.

22           And it requires international law and an  
23 independent arbitration. This is -- this proposal is  
24 as stupid as the Republic of Hawaii that was decreed  
25 on the 4th of July on the steps of Liliuokalani Palace

1 by Thurston and Dodd.

2 MS. CHANG: Thank you. We have gone  
3 through 143 people who testified. I greatly  
4 appreciate all the courtesies and respect, but as you  
5 can see there are many other ways for you to submit  
6 your comments. We'll be in Waimanalo tonight. You  
7 can submit your comments in writing. You can submit  
8 them by mail. You can submit them by fax or email.  
9 Please, once again, thank you for your participation  
10 and the courtesies to each other. Mahalo.

11 (The proceedings adjourned at 12:34 p.m.)  
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## C E R T I F I C A T E

1  
2  
3 I, Jessica R. Perry, Certified Shorthand Reporter  
4 for the State of Hawaii, hereby certify that the  
5 proceedings were taken down by me in machine shorthand  
6 and was thereafter reduced to typewritten form under  
7 my supervision; that the foregoing represents to the  
8 best of my ability, a true and right transcript of the  
9 proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

10 I further certify that I am not attorney for any of  
11 the parties hereto, nor in any way concerned with the  
12 cause.

13 DATED this 23rd day of July, 2014, in Honolulu,  
14 Hawaii.

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17 \_\_\_\_\_  
18 Jessica R. Perry, RPR, CSR No. 404  
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