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

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

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Moderator:
DAWN CHANG

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Audience shouting.)

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

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

MS. CHANG: -- please be courteous.

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

(Audience shouting.)

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

MALE SPEAKER: You confused.

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

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

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

MR. KEONI AGARD: Aloha. I'm Keoni Kealoha Agard, an attorney that's been practicing law here in Hawaii for the last 34 years. I am -- I've spent quite a bit of time over the last 34 years intermittently doing legal research. I've never been able to really put it all together until about two or three days ago when we sent a legal brief to the Department of Justice and to the President of the
United States requesting restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom government, consistent with the terms of the treaty negotiated between Queen Liliuokalani and President Grover Cleveland in 1893.

(Applause.)

MR. KEONI AGARD: The treaty remains in legal course and effect. It has not been terminated. There's been no treaty of cessation. There's only been one congressional act that purports to annex the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States; however, the United States Supreme Court has ruled that that legislation by Congress is not authorized because the United States cannot pass laws that impact citizens of foreign countries, that being the Hawaiian Kingdom. So the United States of America is relying upon a law that has no constitutional basis under the United States Constitution. There's been a massive fraud committed against our people, the Hawaiian Kingdom, and it's just very upsetting to realize these facts.

In the legal brief that I presented to President Barack Obama on behalf of Queen Emma Hawaiian Civic Club, we have requested him to comply with the terms of that agreement, which calls for the restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom government, and
also the fact that we are here, still here after 121 years.

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

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

    (Applause.)

    MS. CHANG: The next is Rawlette Kraut.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Applause.)

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

What I think we should be doing rather than contesting each other is finding the solution, maybe, to our problem, and I think it's this: Queen Liliuokalani struggled hard to reinstate her kingdom. I think that is what we want to have done. That will cover so many things that we're talking about and will take so long to do, but there was no valid reason to overthrow the Kingdom of Hawaii. And therefore the tragedy that we experienced, I have put up into a volume, and when you find out this kind of information, you'll realize what really happened.

They didn't teach us this in school when I was in school in 1936. It just so happened that the trustees of the school were members of the party that overthrew Hawaii and they were Sam Damon and W. O. Smith. They were our trustees. So how could I learn when I was in school about this until I became an old guy, 90 years old, to find this all out.

So I ask you to consider this: This history you should know. Thank you very much and thank you for coming.
(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Jonathan.

MR. OSARIO: Aloha. I'm Jonathan Osorio and I represent Movement for Aloha No ka Aina, MANA.

We have a statement prepared.

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

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

(Applause.)

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

(Applause.)

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

(Applause.)

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

MR. WEI-YIN: Aloha kakahiaka ka kou.
Oh, Chen Wei-Yin. May I remind the panel that the citizens of Aupuni O Hawaii were Chinese, they were Hawaiians, they were whites, and of course most of the Japanese came during the time of King Kalakaua. I was also informed that the first plantation worker was Chinese, he pake haaheo.

(Laughter.)

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

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

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

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

MS. KALIMA: I want his other minute. I want it all. I want the federal government to recognize us and fund our process. I want them to recognize Hawaii's true history, all of it, all of it, because our historians, people like Uncle Buzzy Agard, has found the transmittal that orders the overthrow of Hawaii from President Harrison. So if we're going to
do recognition, let's recognize whose fault it was and then recognize our path to independence.

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

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

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

(Applause.)

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

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

This argument, however, neglected one
significant nuance. Congress's power to admit new states. Hawaii was not admitted as a state. So my question to you -- let me just read my question.

MS. CHANG: Okay, you read your question.

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

(Applause.)

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

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

I also oppose any transfers of rights from Hawaiian homesteaders as well as control of the so-called ceded lands and all other Hawaiian assets to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, to Robin Danner Tong and the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement, Kamaki Kanahele and the Sovereign Council of the Hawaiian Home Lands Assembly and John Waihee, Sr.
(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

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

(Applause.)


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

There are only two categories of nationals that have the right to vote in this process, and the first is aboriginal stock Hawaiians who can
trace their lineal bloodline back prior to 1778, and the second group are descendents of the immigrants who expatriated themselves from their mother country and officially naturalized. There are about 2,000 of them or so and about 70 percent was from China. And these people would elect the 24 House of Nobles and 24 House of Commons, and they would form our interim governing council de facto and convene a constitutional convention and draft our new 21st century Hawaiian people's constitution.

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

(Applause.)


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

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

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

(Appause.)

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next is H.R.M. Mahealani, Pohai Ryan, Henry Noa, Na`alehu Anthony,
Kaanohi Kaleikini, Roxanne Hanawahine. And for the court reporter, if you could just state your name.

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

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

But what I wanted to share with you folks is that I know that you operate under the United States Code. The president is number one, number two is the Congress, and I'm pretty sure you guys fall under Title 5. But the interesting thing is under
Title 42, and it's Chapter 122, subsection 11711(3)(A), it states that a Native Hawaiian is a U.S. citizen.

Now, I don't think our people, kanaka maoli, knows about that because if that is true, then in this last votes they had, whether it was the Kau Inoa or whether it was the Kanaiolowalu, better known as the Native Hawaiian Roll, if that's the fact, then everybody in the archipelago should have voted. Native Hawaiians, when you use the word "Native Hawaiians," on purpose it's being used to an Indian people and we're not Indians. We're not. We're sovereign. And we're the type of people that we're going to be operating and exercising as such.

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

And he stated that he didn't have it.

I said, "Well, we're not going to leave." Well, they ended up arresting 22 of us without any title. We went to court and we brought the title, the royal patents and land commission award under this --
Okay, wait, I need to finish this. And we went to court -- you're the chairman, act like one -- so what I'm saying is that in that particular court they lost. The Department of Land and Natural Resources lost because they didn't have the title because the title is recognized under the Zimring case. People, check out the Zimring case, 1977, because the chief justice recognized that the private land titles are only titles under Kingdom law, royal patent, land commission award, Kamehameha deed, royal patent grant, land patent grant. So the Kingdom is here. Don't be looking. It's here. You are the Kingdom. Just exercise it. Mahalo.

(Applause.)


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

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

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

But also I want to ask the audience, because a lot of people here today will be going to all the meetings, I'm sure, if we are sovereign then
we need to behave in a respectful exchange as a nation
to nation. Our queen would have expected that, that
we be respectful. That's all I wanted to say. Aloha.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Mahalo, Pohai. Henry Noa.

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

MS. CHANG: You can always --

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

For the first question my answer is no.

First of all, yeah, there was never an establishment
of any government-to-government relationship with the
Native Hawaiian community, so how is it possible to
reestablish a relationship? The only established and
meaningful government-to-government relationship that
existed was the treaty relationship between the
Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States government
prior to the unlawful crime of overthrow that was
committed by the United States government and
acknowledged and confessed to in 1993.

Second question, my answer again is no.
The secretary of the interior is not the proper office
or official that should be dealing with the Hawaiian people. The proper official is the secretary of state, why has the authority to engage in and discuss matters regarding foreign relations. In this particular situation the United States government is deliberately engaging in surreptitious actions to take full advantage of the majority of Hawaiian people who are unaware of the undermining perpetuated through the ANPRM proposal.

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

Number four, real quick.

MS. CHANG: No, that's more than one
minute. You can always submit your written comment.

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

MS. CHANG: Just close.

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

(Applause.)

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

MR. ANTHONY: Aloha kakou. (Speaking in Hawaiian). I just wanted to take a second before I read my note as a commissioner for the Native Hawaiian Roll Commission. I wanted to take a second to hopefully just take a quick note, I think. You know, I look around here and I see all these kids in this
room, a couple of my son's classmates are here, a bunch of little kids in here. I was thinking about this very room about 25 years ago, I was like 12 or 13 years old, packed with Hawaiians, packed, same conversation going on today. Packed, same. My tutu, my mom, now me.

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

MS. CHANG: Trying to.

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

We are very conscious of the historic nature of this conversation before us, of which federal -- the federal government has added its voice.
We applaud the administration of Hawaii-born President Obama in setting the groundwork for potential recognition. We urge the department to develop a pathway that is unique to the needs of the Hawaiian people. We're culturally one people, yet ideologically diverse. There are those among us who do not seek domestic political recognition. Many of them are here today. Yet there are also those who have consistently advocated for federal recognition, especially since 2000, primarily as a means to protect our rights, institutions, programs, and use of public funds.

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

We thank the department and the organizer of these hearings. The commission's authority and purpose is the gathering of the lahui to call -- the call to who among us will stand and participate in the reorganization of the government. It is in this
authority that the commission advocates for the right of the people to proceed and to give rise to the nation and the welfare of its people. Mahalo nui. Good luck tonight.

(Applause.)

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

MR. KALEIKINI: (Speaking in Hawaiian). I am here standing on behalf of my anake Kaanohiokalani Kaleikini. I am against the administrative rule change. I say no because we are not Indians. We are not a tribe. We are a nation, Kalakui Hawaii. Kalakui Hawaii. Kalakui Hawaii. Kalakui Hawaii. Mahalo.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

MS. HANAWAHINE: Aloha. Roxanne Hanawahine. I'm here representing my ohana. I'm here just to be humble. I submitted a written testimony, so I'm not going to go over it. Mahalo, my kupunas,
makua, my ohana. We are a great, great people, and my kupunas told me that you always be humble, you always give respect, and that's what I am. So they call me the piko of my ohana.

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

(Appplause.)

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

MR. PORTER: Aloha. My name, for the record, is Ethan `Onipa`a Porter. I am a teacher. I'm here to testify as non-kanaka maoli in favor of Hawaiian independence. I'm also a member of the organization MANA. It makes me so happy to see the gathering of intelligence here and who have explained
the base argument against this process. So today I'm going to be a little bit selfish.

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

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

The one word that needs to be omitted is "native." Looking historically, there has never been a government-to-government relationship between the
United States and the Native Hawaiian community. From
the formation of the Kingdom of Hawaii under
Kamehameha the Great, it has been a multi-ethnic nation
state. Two of Kamehameha's closest advisors were
non-kanaka maoli. When the United States formally
recognized the Kingdom in 1843 and was welcomed to the
brotherhood of nations, some of the petitioners who
presented the treaty in Washington were white.

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

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

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next is Imaikalani.
Oh, no, Noelani, I'm sorry, Noelani, Imaikalani and
then Ilima.
MS. GOODYEAR-KAOPUA: Aloha kakou.

AUDIENCE: Aloha.

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

Let me get quickly to your questions. Should the secretary propose an administrative rule that would facilitate the reestablishment of a government-to-government relationship? Simply put: No. Because this is not a domestic issue. To quote your own leaders and your own laws, the U.S. President Grover Cleveland told Congress that its military and diplomatic representatives had committed an act of war against the country with which the U.S. had numerous treaties and friendship and commerce. In 1993 the apology resolution further acknowledged that the United States recognized the independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii -- this is a direct quote --
extending full and complete diplomatic recognition to
the Hawaiian government and entered into treaties and
conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs to govern
commerce and navigation.

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

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

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

The third is international oversight.

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

(Appause.)

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

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

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

AUDIENCE: Right.

MR. WINCHESTER: So my issue as to question one, should the secretary propose an administrative rule that would facilitate the reestablishment of government-to-government, obviously, like everybody else, aole lo. This is in
direct conflict with our national status. It cannot be driven, like most people have said, by the Department of Interior. It needs to be a matter handled by the Secretary of State (inaudible). I would like those issues raised to the forefront. I would like the secretary of state as well as the U.S. Congress to address those issues immediately.

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

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

Finally, to, as our pake brother over there mentioned, the Hawaiian Kingdom was a diverse, multi-ethnic community, and by marginalizing our entire community to lowercase native Hawaiians, okay, you are committing crimes against all our Chinese, Portuguese, haole, everybody who has a legitimate
claim to the Kingdom of Hawaii, who makes that claim today, (speaking in Hawaiian).

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Ilima, Andre and Camille.

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

The Apology Resolution does, however, commit the U.S. to a process of reconciliation, and one of the primary principles of reconciliation should be that the terms of reconciliation must be made by those who have been injured, not by the party who facilitated harm. That would be the U.S. The U.S. ensured the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani and our lawfully constituted government. The U.S. seized and has continued to exploit our national lands, our Crown and government lands for profit and war training. The U.S. has led in the erasure of our culture and of our language and of our national identity. And these are the reasons why the U.S. is not qualified to take lead on efforts towards self-determination because with federal recognition, with native tribes in North
America, it is always the colonizing or occupying force that sets the terms and conditions for recognition.

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

(Appause.)

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

MR. PEREZ: (Speaking in Hawaiian.) Aloha mai kakou. My name is Andre Perez on behalf of my family and organization MANA, Movement for Aloha No ka Aina, testifying in opposition to the Department of Interior involvement in our nation-building process.
I have to say no for these reasons. From the very beginning of Hawaiian nation-building efforts going back to 2000, our nation-building efforts have been driven by the state of Hawaii, driven by a small Hawaiian oligarchy without any consultation. In 2000, August of 2000, there was one small hearing on the Akaka Bill where the testimonies were overwhelmingly opposed to the Akaka Bill. Yet for 12 years the state of Hawaii, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and other Hawaiian organizations pushed the Akaka Bill agenda, forced it upon us.

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

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

Maybe we got one, right, the oligarchy.

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

So we have two OHA trustees. But the
lahui kanaka, the people, those of us affected have not been a part of our own self-determination efforts. So in closing I say we believe, we affirm that all nation-building so-called self-determination efforts must start with the lahui kanaka, must come from us. Not from the office of Hawaiian despair, not from the Department of Interior, not from Kanaiolowalu U.S.A.

Mahalo.

(Applause.)

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

MR. ABELLIRA: Aloha kakou. My name is Remi Abellira. My Hawaiian name is (speaking in Hawaiian). I am a member of the order of Kamehameha. I'm looking at this panel and I applaud you for coming here and get ready for a lot of emotional compassion, because we are a passionate people. Some of you look a little confounded and confused. And it's very simple. You don't have jurisdiction here. You are pawns by your own government to delude us into thinking that we are a tribe, a native. We are not. We're a sovereign kingdom. We want nation-to-nation status. Okay? You need to understand this. I applaud you. Gentleman, you sitting on the end, you're looking like, yeah,
right, because you're the one that's being deceived here. We know who we are. The United States and the state of Hawaii is de facto. We are the de jure government, these people here, we are the de jure government, and no nation can take that away from us, not the United Nations, not the United States. We don't need recognition. We know who we are in the hearts and minds of our people, we are pono, we are sound. So my suggestion to you is study the law of nations and international law and then you'll realize that you are pawns.

Thank you very much. Aloha and mahalo.

(Applause.)

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

MR. ING: I am Sterling Ing. I'm with the order of Kamehameha and the Kingdom of Hawaii. You know, the way these questions are written is trying to keep us in a tribal status, okay. I lived on the Indian reservations for two years. You talk to your paid agents, the chiefs, they say everything is okay. Go talk to the common people, the Indians. It's not okay that the status they're in.
And it seems like the United States trying to keep us in that status, the Indian tribal status.

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

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

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

(Applause.)

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

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: We have uncle Joe Tassil.
And then after uncle Joe I have DeMont Connor and Robert Ebanez and then Peter Kealoha. Uncle Joe.

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

AUDIENCE: Aloha.

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

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

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

Again, I speak about the blood quantum. If you say that we are all one, then there should not be a 49 and a 50 percent. We should all be one. And the 200,000 acres should be the entire archipelago given back to the nation of Hawaii, given back to the Kingdom of Hawaii, given back to the indigenous people of Hawaii.
Let me leave you at this time with this:
If in fact the Hawaiians is the indigenous people,
then you need to get ready, you need to pack your bag
and you need to leave. Very simple.
(Applause.)

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

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

If you steal something from somebody and
by and by you feel like one bad conscience come on you
and you, like, make reparations, yeah, the first thing
you gotta do is you gotta apologize. Like I said, the
United States government went apologize to us. But
I'm gonna tell you, your apology is worth nothing to
us because for me, if I steal your car and I come over
there and I say, hey, brah, sorry I went steal your
car, yeah, and then I -- you shake my hand and we say, okay, we squash the beef, and I turn around, I get outside, I jump in your car and I drive away --

(Laughter.)

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

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

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

(Laughter.)

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

MS. CHANG: Okay. I've got Robert. After Robert, Peter Kealoah, Derek Warren, Swains
Eliv, Brandon Nakaawaawa and Dennis Bumpy Kanahele.

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

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

So I would say no to the Department of Interior, but thank you and enjoy our islands as you do your appointments around the islands. But as far as I'm concerned, I can see everybody as it down, that we moving in the right direction. And I'm very proud of my brothers over here Keoni Agard and Keoni May and Kalani, that we have it together. We are fighting for our children, our kupunas and our ancestors. That's
all. I'm done. I'm a national. I'm a Hawaiian national. I will die a Hawaiian national. I was a veteran in the service and my brother was in Vietnam and he's angry, but he's working for TSA. Anyway, thank you. Aloha.

(Appause.)

MS. CHANG: So Derek, Swains, Brandon and Dennis Bumpy Kanahele.

MR. WARREN: Aloha kakahiaka. I'm Derek (inaudible). And I oppose this process of annexation. There is already an illegal occupation by the U.S. that continues till today, and like my ancestors on the palakue whose signatures of opposition were stuffed in some dusty library, I have a huge problem with this. You cannot and will not stuff us away. My brother and I, like other children of Hawaii, are already having to recover from colonization. What was lost? Our sense of identity, everything that made us who we are, and how we understood the world. The DOI has the gall to ask an opinion on this when there are already marches or protests, very clear public statements, petitions such as the palakue, rally cries, arrests and lives lost on this matter. Maybe just don't understand English. When you're ready for all hell to break loose, it will, and I'll be there.
And if you support the Hawaiian Roll Commission, Kau Inoa, Kanaiolowalu, which, if you look at the fine print, Dawes Act, you are crazy. And I say that in solidarity with the Indians, I say that in solidarity with all the people in the Pacific, still looking at the oppressor in the face because that is exactly what we're looking at today, a board of the oppressor. Mahalo.

(Applause.)

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

MR. KEALOHA: Aloha. My name is Peter Kealoha, and I've got nothing deep or profound to say. All I can say is I'm a kanaka maoli and I'm not an American. I live in an American-occupied country and I've got to do it every day. So when you guys give it back, and we will get it back, we gonna fight for it or whatever, but every day we fight for this damn thing. And every day all these people with aloha shirts that get jobs, they keep talking shit. You know all of this is bullshit because all you guys have done this so many damn years before and it's the same old garbage. People just regurgitate all of this bullshit. Hey, you guys like something? Well, go do 'em instead of sitting over here and asking and
begging those guys. The hell with them. You understand? The hell with them. You like 'em, let's go do something other than otherwise sit there and keep begging. Aloha.

(Appause.)

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

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

Okay, Kurt Klein.

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

Federal recognition is of the utmost importance to the Native Hawaiian community for three primary reasons. First, that the United States formally acknowledge that the Native Hawaiian government has preexisting, inherent sovereignty that was never extinguished. And second, that the Native
Hawaiian community is willing and capable of engaging in self-determination and self-governance. And third, that the federal and state programs that benefit Native Hawaiians are protected from lawsuits that attempt to dismantle those programs on an equal protection basis.

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

In conclusion, I would like to read a quote from the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals decision in the Kahawaiolaa case. Quote, Although we conclude the Department of Interior's exclusion of Hawaiians from the 25 CFR 83.7 process passes constitutional
muster, we recognize that, in many ways, the result is less than satisfactory. We would have more confidence in the outcome if the Department of the Interior had applied its expertise to parse through history and determine whether Native Hawaiians, or some Native Hawaiian groups, could be acknowledged on a government-to-government basis.

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

(Applause.)

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

MR. AKINA: Aloha mai kakou (speaking in Hawaiian). My name is Keli`i Akina. I'm the president of the Grassroot Institute, and I welcome our panelists from the Department of the Interior. We want to urge the secretary of the interior not to proceed with the proposed rule making. First, we Hawaiians are not now, and never were, a tribe by federal definition. In the Hawaiian Kingdom,
we were citizens of multiple ethnicities in a constitutional monarchy. Tribalizing Hawaiians will destroy the aloha spirit here in Hawaii.

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

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

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

The last thing I'd like to say is this: Tribalizing the Hawaiian people will bring great harm. It will only advance the interests of
government-appointed tribal leaders who want to grab
for land, power and casinos.

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

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

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

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

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

AUDIENCE: No treaty.

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

AUDIENCE: Yes.

MR. ROSETE: Are we under Hawaiian Kingdom law?

AUDIENCE: Yes.

MR. ROSETE: Are we under Hawaiian Kingdom law?

AUDIENCE: Yes.

MR. ROSETE: Okay. So I'm going to make this proclamation right now as a monarch, because none of you have been coming up and speaking as a monarch. As a monarch, by the proclamation of over 20,000 monarchs that I met around the mokus and all around the royal courts and everything, I met children and families, there's over 20,000 monarchs that connect to the direct monarch line, okay, by proclamation of the
Hawaiian Kingdom and the 20,000 monarchs, I order
Keanu Sai and Dexter Kaiama, our acting government, to
take over this place, to give it to the monarchs again
because that is the right line.

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

(Applause.)

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

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

First of all, personally, I'd like to
thank each of you for coming here. I know it's
difficult, but appropriate for you to hear what the
people have to say. I imagine that you either thought
you would or would not be welcomed. You are welcomed
to be here, but especially to hear what people have to
say.

(Applause.)

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

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

Again, the main thing I want to say is
whether we like what each other has to say or not, the
one thing I love about our culture is we want to hear
what everybody has to say. We're not going to like
it, and we might not like you after, but the beauty of
it is, and I believe everybody here believes this,
Hawaii is a special place. We are far from anywhere else. We come from very strong, beautiful people who have a lot of mana, and sometimes it's hard to keep it under control, but you know what, people are speaking from their hearts, and whether you like what they have to say or not, they're speaking from the hearts. And, yeah, folks are saying let's -- we don't want to hear those folks who speak against us, we don't want to -- we're not going to respect them, but whether you like what they say or not, they're speaking from their hearts. You might not like what they say, but please hear them out. That's all I'm asking.

It's hard to sit and hear us fight.

We've got to, though. I'm not saying we shouldn't. I'm not saying we shouldn't, it's just hard. Let's have respect for each other. I will submit my comments more specific to the questions, and, you know what, thank you everybody for hearing me out. Aloha.

(Applause.)

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

Puni says no. Okay. So Holly.

MS. HENDERSON: Aloha.

AUDIENCE: Aloha.

MS. HENDERSON: I'm Holly Henderson. I
did not have any ancestors in Hawaii prior to the overthrow and that makes me a guest. I have been a guest in Hawaii since 1977. I have experienced the utmost hospitality from my hosts, and I hope that I will be permitted to live out the rest of my life in Hawaii and die here, and when I do it will be as a guest.

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

(Applause.)

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

(Applause.)

MS. HENDERSON: I would like to end with a quote from Senator Inouye. He said this at a Hawaiian Civil Club convention. He said: "You know, I can take your wallet" --
AUDIENCE MEMBER: And he did.

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

(Applause.)

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


Blaise Bissen. I went to Kamehameha Schools, graduated UH law school back in '89, and I've been doing business development for 25 years. And what we do is we run private equity, and we just completed -- we're in the process of one of our particular funds that was dealing with Russia, actually. So I got very ma`a, which means familiar, with international relations. So we're very successful there. We're probably going to take six companies out of there public. So we have to understand that, and our due diligence was very critical. So -- but because I live here, we're
applying that -- we are applying that to this problem, because we in the business community see that this is a huge problem. You know, we've got to fix this problem. What you guys are doing is bad for business, basically. It's very bad for business.

(Laughter.)

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

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

There's another gentleman who had the best master's thesis, and his name is Donovan Preza. He knows all the land. The land was a -- there's a
million acres at stake, just federal land with the
military bases, you know.

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

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

(Applause.)

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

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

(Applause.)

MR. CHONG: Secondly, I stand here. In
my wallet I have a Hawaii state driver's license. I
have a state of Hawaii birth certificate. Now, I look
at the day that when I have kids that their birth
certificate and their driver's license will say
Kingdom of Hawaii. I don't want it. I want to throw
this license away one day.

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

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

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

MR. STROUD: Aloha and mahalo to the
representatives of the Department of Interior meeting with us today. My name is Soulee Stroud. I'm the president of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs here speaking on behalf of our organization.

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

Today the -- the first civic club was again formed in 1918. Today there are 68 civic clubs throughout the continent, 16 states in the nation. As an organization we meet yearly, and as we meet we convene in convention. Issues in the Hawaiian community are brought to our convention by our civic clubs, by the delegates. In that convention they are debated in -- on the floor. Since 2000 there is -- there has been many introductions, discussions on federal recognition. What I am sharing with you today is the majority voice of the association. I acknowledge our civic club members, our clubs that are
here today. They have a very strong minority voice that is opposite the position of the majority voice of the association.

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

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

(Applause.)

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

MR. LINCOLN: Aloha kakou.

AUDIENCE: Aloha.

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

I hear everybody saying what they want, what they don't want. This is what I want, and it's
overdue for our people. My name is Lancelot Haili Lincoln with Na Keiki O Hawaiian Lahui, an independent sovereignty group of 1,000 members and growing in the sovereign nation of the Hawaiian islands Kingdom of Kamehameha I. We are not a 501(3)(c) organization. This is what we kanaka Hawaiians of the Hawaiian Kingdom of Kamehameha want: $500,000 a year for all kanaka 18 years and older. If you have 50 percent, $1 million a year with medical, dental and vision. We kanaka Hawaiians also want two beautiful solar energy friendly homes on every Hawaiian island, one mauka, one makai. That is the new ahupua`a from the mountain to the sea. We kanaka Hawaiian also want the Kingdom of Kamehameha I to receive 30 percent of all gross of all income made by corporations, hotels, including all Hawaiian trusts, i.e., Kamehameha Schools, Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Liliuokalani Trust, Trust, Queen Emma Trust, Campbell Estate Trust, Matson companies, Dole Company, Alexander & Baldwin, Castle & Cooke Company, Hawaiian Electric, Board of Water Supply, and all minerals that is used here in, on and around our Kingdom of Kamehameha I, land, air space, ocean and ocean vision.

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

(Applause.)

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

KAWAI: Aloha.

AUDIENCE: Aloha.

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

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

MR. KEALOHA: First of all, I'd like to say thank you very much. Like bruddah said before me -- sorry, like bruddah said before me, everything
has been said already. I'm just here to keep it short and say that no, I do not support the administrative rule change and stuff like that. And again I'd just like to thank akua. Mahalos.

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

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

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

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

(Appplause.)

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. I have Sabu, Haupu,
B. Kamahana, Loren Andrade, Tamar deFries, Mililani Trask, Walter Ritte, Alex Luka.

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


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

I object to and protest against the U.S. Department of Interior's presence in Hawaii to convene scheduled hearings in June and July 2014 for the purpose of considering measures to establish a government-to-government relationship with the Native Hawaiian community as intervening in the internal and domestic affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom in violation of international law, the laws of occupation, U.S. Constitutional law and the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The Hawaiian Kingdom's existence as an independent state among the family of nations is undisputed, affirmed and many times reaffirmed by the conclusion of treaties, including treaties with the United States. Until relevant evidence of its
extinguishment is established, the continuity of Hawaiian Kingdom as an independent state is presumed, thereby strictly prohibiting said interference in the affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom by the U.S. Department of Interior.

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

I want to reiterate where we're at internationally. The Ku‘e petitions, the annexation petitions states right here: "Whereas, there has been submitted to the Senate of the United States of America a treaty for annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of America for consideration at its regular session in December, A.D. 1897; therefore, we, the undersigned -- my kupuna -- Native Hawaiian citizens and residents of the district of Kona -- Konahema, who are members of the Hawaiian Patriotic League of the Hawaiian Islands, and others who are in sympathy with the said league, earnestly
protest against the illegal annexation of the said
Hawaiian Islands forever."

(Applause.)

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

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

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

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

MS. TRASK: This is the testimony
presented in behalf of Kai `Ula Pono`i Hawaiian Civic
Club of Texas. We incorporate in this testimony the
human rights complaint that we filed in Geneva against
the United States of America and the state of Hawaii
in February of this year. We have served it on the
State Department and also on Interior.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Applause.)

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

(Applause.)

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

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

So the answer to all of your questions right now is no, this is not the time for you to make
changes in your rules to make us Indians. This is a bad time for that. And if the purpose of that is for protecting our entitlements, then that's not a good reason for that to be interfering with our greater goal of making ourselves a Kingdom once again to avenge what happened to our queen.

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

(Applause.)

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

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

(Laughter.)

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

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

And then they come along one hundred years later to acknowledge the one hundred anniversary of -- for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, but they did declare whereas -- on paragraph 3, whereas, from 1826 to 1893 the United States recognized the independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii. I don't know -- I hope some people from OHA heard this word recognize before because it was a hundred years ago. They extended full and diplomatic recognition to the Hawaiian government and entered into treaties and conventions with the Hawaiian monarch and government for commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, '49, '75
and 1887. That's clarity of your laws.

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

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

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

MS. KAWAMOTO: Aloha mai kakou.

AUDIENCE: Aloha.

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

Also, I'd like to be clear, all the things that you're doing here today are completely inappropriate, and I'm speaking in clear English so
that all of you can understand, this is very
inappropriate, to the point of absolutely
disrespectful to our people here.

(Applause.)

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

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

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Kealii Lopez. Mike Palcic.
All right. Next I have Kalani Asam. After Kalani I have -- is it Viet Brady and Isaac Kaiu. All right, Kalani.

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

(Applause.)

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

And for those of you that are in the audience that continue to be rah, rah, that Hawaii Visitors Bureau crap, that needs to end. The real truth needs to come out, period. And it doesn't hurt. It's all good. As long as it's truth. Let it hurt, let it be happy, but make it pono, period. No discussion.
I am the focologist extraordinaire. My business card, every one of you must have one of these. I am knowing how it is to be poked in more than one way, and if there's no more pukas around, guess what, you make another damn puka. But that's who you are culturally. That's not my culture. So you need to understand that the fucking must stop. And again those are your words as you have trained me in your part of the world where I've lived and traveled from one end to the other. Enough is enough with the poking. Yeah, ask permission if you wish to fuck with me.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Thank you, Kalani.

MR. KAIU: Aloha. My name is Isaac Kaiu and I am Hawaiian. The law of nations tells me that we are the kanakas, the only people that have a perfect right and a legal right to conduct our affairs. No other entity, whether state or federal government has that authority. And this -- the aloha is extended throughout all of Hawaii, all the people of Hawaii. You know, I have a dream, a Hawaiian dream of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all of Hawaii, but this dream cannot be accomplished without everybody, you know, uniting together as one.
I don't know about the American dream, but the American dream no look so good right now, you know. There's a lot of our people that are going to become homeless because their homes going to be foreclosure. Our life and liberty has been taken away, yeah. There's no America -- I love the American people, but this Congress is no good. And this is something we all need to think about. You know, everybody talking about the money. Well, my freedom and my liberty is more than money. Money no can buy my freedom, money cannot buy my liberty. Thank you. (Applause.)

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

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

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Next is Elise Anderson, Eric Wahilani, and Inez Larson.
MS. ANDERSON: Since 1837, for seven generations, my family has lived in Hawaii, generations of citizens of an Hawaiian Kingdom that had no grounding in race. Among other things, they composed Hawaiian as a written language, translated it into English and taught such monarchs as King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani the basics of geography, math, history and reading.

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


MR. WAHILANI: Aloha mai kakou, e Hawaii, aloha. My name is Eric (spelling not provided) Wahilani. I come from the Waianae Kalihi Palama ohana, and on behalf of my kupunas, just like state this. The Hawaiian Kingdom was established in 1840 as a constitutional monarchy. Hawaii Kingdom sovereignty and independence was internationally recognized by
Great Britain and France in the year of 1843.

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

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

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

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

AUDIENCE MEMBER: We're already sovereign.

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

(Applause.)

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

MS. LARSON: Hello. My name is Inez and this is my son Scott, and I just want to say no to the
proposed rule changes. And as for me, I'm pro
unoccupation. I'd like to see America unoccupy
Hawaii. It would be ideal to hear that today Pearl
Harbor is packing up and America is leaving. Living
here is like that and that's how I feel. So no to the
proposed rule changes for now, but I like you, what
you guys are here for, and I'd like to see it happen.
That's all. Thank you.

(Applause.)

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

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

To understand why our people are
objecting to the Department of Interior to be here,
you have to understand that January 7th, 1893, The New
York Times published an article on the East Coast, not
eight days before our overthrow, that it was a law of
necessity for the United States to take Hawaii. Now,
that was in New York, January 9th, 1893. January 17th
you come in with a man-of-war ship, the newest,
biggest ship, war, that the United States had with 155
marines and sailors and ten officers, 114,000
ammunitions, 130 ammunitions for the revolving Howitzer cannons and then the Gatling gun at 750 rounds per minute.

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

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

I'm going to wrap this up and tell you why that we're objecting to all of this, because we are an independent, neutral Kingdom that has never relinquished our rights under 103-150 of the Congressional Record of October 27, 1993 from the Senate and November 15th of a Congressional Record of
1993 that declared that we are still sovereign and we have our rights. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Next I have Bo Bright.

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

(Applause.)

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

MR. NOGA: Aloha. My name is Joshua Noga. I am a kanaka maoli. I'm not American. My bloodline, I have African, brought here by slaves by the American government. I'm Samoan. In 1900 my Samoan ancestors signed the Treaty of Cession of Panopano. All the chiefs came and they signed their sovereignty over to the United States of America. The only thing different between kanaka maoli is that we
never did sign over our authority. We never did sign
over our Kingdom. We're still occupied. We're
occupied Kingdom, a nation of Hawaii.

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

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

MS. CHANG: Mahola.

MR. CRABBE: Aloha kakahiaka, Department
of Interior, Secretary Suh and distinguished panel
guests. My name is Maurice Crabbe. I work at the Moana Hotel in Waikiki, built in 1901, the first lady of Waikiki.

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

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

The third model is the international readdress. This is represented by Ted's Famous Homemade Chocolate Macadamia Nut Pie. International readdress includes multiple components. Readdress might include seeking claims to specific lands, monetary damages, renewed status of an independent nation. If Native Hawaiians choose this process, OHA will remain neutral and acknowledge the Hawaiian governing entity role while making decisions related
to this matter. The Hawaiian governing entity may decide based on its own research and analysis to seek this type of recognition, readdress alone or in combination with other types of recognition.

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

(Applause.)

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

MR. HOLCK: Our ohana is from Molokai. My name is (spelling not provided) Holck. I have a message from my father. He's very ill. Couldn't make it today. May not make it through this year. Colonel Kalei Kaumaka Frederick A. Holck, retired, Hawaiian reparations, and he calls himself the war department by royal decree of Queen Liliuokalani in absentia. He's not happy. He says this: Whereas, the United States is guilty of high crimes to protect the wealthy; that Hawaiians lived off the ocean and on the beach before and now mostly wealthy Americans have it.
else's dream, the United States' dream. We must improve Hawaiians' lives. We need to educate and cultivate and -- future Hawaiian leaders and culture, remembering that they came from a monarchy. There is no longer any room for excuses. We need work, sacrifice and opportunity. And that's from my dad.

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

AUDIENCE: Yes.

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

AUDIENCE MEMBER: With a bone in her hair.

MR. HOLCK: Yeah. So Iwalani here is going to read a statement from Queen Liliuokalani.
MS. CHANG: It is now 12:00, and at the
beginning we had said that we were going to finish at
12:00. I've got 15 more people who want to make a
comment, and I've gotten permission, we're going to go
to 12 -- I've really appreciated everybody's
courtesies and you trying to keep to that time limit,
so I'm going to ask the last 15 people to please keep
it to, you know, no more than two minutes, one and a
half.

Go ahead. This is Leonora.

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

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

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. The next speakers I
have is Routh Bolomet, Pilipo Souza, Williamson Chang,
Daniel Anthony, Candace Fujikane, Kimo Kaleohano.
MS. BOLOMET: Aloha kakou, everyone.

Today I would like to address -- I'd like to address what I learned when I lived in the mainland. And usually when we get together, first we establish a goal of the meeting. The goal of this meeting was to go over the questions that you proposed, and for me the answer is no to all of them, but I do have some solutions.

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

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

Also, since under the law of occupation it says that you are taking care of our agencies, they are not your agencies, they are ours, my question to you is where do all of us go to get our Hawaiian
Kingdom passport? Would that be at the federal building? And how long will it take you, 30, 60 or 90 days, to inform the rest of the nations on this planet that our passports are good?

(Applause.)

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

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

(Applause.)

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

(Applause.)


MR. SOUZA: Mahalo. (Inaudible),
welcome. My name is Pilipo Souza. I am a Hawaiian
national. By the grace of God and by the goodness of
heart of (Hawaiian word) Kamehameha III, my family
became Hawaiian nationals.

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

(Applause.)

I don't understand. In October my Hawaiian Civic
Club, Ka Lei Maile Ali`i, went to Washington, D.C. We
had the convention there. We took with us 37,000
signs like this with the names of the people in the
back that signed the Ku`e Petition and we laid it on
the grounds there. I guess you guys must have been on
vacation or something. It was laid out in the rotunda
there, on your hard ground. We had to go to the store
buy nails and hammer for pound the thing in. I'm

(Applause.)

MR. CHANG: Aloha. My name is Williamson
Chang. I'm a professor of law at the University of Hawaii School of Law and have been for the past 37 years, and I only have two minutes and I have handed in a ten-page testimony to you that you'll get later, and anyone in this audience who'd like a copy, I have 50 copies to give to you.

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

(Applause.)

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

Now we know that there was no treaty of annexation and we also know now that the joint resolution as an act of Congress has no power to
acquire any island. An act of a legislature or an act of parliament has no power outside of its country to acquire dominion of another. If that were so, Hawaii could acquire the United States and probably should have.

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

(Applause.)

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

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

I'm here to say that we are raising our children to believe and understand that the state of Hawaii is only a state of mind. That our Kingdom is true and that our children depend on these resources. Now, look, America, if you guys had done right by us through your own laws and your own regulations, we would not be unhappy people. But you guys are unable to conform to your own regulations and how you deal
with us, therefore, daily we are forced to assimilate
to your language, to your clothing, to not feel that
we are home in our own home and it is time that this
is over. Our children are not going to continue to
grow up in a land that they are not connected to.

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

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


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

I support the ongoing kanaka maoli
nation-building movement, and I oppose the proposed
administrative rule changes. These acts on the part
of the U.S. federal government and the state of Hawaii interfere and only serve to reinforce the conditions of the U.S. occupation of Hawaii at a time when kanaka maoli are engaged in a widespread nation-building movement. Thank you.

(Applause.)

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

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

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

Should the secretary assist the Native Hawaiian community in reorganizing its government with which the United States could reestablish a
government-to-government relationship? No, the
secretary should not. We already have a process for
government laid out by the Hawaiian Kingdom
Constitution.

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

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

Finally, with regard to the question on
tribal status. We love, honor and respect our native
brothers and sisters. That being said, we are not
now, nor have we ever been, a native tribe. We are
Hawaiian descendents, original inhabitants of the Hawaiian islands. We are the citizens, both kanaka maoli and non-kanaka maoli, of the internationally recognized sovereign Hawaiian Kingdom.

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

(Appause.)


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

(Sung by Liko Martin and Laulani Teale.)

Red ribbons dangling from her hair.
Red ribbons, I see them everywhere.
Red ribbons, won't you take me there.
Red ribbons, everywhere.
And so it was a woman's love did save us from the fire. She told her people standing down would mean their survival. Climbing down from her
throne, aloha `oe to the choir, took a train across America to lay our story down.

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

The red ribbons dangling from her hair.

The red ribbons, I see them everywhere.

The red ribbons, won't you take me there.

Red ribbons everywhere.

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

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

So red ribbons dangling from her hair.

The red ribbons, I see them everywhere.

The red ribbons, won't you take me there.
Red ribbons everywhere.

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

Mahalo.

(Applause.)

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

MR. INCIONG: Okay. Aloha kakou.

AUDIENCE: Aloha.

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

The petitions of 1893, 1897 and the only Congressional hearing that we had here on Oahu in 1999, was the voice and the will of the people overwhelmingly protesting against occupation, annexation, and integration as a U.S. domestic tribal group. We were heard, but we were disregarded, and we've been contesting this continuously till today.
You can't reestablish or reorganize what never was.
So I think we should put that to rest.

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

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

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

And I do support the decolonization of
the multi-ethnic nation of Hawaii, but I also support
the recognition and reestablishment of the
government-to-government relationship with Native
Hawaiian people, and I think we should all support
both.
Everything that our kanaka spoke to today is all very true and valid and it's absolutely correct, and it's not an issue for Interior to have to deal with. But Interior has a responsibility to recognize that Native Hawaiian people are an indigenous people and we have a right within the United States laws to have our own pathway to recognition by the federal government opened. As Alaskan natives have the Native Alaskan Claims Act and the Native Americans have the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, we need a pathway that's open for us to be recognized as the indigenous people of native Hawaii, and within the territory that's now asserted to be under the United States. It is our right as Native Hawaiians.

And originally as our government was established, the government of Hawaii and the government of the Native Hawaiian people were one and the same. But when the United States and the Republic of Hawaii and the United States usurped the government of Hawaii, then the Native Hawaiian people were relegated to become the indigenous people within our country. And so even under future reestablished Hawaiian Kingdom, the Native Hawaiian people within that multi-ethnic Kingdom will still have a right to
be recognized as the indigenous people with our own right to perpetuate our language, our culture and control our national territory.

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

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

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

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

    CHARLIE: Thank you. Charlie (spelling not provided) from Maui. My line is from Keanae, but what I'm here to say is that I oppose the imperium. But what grieves me is that I got armed forces time just at the end of the Vietnam War. I just retired as a law enforcement officer for 33 years in the state and civilized communities migrate to laws. The problem here is you guys have lost our respect, dignity in lawmaking. You hid so much evidence in
Congress, the Ku`e Petition. How do we even know you guys could tell the truth when you guys go back home?

(Applause.)

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

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

MS. CHANG: It is now 12:30, and I know Mr. Michael Daly here is the last person and he's going to give us a hard time if I don't let him speak, so I'm going to confine him to his two minutes like everybody else.
MR. DALY: You know what, I think we've got to stand our ground, and I appreciate that I got to speak today. And I want this body and you as individuals to wake up first, but I want you to give up this government-to-government relationship catch cry, because you are not a proper government agency here that represents your people in the United States of America, as far as I'm concerned. Democracy is a failed state in the United States. You don't follow your own constitution and you're nothing but imperial warmongers on the planet, where the people aren't represented but they're taxed, right?

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

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

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

(The proceedings adjourned at 12:34 p.m.)
CERTIFICATE

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

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

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

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Jessica R. Perry, RPR, CSR No. 404