U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PUBLIC MEETING

RE: WHETHER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD REESTABLISH A GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

Thursday, July 3, 2014
6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m
Kealakehe High School
74-5000 Puohulihuli Street
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Facilitator: DAWN CHANG

Reported by: KIRSTEN REHANEK, RPR, CRR, CSR NO. 481
Notary Public, State of Hawai‘i
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PANELISTS:

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U.S. Department of the Interior

ESTHER KIA'A'INA, Senior Advisor to the Secretary,
U.S. Department of the Interior

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

JUSTIN SMITH, Assistant Section Chief of Law and Policy, Environment and Natural Resources Division
U.S. Department of Justice
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FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Rhea. So with that, we're going to begin the comments, and I just am going to go over some brief protocols. We have a court reporter who is going to take down all of your comments. So when I call you, if you could come up to the mic and please state your name for the record, and I apologize in advance if I may mispronounce your name.

If you want to provide your comment in Hawaiian, e kala mai. We do not have a translator here, but if you would like your testimony translated, please let us know as we'll take the audio back and have a translator transcribe your Hawaiian testimony. But please feel free to make your comment in Hawaiian.

If you are uncomfortable stating your comment orally, again there are many opportunities. Please fill out a comment form. The Secretary is going to consider all comments, whether it's oral, whether it's in writing, so please feel free. And in fact if you come up here tonight and comment, you can always submit a written comment. The comment period is going to be open until August 19th for 60 days.
As we have done in the other areas, we have a lot of people who want to comment. So I know that this may offend people, but we're going to limit you to two minutes. So we have a timekeeper. He's going to show you -- that's Kekoa. Kekoa is going to show you when it's one minute and when it's 30 seconds. And I have a little style about me, and if you don't mind -- and I do not intend to get into your way -- if I get close to you, that probably means your time is getting close and wrap it up. If I touch you gently on your shoulder, that probably means your time is up. So I greatly -- I would appreciate the respect for the time because what that does is it permits us to get as many people.

**Stephanie Lindsey:**  E kala mai. I am offended when you do that.

**Facilitator Chang:** Okay. I will not get into your space.

**Stephanie Lindsey:** I am offended when you do that.

**Facilitator Chang:** And I will not get into yours.

**Stephanie Lindsey:** Thank you.

**Facilitator Chang:** Again there are many opportunities to comment. It is up until August 19th. I'd like to permit everybody an opportunity to comment.
first before you comment twice. So there have been others who have come and commented from other islands or other meetings. We were at Keaukaha last night and Waimea this morning. So I'm going to ask that if you want to make a comment and you've already commented, that you permit us to take those who have not commented first. Some of you, I may not remember your names, so please I would ask that you just respect that protocol.

And again I would just ask we exercise great respect and courtesy to each other. The way that I'm going to call people is by the way that you signed up. I will call the first three names, and if you can, just stand over here, and then you'll be called up to the microphone.

So the first three names that I have is Kupuna Hannah Reeves. Then I have Norman Keana'aina and Nique Freitas.

KUPUNA HANNAH REEVES: Aloha. I am Kupuna Hannah Wahi mai kai O Kaahiemanau Ke li i u lan eui o le O Kalama Kane Reeves. I am hundred percent Hawaiian, and I cover the Hawai'i all the way to the end of the Hawaiian Island. I am a direct living descendant of Kamehameha I, number one, and the kahuna line Hewahewa Nui, down to Lili'uokalani, the last queen, Lili'uokalani. I am a direct living descendant, and I am honored and blessed to
be here. I am blessed because the prophecy have came to pass.

I just came back from Washington D.C., and Obama is saying that we're Indian. I say I'm not Indian because I am not Indian. There's hundred percent. There's thousands of us still living that cover all the islands, and we are direct living descendants of all the Hawaiian Islands. I want [inaudible] to know that we're still living. They cannot put us on reservations like the Indian. No. I don't like that. I want our people to be free from the mountain to the sea, with our ancestors buried on the land and in the ocean 300 miles up and right around.

America, I want America to respect us. I want America to let us speak freely like human beings. I want America to know that we're still living, and there is nobody can tell us we cannot. We are fighting for our people, for thousands of people. One line only 14,000 that cover all the Hawaiian Islands, and I am so blessed because my background show as proof and everything that I am a direct living descendant.

And I want you to know, the board, I'm going to be watching you because I know in my heart that this is my job. I just left Washington D.C., and I was up there for three days, and of course I opened my mouth and
let the president know that we're still living and we're not Indian. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: All right. Norman and then Ni que and then Kaimana Freitas and Ricci D'Argis.

Norman, are you here?

NORMAN KEANA'AI NA: That's me.

FACILITATOR CHANG: That's you, Kahu? I'm sorry.

NORMAN KEANA'AI NA: Aloha ahi ahi kakou. Ah, it's so wonderful to be here, and I just thank Ke Akua for bringing us here safely. We pray that he returns us home the same but with more joy.

I am looking at the questions we have here. The public commission has a comment on seeking public comments on the department, 1 to 5. For me, I have to say 'a'ole. The heart is this: Kamehameha 'Ekahi, through his last wife, and her name is Miriam Kekauluohi, they had twins, mahoes, and I am out of the first daughter, Kikauna. The Keana'ainas came through there, and we thank God for that. And I believe that it is my responsibility as seventh generation of Kamehameha 'Ekahi to ho'opono the Islands of Hawai'i.

So we need to sit down and talk. I wrote to President Obama three letters, never answered. Of course I know he not going to answer. It was in regards to
Hawai'i. So I ask that we come to understand that Hawai'i, the Kingdom of Hawai'i, still exists according to the international law; and then number two, we know that we have a responsibility to take charge of what Kamehameha left us through our father in heaven.  Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo, Kahu. Thank you very much. I have Ni que Freitas, Kaimana Freitas, and Ricci D'Argis and Robert Freitas, Jr.

Ni que.

NIQUE FREITAS: Aloha mai kakou. [Hawaiian language spoken.] Hello, everyone. My name is Dominique [Hawaiian language spoken] Freitas. I am 13 years old, and I [Hawaiian language spoken]. Although I stand here alone, I speak for many of my peers who say no to all of your questions and your proposed rule changes. Our queen said no to your annexation. Our kupuna said no. Our people said no, and I am saying no. So what part of no don't you understand, America?

Because there is no Treaty of Annexation, we the people and the future generations of this independent nation state called the Hawaiian Kingdom are not, have never been, nor do we ever want to be part of your United States of America. If your president, Barack Obama, stated the Russian occupation of the Ukraine were illegal, a violation of that country's independence and
sovereignty, and a violation of international law, what about the United States' illegal occupation of our beloved Hawai'i?

So what you are really saying is that it is wrong for other countries to illegally occupy another country, but it is okay for the United States because you are known throughout the world for breaking agreements and treaties. Just ask the American Indians.

Although I am only 13 years old, I have already made up my mind to enroll at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa to pursue my love for my language, my love for music, and to study law, Hawaiian Kingdom law and international law, to help the restoration and perpetuation of our true Hawaiian Kingdom government. So as you can see, my future in a free, independent, and sovereign nation is extremely bright. Mahalo and aloha.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay. I have Kaimana, and then after Kaimana, Ricci and Robert.

KAIMANA FREITAS: Aloha. My name is Robert Keole Kaimana Freitas, III, and on behalf of my 'ohana, I say no to all of your questions and proposed rule changes. We have all said no, and I am saying no today. It appears that you have already made up your mind to pursue this government-to-government scam. You already know that everything you are doing in Hawai'i, including
the State of Hawai'i government and courts, are illegal, and the only way you'll be able to cover it up is to designate us as Indians and claim that we, the Hawaiian people, wanted this.

The United States have violated and broken every treaty they ever signed, including ours. In regards to OHA and the so-called Native Roll claim of obtaining 125,000 signatures, based on the overwhelming nos you have received throughout our islands, it is only obvious that there is a serious problem with the validity of this list and how approximately 100,000 of those signatures were transferred from other registries without the person's knowledge and/or consent, being a clear indication of the support and perpetuation of fraud by the Native Roll, OHA, the fake state of Hawai'i, and the United States of America.

We were already recognized as an independent and sovereign nation since 1843 and as such had already established not only government-to-government relations but nation-to-nation relationships with other countries that continue to exist today by treaties. So there is absolutely no reason for us to enter into a bogus government-to-government relationship, especially with a country and government that is illegally occupying and controlling ours. The only relationship we want is a
nation-to-nation, being the United States of America and
the Hawaiian Kingdom as it should have always been.

So for the last time, not only are we not
Indians, we are not American. We never was and never
will be. So you can take your questions, proposed rule
changes, government-to-government relations, and your
illegally-occupying 'okoles back to where you come from

Mahalo. A hui hou.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. I have Bo
Did I --

RICCI D'ARGIS: Ricci.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Ricci. Come on up,
Ricci. After Ricci is Bo Kahui, Micah De --

ROBERT FREITAS, J.R.: No. After Ricci is me.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Did I miss --

ROBERT FREITAS, J.R.: Robert Freitas, Jr., is
after Ricci.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay.

ROBERT FREITAS, J.R.: Then Bo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay.

RICCI D'ARGIS: My name is Ricci D'Argis, and
on behalf of my 'ohana, I say no to all your questions
and proposed rule changes. We have a petition over there
and in the back there that we would like everyone to sign
of which the proclamation statement was drafted by
Dr. Keanu Sai and attorney Dexter Kaiama, and it states:

"Declaration in Opposition to the U.S.
Department of Interior's Proposed Government-to-
Government Relationship Between the U.S. and Native
Hawaiian Community.

"Acknowledging our deepest aloha and
gratitude for the wondrous achievements of our Hawaiian
Kingdom kings, Queen Lili'uokalani, and our kupuna, we,
the undersigned, hereby proclaim that:

"We object to and protest against the U.S.
Department of Interior's presence in Hawai'i 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 the
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, we call upon and demand that the U.S. DOI cease and desist the convening of all scheduled community hearings in Hawai'i and all actions, including legislative, internal, administrative, or executive actions in furtherance of or to conclude the proposed government-to-government relationship between the United States and the Native Hawaiian community.

"By affixing our signatures to said proclamation, we affirm the memorial of the Hawaiian Patriotic League filed with the United States 'Hawaiian Commission' for the creation of the territorial government in August 1898, to wit:

"Whereas: By memorial, the people of Hawai'i have protested against the consumption [sic] of an invasion of their political rights and have fervently appealed to the President, the Congress, and the People of the United States to refrain from further participation in the wrongful annexation of Hawai'i; and

"Whereas: The Declaration of American Independence expresses that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;
"Therefore be it resolved: That the representatives of a large and influential body of Native Hawaiians, we solemnly pray that the constitutional government of the 16th day of January, A.D. 1893, be restored under the protection of the United States of America."

Please sign our petitions there and under there, and remember I said under the protection of the United States, not control of the United States. There is a huge difference. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Mr. Freitas?

After Mr. Freitas is Bo Kahui and then M. Cah and Bradley.

ROBERT FREITAS, J.R.: I'd like to make sure you folks hear me. Aloha mai kaou. My name is Robert Freitas, Jr., and on behalf of my kings and queens and my kupuna and my 'ohana, including those that have just spoken before me, I say no to all of your questions and proposed rule changes.

As my 13-year-old daughter, my son, and my hanai son have stated, and again I repeat, our queen said no to your annexation. Our kupuna said no. Our people throughout these islands have shouted no, and we are saying no. So what part of no don't you understand?

What part of being an independent sovereign nation don't
you get? What part of an illegal occupation of war
crimes won't you comprehend? Are you deaf? Don't you
understand English? Apparently not.

Under international law, the only way a
country can lose its sovereignty and become a part of
another country is through the spoils of war or a treaty.
Whereas because there was no treaty, no war, and more
importantly no treaty, the only laws that apply between
two countries without a treaty is international law and
the laws of that country, being the Hawaiian Kingdom law.

Whereas because Hawai'i is being illegally
occupied under the laws of occupation and the Geneva
Convention, war crimes are being committed of which each
of you, including you, Esther, could be implicated due to
your interference in domestic affairs of the Hawaiian
Kingdom and its people. Because Hawai'i is not a part of
the United States of America, not only is your attempt to
create this bogus government-to-government relationship
illegal, but so too is this meeting and your presence
here in a foreign and sovereign country called Hawai'i.

The only people we want to talk to is your
Secretary of State, John Kerry, for this is not a
government-to-government issue but a nation-to-nation
one. So tell Mr. Kerry to please respond to Kamana'opono
Crabbe's letter as soon as possible and to be very
careful in his response to the questions indicated
because, as you can see, we already know the answers.

The people have spoken. We said no to your
federal recognition, no to your bogus government-to-
government proposal, no to your fraudulent roll
commission list, and no to your illegal and unwanted
presence in our islands. The only thing we want is the
occupation [sic] of our islands by you, the United States
of America, and the restoration of our true Hawaiian
Kingdom government just as Queen Lili'uokalani's
Executive Agreements dictates, just as the Ku'e Petition
demanded, and just as our people throughout these islands
are demanding as well.

After 120 years of illegal occupation, the
time has come for you, the United States of America, to
de-occupy our islands, and any further discussion will be
with the Department of State and the Department of State
only. Because there is no Treaty of Annex -- treaty, as
far as we are concerned, you are not the Department of
Interior. You are the Department of Exterior with
absolutely no authority or jurisdiction to even be here
in our islands. So go back to the rock you crawled out
from for as far as we can see, there is nothing for us to
discuss. By the way, you can take [inaudible], Colette
Machado, John Waihee, Robin Danner, and the rest of your
paid-off cronies with you.

Once again, everyone please sign our petitions located at the back and at the side. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay. I have Bo Kahui, Micah, Bradley, Lei Kihoi, and Charles Keliipio.

BO KAHUI: Aloha kakou. I came here to express my views about our nation. I came here to seek the help of all nations, including the United States, to make right the fulfillment of our nation, the Native Hawaiian government.

We as a people are now embarking on a new era. We, the Native Hawaiian people, have a challenge among ourselves to begin a process to which we set up our nation, under which we get recognition so that we can have the rights and the entitlements of a nation. To do this, I implore the Department of Interior to look deep and to see how that process will work among our people.

We have gathered now at 15 meetings, and the hewa, the hurt, the feelings have come out, but we haven't yet sat down to organize who we are. That's what we need. We need to organize. We don't need this kind of rhetoric. We need to understand who you are and begin to stand up and take -- and participate in the process.

If not Kana'iolowalu, let's create one, but we have a roll. There is a chance for us to establish a
nation-to-nation relationship. This is what you got to think about.

The questions that you have before you, I just can't -- I don't know how to answer those because there are heavy questions about how your interdiction in the many different facets of our community has been plagued with mistrust. But I believe that there is an opportunity here for the Department of Interior to make right the hewa that was caused upon our people.

So with that said, I implore each and every one of us, our Hawaiian people, he Hawai'i au, to gather together and begin the strategy to building our nation. No blame them guys. Let's start to look within to build that nation today. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo. Is Micah here? After Micah, I have Bradley and then Lei.

MICAH DE AGUIAR: Aloha [Hawaiian language spoken]. There is no need for nation-building because we have our nation, the Kingdom of Hawai'i, the Hawaiian Kingdom. And some of the language used in this paper that I received is kind of condescending. "Should the Secretary propose an administrative rule that will facilitate the reestablishment of a government-to-government relationship with the Native Hawaiian community?"
Who is the Native Hawaiian community?

Anybody that's a native of Hawai'i can be considered a Native Hawaiian. You need to use terms like the "Hawaiian subjects," the "kanaka maoli," and "Hawaiian nationals." That's the only language you can use when identifying us because there are many split, different groups within the Native Hawaiian community. So that's a vague statement.

And how can you reestablish a government-to-government relationship when there was never a government-to-government relationship with the state of Hawai'i because it did not exist and it does not exist?

"Should the Secretary assist the Native Hawaiian community in recognizing its government with which the United States could reestablish a government-to-government relationship?"

You see how they kind of spin it and keep going around and around? I think the three people before Uncle in front of me said it quite clearly. We are subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom. We are illegally occupied, and the only cure is the restoration of our government. We never lost our sovereignty. We lost the government. We did not lose our country and our identity as a country.

What is verily taught -- what I was taught in
public school is nothing like what is the truth. They say that they overthrew the Hawaiian Kingdom. They did not overthrow the Hawaiian Kingdom. They overthrew the head of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the government. We have never lost sovereignty. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Bradley and then Lei, Charles Keliipio, and Michelle Thomas.

BRADLEY DUELL: Thank you. Thank you, everyone. Aloha mai kakou. Thank you for being here. We appreciate the discussions that you’ve -- your visit has started.

I just -- a little background about myself: I have a Ph.D. in organic chemistry from the University of Florida. I moved to Minnesota. I worked at 3M for eight years, and I felt the calling to come to Hawai‘i, and I came here in 1995. I've lived in Manoa Valley. I lived in Nanakuli for three years, and that's where my Hawaiian education really began, and I felt the sadness. I felt the sorrow, and I felt this is not a part of the United States of America. I always felt that. That was me, and I speak especially to people who have moved here, maybe not from the island, not born on the island.

Quickly, the short history as two things really helped me out: the Pinky Show video and "Hawaiian Sovereignty and International Law" by David Keanu Sai,
Ph.D., at the University of Hawaii. Thank you. This -- the kingdom was already recognized. Many people have said this. Forty-six different treaties were in place. There were constitutions, 1840, 1852, 1864. Then King David Kalakaua was bayoneted into signing the Bayonet Constitution, which allowed aliens to vote. So the overthrow, which happened in 1993, was a [inaudible] group of individuals from what I -- this is my research that I've just done in the last week or so.

The second thing is the Treaty of Annexation was proposed. Grover Cleveland said no, the takeover was illegal. So all these things keep lining up and lining up. Then there's the Apology Resolution, and then there's statehood, which really was not a correct statehood-type vote, and all this and all that.

So my final thing is these events and documents display a pattern of deception and attempts to undermine and de-legitimize the Kingdom of Hawai'i by the U.S. Government. The kingdom never ended. We are living not in the United States of America, not in the state of Hawai'i. We are living in the Kingdom of Hawai'i. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo. I have Lei Kihoi, Charles Keliipio, and Michelle Thomas.

LEI KI HOI: Aloha kakou. Aloha. I see so
many of my friends and my relatives in this room. I agree with everything that Bradley said, everything that Bradley said. It's totally correct.

My name is Lei Kihoi. All right? Aloha. I'd like to welcome you to our beautiful islands. I am the Hawai‘i Island commissioner of the Native Hawaiian Roll Commission. It is my understanding that Na'alehu Anthony in Honolulu presented our testimony in behalf of the commission. Today I'm speaking to you, however, not as a commissioner, but as one of 125,000 Hawaiians who have come together to rebuild our Hawaiian nation, to rebuild our Hawaiian nation.

For the sake of expediency, I will summarize my testimony. The question presented by the DOI, Department of Interior, is this: Should the Secretary of the Interior propose rules, assist Hawaiians, assist in our process, and support the current process with Kana'iolowalu, and assist in establishing conditions? My answer is yes. My answer is yes.

However, I have two questions. If our people choose a nation-within-a-nation form of government, would the DOI be able to assist us with legal and technical support?

FACILITATOR CHANG: I'm sorry, Lei. They're not going to answer.
LEI KI HŌI: All right. We can put that in the record. Okay.

My next question is I'm a constitutional attorney. Twenty-five years ago, I authored a bill in the state legislature mandating that as Native Hawaiians, cases would be deferred to Ho'oponopono, which is the Hawaiian dispute resolution process, rather than send the cases to the family court. Do you know that since Ho'oponopono had pule in the process, the bill was killed based on the First Amendment.

So my question to the team here, the DOI, is assuming we choose a nation-within-a-nation form of governance, what constitutional provisions would apply to the nation? Further, will these provisions be negotiable? All right? Because we need to know what we're going to get into if we choose at the time of the convention whether we want this nation-within-a-nation process.

So, yes, in conclusion, I'm saying should we propose rules, should you assist us, the Hawaiians, should you assist in the process, should you support us in the current process of Kana'iolowalu, should you assist us in establishing conditions, and my answer is yes. Thank you very much.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Lei. I have
Charles Keliipio, and then after Charles, I have
Michelle -- is it Thomas?

MICHELLE TOMAS: Tomas.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Tomas. I'm sorry.

CHARLES KELIIPIO: My name is Charles Keliipio. I grew up in Keaukaha, and I moved to Kona in 1984. I'm here. I heard some misstatements earlier. Indians don't consider themselves Indians. They're native peoples. For us to have a government, we need to work the process. The administration of our government has brought the Department of Interior to us so we can get organized. We need to organize as a group.

I have been to many different native peoples, and they all have the same thing. They govern themselves, and that's what we need, to govern ourselves. We will not be a kingdom again. That will not happen.

STEPHANIE LINDSEY: Who said?

CHARLES KELIIPIO: That is past.

STEPHANIE LINDSEY: Who said?

CHARLES KELIIPIO: That is past. It's finished.

STEPHANIE LINDSEY: Who said?

CHARLES KELIIPIO: We are the most strategic location in the world. The United States will not give up this strategic location.
STEPHANIE LINDSEY: That's what you think. That's what they want us to think, and that is a lie.

CHARLES KELIIPIO: All I'm saying, ma'am -- ma'am all I am saying is if we want, we have to compromise. We cannot go backwards.

FACILITATOR CHANG: All right. Excuse me.

CHARLES KELIIPIO: I'm only -- I'm just stating my opinion. I understand that.

FACILITATOR CHANG: E kala mai. We started off, and we asked that you have respect for the person who is speaking because when you come up here, you will want to be respected.

STEPHANIE LINDSEY: We thought we'd be respectful, but don't you lie to us. We are tired of being lied to.

FACILITATOR CHANG: This gentleman has the opportunity to make his comment, and I would just ask that you respect it.

STEPHANIE LINDSEY: He can state his opinion, but don't try and convince all of us that we don't have a kingdom. Don't you try and do it.


CHARLES KELIIPIO: All I'm trying to say is there needs to be compromise. You're not going to
resolve this issue by trying to fight the U.S. Government.

   STEPHANIE LINDSEY: That's because you said so, and it's not the truth.

   CHARLES KELIIPIO: It is the history.

   STEPHANIE LINDSEY: It's history because we let it happen.

   FACILITATOR CHANG: Again I --

   STEPHANIE LINDSEY: We let it happen.

   FACILITATOR CHANG: Aunty, I would ask that we be respectful. When you come up, you can say whatever you want. So the next person is Michelle Tomas.

   Michelle? And then after Michelle, Andrea Merola and Ron Cawthon.

   MICHELLE TOMAS: Aloha. My name is Michelle Ho'okani Tomas. I just want to speak and say no, no, no, no, no, no, and I -- my ancestors never got a chance to say no, Hulihē'ēs, [inaudible], Kahani, and so forth. I think everything that I wanted to say, the Freitases and the Keana'ainas said it, but something's kind of bothering me.

   When there was a lady that came up here and said 150,000 people signed, I think I was a part of that, but I didn't give permission. I signed up for Kau Inoa way back when, and then I was told my name was rolled
over. I didn't give permission. So if there could be an investigation because I would like my name taken off.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. I have Ron, and then I have Kalaniakea, Kini Kaawa, Ku'ui po Freitas. Okay. Ron Cawthon? I'm sure I'm saying it wrong.

RON CAWTHON: Aloha. Howdy, folks. My name is Ron Cawthon. This two-minute thing's tough. As soon as I'm done, I will give you folks a copy of the 1884 "Compiled Laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom". This might help you understand that the Hawaiian Kingdom doesn't really need reorganizing.

I wonder how many folks understand that the only land at the table in Act 195 is a small, bombed-out island. There is no revenues promised for this new nation. The State of Hawai'i/OHA will keep four-fifths of the revenue generated from the Hawaiian Kingdom government. The State of Hawai'i will have jurisdiction over this nation. Sadly, this is like the blanket that looks warm and fuzzy, but it contains smallpox, and I pray that that dark history will not be repeated.

Self-determination is a basic human and civil right. It doesn't mean the entity of the State of Hawai'i/OHA should determine for themselves what's best for others' selves. U.S. international law requires Hawaiians to determine for themselves their fate. If you
folks do anything, how about an independent audit of
those 125,000 people on the so-called Indian Roll,
perhaps with the disclosure of what they're actually
signing up for?

While the State of Hawai‘i and OHA tout
Act 195 as a process to build a nation, what are they
putting on the table? Only the status quo. Read it, and
you will understand the bad faith Hawaiians have been
dealing with by the State of Hawai‘i and OHA. Perhaps
the Department of Justice can send the civil rights
division down here and investigate who and what is
conspiring to deprive Hawaiians of the basic civil and
human rights to self-determination. How about Department
of Justice investigating why so much federal money has
been spent to promote a political agenda for a small
vocal minority, namely the state and OHA? How about
equal protection under the law.

Pau? Sorry. And I'd love to leave this for
you. I brought it, and this is the "Compiled Laws of the
Hawaiian Kingdom"

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you very much. I
have -- is Andrea Merola here? After Andrea, I have
Kalani akea and Kini Kaawa.

ANDREA MEROLA: Mahalo, Ke Akua. Aloha.
Aloha to all kanaka māolis and non-kanakas.
This is big. The Department of Interior is here on Moku O Keawe. My name is Andrea Healani Aquino Merola, daughter of Ainakalani Kapu. She is the daughter of Kanono'ulo Kalae and D. Kealoha Paoli.

To answer your question, no, 'a'ole. My dad was from the Philippines, A. Hugh Aquino, whose family governs the Philippines today. At the age of 11, my dad explained to me he was never, never, and never became an American citizen because Hawai'i is not part of America, he says. It is an independent nation. So that proves Uncle about we will never, ever get a kingdom We still exist.

Since the hostile imprisonment of our beloved Queen Lili'uokalani in 1893, our people have been forced to abide by the laws of the United States. In 1898, the U.S. extended their territory to the Pacific by the annexation of Hawai'i through the U.S. joint resolution that is deemed illegal under international law. In 1900, United States considered Hawai'i a territory, and in 1959, Hawai'i becomes a state. Then the Apology Bill comes in. This is where we're all today.

I stand before you to speak for the kupuna who are no longer with us. I stand before you to let the voices -- I stand before you to let the voices of those who signed the K'ue Petition against the annexation of
Hawai'i in 1897 and 1898 be heard. I stand before you to represent my family and all kanaka who, now that are monarch was illegal overthrown and our 'aina is illegal occupied, I stand before you to ask the Department of Interior, Department of Justice, Secretary of State John Kerry, President Obama, and the United States to make it right. We kanakas say ho'oponopono. Give us back our lands, our nation, to self-government. In Akua's name, mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: I have Kalaniakea Wilson, and after Kalaniakea is Kini Kaawa, Ku'uipo Freitas.

KALANIAKEA WILSON: Aloha ahi ahi kakou. [Inaudible] Kalaniakea Wilson. If you stand behind the queen, Queen Lili'uokalani, her letter to the president and the Ku'e Petitions, when I say "Eo," you respond with "Ea."

Eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

KALANIAKEA WILSON: They got to be together. We're gonna show we're organized and unified. Ready, set, eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

KALANIAKEA WILSON: Okay. As I call for sovereignty, they will respond. And I'll try and share
other things that wasn't shared that Hawaiian people had
to go through over a hundred years: Population
decimation. Biowarfare by disease, 1 million to 40,000.
That's a war crime called genocide. Eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

KALANI AKEA WILSON: Highest rate of
incarceration. That's another war crime. Eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

KALANI AKEA WILSON: Brainwash of 99 percent
kanaka maoli from their native tongue. That's a war
crime called Americanization. Eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

KALANI AKEA WILSON: Highest rate of suicides
caused by illegal occupation. That's another war crime.
Eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

KALANI AKEA WILSON: Highest rate of drug and
alcohol abuse because of the war crime illegal
occupation. Eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

KALANI AKEA WILSON: Highest rate of
homelessness and evictions, diaspora. That's another war
crime. Eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

KALANI AKEA WILSON: Natural resource
extinction, decimation, destruction. That's another war
crime. Eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

KALANI AKEA WILSON: You like us work with you
guys. We tried. In 1920 Prince Kuhi'o Kalania'ole went
over there to make the Hawaiian Homestead Act. All my
kupuna went die before they got any land from you guys,
and you guys like give land like one matchbox. You can't
even grow one mango tree without looking out the window.
So that's my example of you guys working with us. That's
not gonna change. Everything just gets worse and worse
and worse and worse until we no more [inaudible].

So [Hawaiian language spoken]. Eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo. Okay. I have
Ki ni Kaawa, Ku'ui po Freitas, and then Hanalei Keana'aina.

KI NI KAAWA: Aloha mai kakou. Aloha. On
behalf of all of my 'ohana who could not physically be
here, when I say "we," I represent them as well as
myself. We stand behind our king and our queen and all
of our kupuna who signed the 1897 Ku'e Petition, which
clearly states the perpetuation of fraud whereby the
constitutional government was overthrown, the violation
of international laws and rights towards our people and
our friendly nations we have treaties with, and an act of
gross injustice. This resulted in 121 years of our people struggling and suffering because of ignorance of our people due to the forced colonization till this very day as we continue to be forced to yield to the forces of the United States in order to avoid bloodshed. That's a choice that I still make today to survive.

We would like to say mahalo for your time in visiting our communities and listening to the voices of all of our people. I am a Hawaiian educator, and I would like to teach you a Hawaiian word, and that word is 'a'ole. Could you say the word 'a'ole? Can you say the word 'a'ole? 'A'ole means no, and that is our answer to the questions is 'a'ole.

With Akua and our kupuna as our witnesses, we leave this message in your hands, and we trust that you will deliver them accordingly. We implore you, the people of the great nation that you represent, that the appropriate people, the United States Department of State, fulfill their lawful duties, and what we want is for the proper steps to be taken to provide justice, equity, and respirations [sic] so that the Kingdom of Hawai'i may be restored.

We trust -- I trust that our people can once again manage our own resources and lead our government in righteousness, and I ask that the United States trust
that we will once again honor the treaties that we've had
with you from the very beginning. [Hawaiian language
spoken.] Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: I have Ku'ui po Freitas,
and then I have Hanalei Keana'aina and then Edward Ahuna.

KU'UIPO FREITAS: [Hawaiian language spoken.]
My name is Ku'ui po Freitas, and I'm from this beloved
land called Kona. I'm not here to reiterate anything
that was said in previous meetings on the history of
Hawai'i, being that you heard it over 500 times. Nor am
I here to clarify the existence of our Aupuni Hawai'i,
our Hawaiian Kingdom It exists. It always has, and it
always will.

At first I didn't want to answer your
questions because I felt that if I did give an answer, it
would give some sense of validity to your question.
However, I can't stand here and ignore it, so I will
answer it to some extent.

Ninau 'ekahi, question number 1, should the
Secretary propose an administrative rule that would
facilitate the reestablishment of a government-to-
government relationship with the Native Hawaiian
community?

'A'ole. The Secretary of the Interior should
not propose a rule to facilitate the so-called
reestablishment of a government-to-government relationship with the Native Hawaiian community. This question doesn't make sense, but [Hawaiian language spoken.] I'm going to rephrase this question so that it does make sense to us.

This should be the question: Should the Secretary of State propose an administrative rule that would require the United States of America to de-occupy the Hawaiian Kingdom and reestablish a nation state-to-nation state relationship between the United States of America government and the Hawaiian Kingdom government? 'Ae.

Now, I know this isn't the answer -- the question that was asked, but let me elaborate just a bit on my reasons for answering no to the questions that you have proposed to us. It is impossible to reestablish something that has never been established in the first place. The Native Hawaiian community has never had a government-to-government relationship with the United States of America. The only government-to-government relationship that existed between us were that of two sovereign, independent nation states. [Hawaiian language spoken.] That's it.

Nā nau 'elua, 'ekolu, 'eha, 'elima, questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 'a'ole. De-occupy Hawai'i. Aloha 'aina.
Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. I have Hanalei Keana'aina, Edward Ahuna, and Charles Young.

HANALEI KEANA'AINA: I'll talk to my people this way. [Inaudible.] So anyway my name is Hanalei Keana'aina, representing the Keana'aina family, Kapanui 'ohana, and 'ae times one thousand. The answer is no to the five questions, and I heard there's fourteen more, but I don't care. Okay. The object -- what was that? I'm sorry -- and object to the DOI being here to finalize the illegal annexation. I also speak for the 460,000 that are not part of the latest effort but are American leaders to steal our country from the 92 percent.

Federal recognition means the DOI will promise but never deliver. Its track record sucks actually. Federal too. United States too. America too. The United States has not helped us since or before 1893. When you combine that with the fake Native Hawaiian Roll, you begin to realize the danger of a nation-within-a-nation process. De-occupation is the only legal process. Go back to America. Do your job. You are deceived.

Now, the answers that Aunty or Cousin with the thing on, with the hat, only the 40,000 signees of Kana'iolowalu asked you to come. Contrary to the lies that OHA and Kana'iolowalu would you have believe, there
are not 125,000 who signed into Kana'iolowalu. The fake Hawaiian Roll Commission passed a law to steal names from elsewhere to falsely padded the roll. Enough with the lies.

The 460,000 kanaka maoli will do -- who did not sign up, do not want you here. I hope you can see that you need to stop this process, which is contrary to the 92 percent majority. You must know and speak the truth in order to fix the problem. Ku i ka pono. Ku i ku. Ku i ka pono. Ku i ku. Ku i ka pono. Ku i ku. Ku i ka pono. Ku i ku.

FACILITATOR CHANG: I have Edward Ahuna, Charles Young, and Alakai Keana'aina. Edward Ahuna.

EDWARD AHUNA: Aloha, members from the Interior Department. I'm going to be discussing about the possibility of Hawai'i becoming an exchange center here in the Pacific, and I'll be voicing my opinions on Fast Track.

The U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman is reaching the end of negotiation over the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a free trade agreement almost five years in the making. The ACOA would draft the U.S., Japan, and ten other Pacific Rim countries into a humongous free-trade zone with almost 800 million consumers, 40 percent of the global output. It could increase U.S.
export by $78 billion a year, create hundreds of thousands of jobs over the next decade.

Without Fast Track authority, the U.S. won't be able to negotiate the deal on favorable terms, and the Congress won't approve it. That would sideline free trade talks between the U.S. and the European Union as well as effort to write a much needed global rule book for trade and service. The Trans-Pacific Accord would improve on NAFTA, generally considered a success in most economic analyses. By exposing countries to lawsuits and penalties, they fail to enforce the basic environmental laws or deny workers the rights to form unions and bargain collectively. Labor and environmental rules would be part of the main treaty, not relegated to a side deal that countries can ignore.

I believe that Hawai'i could offer a perfect venue towards and establishing an exchange center here in the Pacific because of geographics and time zones. Transparency, accountability, innovation towards free markets would be forced to a sustainable economic global growth. I support the president on the Trans-Pacific Free Trade Agreement and hoping that Congress will vote on this matter as responsible Americans. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo. I have Charles Young, and after Charles, Alakai Keana'aina.
CHARLES YOUNG: Aloha, all. Aloha, Council, and welcome to Hawai‘i Island. My name is Charles Young, and I speak on behalf of myself and my family.

I wish to thank the Department of Interior for taking this initial step as an attempt to resolve a very complex issue. The Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Solicitation of Comments requests comments within a narrow and simple scope. I believe the historical facts support a broader discussion on nation-to-nation status. However, as an initial step, I remain optimistic that this process will eventually lead to the broader discussion.

I believe that the Secretary should propose an administrative rule that would facilitate the establishment of a government-to-government relationship with the Native Hawaiian community. However, I also believe that it would be appropriate for the Secretary to first demonstrate upon what authority is the Department of Interior taking -- relying on to establish such a relationship. There are too many unanswered questions as to U.S. authority in Hawai‘i. Native Hawaiians are already conflicted and divided by this.

As a Native Hawaiian, I wish for an equal collaboration with the federal government providing you choose the right path. The Secretary can assist the
Native Hawaiian community by conducting educational meetings for the general public as to the justification for establishing a government-to-government relationship, providing a legal and factual basis so those in Hawai'i who would speak against it are provided a public forum to debate the facts.

Those qualifying for recognition under a reorganized government should be permitted to work independently from the state or federal government and not limited to existing federal or state law in formulating their own recommendations. The Secretary can also assist the state in its process to register and convene representative discussions among Native Hawaiians. Federal and state governments should be working together, not either/or.

The Citizens' Roll shall be comprised of those who can trace their ancestry in Hawai'i to before 1778 or who can demonstrate that they were lawful citizens or descendants of citizens of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. The Secretary can provide the resources to validate the qualifications of those who apply or claim recognition.

The question as to substance within the process should be left to those who qualify for recognition as they may choose to progress in directions
on issues that may go beyond the scope of the ANPRM. The Secretary should explore what restitution and or reparations are due the Native Hawaiian community under the protections afforded them by the federal civil rights laws due to the actions of the United States, past and present, upon the native peoples and the citizens of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i.

This recommendation -- I will summarize. This recommendation is in response to the information in the "Federal Register" on June 7th, 2014, correctly calling attention to the United States' participation in the unlawful acts leading to the present situation. Native Hawaiians should not be left naked to resolve this by themselves. I have more, and I'll submit written testimony. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: I appreciate that, Charles. I'm going to call Number 28, Alakai Keana‘aina, and then William Freitas and then Cindy Freitas. Do I have Alakai here? Do I have signed up as Number 29?

Next I have Sylvester Kepilino, Professor Lui Kekumano. Oh, please come up.

AH LUI KEKUMANO: Could I use this chair?

FACILITATOR CHANG: Let me bring it for you.

AH LUI KEKUMANO: Aloha. I am Professor
Ah Lui Kekunano. Please do not count my minutes. I want to be polite and give you salutations for coming to hear the echo of our broken hearts. And this is regarding Regulation Identifier Number 1090-AD05.

I come before you this evening accompanied with the [Hawaiian language spoken] of my ancestors, who supported our beloved queen by signing the massive Ku'e Petition. I am giving you this this evening so that you can verify that forever the annexation of Hawai'i has been quelled by our signatures of old.

We do not need Kana'i'Iolowalu to override the dignity in which our family gathered these names and took to Washington D.C. So it forever quells your questions of numbering and collecting. I make this part of my testimony this evening as evidence that forever quells the United States of America's adamancy to continue the strangling hands upon our nation's throat.

Our people were united with one heart, one voice, and one mind, and collectively as the people, the chiefs and heirs of the Kingdom of Hawai'i said 'a'ole to the annexation of the Hawaiian Kingdom resoundingly forever. You do not have a right to force Kana'i'Iolowalu upon our people.

Our beloved Queen Lili'uokalani, recognized as the ruling one of the Hawai'i Kingdom filed her
official protest to the secretary of state. Tonight all
those that wear the ribbons, this is the red ribbon you
remind them. Thank you for letting me know.

The 1988 legal opinion done by the Department
of Justice, our visitor there -- will you say your name
for us for the record? You are from the Department of
Justice. Would you say it for the record?

FACILITATOR CHANG: His name is Justin Smith.

AH LUI KEKUMANO: Okay. The 1988 legal
opinion was ruled that America is illegal here in
Hawai'i, and it says by Representative Ball -- he says it
has characterized the effort to annex Hawai'i by joint
resolution after the defeat of the treaty. So there was
no Treaty of Annexation, everyone, none.

I will.

It is a deliberate attempt to do unlawfully
that which cannot be done lawfully. So what you're doing
today can never be legal or lawful.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act was created
to have an apartheid government. You must be 50 percent
in order to qualify. We are still waiting for water on
our homestead land in Ka'u, and you ask us to go to the
Department of Interior, who has ignored us, who watches
us become the homeless on our own homelands. We cannot
afford to buy this so-called house you say we can. We no
more money. We no more credit. This is our land.

FACILITATOR CHANG: I'm sorry.

AH LUI KEKUMANO: Okay. My summation [sic]
is 'a'ole, 'a'ole, 'a'ole, 'a'ole, 'a'ole.

[Blowing of conch shell.]

AH LUI KEKUMANO: No, [inaudible]. Do not belittle us, please. Do not belittle us. We are the people, the law and the life source, the koko of this land.

Miss Esther, please bring to Congress our heartfelt no, our heartfelt no. We can restore our kingdom. We can be [Hawaiian language spoken], economically viable. But right now we have an apartheid government you offer, and we will become the new annexed ones under Kana'iolowalu, dated January 1st, 1819. Okay? We do not want to be annexed. Our 'ohana said better eat pohaku. Better eat pohaku. We cannot say yes.

How, how, how sincere you think that you are.
The only sincerity I would have agreed to if I saw John Kerry there. But he is not there, and he does not honor our queen's official protest to restore her people and her kingdom. Do not come here and tell us how many times you counting. I -- my children need to know about this. My grandchildren are coming. How will you tell them?

I know you want to shut me off so others can
speak, but I have a resounding no to you. And to my
people, thank you. Thank you. [Hawaiian language
spoken.]

FACILITATOR CHANG: All right. Thank you.

ABEL LUI: That's my sister. That's my
sister. I am a kupuna, the holiest of 21 children. My
mother had 21 children. I'm the last one of the last
extended before you. I got ridden off the land like
everybody else. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Uncle.

And I am not intending to offend anybody. I
would like everybody to talk. So e kalā mai, Professor.
I know you had a lot to say, and I did not mean to get in
your space, but I have -- I'm on number -- Professor was
number 34, and we have over a hundred.

AH LUI KEKUMANO: Thank you for allowing me
to speak.

FACILITATOR CHANG: So the next person,
number 36, Kaho'okahi Kanuha, Wiliama Poepoe, and then I
have -- I apologize. Marciel is the last name. Do we
have Kaho'okahi? All right. And then after Kaho'okahi
is Wiliama Poepoe.

KAHO'OKAHI KANUHA: [Hawaiian language
spoken.] Aloha. My name is Kaho'okahi Kanuha. I am
kanaka. I am an aboriginal resident of this serene and
tranquil land of Kona and a citizen of the sovereign and
independent nation state the Kingdom of Hawai‘i.

I come here tonight to speak on behalf of
myself and on behalf of each and every one of my kupuna,
my ancestors whose bones are buried beneath the land upon
which we all live. I speak on their behalf for I am
physically them. I wish not to repeat here over and over
again what has already been said and what I hope you by
now have mastered and memorized: that Hawai‘i in fact is
not made up of only a Native Hawaiian community, but we
are indeed a multi-ethnic kingdom recognized as a
sovereign, independent nation state since November 28th
of 1843, and by you folks, the United States of America,
signed since July 6th of 1844. So before I move on, let
me clearly state that I, Kaho‘okahi Kanuha, say 'a'ole
lua, no, to all five of your questions.

On November 28th, 1843, that became a
national holiday of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. It is our
Independence Day, something sort of similar to what you
guys will celebrate tomorrow. Another national holiday
celebrated in the Kingdom of Hawai‘i is La Ho‘iho‘i Ea,
which is celebrated each 31st day of July and has been
since 1843.

In 1843, the islands of Hawai‘i were taken by
force by British warship captain George Paulet.
a long story pretty short, George Paulet, captain of the
HBMS Carysfort of Great Britain, upon hearing about the
mistreatment of British subjects in the kingdom decided
that he would take control. He threatened to make war on
Honolulu if his demands were not met. Wanting to keep
peace in the kingdom our king, Kalani Kauikeaouli, under
protest, had given away the life of our land and
relinquished temporarily our sovereignty. Kauikeaouli
wrote a protest letter to the British government. Upon
that, Admiral Thomas was sent to Hawai'i to investigate.
He apologized for its actions taken by Lord Paulet and,
on July 31st, 1843, declared that sovereignty be restored
to Kauikeaouli.

It was on this day that all British flags
were taken down across Hawai'i, and the flag of the
kingdom was raised once again. It is also on this day
that our king, Kalani Kauikeaouli, declared "Ua Mau ke Ea
o ka 'Aina i ka Pono," the motto on which our state
chooses to use today, not recognizing that this has a
direct relationship to the restoration of our kingdom and
sovereignty. It is due to the righteous act of the
British government that the sovereignty of our land is
reserved.

While all of this is taking place, however,
our [Hawaiian language spoken], our recognized delegates
out internationally solidified our new mission of independence. So it was only a few months later that our sovereignty was formally recognized internationally through the Anglo-Franco Proclamation, in which it states that: "Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom and Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, taking into consideration the existence in the Hawaiian Islands of a government capable of providing for the regularity of its relations with foreign nations, have thought it right to engage, reciprocally, to consider the Hawaiian Islands as an independent state and never to take possession, neither directly or under the title of Protectorate, or under any other form of any part of the territory of which they are composed."

The U.S. formally recognized this as well through a letter dated on July 6, and they recognized in that letter that there was no need for a more formal type of recognition. Great Britain has shown in the past that they were a pono and righteous government by restoring our rightful sovereignty to our king on July 31st of 1843.

Now, America, land of the free and home of the brave, with liberty and justice for all, you too have a chance to show the world that you are indeed what you say you are.
Now, lastly, let it be known that I come from a people of absolute brilliance and who accomplish truly historical things. Do not believe even for one second that I'm inferior to any of you in any way. Hawai'i is my land. It is my home. It is my country, and it is my birthright. As James Kaulia, Hawaiian patriot, president of Hui Aloha 'Aina, said on September 6, 1897, "Protest forever the annexation of Hawai'i, until the very last aloha 'aina lives." [Hawaiian language spoken.] A hui hou.

FACILITATOR CHANG: We have Wiliama Poepoe, William Freitas, and Cindy Freitas.

WILIAMA KEAWE POEPOE: Aloha. To your five questions, 'a'ole, 'a'ole, 'a'ole, 'a'ole. My name is Wiliama Keawe Poepoe. I was born here on the Big Island. I live in Ka'u right now. But we want freedom braddah, freedom. The kingdom want freedom. Let us go free, braddah. Okay? Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo, Wiliama. I have William Freitas, and I have Cindy Freitas.

WILLIAM FREITAS: Aloha. I am the grandson of [Hawaiian language spoken]. She never had the chance to sign no petition because during that time, our Queen Lili'uokalani was being dethroned.

I am against the five questions that you have
presented to us. I stick by my people and the queen as we were as from that time until, like she said, until we can be one nation as we are. I'm already a sovereign nation. I'm not going to give up my sovereignty, and I encourage all Hawaiians not to give up your sovereign right to this 'aina. This I say in the name of Akua, our [Hawaiian language spoken], and our kupuna. Aloha.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo. Cindy? Cindy Freitas, and then I'm sorry if I'm saying it wrong.

Kilanae Marciel.

CINDY FREITAS: Aloha kakou, 'ohana. Aloha kakou. We as a Native Hawaiian society lived and prospered in our own natural environment for hundreds of years since our first contact with the Europeans. Bureaucracies in one form or another have dramatically influenced the change and manipulated the lives of all Native Hawaiians as a nation, which put us, the Native Hawaiian people, under threat. In short centuries, we have been transformed from self-sufficient, prospering Native Hawaiian communities and governments into communities struggling to survive in the now [inaudible] Hawaiian society.

Though most of our lands and natural resources were lost through treaties and acts of Congress, the lands and the resources remaining in
Hawaiian ownerships were mismanaged or bureaucracy's incompetence. Our tradition economics were destroyed by colony invasions, disrupted the natural balance of Native Hawaiian trade. Through the course of dealing with the United States, often through formal treaties, we were forced to relinquish our ownership of millions of acres of land containing invaluable natural resources. In exchange, the United States was to protect our reserve land rights and resources as well as provide service to Native Hawaiian people and, again, empty bureaucracy promises, which puts the Native Hawaiian people under duress.

Our self-sustaining governments were rendered near useless as federal government extorted control over Native Hawaiians' affairs. Our land bases were devastated by termination of policies. Many extended family was misplaced. Our Native Hawaiian people were forbidden to practice their religion, speak their languages, and maintain their culture, which put us Native Hawaiian people under corrosion.

Yet despite all of this, we Native Hawaiian people have proven we can survive. Now the self-government's initiative has given us resolution not only to survive, but the opportunity to once again become self-sufficient, self-terminating, and self-governing.
society. Self-government is fundamental under the right of the Native Hawaiian practices for hundreds of years before formation of the United States and federal government. We regain authority and control over our own affairs to carry out the Native Hawaiian governmental responsibility for our Native Hawaiian people, economically, socially, politically, and culturally. Only then will the true self-determination and self-sufficient of the Native Hawaiian and the trust responsibility of the United States become reality, not simply empty bureaucracy promises.

Also part of the fundamental right is to design and prove the Native Hawaiian government with control and decision-making authority over the federal finances, resources provided for the benefit of the Native Hawaiian people. More importantly, self-government fosters the shaping of new partnership between the Native Hawaiians and the United States in their nation-to-nation relationship. Self-governments provide administration the opportunity to Native Hawaiian governments to excuse [sic] their sovereignty with minimum federal invasion and involvements.

Yeah, I know.

Protecting the trust responsibility of the United States to the Native Hawaiian people as a nation,
including our sacred treaties, are contained in enabling legislature as well as each negotiable compact of self-governments as well as involving approach direct by participating Native Hawaiians in cooperation with the United States Congress and the Executive Branch as a nation.

The Native Hawaiian government, by virtue of its own culture, tradition, and political, will determine its relationship with the United States, a relationship that may include directly federal self-termination contracts, self-governments compact, or some combination of these options. Native Hawaiian decisions are made regarding desired relationships with the United States taken as a whole. They will cause organization and functionable changes in the federal service bureaucracy. Over time, there will be definition of roles and responsibility which strengthen the efforts of the new partnership as a nation. As such, the principles and practice of self-governments are inseparable for the Native Hawaiian sovereignty as a nation. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. I have number 38, Kilanea Marciel, Jennifer Carlstro, and Ronald Mitchell. I have 98 people that have signed up, and as I indicated earlier, we will close at 9:00. So do I have Kilanea Marciel? I may be pronouncing it wrong.
KILAUEA MARCI EL: It's a "u" instead of an "n."

FACILITATOR CHANG: I'm so sorry.

KILAUEA MARCI EL: My name is Kilauea, just like the volcano, as several of my family and friends know. I did not know when I came in here and signed that thing that I had to talk. However, I am a Trask, and we love to talk, and I have a lot to say, and I'll be quick because -- okay.

I am a Hawaiian, a Native Hawaiian, as you can see, just like you [inaudible], and there were six children in our family. My mother said, "You are going to speak English better than those haoles." She sent us to Catholic school because my father, who was not Hawaiian but was born on a ranch in Makawao, Maui, did not speak Hawaiian, and he was Catholic. She was Catholic, and we were all Catholics. They wanted us in those days to be more American than those damn Americans. Actually my mother said "those G-damn Americans." And many of my mother's generation agreed, as you know, Aunty. They agreed.

Here's the gist of it. This is what we say when we're not on the microphone. Because I'm a Trask, I can say anything I want. We do not want to be haole. We do not. We want to speak Hawaiian. We want our keiki to
speak Hawaiian. We want -- well, essentially we want our land back, but we're not going to get it because you know how that is. However, they put us on these reservations that they don't call 'em reservations. Pardon the English. They don't call 'em reservations, but look at our children. They speak Pidgin. They don't finish school, and we are just like the American Indians who are so disenfranchised. We cannot let this go any longer for our keiki -- never mind us away -- for our keiki, our children and our children's children.

My daughter is a Hawaiian attorney in Hawai'i, and God bless her and all the rest of the Trasks who are attorneys. I love you all, my cousins and my daughter, and we have to educate our children so that we can get the 'aina back, back, back. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo. I have Jennifer, and then I have Ronald Mitchell. Is Jennifer here? Ron? Okay. Is Jennifer Carlstro here?

KILAUEA MARCEL: She's passing. She said I said her part.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay. I now have Thomas Hickcox, Hawane Rios. Hawane Rios? Manny Kiaha?

MANNY KIAHA: Aloha nai kakou to you. Aloha nai kakou to my 'ohana. By the way, the Rios girl, we also hear that she has a song out, "Stay Strong, My
People." How many of you have heard that?

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: [Applause.]

MANNY KI AHA: Hawane, are you here?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, she's here.

MANNY KI AHA: She is here.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: She's outside talking on the phone.

MANNY KI AHA: Okay. When I gonna get done, you're next. You're next.

To all the people that might have preceded me, aloha. Aloha and mahalo nui loa. Thank you for all your strength that you have. I sat there with a lot of stuff to cover, but Aunty here is controlling us, so I know I don't get anywhere nears to half of mine.

But I just want to read an article that was printed that I submitted to the Star-Advertiser since 2010. I kept submitting this, and I got no call from the editor. But last Saturday, the editor of the Advertiser called me while I was watching Michelle Wie annihilate the population, the golf population. And he said, "You know, I want to put your ad in the Advertiser because I think we're ready for this ad." And after we read this -- after I read this to you, I want to make a final statement.

And before I start on that, 'a'ole to all of
the questions, the five questions. 'A'ole.

Hawaiians need to work together. As a full-blooded Hawaiian, Henry Kaipo Kiaha, my father, born and raised in Hilea, Ka'u, and my mother is Rose Kalapana Kiaha from Waiahi no Homestead, K'au. As a full-blooded Hawaiian, I see the same things that all kanaka maoli have been waiting for for more than one hundred twenty years. One hundred twenty-one to be exact, right, Aunties? Okay.

Now we are at the threshold of putting our best foot forward, so we must act with civility and careful thought as we proceed. I didn't want us to put our foot in our mouth, you know, so we need to proceed carefully. We are being watched as we respond to suggested processes offered us at this time. Let us move ahead with one heart, one mind, and more important, one purpose, our kamalii and the rest of our posterity.

Let's all work with our selected leaders. I didn't want to use elected leaders. It has a political connotation I don't want to use in my speech. Selected because we have to make a decision of who's going to lead us, but we need to select those leaders. Be strong as -- where's our girl?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: She's here.

MANNY KIAHA: She's here?
AUDIENCE MEMBER: Hawane's here.

MANNY KIAHA: She's here, and she's going to say, "Be strong, my people." I'd rather you sing it. I'd rather you sing it, but she's going to say, "Be strong, my people."

I mua, the most important thing for me tonight to say to all of you, the kanaka maoli of our generation right now, is that we need to organize. We have great minds. Esther is one of 'em. She's a Nanakuli girl. My family was Nanakuli. Pililaau Avenue, Esther. Then they took away Pililaau, and they made the school in the back. I know that family. My family is the Kiaha family.

So we need to select the leaders and be very passionate about who we select because they're going to be our spokespersons, and they will make all the difference in the world.

Thank you, brother. I see the "pau," and I'm going to close with that. That is where we're at right now. The talks given were very from the na'au, from the na'au, from the heart, the human heart, and I really appreciate all those talks. Mahalo nui for all that again. But we need to select all these, and we need to move forward as we are prepared and ready to do. Don't hold us short on intellect and whatever we need to lead
our people. We have those selected minds within our population to take us further, and that is my testimony to you. And to the rest of you, aloha mai.

FACI LI TATOR CHANG: Hawane?

HAWANE RIOS: Aloha mai kakou. Aloha nui. My name is Hawane Rios, and I am from Pu'ukapu, Waimea. And I would first like to say that to all of your questions [Hawaiian language spoken] 'a'ole.

I don't believe that we can have a nation within a nation built upon the integrity of a political system of governments that is not in alignment with the natural law and the natural law of the first nation's people, [Hawaiian language spoken]. And I descend from the first nation's people of this land, and I believe that it's an integral time for us lahu'i, you know, our kanaka [Hawaiian language spoken], now we need to follow the natural law, and we need to [Hawaiian language spoken]. It's up to us to unify right now and to come into a space that is a grounding and a love and light because that is what we descend from and there's no other stronger force than unity in peace.

And so I want to share this oli with you guys, and it was written by my [Hawaiian language spoken], and it speaks of even though we have been taken over for a short time, even though evil and hewa has been...
done unto us, our people, and our land, we will rise
again as chiefs, and we will walk as chiefs of this
place.

[Singing in Hawaiian language.]

Aloha nui.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo. I now have Alvin
Akina, Nomi Carmona. Is Alvin here? And after Nomi, I
then have John Roberts.

ALVIN AKINA: I see that we're missing one
person there, but that's fine. My thought today on the
five questions that you posed to us, we don't want to
hear that. What we want to hear is from the
international. We want the United Nations here to listen
to us. They understand the problems all over the world
that they're having today. Ours is unique. We had a
constitution. We abided by the laws of a Christian
nation. We evolved into who we are today, and today we
represent all of our ancestors who went through this, and
through them this is why we speak. This is why we
share, is to right the wrong.

Now, how do we right the wrong? Without the
land, we don't have anything. All right? So let me go
back to the land. We have 1.8 million acres of land that
belongs to us. Which one of you here would want to be a
trustee to that 1.8 million acres? Who would want to be
trustee? Raise your hands. Let me see your hands.

Okay. One, two, three, four, five. Okay. Out of 20 of you, three make the decision, right? Three of you make that decision, but it's got to come from us, not from anybody else.

And that being said is that for myself, at 69 years old, all of us at that time or today can reflect back on what we were told not to say, not to participate, to learn. But in the learning process, we were never taught history, true history. We were taught American history, world history, but not Hawaiian history. So today we don't want -- we know who we are. We ask you to go back there and bring back a contract. That's what we want, contracts. Everything today is done by contract. You have [inaudible] your contract with us when you overtook us. So now at this time, we ask for you to recognize who we are, take it back to whoever you want to take this back to, and come back with a contract. That's all I ask of you.

And as far as who I am I am a Hawaiian subject. My contract with a loan company cannot be sold. It cannot as a Hawaiian subject. Borrowed the money, and now I got to pay it back. But I'm still one Hawaiian subject. So for all of us, you should stand up and be who you are. You know, practice what you say and do and
mean. I was taught to kill when I was 19 years old by the forces that be. Today I am a Hawaiian national subject under the kingdom pledging my oath, my allegiance to them to us, and to share my blood -- shed my blood for my country. This is where I stand today. Thank you very much. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Is it Nomi Carmona?

NOMI CARMONA: Aloha. My name is Nomi Carmona, and I emigrated to the Hawaiian Kingdom in the United States eight years ago. It's not my wish to take time from Hawaiians, but my adopted kanaka maoli kupuna, who taught me the truth about the illegal theft of the Hawaiian Kingdom asked me to speak tonight as a U.S. citizen in an unlawfully occupied nation. So I speak in honor of them and in support of their freedom.

I'm committed to assisting in the correction of numerous wrongdoings of the occupying government, and I'll help them with whatever they ask me. It is your duty and obligation to withdraw your military and falsified government from the Kingdom of Hawai'i and correct the numerous criminal offenses committed against them humbly and to the approval of the kingdom. Even if that means someday I have to leave too, I support Hawaiian sovereignty, and I strongly oppose all proposed
amendments.

The U.S. imprisoned the Hawaiian queen and stole her land under threat of the murder of her people, lied to American citizens, and installed historical deceit in the occupying educational institutions supported by the overthrow. Hawaiians are dying without homes that rightfully belong to them while the unauthorized sale of their lands and demolition of their rights, property, and assets come at the hands of the U.S. Government, individuals, and corporations unlawfully authorized by the occupying system.

Secretary of State Gresham acknowledged the government of Hawai'i surrendered its authority under a threat of war until such time only as the government of the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should reinstate the constitutional sovereign. President Cleveland said to Congress she surrendered not absolutely and permanently, but temporarily and conditionally until such time as the facts shall be considered by the United States. And the facts are here, and they have been here for 121 years.

And the facts never supported annexation, and yet this atrocity has been allowed to continue, and you have no justification. Only the Hawaiians can say what's owed, but I suggest you also include back rent, medical
care, remediation of land, water, and resources that the U.S. military occupation has destroyed and contaminated with nuclear testing, fuel leaks, and depleted uranium. Furthermore, the illegitimate government will likely be held responsible for the massive chemical dumping and testing of world-record genetic experimentation by unauthorized chemical companies. This is not a laboratory or a playground for the United States military and unethical, illicit foreign corporations damaging the islands. It's not a Petri dish to be pillaged for stolen profits at the cost of lives and welfare of the rightful subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom and the kanaka maoli are not your lab rats.

The United States -- thank you. Please let me finish. The United States is in major violation of numerous international laws and the Nuremberg Code beginning with failure to enforce the necessary securement of the informed consent of human experimentation subjects, who should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice. It's up to the Hawaiians to say what you owe them but I know for sure one thing. You cannot own Hawaiians. They are not your tribe or any tribe. The Hawaiian Kingdom is not for sale, and Hawai'i never will be and never has been the property of the United States.
And how dare you subject a nation to the perpetration of the corrupted American government. You lie to all of us, and all the citizens I've talked to about the situation are horrified at the truth. I would be ashamed as a human being to do nothing as I witness this, and I must speak out against the inhumane crimes committed by the U.S. Government against Hawaiians, around the world, and against your own people. You risk the lives of your troops for a rich man's war. Your own people give their lives for what America is supposed to be, but the truth has arrived, and there is no turning back from ignorance. And there are many more like me who will defer to the Hawaiians on sovereignty.

And with all your money and your war games, I find this administration's incompetence in live broadcasting these public hearings to be shameful. What, you cannot find the Internet on Lanai and Hawaii? I also find your short notice to be disrespectful to the kingdom because there are no excuses, and it's time for each and every one of you to step up and ensure the expedited and peaceful de-occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Let the record show I believe the good people of Hawaiian and American descent at large, if aware of this horrific injustice, will support the peaceful
removal of the unlawful occupation of the Hawaiian
government, and you see what a mess you have made. So
after you correct that wrongdoing here, you might also
want to someday address the legitimacy of a U.S.
president who claims he was born here in the illegally
occupied sovereignty [inaudible] Hawai'i. And I don't
know what kind of man born in Hawai'i who claims aloha
would turn a blind eye to the injustice here.

So I'm still learning aloha from the
Hawaiians every day, which is good for all of us because
it's not my nature to be kind to people who commit crimes
against my loved ones that I [inaudible] from. But I am
fairly certain that aloha does not mean poisoning,
desecration, and experimentation on Hawaiians.

I strongly advise the occupation retreat to
the United States and immediately dissolve your
long-standing threat of war against the Hawaiian Kingdom
and let these people go. Mahalo nui to the kanaka maoli
who taught me this and aloha. Aloha and goodbye. Aloha
and goodbye.

FACILITATOR CHANG: All right. I now have
John Roberts and Curtis Tyler.

JOHN ROBERTS: Eo.

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Ea.

JOHN ROBERTS: I want to especially say thank
you for the Department of the Interior for coming. Why?
Because it gives me an opportunity to say something, say
something to all of you besides them I've heard a lot
of comments tonight which I agree with, but I'm not going
to talk about Hawai'i's history. I'm going to talk about
the United States history, what I found out. Okay?
Because we're talking to an unlawful entity.

Way back in Abraham Lincoln's time, you folks
heard that the Congress walked out, yeah? Ever since
then, it's been an unlawful government, and you know what
proves that? If you look into the United States Code
book, in the indexed pages, it says there's positive and
no positive law. In other words, no positive law, not
approved by Congress, and they have to explain to me what
I seen in here. No time and date till today. Not only
that, they passed the legal code in 1863 which created
martial law, and we still have martial law till today.
Okay?

And there was another thing. The United
States in 1933 went bankrupt, and the bankers took
control of United States of America. That means they're
a corporation, and all of the states and counties are
private corporations. Tell me where in the international
law can a corporation negotiate and make decisions in
matters of another nation. They cannot. Corporations
cannot decide for us. So how can we have nation to
nation when one side is a corporation? I rest my case.
Thank you very much.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. I have Curtis
Tyler. After Curtis is Walter Wong. After Walter Wong,
I have Kaimi Kaupiko.

CURTIS TYLER: I put a question mark. I
didn't--I'm just going to say something that I feel
very strongly about.

Aloha mai kakou [inaudible]. I just want to
say that I came down here tonight to gain more knowledge
about something which many of us were not taught or not
enabled to learn about when we were growing up here. I
know I have a haole name. I know I talk like a haole,
but most of you know I'm 'oiwi. I'm born and raised in
Kona and go back to the [Hawaiian language spoken] 'ohana
and all the [Hawaiian language spoken] and way, way back.

Anyhow, the point that I want to make is I'm
very proud to be here tonight to listen especially to the
kamāli'i, the younger folks who spoke today. It really,
really warms my heart because I'm almost 68 years old,
and I've watched things that--oh, I only get one minute
left. Too many [inaudible]. I just want to thank all
the people that came out tonight of all different
persuasions because to me, this is what I remember as a
youngster growing up here with my kupuna, is we did sit
down and kukakuka. We did talk about issues, and we
tried not to yell and scream and pound our fists. We
tried to ho'oponopono, and we tried to make things
maika'i.

And I know that [Hawaiian language spoken].

Four plus four is eight. Eight plus eight is sixteen,
but that's not what we're talking about tonight. We're
talking about pono and what it is, and Kauikeaouli said,
yes, July 31st, 1843, "Ua Mau ke Ea o ka 'Aina i ka
Pono." And it had been restored because the British flag
was taken down and the American -- and the Hawaiian flag
was put back up.

But really today what we need to do, as I
understand it -- and I'm not a native speaker because
they told me I couldn't learn when I was young. It was
against the law, and that's true. It's "E Mau ke Ea o ka
'Aina i ka Pono," and that's what I think we all need to
do. I heard a number of people say tonight we need to
get together as a people and control our own destiny, and
I am pau. Mahalo. Thank you.

And thank you folks for coming to stir up the
strong feelings that so many of us have and that so many
of us maybe didn't know we had. And I say mahalo for
that.
FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Curtis.

Walter Wong, and then after Walter, I have Kaimi Kaupiko.

WALTER WONG: To the panel of the occupying nation, aloha, which is -- I can't believe that's appropriate at this time. As I sat down waiting for my turn, I thought of -- I rehearsed how many different ways I could say it in a loving way. But that was my message, my point I wanted to get across, is you folks are the occupying nation. And the venue that you folks are here, you folks are representatives from the Department of Interior. It is a nation to a nation, the desire of my pu'uwai, and what that means is we still exist.

For the Hawaiians on this panel, I hope the time comes you know where you gonna stand and so that you still have a job, and that is true, and I'm not making fun. There's going to come a time that you're going to have to choose where you're gonna stand and be happy with that.

I think what is appropriate because you folks are from the Department of Interior is you might want to make plans to relinquish all the treasures of Hawai'i in your jurisdiction illegally, the national parks. That all needs to be turned over to our Hawaiian Kingdom. That is going to be a big part of the process of
which how things get funded. So take that back in your planning. Prepare for the Volcano National Park to become part of the kingdom, all these beautiful treasures of ours. Those things you folks can address and make plans for that, the sooner the better.

The other point that I wanted to make mention to you folks as well as kakou is, you know, the military part of -- there's a lot of service people that came from Hawai'i, men and women, and it's a very touchy subject because we died for what nation? I'd like to have everybody think about it. It will be a beautiful time when we fight side by side as soldiers from Hawai'i alongside the soldiers of America, to fight on the same principles. That we can do. We can send our boys, our children, our blood, my sons. I can agree to send them as soldiers from the American Kingdom and I look forward to that day.

In closing, I'd like to appreciate all those who are very akamai in articulating in this venue, and I hope that our [Hawaiian language spoken] can continue to 'olelo. [Hawaiian language spoken.]

FACILITATOR CHANG: Kaimi Kaupiko and then Clare Loprinzi.

KAIMI KAUPIKO: Aloha mai kakou. To all of you here, mahalo for letting me come and share my mana'o.
I'm from Miloli'i, and I brought some of my students tonight just so that I can show them what is going on as things are happening.

And regarding this whole thing, I feel very -- in my heart there's a lot of unanswered questions. And I cannot at this time be so on-board, but I believe that it is the time of our people right now in regards to what's going on, and everybody -- the conversation at the table or whatever the lahui is gonna do is happening in this momentum.

And in our community, we believe that we practice our kuleana every day. Luckily I grew up in a community because it teaches me a lot about who I am, and I wanted to continue to encourage all of you guys tonight to start asking those questions regarding what is the truth, and we all know the truth. The truth is what it is, yeah? Our people are illegally occupied, yeah? And I realize if we're gonna move forward, we got to move forward together. And I don't know where we're at right now, but I believe that in our efforts that we all trying to do, the most we can do in our communities, and I just applaud everybody for saying what they have to say.

We will continue to be strong in our culture and our traditions, and we're gonna fight for what we believe is right, and we going to decide what is our
future. That is the truth. I believe it, and that's the
main thing. If I believe it, we all believe what we
gonna do, right?

So I just thank you guys for giving me this
opportunity to share my mana'o. One of our kids will
come up and talk too, where they're coming from. My
dad's here. He taught me a lot about our culture, taught
me about what it is to be Hawaiian, and mahalo to you
guys. Most of you guys here are 'ohana, and that's what
it is. Time to shut up for that. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: After Kaimi, I have Clare
Loprinzi. I apologize if I said it wrong. And then
after Clare is Kaliko Chun.

CLARE LOPRINZI: Aloha. My name is Clare.
My ancestry, actually most of it comes from Sicilia,
Sicily. We are a fighting people. So when I came here,
I came here because my dreams told me to come here, and
they kept coming and coming. I'm a traditional midwife.
I'm an educator. I work at the Hawaiian [inaudible]
School. The first day I was given -- they told me you
should be -- they wanted me to teach history.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Use the mic.

CLARE LOPRINZI: Huh?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Use the mic.

CLARE LOPRINZI: Oh, this mic? Oh. Usually
everybody tells me to be quiet, but thank you. So when they said, "Teach out of this book," I said, "Who wrote this book? I never taught my kids this way, so I'm not going to teach the Hawaiian kids this way either" because I looked at it, and I looked at the failures that they want Hawaiian kids to have, and that is to put them into the military and put them into their corporation, which is our prisons. So that's not where Hawaiian children should be. They're really akamai. They need to -- so I run the garden project over there now, bring in the [Hawaiian language spoken]. We bring in the [Hawaiian language spoken].

But the other thing I do is I help the babies. Now, I have a lot of Hawaiian babies, and I would really encourage you to really listen because when I came here, I came here as -- actually I'm 60, but I came here when I was a teenager, and I kept coming back, and so -- but I went into the water. I went and laid on the earth. I go up to the kuahu up there on Mauna Kea, and please stop -- tell them to stop bombing it, the 22 nations that are coming in here and dropping the uranium.

Think about the babies. That's who you should be thinking about. You should be thinking about them because I can tell you the ones -- and I have a lot
of babies being born, and a lot of Hawaiian babies. They
are ready. They are the leaders. They're here. They're
coming, and they're coming, and they're coming, and so
they will be born with that knowledge. I can tell you
that. You cannot -- you cannot take -- you know, you may
destruct and get down to 2 percent, but all it takes is
for the next generation to come back, and they're going
to keep coming back because they will get their land
back.

And so I ask you to take a -- work with the
ha, work with the breath. Listen to what everybody said
here, but listen to those that are coming in right now.
They're really strong, and they really are [Hawaiian
language spoken] with it all. So please [Hawaiian
language spoken], and again a big mahalo for all of you
for letting me use my leo here today. Aloha.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Is Kaliko Chun -- I have
Kaliko Chun. I have Kittrena Morgan.

KALIKO CHUN: [Hawaiian language spoken.]
Aloha, Esther. Nice to see you again. If all of this is
going to fall in your lap, you have a very difficult job
ahead. I suspect that it will, and I appreciate very
much all your efforts.

I come with questions this evening as well as
questions to answer. My first question is I entered just
as the introduction of everyone was made. You know, when
you gave us advanced notice -- I call this so-called
advanced notice. Three days is hardly that, and I
considered it a bit disrespectful of us, but there's over
20 pages explaining this answer to a rulemaking process.

Now, I think that should also include in this
summary that you send out the role of each of you to this
process, what we're doing when we explain this to you.
Do you go back and just say, "Okay. We're going to give
this to somebody else that can look through it and write
the report, and I don't have to do this anymore, and I
wasn't listening anyway," or are you folks going to write
the report, or what happens to it? So I think your role
needs to be explained, and the future of whatever you're
going to be doing needs to be explained in this summary
if you want us to be able to answer these questions.

I have other questions, but I'll go on. In
your questions to us -- you have five -- I would say that
I'm going to get back to number one. Two and three and
four should be left to us. Five, why would the Secretary
incorporate features for us? Again, that would be us
that we would decide.

To my next batch of questions to you, what
has happened -- you're here to determine -- to ask us
what rulemaking. Well, I'm asking you what happened to
the Mauka-Makai report that was done in 1999 and 2000?

Now, Mr. John Berry and Mr. Van Norman -- I can't remember his first name -- came, and we held hearings, and I testified in Kona for that.

Here I am today, 14 years later, wondering what happened to the others. There were five recommendations according to the Mauka-Makai report, one that says they, I think, recommended a federal recognition process;

Two, to initiate an office within the office of the Department of Interior;

Three, the report recommends that the Department of Justice assign the Office of Tribal Justice on an ongoing basis to maintain dialogue with Native Hawaiian people on issues of mutual concern and to continue to work cooperatively with Interior on these issues. Has that been done?

Number four, the report recommends the creation of a Native Hawaiian Advisory Commission to consult with all bureaus of the Interior to manage land in Hawai'i regarding land management, resources, and cultural issues affecting Native Hawaiians. Cultural issues affecting Native Hawaiians is an ongoing matter and has been because our land and our culture are intertwined. We cannot separate them
And number five, the past history of the United States-Native Hawaiian relations reveals many instances in which the United States actions were less than honorable. Native Hawaiians continue to suffer the effects of these actions, for which our nation continues to have moral responsibility. I think that carries a great deal of impact. It is well known from everybody that's testified so far this evening and from other testimony that I listened to on 'Oʻelo, over TV, or in the newspaper that Hawaiians have stood up and told the United States that their acts were illegal, unlawful, unconstitutional according to both the U.S. laws and constitution and ours, and immoral.

Therefore, I ask you what can you do for us given this predicament? Well, I have an answer. You can, one, speak the truth; two, end the deceit; three, convey to the international global world that you have been doing this regarding Hawaiians, that in actuality you occupy our country. You have landed in 1893 Marines which have never left, and today the RIMPAC exercises go on to demonstrate to the entire world the superiority of [inaudible]. This, to me, resonates with Hawaiians. We don't say anything about it. It was never asked of us could you do it. So really speak the truth and end the deceit.
And for the federal lands that you have occupied, other than the national parks because I believe that we have no state entity to do the job that the National Park Service does -- but your military occupies our federal lands. They have from the time you've taken and from martial law in Hawai'i after Pearl Harbor, which by the way was declared unconstitutional by your Supreme Court.

So I think that you should see and recommend to your Secretary that you sit down with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and of course the Secretary of the Interior and Department of Justice to work out a payment plan of lease rent for all the federal lands, especially the -- first the military lands that you occupy, Pohakuloa, first Pearl Harbor, which is invaluable. But if you could just begin to pay past due lease rent, that would provide us the funds because unfortunately neither the state has funds for us to continue our work, which we need to do and which has been acknowledged by everyone. Kamana'opono Crabbe, of Office of Hawaiian Affairs, has said publicly that we need to continue our educational work.

At the time of the Mauka-Makai report, I had just finished doing -- being a member of Hui Na'auao as a director member. That was an organization of 60
organizations, and the U.S. seems to be, you know, loving organizations. So they were 60 organizations that came together in three years to put together an educational program. It addressed those who have no idea what's going on, those who are in between, and those who are absolutely say, "I know everything," and there were three tracks. What ended it after three years and a small grant from the ANA, Administration for Native Americans -- excuse me, Dawn -- was Office of Hawaiian Affairs saying they were not going to give us more money.

So then we have the Mauka-Makai report and your representatives, Mr. Berry and Van Horn. At the time we also had a process of the Native Hawaiian Convention, the 'Aha Hawai'i 'Oiwi, ongoing, and I served as a delegate from Kona to that. And we worked for three years, and other groups did too, and we need it to continue. Otherwise, we would have been ahead on this. But once again the Office of Hawaiian Affairs said, "We're not going to give you money." So we need funding, and this you folks can provide by just paying us our lease rent that you owe, delinquent.

In closing, I would like to say that I think that you should take back to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of State, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Defense to recommend that
the President act as the next step in the reconciliation process because that's what I see you folks as here for, the reconciliation process that was recommended in both the Apology Bill, Public Law 103-150, and the Mauka-Makai report, to take the next step in the reconciliation process, to further -- and using the words of your Public Law, to further the proper foundation for reconciliation, that the president does act to recognize the rights of the aboriginal -- the word the queen used -- and kanaka mäoli people of Hawai'i to facilitate an act and conduct their own governance processes.

Further, that the recognition does acknowledge the moral duty and responsibility and the political status and relationship nation to nation with the indigenous, aboriginal kanaka mäoli people of Hawai'i, people of the Archipelago of Hawai'i, known as the constitutional monarchy of the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: All right. I have Number 85 is Kittrena Morgan and then Shannon Rudolph.

KITTRENA MORGAN: Hi. Mahalo again for coming here to listen to us. We really were waiting for President Obama to come here because there is such a big, big problem of the fake state of Hawai'i and all the people in poverty. And now there's a brand new law that
I just saw on Oahu. You no longer can lay down on a sidewalk or sleep on the sidewalk. You're scraped up. But it just happens that one thing in the 1841 law book of King Kamehameha I, [Hawaiian language spoken]. All men, women, and children are allowed, especially on the [inaudible], to rest by the side of the road and not be bothered, and now they're scraping up those homeless people because it looks so bad for tourism.

So as far as what United States is doing with Hawai'i, yeah, plant your gardens. Get some grants. Get some really good coffee. What for? For make tours, eco-tourism. That's what they're perpetuating for us, more and more tourism, not the folks that live here and breathe here and raise their children here. It's still focusing towards tourism and not the bottomline.

Another thing is this broom was handmade by Uncle James Kalili, Jimmy Boy. He made this broom. He's not with us this year. He was persecuted in court for over 10 to 15 years, trying to be the konohiki of Kahalu'u Beach, where he knew his family lived, and he owned the graveyard, and he was there. And every couple days, they collected all his stuff, throw 'em away, say he's not a nobody. This man played professional football. This man almost became an attorney. This man was my friend. This man was my kumu. And all the courts
just slammed him down as a piece of crud, and it's very hurtful.

But, yeah, once again back to your questions, no, no, no. Nobody is gonna turn Hawaiians into a tribal organization. The only option here is restoration of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Kittrena. I have now Shannon Rudolph, and after Shannon, Carolyn Machado.

SHANNON RUDOLPH: Aloha. And aloha nui loa to you for showing up on such short notice and for helping to unite all of the Hawai‘i Islands.

Growing up, I was always a proud patriot in the country of my birth. As a product of the U.S. education system, I strongly believed in the ideals of America. I was taught the values of fairness, of justice, of freedom equality, democracy, champion of the little guy, helper of the oppressed, defender against tyranny, and the rule of law. The rule of law.

I was ten years old when the lie of the Gulf of Tonkin Incident that pulled the U.S. further down the rat hole of the Vietnam war. I soon learned about the napalm and the Agent Orange that is still poisoning the people of Vietnam today. I learned about our atrocities in the South Pacific, poisoning the people and the land.
with nuclear fallout into the future. And now it
continues, the bombing of the heart of our island, the
contamination of Hawai'i, the toxic pesticides, the
depleted uranium and the [inaudible].

The more I learned about my beloved country,
what my beloved country was doing in so many other parts
of the world, the more disillusioned I became. Was
everything I learned a lie? I was taught the landing at
Plymouth Rock was one big Thanksgiving party, and it
wasn't until much later that I learned about the theft
and the genocide and the blankets of smallpox. I was
taught nothing about the illegal theft of Hawai'i. I
only knew of sandy beaches and hula girls. But now I
know the truth, and I can't unknow it.

We all know it now. We all know it should be
John Kerry sitting up there. The rule of law. I don't
know how the kanaka maoli are going to work this out, but
I do know when you steal from someone, an apology is not
enough. You must give back what you stole, and every
kanaka I've known in the past 30 years feels exactly the
same way.

And let me add these meetings on the mainland
that are trying to stack the deck, getting Native
Hawaiians against the people of Hawai'i, is a deep
affront to the people of Hawai'i. This issue has nothing
to do with Native Americans, and you should cancel those meetings in the morning.

I deeply love the fictitious USA that I grew up in, but now I'm deeply ashamed of the country of my birth. No to all 20 questions. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you very much. I have Carolyn Machado and Peter Alu. I have 30 minutes left, and I've got about -- I think about 15 more speakers.

CAROLYN MACHADO: Aloha, and thank you so much for coming to hear us. After hearing everyone speak, I just don't know what to say anymore. It was just fantastic, and I'm just very proud to be here.

As far as the questions that you have asked, I can't go along with it. I have followed Keanu Sai's videos on keanusai.com. I have watched video on the Larsen case that was taken to the international courts in the Hague, which has concluded that the Kingdom of Hawai'i is still the Kingdom of Hawai'i. Today I watched another video given by Dr. William Chang, William Chang of the University of Hawaii. He's a law professor there, and with all of his research, he has discovered that there are so many blunders in the transfer of the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States, and he has concluded that the United States has no jurisdiction in
accordance with the U.S. Constitution. It has no
jurisdiction here.

And so after all that, how can I answer your
questions? Well, it's clear from what I've heard that we
are a sovereign nation here. But how can we work this?

Well, there should be good cooperation between the United
States and the kingdom. I hate to see chaos come as a
result of any transfer, so I think the United States
should support us legally and technically with the
transfer in order to prevent the chaos.

I think that over the years, we have grown
our youth so that we are -- we are schooled in the ways
of the world. We are leaders in the ways of the world,
and we can take over without problem. We are strong, and
I have great hope for our nation. And I spoke to a
friend of mine who is very close to Keanu Sai, and Keanu
Sai said, "Wait. There's something that's going to
happen in August, and it's going to rock the world." And
I don't know what it is, but it will be great for us.
There's something good coming. Thank you very much.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. I now have
Peter Alu and then Ronald Mitchell, and after that, Puna
Ki ho i.

PETER ALU: Thank you very much. Aloha,
Department of the Interior. Thank you for the food. It
was really great. Appreciate that. And thank you for
all the people that are here tonight just to share their
manaʻo, for the people of Hawaiʻi and visitors that are
here tonight because Hawaiʻi is the melting pot of the
world, and that's why we're all aloha here tonight, yeah?
But anyway, I just want to -- and thank you for the
technology. I love this.

Anyway, I just want to -- I just want to say
that this is it. My name is Peter T. Alu. No, we are
against administering your rule change. This meeting is
an imposition made upon us, all the members that gave
testimony whether the United States government and its
branches of service should stop and what actions to
impose in a new Hawaiian government for the Hawaiian
Islands and the inhabitants.

A reference referred to our rule in all the
other islands in your submitted documents. Also check
the history of the treaty between the United States and
the Kingdom of Hawaiʻi dated in 1849, signed by
Kamehameha III and Zachary Taylor, ratified by Congress
and that the action of this committee is in direct
violation of this treaty, which is still in effect today,
so as we speak. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Peter. Next I
have -- I believe it's Ronald Mitchell, and then after
Ronald is Puna Kihoi.

RONALD MITCHELL: I got some disturbing news last night. I heard in Hilo they had more than two-minute time limits. Is that true? No.

Well, anyway, just to further what Peter Alu was just saying, my name is Ronald S.K. Mitchell. I further collaborate and being in agreement with him. In the treaty of Article I, "There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawai'i, the King of the Hawaiian Islands and his heirs and his successors."

Article XI: "It is agreed that perfect and entire liberty of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of both the contractual parties, in the countries of one or the other, being their [sic] liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious beliefs. But nothing contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with the exclusive right of the Hawaiian Government to regulate for itself the schools which it may establish or support within its jurisdiction."

This imposition made by this commission and to -- and its -- it constitutes on the application of a provincial government is similar to the Native Indians, and it's a direct violation of Article XI.
Furthermore, Article XV: "Any citizen or subject of either party infringing the accuracies of this article [sic] shall be held responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two governments shall not be interpreted -- interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or to sanction such violation."

In closing, I ask this board to cease any and all actions in lieu of breaking the written laws and agreements made by both countries for this treaty. All matters and title claims shall be held in a court of law.

You know, it's something to consider. Who shall be the first nation here? America or Hawai'i? My mana'o, Hawai'i, first nation.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Ronald. I have next Puna Kihoi, Gail Souza, and then Tina Cox.

PUNA KIHOI: [Chanting in Hawaiian language.] Aloha. Welcome to Moku O Keawe. I'm so proud of Kona. I'm proud of our Hawaiians standing up right now. Give yourselves a hand [inaudible].

Mahalo, Ke Akua, for this evening. There's been a lot of inspiration tonight, and we're so thankful for you for coming and spending time away from your families and sharing your mana'o and listening with heart. That's all that matters. And take the right
messages back. Mahalo.

My name is Puna Kihoi, I've said, and I come to represent my family, my kupuna, and my mo'opuna, my families after this. I'd like to visit our islands and see 120-plus years before this, where our queen was living and our queen was still reigning. I work for the queen, and I am a beneficiary also to the queen. That's how I went to school. We had seven children. My mother died when I was seven, and through our queen -- it's not a queen that's in the books. Our queen lives. She continues to live, and I think of her every day. I see her picture every day, and I listen to her, and I feel her, what it must have been like.

Because of her, we have Hawaiians today. Can you imagine what it must have been like to have the cannons there and the guns there, trying to save her people? But before I go any further, I just want to read her speech at that time so we can feel her energy of what it must have been like, how much she loved her people, how much she always said [Hawaiian language spoken]. Do not give up in the search of knowledge, to fill your na'au with light, to fill your na'au with light. [Hawaiian language spoken.]

January 17, 1870 -- 93, excuse me. "I, Lili'uokalani, by the grace of God and under the
Constitution of the kingdom. Queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the Constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a Provisional Government of and for this Kingdom.

"That I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the said Provisional Government.

"Now to avoid any collision of armed forces and perhaps the loss of life, I do, under this protest, and impelled by such force, yield my authority until such time --" yeah, listen to that, okay? "-- until such time as the Government of the United States shall upon the facts being presented to it --" hello, today "-- undo the action of the representatives and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian nation."

Let's give the queen a hand.

[Applause.]

PUNA KI HOI: If she spoke out of anger and fear and was run by her ego, she could have told her people with their ihes and their spears, "We're going to fight." You know what? We might not be here today.
might not have one Hawaiian today because of the cannons and the guns and all these people that were illegally taking over our beautiful, beautiful, lovely, sweet, beloved islands. Okay?

So because of that, she wrote this with a lot of heart, knowing in due time -- the time is now. The power is us. Okay? Right now, right now this moment, at this moment, our guys are in Tahiti. Okay? We're sailing around the world. We're not just going to Moloka'i. We're going around the world. Okay? This is big.

So this is the time right now. It's not by mistake that we're sitting here tonight. We're gonna make changes, and we're gonna do it in a rightful way. Of course according to your questions, it is of course no, but -- there's always the "but" part. We got to work. Okay? We got to work together somehow or another, though. We want our own nation. We want an educational workshop so we can know what we really, truly -- these questions, we don't understand all of this stuff. But then we're going to invite you over. Then we're going to ask you questions, okay, when we have it together. But I say we form our government. We have our sovereignty, and I'll take it at that. Aloha. Have a nice evening.

FACILITATOR CHANG: I have 15 minutes left,
and I have Gail Souza, Tina Cox, Hoku Subiano, and
Timothy Bates.

GAIL SOUZA: Aloha kakou. I think my
ancestors were pushing me up here tonight. It's time.
My ancestors were part of the protest against annexation,
and I am honoring them and my children and my mo'opuna
and all of you here today. Whether you have the koko or
not, we need all the support we can, but it's time for us
to reclaim ourselves as a nation.

We never were a part of the United States.
It was an illegal overthrow, and it's time that we honor
our ali'i, Queen Lili'uokalani, and all the others that
came before us. We need to decide our own destiny, so
trust the process. I think for all of us, we need to
trust the process. We'll figure it out as we go. We're
intelligent people, and, you know, I think America needs
to look at the whole process of colonization that has
been put upon us.

And I question the whole questions and
strategies that have been proposed tonight. To me, it
looks like another form of colonization, and we're pau
with that already. So I ask everybody here to stand up
and be strong, and we will succeed as the Hawaiian people
and nation. Aloha.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay. Next I have is
Tina Cox and Hoku Subiano and Timothy Bates. I know that
some people may not be able to speak, but again you had
asked me let them speak. So what happens is not
everybody's going to get to speak. So do we have Tina
Cox --

   STEPHANIE LINDSEY: Excuse me.

   FACILITATOR CHANG: -- and Hoku and Timothy?

   STEPHANIE LINDSEY: Excuse me. You have the
authority to keep this thing going till every one of us
gets heard by you. You want to cut us off. After
everything we've been through, you're going to cut us off
at nine o'clock?

   FACILITATOR CHANG: I am not cutting anybody
off. What I'm trying to do is create a very fair
process. We have 15 meetings, and every meeting was
three hours.

   STEPHANIE LINDSEY: These people have come to
talk, and you will stay until they get heard.

   FACILITATOR CHANG: No. So I have here Tina
Cox if Tina would like to speak. And then after Tina, I
have Hoku and Timothy. Then I have Robert Mist, Momi,
Aliah Irvine, Stephanie Lindsey.

   STEPHANIE LINDSEY: And I yield to my
brother, Leabert Lindsey.

   FACILITATOR CHANG: All right. And, Leabert,
you're next. Leabert, why don't you come up? I have
Leabert Lindsey, Karen Lindsey.

Okay. Come on up. I'm calling the names.
If you don't come up, I'm going to take the next person
to speak. So I have Karen Lindsey. After Karen, I have
Pohai Kirkland, and then I have Malia, and then I have
Ana Malia and Keoni. Please come up.

KAREN LINDSEY: Ua Mau ke Ea o ka 'Aina i ka
Pono, or as Mr. Tyler said, "E Mau." Translated: The
life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.
Because of the kauna of our Hawaiian language, we could
also interpret it to mean the breath or the sovereignty
of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.

Our Queen Lili'uokalani begged that the
Americans would not take our government. I quote: "Oh
honest Americans, as Christians hear me for my
downtrodden people. Their form of government is as dear
to them as yours is as precious to you. Quite warmly as
you love your country, so they love theirs."

Here we are 120 years later.
Dr. Kamana'opono Crabbe sends a letter to the Secretary
of State, John Kerry, seeking clarification on whether
the kingdom continues to exist under international law.
I believe Dr. Crabbe already knows the answer to this
question. Within weeks of this letter, here you are,
representatives of the Department of Interior, asking for our input on how to create a government-to-government relationship.

You look like well educated people. May I ask what your level of education is with regards to the illegal occupation of the United States in these islands? There's a popular saying out there: Show me the money. Please show us the Treaty of Annexation of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. Prove to us that you have the right to be here. I don't think that you can do that. What you're trying to do is divide and conquer.

There are many whom as I did, believe that the U.S. had every right to be here until I did my due diligence and research and realized you don't. The jig is up. The jack is out of the box, and the can of worms have been unleashed. The vultures in eagles' clothing continue to circle. Today through education, our people have been armed with the truth and the facts. I am sure that somewhere in those educated minds of yours, you realize that we don't need your permission, that the Kingdom of Hawai‘i continues to exist and the United States need to be -- needs to be honest regarding that fact.

One more thing: My husband and I have a packet from Department of Justice because we said to the
courts, and it's filed in our federal -- in your federal
courts here in our islands, that you don't have
jurisdiction over us. You're stealing our land. You've
stolen our Hawaiians' birth right, and we -- you need to
make this right. Thank you. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Aliah? After Aliah, I
have Pohai Kirkland, Malia, Ana Malia, Keoni, and the
last two is Aloha and then L. M kahala Roy.

ALIAH IRVINE: Howzit? Aloha mai kakou. I
am Aliah Irvine, and I am from Waianae. I'm a kanaka
maoli, and on behalf of my 'ohana, I say no to all your
questions.

By trade I am a scientist. I received my
degree in natural resource and environmental management,
and as a scientist, we are taught to use the scientific
method to understand the world, to be a critical thinker,
to question the facts that are given, and to learn how to
basically siphon bullshit. And right now, I smell
bullshit.

And to the gentleman that stated earlier that
we must compromise, braddah, I don't believe in settling.
If we settle and start believing in what the occupier
wants us to believe, then they have won. I have kupuna
that have had the courage to sign the Ku'e Petition, and
my kupuna never gave up, and nor will I.
We are recognized as a people already, so we
 don't need you for recognize us already. We have our
 sovereignty. So do your research because everybody here
did theirs. And so in summary, no to all your questions,
and thank you for everyone.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Keoni.

KEONI DAWSON: Aloha. My name is Keoni
[Hawaiian language spoken] Grace Dawson. My mama came
from Puna, from Miloli'i and [Hawaiian language spoken].
Everybody here, and also for you folks here, may the good
Lord bless us one [Hawaiian language spoken] sometimes
for words that we say that is wrong. But we have to undo
the wrong to make it right, and we all humans. We all
come from different backgrounds, different homes,
different places the Lord have put upon for us to go and
live on and maintain and not to trespass.

Well, I have something to say. My mama,
Keaupuni Grace Dawson, she was one of the head kupuna
council, and we blocked roads and everything. We saw
space [inaudible], prisons, got arrested, made the first
sovereignty license plates. We won cases too.

Come back to the history of the overthrow,
there were never no overthrow. 1900, they used the
Torrens system. The Torrens system had quiet and cloud
all royal patents, all of your titles that were given out
to the people. The Torrens system through the quiet 
titles, made quitclaims, warranty deeds, right out to 
what you have here, tenancy. We have tenancy. You guys
don't have no title. The title belongs to the konohikis,
the ahupua'a, kuleana, and the United States, state of
Hawai'i has no jurisdiction.

And if definition of Hawai'i is anybody who
want a little flag, kanaka maoli is by our own kingdom
but with the -- through natural history, you have the
Hawaiian. The people without the blood follow us, stand
with us, ku. That's all by tutu. Lili'uokalani is my
mom's cousin. Ka'ikeaouli is my tutu man. My other tutu
from Kaua'i, [Hawaiian language spoken]. And we're all
ali'is, all of us. [inaudible] ali'i among us, but
Ke Akua is the first upon all mankind, and he judges
everybody [inaudible].

And for those of you who haven't the heart
what's going on, may the good Lord have mercy on your
soul. Aloha.

Malia? Malia, why don't you come up and then Ana Malia.

Aloha kakou, and aloha to our visitors. This ANPRM,
Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the procedure
for reestablishing a government-to-government
relationship with the Native Hawaiian community, auwe. I guess the Native Hawaiians are not here because we are not Native Hawaiians. Native Hawaiians is defined under Title 42 under the Native Health Care Act, that we have to prove our blood quantum prior to Captain Cook's arrival in 1778.

'A'ole. The answers to all of their questions is 'a'ole, but I have a proposal. We need to have a third-party intervention to all of these hearings, and I am demanding that the next hearing or any procedure that goes forward must come from the United Nations. We need a neutral party to sit with we, the kanaka maoli, not the entity State of Hawai'i because I look at all of the everything, 150 acts that they have given for us, the Hawaiian people on [Hawaiian language spoken]. All fraud. All false dreams. They raised all of our hopes, and what do we get? Nothing.

So my mom always say, [Hawaiian language spoken]. Look to the beginning. Who are we? We were always a nation. We had treaties with the United States government and all the other nations of the world. Nothing was extinguished, not even our land titles. We have the Mahele that was signed and sealed by our king, and it still exists today. Nothing was extinguished.

To say that I'm pau is not pau. You pau. I
understand that, but we have been like this for a lifetime. There shouldn't have been any time limits to hear from us because we come from the sovereign part of the -- from this island.

Okay. I have one more thing to say. As a nation, we were never extinguished. Go and look at the definition of what makes a nation. They tried. They tried to bring diseases. They tried to have immigration for us to lose our blood. They tried anarchy. They tried annexation. They tried an act of war. Nothing was achieved, and so we are still here. So the next time, bring in United Nations. Have a neutral party that we can kukakuka, and the state, the county, the federal, they're not human beings. We are.

You don't want us to use the time --


FACILITATOR CHANG: I'm sorry. I've got no. We have got three -- it's nine o'clock, and I've got three more people who want to speak. So that was the rule.

STEPHANIE LINDSEY: It's offensive that you don't understand.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay. I have -- next I have Mbi. Mbi, and then I have -- Mbi, why don't you come up with your son?
AUDIENCE MEMBER: All kupuna, you should be getting up right now and walking out of here.

STEPHANIE LINDSEY: And you tell them--

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I agree.

STEPHANIE LINDSEY: You tell them--

FACILITATOR CHANG: E kala mai.

STEPHANIE LINDSEY: You tell them--

FACILITATOR CHANG: You are taking time away from those who have come to speak.

STEPHANIE LINDSEY: You tell them they will stay here and listen till every one of our people talks. Do you know this lady that just talked? Her mother died. She was one of the beginning people in the recent--

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you very much, everyone. I am so sorry. We cannot hear everyone. E kala mai to them

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You could. You don't choose to. You don't choose to. That's the truth. Don't say you can't. All we needed was 15 more minutes for everybody, and you can't do 15 minutes. Bologna.

[Meeting concluded at 9:00 p.m.]
CERTIFICATE

STATE OF HAWAI'I

COUNTY OF HAWAI'I

I, KIRSTEN REHANEK, RPR, CRR, CSR #481, State of Hawaii, do hereby certify:

That on July 3, 2014, at 6:00 p.m., the Public Meeting regarding whether the Federal Government should reestablish a government-to-government relationship with the Native Hawaiian community was taken down by me in machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to typewriting under my supervision;

That the foregoing represents, to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

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

This 106-page transcript dated July 3, 2014, was subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 2014, in Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

Kirsten Rehanek

KIRSTEN REHANEK, CSR NO. 481