S. HRG. 106–753, PT. 5

NATIVE HAWAIIAN FEDERAL RECOGNITION

JOINT HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

AND THE

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2899

TO EXPRESS THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING THE UNITED STATES' RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVE HAWAIIANS

AND

H.R. 4904

TO EXPRESS THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING THE UNITED STATES' RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVE HAWAIIANS, TO PROVIDE A PROCESS FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF A NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT

SEPTEMBER 1, 2001
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NATIVE HAWAIIAN FEDERAL RECOGNITION

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2001

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, MEETING JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Honolulu, HI.

The committees met, pursuant to recess, at 9:30 a.m. in the Pikake Room, Neal Blaisdell Center, 777 Ward Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, Hon. Daniel K. Inouye (vice chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs) presiding.

Present: Senators Inouye and Akaka; Representatives Abercrombie and Mink; and Delegate Faleomavaega.

Senator INOUYE. We will begin with a pule offered by Kahu Charles Maxwell, Sr., of Pukalani, Maui.

Mr. MAXWELL. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to do the opening pule this morning. I would like to start with our very traditional chant. It is very important because it calls upon [Native language].

[Native chant.]

Our heavenly father, we ask and pray that you give us the wisdom, the hope, and the desire, to speak freely at this hearing. And we pray that you bring back our upbringing as Kanaka Maoli, how we were at one time, cherishing our kupuna who have passed and who are here at the present time. That we show them our love and aloha. We ask and pray that you bless everyone that is here today, everyone that comes to testify. And although all the [Native language] that has been happening all these hundreds of years to us, as Kanaka Maoli, that you do not take away one thing that you instilled in us dear Lord, and that is pride and dignity. Never let us lose this. We ask this in your name. [Native language.] Amen.

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call upon Daniel Kaleikini, Sr. for another pule.

Mr. KALEIKINI. [Native chant.] Aloha. [Native song.]

STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL K. INOUYE, U.S. SENATOR FROM HAWAII, VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Senator INOUYE. On behalf of the committee I thank Kahu Maxwell and Daniel Kaleikini for their most moving pule.

[Text of S. 2899 and H.R. 4904 follow:]

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2899

To express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 20, 2000

Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUYE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs

---

A BILL

To express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Constitution vests Congress with the authority to address the conditions of the indigenous, native people of the United States;

(2) Native Hawaiians, the native people of the State of Hawaii are indigenous, native people of the United States;

(3) the United States has a special trust relationship to promote the welfare of the native people of the United States, including Native Hawaiians;

(4) under the treaty-making power of the United States, Congress exercised its constitutional authority to confirm a treaty between the United States and the government that represented the Hawaiian people, and from 1826 until 1893, the United States recognized the independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii, extended full diplomatic recognition to the Hawaiian Government, and entered into treaties and conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875, and 1887;

(5) pursuant to the provisions of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42), the United States set aside 200,000 acres of land in the Federal territory that later became the State of Hawaii in order to establish a homeland for the native people of Hawaii, Native Hawaiians;

(6) by setting aside 200,000 acres of land for Native Hawaiian homesteads and farms, the Act assists the Native Hawaiian community in maintaining distinct native settlements throughout the State of Hawaii;

(7) approximately 6,800 Native Hawaiian lessees and their family members reside on Hawaiian Home Lands and approximately 18,000 Native Hawaiians who are eligible to reside on the Home Lands are on a waiting list to receive assignments of land;

(8) the Hawaiian Home Lands continue to provide an important foundation for the ability of the Native Hawaiian community to maintain the practice of Native Hawaiian culture, language, and traditions, and Native Hawaiians have maintained other distinctly native areas in Hawaii;

(9) on November 23, 1993, Public Law 103–150 (107 Stat. 1510) (commonly known as the Apology Resolution) was enacted into law, extending an apology on behalf of the United States to the Native people of Hawaii for the United States' role in the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(10) the Apology Resolution acknowledges that the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii occurred with the active participation of agents and citizens of the United States and further acknowledges that the Native Hawaiian people never directly relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people over their national lands to the United

1 States, either through their monarchy or through a
2 plebiscite or referendum;
3 (11) the Apology Resolution expresses the com-
4 mitment of Congress and the President to acknowl-
5 edge the ramifications of the overthrow of the King-
6 dom of Hawaii and to support reconciliation efforts
7 between the United States and Native Hawaiians;
8 and to have Congress and the President, through the
9 President's designated officials, consult with Native
10 Hawaiians on the reconciliation process as called for
11 under the Apology Resolution;
12 (12) despite the overthrow of the Hawaiian gov-
13 ernment, Native Hawaiians have continued to main-
14 tain their separate identity as a distinct native com-
15 munity through the formation of cultural, social, and
16 political institutions, and to give expression to their
17 rights as native people to self-determination and
18 self-governance as evidenced through their participa-
19 tion in the Office of Hawaiian Affairs;
20 (13) Native Hawaiians also maintain a distinct
21 Native Hawaiian community through the provision
22 of governmental services to Native Hawaiians, in-
23 cluding the provision of health care services, edu-
24 cational programs, employment and training pro-
25 grams, children's services, conservation programs,

1 fish and wildlife protection, agricultural programs,
2 native language immersion programs and native lan-
3 guage immersion schools from kindergarten through
4 high school, as well as college and master's degree
5 programs in native language immersion instruction,
6 and traditional justice programs, and by continuing
7 their efforts to enhance Native Hawaiian self-deter-
8 mination and local control;

9 (14) Native Hawaiians are actively engaged in
10 Native Hawaiian cultural practices, traditional agri-
11 cultural methods, fishing and subsistence practices,
12 maintenance of cultural use areas and sacred sites,
13 protection of burial sites, and the exercise of their
14 traditional rights to gather medicinal plants and
15 herbs, and food sources;

16 (15) the Native Hawaiian people wish to pre-
17 serve, develop, and transmit to future Native Hawai-
18 ian generations their ancestral lands and Native Ha-
19 waiian political and cultural identity in accordance
20 with their traditions, beliefs, customs and practices,
21 language, and social and political institutions, and to
22 achieve greater self-determination over their own af-
23 fairs;

24 (16) this Act responds to the desire of the Na-
25 tive Hawaiian people for enhanced self-determination

1 by establishing a process within the framework of
2 Federal law for the Native Hawaiian people to exer-
3 cise their inherent rights as a distinct aboriginal, in-
4 digenous, native community to reorganize a Native
5 Hawaiian governing body for the purpose of giving
6 expression to their rights as native people to self-de-
7 termination and self-governance;
8 (17) the United States has declared that—
9 (A) the United States has a special respon-
10 sibility for the welfare of the native peoples of
11 the United States, including Native Hawaiians;
12 (B) Congress has identified Native Hawai-
13 ians as a distinct indigenous group within the
14 scope of its Indian affairs power, and has en-
15 acted dozens of statutes on their behalf pursu-
16 ant to its recognized trust responsibility; and
17 (C) Congress has also delegated broad au-
18 thority to administer a portion of the federal
19 trust responsibility to the State of Hawaii;
20 (18) the United States has recognized and re-
21 affirmed the special trust relationship with the Na-
22 tive Hawaiian people through—
23 (A) the enactment of the Act entitled "An
24 Act to provide for the admission of the State of

1 Hawaii into the Union", approved March 18,
2 1959 (Public Law 86–3; 73 Stat. 4) by—
3 (i) ceding to the State of Hawaii title
4 to the public lands formerly held by the
5 United States, and mandating that those
6 lands be held in public trust for the better-
7 ment of the conditions of Native Hawai-
8 ians; and
9 (ii) transferring the United States' re-
10 sponsibility for the administration of the
11 Hawaiian Home Lands to the State of Ha-
12 waii, but retaining the authority to enforce
13 the trust, including the exclusive right of
14 the United States to consent to any actions
15 affecting the lands which comprise the cor-
16 pus of the trust and any amendments to
17 the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act,
18 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42) that are
19 enacted by the legislature of the State of
20 Hawaii affecting the beneficiaries under
21 the Act;
22 (19) the United States continually has recog-
23 nized and reaffirmed that—
24 (A) Native Hawaiians have a cultural, his-
25 toric, and land-based link to the aboriginal, na-

tive people who exercised sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands;

(B) Native Hawaiians have never relinquished their claims to sovereignty or their sovereign lands;

(C) the United States extends services to Native Hawaiians because of their unique status as the aboriginal, native people of a once sovereign nation with whom the United States has a political and legal relationship; and

(D) the special trust relationship of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians to the United States arises out of their status as aboriginal, indigenous, native people of the United States.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ABORIGINAL, INDIGENOUS, NATIVE PEOPLE.—The term "aboriginal, indigenous, native people" means those people whom Congress has recognized as the original inhabitants of the lands and who exercised sovereignty prior to European contact in the areas that later became part of the United States;

1 (2) ADULT MEMBERS.—The term "adult mem-
2 bers" means those Native Hawaiians who have at-
3 tained the age of 18 at the time the Secretary pub-
4 lishes the initial roll in the Federal Register, as pro-
5 vided in section 7(a)(4) of this Act.
6 (3) APOLOGY RESOLUTION.—The term "Apol-
7 ogy Resolution" means Public Law 103–150 (107
8 Stat. 1510), a joint resolution offering an apology to
9 Native Hawaiians on behalf of the United States for
10 the participation of agents of the United States in
11 the January 17, 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom of
12 Hawaii.
13 (4) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission"
14 means the commission established in section 7 of
15 this Act to certify that the adult members of the Na-
16 tive Hawaiian community contained on the roll de-
17 veloped under that section meet the definition of Na-
18 tive Hawaiian, as defined in paragraph (6)(A).
19 (5) INDIGENOUS, NATIVE PEOPLE.—The term
20 "indigenous, native people" means the lineal de-
21 scendants of the aboriginal, indigenous, native peo-
22 ple of the United States.
23 (6) NATIVE HAWAIIAN.—
24 (A) Prior to the recognition by the United
25 States of a Native Hawaiian governing body

1 under the authority of section 7(d) of this Act,
2 the term "Native Hawaiian" means the indige-
3 nous, native people of Hawaii who are the lineal
4 descendants of the aboriginal, indigenous, na-
5 tive people who resided in the islands that now
6 comprise the State of Hawaii on January 1,
7 1893, and who occupied and exercised sov-
8 ereignty in the Hawaiian archipelago, including
9 the area that now constitutes the State of Ha-
10 waii, as evidenced by (but not limited to)—
11 (i) genealogical records;
12 (ii) Native Hawaiian kupuna (elders)
13 verification or affidavits;
14 (iii) church or census records; or
15 (iv) government birth or death certifi-
16 cates or other vital statistics records;
17 (B) Following the recognition by the
18 United States of the Native Hawaiian govern-
19 ing body under section 7(d) of this Act, the
20 term "Native Hawaiian" shall have the mean-
21 ing given to such term in the organic governing
22 documents of the Native Hawaiian governing
23 body.
24 (7) NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNING BODY.—The
25 term "Native Hawaiian governing body" means the

1 adult members of the governing body of the Native
2 Hawaiian people that is recognized by the United
3 States under the authority of section 7(d) of this
4 Act.

5 (8) NATIVE HAWAIIAN INTERIM GOVERNING
6 COUNCIL.—The term "Native Hawaiian Interim
7 Governing Council" means the interim governing
8 council that is authorized to exercise the powers and
9 authorities recognized in section 7(b) of this Act.

10 (9) ROLL.—The term "roll" means the roll that
11 is developed under the authority of section 7(a) of
12 this Act.

13 (10) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary"
14 means the Secretary of the Department of the Inte-
15 rior.

16 (11) TASK FORCE.—The term "Task Force"
17 means the Native Hawaiian Interagency Task Force
18 established under the authority of section 6 of this
19 Act.

20 **SEC. 3. UNITED STATES POLICY.**

21 The United States reaffirms that—

22 (1) Native Hawaiians are a unique and distinct
23 aboriginal, indigenous, native people, with whom the
24 United States has a political and legal relationship;

1 (2) the United States has a special trust rela-
2 tionship to promote the welfare of Native Hawaiians;
3 (3) Congress possesses the authority under the
4 Constitution to enact legislation to address the con-
5 ditions of Native Hawaiians and has exercised this
6 authority through the enactment of—
7 (A) the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act,
8 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42);
9 (B) the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
10 the admission of the State of Hawaii into the
11 Union", approved March 18, 1959 (Public Law
12 86–3; 73 Stat. 4); and
13 (C) more than 150 other Federal laws ad-
14 dressing the conditions of Native Hawaiians;
15 (4) Native Hawaiians have—
16 (A) an inherent right to autonomy in their
17 internal affairs;
18 (B) an inherent right of self-determination
19 and self-governance; and
20 (C) the right to reorganize a Native Ha-
21 waiian governing body; and
22 (5) the United States shall continue to engage
23 in a process of reconciliation and political relations
24 with the Native Hawaiian people.

1 **SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL**
2 **TRUSTEE FOR NATIVE HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the
4 Office of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior
5 the Office of Special Trustee for Native Hawaiian Affairs.

6 (b) DUTIES OF THE OFFICE.—The Office of Special
7 Trustee for Native Hawaiian Affairs shall—

8 (1) effectuate and coordinate the special trust
9 relationship between the Native Hawaiian people
10 and the United States through the Secretary, and
11 with all other Federal agencies;

12 (2) upon the recognition of the Native Hawai-
13 ian governing body by the United States as provided
14 for in section 7(d) of this Act, effectuate and coordi-
15 nate the special trust relationship between the Na-
16 tive Hawaiian governing body and the United States
17 through the Secretary, and with all other Federal
18 agencies;

19 (3) fully integrate the principle and practice of
20 meaningful, regular, and appropriate consultation
21 with the Native Hawaiian people by providing timely
22 notice to, and consulting with the Native Hawaiian
23 people prior to taking any actions that may have the
24 potential to significantly or uniquely affect Native
25 Hawaiian resources, rights, or lands, and upon the
26 recognition of the Native Hawaiian governing body

1 as provided for in section 7(d) of this Act, fully inte-
2 grate the principle and practice of meaningful, regu-
3 lar, and appropriate consultation with the Native
4 Hawaiian governing body by providing timely notice
5 to, and consulting with the Native Hawaiian people
6 prior to taking any actions that may have the poten-
7 tial to significantly affect Native Hawaiian re-
8 sources, rights, or lands;
9 (4) consult with the Native Hawaiian Inter-
10 agency Task Force, other Federal agencies, and with
11 relevant agencies of the State of Hawaii on policies,
12 practices, and proposed actions affecting Native Ha-
13 waiian resources, rights, or lands;
14 (5) be responsible for the preparation and sub-
15 mittal to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the
16 Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
17 sources of the Senate, and the Committee on Re-
18 sources of the House of Representatives of an an-
19 nual report detailing the activities of the Interagency
20 Task Force established under section 6 of this Act
21 that are undertaken with respect to the continuing
22 process of reconciliation and to effect meaningful
23 consultation with the Native Hawaiian people and
24 the Native Hawaiian governing body and providing
25 recommendations for any necessary changes to exist-

1 ing Federal statutes or regulations promulgated
2 under the authority of Federal law;
3 (6) be responsible for continuing the process of
4 reconciliation with the Native Hawaiian people, and
5 upon the recognition of the Native Hawaiian govern-
6 ing body by the United States as provided for in sec-
7 tion 7(d) of this Act, be responsible for continuing
8 the process of reconciliation with the Native Hawai-
9 ian governing body; and
10 (7) assist the Native Hawaiian people in facili-
11 tating a process for self-determination, including but
12 not limited to the provision of technical assistance in
13 the development of the roll under section 7(a) of this
14 Act, the organization of the Native Hawaiian In-
15 terim Governing Council as provided for in section
16 7(b) of this Act, and the reorganization of the Na-
17 tive Hawaiian governing body as provided for in sec-
18 tion 7(c) of this Act.

19 **SEC. 5. DESIGNATION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REP-**
20 **RESENTATIVE.**

21 The Attorney General shall designate an appropriate
22 official within the Department of Justice to assist the Of-
23 fice of the Special Trustee for Native Hawaiian Affairs
24 in the implementation and protection of the rights of Na-
25 tive Hawaiians and their political and legal relationship

1 with the United States, and upon the recognition of the
2 Native Hawaiian governing body as provided for in section
3 7(d) of this Act, in the implementation and protection of
4 the rights of the Native Hawaiian governing body and its
5 political and legal relationship with the United States.

6 **SEC. 6. NATIVE HAWAIIAN INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.**

7 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an inter-
8 agency task force to be known as the "Native Hawaiian
9 Interagency Task Force".

10 (b) COMPOSITION.—The Task Force shall be com-
11 posed of officials, to be appointed by the President,
12 from—

13 (1) each Federal agency that establishes or im-
14 plements policies that affect Native Hawaiians or
15 whose actions may significantly or uniquely impact
16 on Native Hawaiian resources, rights, or lands;

17 (2) the Office of the Special Trustee for Native
18 Hawaiian Affairs established under section 4 of this
19 Act; and

20 (3) the Executive Office of the President.

21 (c) LEAD AGENCIES.—The Department of the Inte-
22 rior and the Department of Justice shall serve as the lead
23 agencies of the Task Force, and meetings of the Task
24 Force shall be convened at the request of the lead agen-
25 cies.

1 (d) CO-CHAIRS.—The Task Force representative of
2 the Office of Special Trustee for Native Hawaiian Affairs
3 established under the authority of section 4 of this Act
4 and the Attorney General's designee under the authority
5 of section 5 of this Act shall serve as co-chairs of the Task
6 Force.

7 (e) DUTIES.—The primary responsibilities of the
8 Task Force shall be—

9 (1) the coordination of Federal policies that af-
10 fect Native Hawaiians or actions by any agency or
11 agencies of the Federal Government which may sig-
12 nificantly or uniquely impact on Native Hawaiian re-
13 sources, rights, or lands;

14 (2) to assure that each Federal agency develops
15 a policy on consultation with the Native Hawaiian
16 people, and upon recognition of the Native Hawaiian
17 governing body by the United States as provided in
18 section 7(d) of this Act, consultation with the Native
19 Hawaiian governing body; and

20 (3) to assure the participation of each Federal
21 agency in the development of the report to Congress
22 authorized in section 4(b)(5) of this Act.

SEC. 7. PROCESS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A ROLL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A NATIVE HAWAIIAN INTERIM GOVERNING COUNCIL, FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A NATIVE HAWAIIAN INTERIM GOVERNING COUNCIL AND A NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNING BODY, AND FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNING BODY.

(a) ROLL.—

(1) PREPARATION OF ROLL.—The adult members of the Native Hawaiian community who wish to participate in the reorganization of a Native Hawaiian governing body shall prepare a roll for the purpose of the organization of a Native Hawaiian Interim Governing Council. The roll shall include the names of—

(A) the adult members of the Native Hawaiian community who wish to become members of a Native Hawaiian governing body and who are the lineal descendants of the aboriginal, indigenous, native people who resided in the islands that now comprise the State of Hawaii on January 1, 1893, and who occupied and exercised sovereignty in the Hawaiian archipelago, including the area that now constitutes the

1 State of Hawaii, as evidenced by (but not lim-
2 ited to)—
3 (i) genealogical records;
4 (ii) Native Hawaiian kupuna (elders)
5 verification or affidavits;
6 (iii) church or census records; or
7 (iv) government birth or death certifi-
8 cates or other vital statistics records; and
9 (B) the children of the adult members list-
10 ed on the roll prepared under this subsection.
11 (2) CERTIFICATION AND SUBMISSION.—
12 (A) COMMISSION.—There is authorized to
13 be established a Commission to be composed of
14 9 members for the purpose of certifying that
15 the adult members of the Native Hawaiian com-
16 munity on the roll meet the definition of Native
17 Hawaiian, as defined in section 2(6)(A) of this
18 Act. The members of the Commission shall have
19 expertise in the certification of Native Hawaiian
20 ancestry.
21 (B) CERTIFICATION.—The Commission
22 shall certify to the Secretary that the individ-
23 uals listed on the roll developed under the au-
24 thority of this subsection are Native Hawaiians,

1 as defined in section 2(6)(A) of this Act, and
2 shall submit such roll to the Secretary.
3 (3) NOTIFICATION.—The Commission shall
4 promptly provide notice to the Secretary if any of
5 the individuals listed on the roll should be removed
6 from the roll on account of death.
7 (4) PUBLICATION.—Within 45 days of the re-
8 ceipt by the Secretary of the roll developed under
9 the authority of this subsection and certified by the
10 Commission under the authority of paragraph (2),
11 the Secretary shall certify that the roll is consistent
12 with applicable Federal law by publishing the roll in
13 the Federal Register.
14 (5) EFFECT OF PUBLICATION.—The publication
15 of the roll developed under the authority of this sub-
16 section shall be for the purpose of providing any
17 member of the public with an opportunity to—
18 (A) petition the Secretary to add to the
19 roll the name of an individual who meets the
20 definition of Native Hawaiian, as defined in
21 section 2(6)(A) of this Act, and who is not list-
22 ed on the roll; or
23 (B) petition the Secretary to remove from
24 the roll the name of an individual who does not
25 meet such definition.

1 (6) DEADLINE FOR PETITIONS.—Any petition
2 described in paragraph (5) shall be filed with the
3 Secretary within 90 days of the date of the publica-
4 tion of the roll in the Federal Register, as author-
5 ized under paragraph (4).
6 (7) CERTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL NATIVE
7 HAWAIIANS FOR INCLUSION ON THE ROLL.—
8 (A) SUBMISSION.—Within 30 days of re-
9 ceiving a petition to add the name of an individ-
10 ual to the roll, the Secretary shall submit the
11 name of each individual who is the subject of a
12 petition to add his or her name to the roll to
13 the Commission for certification that the indi-
14 vidual meets the definition of Native Hawaiian,
15 as defined in section 2(6)(A) of this Act.
16 (B) CERTIFICATION.—Within 30 days of
17 receiving a petition from the Secretary to have
18 a name added to or removed from the roll, the
19 Commission shall certify to the Secretary
20 that—
21 (i) the individual meets the definition
22 of Native Hawaiian, as defined in section
23 2(6)(A) of this Act; or

1 (ii) the individual does not meet the
2 definition of Native Hawaiian, as so de-
3 fined.
4 Upon such certification, the Secretary shall add
5 or remove the name of the individual on the
6 roll, as appropriate.
7 (8) HEARING.—
8 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
9 conduct a hearing on the record within 45 days
10 of the receipt by the Secretary of—
11 (i) a certification by the Commission
12 that an individual does not meet the defini-
13 tion of Native Hawaiian, as defined in sec-
14 tion 2(6)(A) of this Act; or
15 (ii) a petition to remove the name of
16 any individual listed on the roll submitted
17 to the Secretary by the Commission.
18 (B) TESTIMONY.—At the hearing con-
19 ducted in accordance with this paragraph, the
20 Secretary may receive testimony from the peti-
21 tioner, a representative of the Commission, the
22 individual whose name is the subject of the pe-
23 tition, and any other individuals who may have
24 the necessary expertise to provide the Secretary
25 with relevant information regarding whether the

1 individual whose name is the subject of a peti-
2 tion meets the definition of Native Hawaiian, as
3 defined in section 2(6)(A) of this Act.
4 (C) FINAL DETERMINATION.—Within 30
5 days of the date of the conclusion of the hear-
6 ing conducted in accordance with this para-
7 graph, the Secretary shall make a determina-
8 tion regarding whether the individual whose
9 name is the subject of a petition meets the defi-
10 nition of Native Hawaiian, as defined in section
11 2(6)(A) of this Act. Such a determination shall
12 be a final determination for purposes of judicial
13 review.
14 (9) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—
15 (A) FINAL JUDGMENT.—The United
16 States District Court for the District of Hawaii
17 shall have jurisdiction to review the record of
18 the decision developed by the Secretary and the
19 Secretary's final determination under para-
20 graph (8) and shall make a final judgment re-
21 garding such determination.
22 (B) NOTICE.—If the district court deter-
23 mines that an individual's name should be
24 added to the roll because that individual meets
25 the definition of Native Hawaiian, as defined in

1 section 2(6)(A) of this Act, or that an individ-
2 ual's name should be removed from the roll be-
3 cause that individual does not meet such defini-
4 tion, the district court shall so advise the Sec-
5 retary and the Secretary shall add or remove
6 the individual's name from the roll, consistent
7 with the instructions of the district court.

8 (10) PUBLICATION OF FINAL ROLL.—Except
9 for those petitions which remain the subject of judi-
10 cial review under the authority of paragraph (9), the
11 Secretary shall—

12 (A) publish a final roll in the Federal Reg-
13 ister within 290 days of the receipt by the Sec-
14 retary of the roll prepared under the authority
15 of paragraph (1); and

16 (B) subsequently publish in the Federal
17 Register the names of any individuals that the
18 district court directs be added or removed from
19 the roll.

20 (11) EFFECT OF PUBLICATION.—The publica-
21 tion of the final roll shall serve as the basis for the
22 eligibility of adult members listed on the roll to par-
23 ticipate in all referenda and elections associated with
24 the organization of a Native Hawaiian Interim Gov-
25 erning Council.

1 (b) ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN IN-
2 TERIM GOVERNING COUNCIL.—
3 (1) ORGANIZATION.—
4 (A) DATE OF GENERAL MEETING.—Within
5 90 days of the date of the publication of the
6 final roll in the Federal Register, the Secretary
7 shall announce the date of a general meeting of
8 the adult members of those listed on the roll to
9 nominate candidates from among the adult
10 members listed on the roll for election to the
11 Native Hawaiian Interim Governing Council.
12 The criteria for candidates to serve on the Na-
13 tive Hawaiian Interim Governing Council shall
14 be developed by the adult members listed on the
15 roll at the general meeting. The general meet-
16 ing may consist of meetings on each island or
17 at such sites as to secure the maximum partici-
18 pation of the adult members listed on the roll.
19 Such general meeting (or meetings) shall be
20 held within 30 days of the Secretary's an-
21 nouncement.
22 (B) ELECTION.—Within 45 days of the
23 general meeting (or meetings), the Secretary
24 shall assist the Native Hawaiian community in
25 holding an election by secret ballot (absentee

1 and mail balloting permitted), to elect the mem-
2 bership of the Native Hawaiian Interim Govern-
3 ing Council from among the nominees submit-
4 ted to the Secretary from the general meeting.
5 The ballots shall provide for write-in votes.
6 (C) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall ap-
7 prove the Native Hawaiian Interim Governing
8 Council elected pursuant to this subsection if
9 the requirements of this section relating to the
10 nominating and election process have been met.
11 (2) POWERS.—
12 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Native Hawaiian
13 Interim Governing Council shall represent those
14 on the roll in the implementation of this Act
15 and shall have no powers other than those given
16 to it in accordance with this Act.
17 (B) TERMINATION.—The Native Hawaiian
18 Interim Governing Council shall have no power
19 or authority under this Act after the time which
20 the duly elected officers of the Native Hawaiian
21 governing body take office.
22 (3) DUTIES.—
23 (A) REFERENDUM.—The Native Hawaiian
24 Interim Governing Council shall conduct a ref-
25 erendum of the adult members listed on the roll

1 for the purpose of determining (but not limited
2 to) the following:
3 (i) The proposed elements of the or-
4 ganic governing documents of a Native
5 Hawaiian governing body.
6 (ii) The proposed powers and authori-
7 ties to be exercised by a Native Hawaiian
8 governing body, as well as the proposed
9 privileges and immunities of a Native Ha-
10 waiian governing body.
11 (iii) The proposed civil rights and pro-
12 tection of such rights of the members of a
13 Native Hawaiian governing body and all
14 persons subject to the authority of a Na-
15 tive Hawaiian governing body.
16 (B) DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIC GOVERN-
17 ING DOCUMENTS.—Based upon the referendum
18 authorized in subparagraph (A), the Native Ha-
19 waiian Interim Governing Council shall develop
20 proposed organic governing documents for a
21 Native Hawaiian governing body.
22 (C) DISTRIBUTION.—The Council shall
23 distribute to all adult members of those listed
24 on the roll, a copy of the proposed organic gov-
25 erning documents, as drafted by the Native Ha-

1 waiian Interim Governing Council, along with a
2 brief impartial description of the proposed or-
3 ganic governing documents.
4 (D) CONSULTATION.—The Native Hawai-
5 ian Interim Governing Council shall freely con-
6 sult with those listed on the roll concerning the
7 text and description of the proposed organic
8 governing documents.
9 (4) ELECTIONS.—
10 (A) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of
11 the Native Hawaiian Interim Governing Coun-
12 cil, the Secretary shall hold an election for the
13 purpose of ratifying the proposed organic gov-
14 erning documents. If the Secretary fails to act
15 within 45 days of the request by the Council,
16 the Council is authorized to conduct the elec-
17 tion.
18 (B) FAILURE TO ADOPT GOVERNING DOCU-
19 MENTS.—If the proposed organic governing
20 documents are not adopted by a majority vote
21 of the adult members listed on the roll, the Na-
22 tive Hawaiian Interim Governing Council shall
23 consult with the adult members listed on the
24 roll to determine which elements of the pro-
25 posed organic governing documents were found

1 to be unacceptable, and based upon such con-
2 sultation, the Council shall propose changes to
3 the proposed organic governing documents.
4 (C) ELECTION.—Upon the request of the
5 Native Hawaiian Interim Governing Council,
6 the Secretary shall hold a second election for
7 the purpose of ratifying the proposed organic
8 governing documents. If the Secretary fails to
9 act within 45 days of the request by the Coun-
10 cil, the Council is authorized to conduct the sec-
11 ond election.
12 (c) ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOV-
13 ERNING BODY.—
14 (1) RECOGNITION OF RIGHTS.—The right of
15 the Native Hawaiian governing body of the indige-
16 nous, native people of Hawaii to organize for its
17 common welfare, and to adopt appropriate organic
18 governing documents is hereby recognized by the
19 United States.
20 (2) RATIFICATION.—The organic governing
21 documents of the Native Hawaiian governing body
22 shall become effective when ratified by a majority
23 vote of the adult members listed on the roll, and ap-
24 proved by the Secretary upon the Secretary's deter-
25 mination that the organic governing documents are

1 consistent with applicable Federal law and the spe-
2 cial trust relationship between the United States and
3 its native people. If the Secretary fails to make such
4 a determination within 45 days of the ratification of
5 the organic governing documents by the adult mem-
6 bers listed on the roll, the organic governing docu-
7 ments shall be deemed to have been approved by the
8 Secretary.

9 (3) ELECTION OF GOVERNING OFFICERS.—
10 Within 45 days after the Secretary has approved the
11 organic governing documents or the organic govern-
12 ing documents are deemed approved, the Secretary
13 shall assist the Native Hawaiian Interim Governing
14 Council in holding an election by secret ballot for the
15 purpose of determining the individuals who will serve
16 as governing body officers as provided in the organic
17 governing documents.

18 (4) VOTING ELIGIBILITY.—For the purpose of
19 this initial election and notwithstanding any provi-
20 sion in the organic governing documents to the con-
21 trary, absentee balloting shall be permitted and all
22 adult members of the Native Hawaiian governing
23 body shall be entitled to vote in the election.

24 (5) FUTURE ELECTIONS.—All further elections
25 of governing body officers shall be conducted as pro-

1 vided for in the organic governing documents and
2 ordinances adopted in accordance with this Act.
3 (6) REVOCATION; RATIFICATION OF AMEND-
4 MENTS.—When ratified by a majority vote of the
5 adult members of those listed on the roll, the organic
6 governing documents shall be revocable by an elec-
7 tion open to the adult members of the Native Ha-
8 waiian governing body, and amendments to the or-
9 ganic governing documents may be ratified by the
10 same process.
11 (7) ADDITIONAL RIGHTS AND POWERS.—In ad-
12 dition to all powers vested in the Native Hawaiian
13 governing body by the duly ratified organic govern-
14 ing documents, the organic governing documents
15 shall also vest in the Native Hawaiian governing
16 body the rights and powers to—
17 (A) exercise those governmental authorities
18 that are recognized by the United States as the
19 powers and authorities that are exercised by
20 other governments representing the indigenous,
21 native people of the United States;
22 (B) provide for the protection of the civil
23 rights of the members of the Native Hawaiian
24 governing body and all persons subject to the
25 authority of the Native Hawaiian governing

1 body, and to assure that the Native Hawaiian
2 governing body exercises its authority consistent
3 with the requirements of section 202 of the Act
4 of April 11, 1968 (25 U.S.C. 1302);
5 (C) prevent the sale, disposition, lease, or
6 encumbrance of lands, interests in lands, or
7 other assets of the Native Hawaiian governing
8 body without the consent of the Native Hawai-
9 ian governing body;
10 (D) determine the membership in the Na-
11 tive Hawaiian governing body; and
12 (E) negotiate with Federal, State, and
13 local governments, and other entities.
14 (d) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—
15 (1) RECOGNITION.—Notwithstanding any other
16 provision of law, upon the approval by the Secretary
17 of the organic governing documents of the Native
18 Hawaiian governing body and the election of officers
19 of the Native Hawaiian governing body, Federal rec-
20 ognition is hereby extended to the Native Hawaiian
21 governing body as the representative governing body
22 of the Native Hawaiian people.
23 (2) NO DIMINISHMENT OF RIGHTS OR PRIVI-
24 LEGES.—Nothing contained in this Act shall dimin-
25 ish, alter, or amend any existing rights or privileges

1 enjoyed by the Native Hawaiian people which are
2 not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.
3 (e) INCORPORATION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOV-
4 ERNING BODY.—
5 (1) CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.—Upon peti-
6 tion of the Native Hawaiian governing body, the
7 Secretary may issue a charter of incorporation to
8 the Native Hawaiian governing body. Upon the
9 issuance of such charter of incorporation, the Native
10 Hawaiian governing body shall have the same status
11 under Federal law when acting in its corporate ca-
12 pacity as the status of Indian tribes that have been
13 issued a charter of incorporation under the authority
14 of section 17 of the Indian Reorganization Act (25
15 U.S.C. 477).
16 (2) ENUMERATED POWERS.—Such charter may
17 authorize the incorporated Native Hawaiian govern-
18 ing body to exercise the power to purchase, take by
19 gift, bequest, or otherwise, own, hold, manage, oper-
20 ate, and dispose of property of every description,
21 real and personal, including the power to purchase
22 lands and to issue an exchange of interests in cor-
23 porate property, and such further powers as may be
24 incidental to the conduct of corporate business, and
25 that are not inconsistent with law.

1 **SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as
3 may be necessary to carry out the activities authorized in
4 sections 4, 6, and 7 of this Act.

5 **SEC. 9. REAFFIRMATION OF DELEGATION OF FEDERAL AU-**
6 **THORITY; NEGOTIATIONS.**

7 (a) REAFFIRMATION.—The delegation by the United
8 States of authority to the State of Hawaii to address the
9 conditions of Native Hawaiians contained in the Act enti-
10 tled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State
11 of Hawaii into the Union" approved March 18, 1959
12 (Public Law 86–3; 73 Stat. 5) is hereby reaffirmed.

13 (b) NEGOTIATIONS.—Upon the Federal recognition
14 of the Native Hawaiian governing body pursuant to sec-
15 tion 7(d) of this Act, the United States is authorized to
16 negotiate and enter into an agreement with the State of
17 Hawaii and the Native Hawaiian governing body regard-
18 ing the transfer of lands, resources, and assets dedicated
19 to Native Hawaiian use under existing law as in effect
20 on the date of enactment of this Act to the Native Hawai-
21 ian governing body.

22 **SEC. 10. DISCLAIMER.**

23 Nothing in this Act is intended to serve as a settle-
24 ment of any claims against the United States.

1 **SEC. 11. REGULATIONS.**

2 The Secretary is authorized to make such rules and
3 regulations and such delegations of authority as the Sec-
4 retary deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this
5 Act.

6 **SEC. 12. SEVERABILITY.**

7 In the event that any section or provision of this Act,
8 or any amendment made by this Act is held invalid, it
9 is the intent of Congress that the remaining sections or
10 provisions of this Act, and the amendments made by this
11 Act, shall continue in full force and effect.

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106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4904

To express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 20, 2000

Mr. ABERCROMBIE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

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A BILL

To express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Constitution vests Congress with the authority to address the conditions of the indigenous, native people of the United States;

(2) Native Hawaiians, the native people of the State of Hawaii are indigenous, native people of the United States;

1 (3) the United States has a special trust rela-
2 tionship to promote the welfare of the native people
3 of the United States, including Native Hawaiians;
4 (4) under the treaty-making power of the
5 United States, Congress exercised its constitutional
6 authority to confirm a treaty between the United
7 States and the government that represented the Ha-
8 waiian people, and from 1826 until 1893, the United
9 States recognized the independence of the Kingdom
10 of Hawaii, extended full diplomatic recognition to
11 the Hawaiian Government, and entered into treaties
12 and conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs to gov-
13 ern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849,
14 1875, and 1887;
15 (5) pursuant to the provisions of the Hawaiian
16 Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chap-
17 ter 42), the United States set aside 200,000 acres
18 of land in the Federal territory that later became
19 the State of Hawaii in order to establish a homeland
20 for the native people of Hawaii, Native Hawaiians;
21 (6) by setting aside 200,000 acres of land for
22 Native Hawaiian homesteads and farms, the Act as-
23 sists the Native Hawaiian community in maintaining
24 distinct native settlements throughout the State of
25 Hawaii;

1 (7) approximately 6,800 Native Hawaiian les-
2 sees and their family members reside on Hawaiian
3 Home Lands and approximately 18,000 Native Ha-
4 waiians who are eligible to reside on the Home
5 Lands are on a waiting list to receive assignments
6 of land;
7 (8) the Hawaiian Home Lands continue to pro-
8 vide an important foundation for the ability of the
9 Native Hawaiian community to maintain the prac-
10 tice of Native Hawaiian culture, language, and tradi-
11 tions, and Native Hawaiians have maintained other
12 distinctly native areas in Hawaii;
13 (9) on November 23, 1993, Public Law 103–
14 150 (107 Stat. 1510) (commonly known as the Apol-
15 ogy Resolution) was enacted into law, extending an
16 apology on behalf of the United States to the Native
17 people of Hawaii for the United States role in the
18 overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii;
19 (10) the Apology Resolution acknowledges that
20 the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii occurred
21 with the active participation of agents and citizens
22 of the United States and further acknowledges that
23 the Native Hawaiian people never directly relin-
24 quished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as
25 a people over their national lands to the United

1 States, either through their monarchy or through a
2 plebiscite or referendum;
3 (11) the Apology Resolution expresses the com-
4 mitment of Congress and the President to acknowl-
5 edge the ramifications of the overthrow of the King-
6 dom of Hawaii and to support reconciliation efforts
7 between the United States and Native Hawaiians;
8 and to have Congress and the President, through the
9 President's designated officials, consult with Native
10 Hawaiians on the reconciliation process as called for
11 under the Apology Resolution;
12 (12) despite the overthrow of the Hawaiian gov-
13 ernment, Native Hawaiians have continued to main-
14 tain their separate identity as a distinct native com-
15 munity through the formation of cultural, social, and
16 political institutions, and to give expression to their
17 rights as native people to self-determination and
18 self-governance as evidenced through their participa-
19 tion in the Office of Hawaiian Affairs;
20 (13) Native Hawaiians also maintain a distinct
21 Native Hawaiian community through the provision
22 of governmental services to Native Hawaiians, in-
23 cluding the provision of health care services, edu-
24 cational programs, employment and training pro-
25 grams, children's services, conservation programs,

1 fish and wildlife protection, agricultural programs,
2 native language immersion programs and native lan-
3 guage immersion schools from kindergarten through
4 high school, as well as college and master's degree
5 programs in native language immersion instruction,
6 and traditional justice programs, and by continuing
7 their efforts to enhance Native Hawaiian self-deter-
8 mination and local control;

9 (14) Native Hawaiians are actively engaged in
10 Native Hawaiian cultural practices, traditional agri-
11 cultural methods, fishing and subsistence practices,
12 maintenance of cultural use areas and sacred sites,
13 protection of burial sites, and the exercise of their
14 traditional rights to gather medicinal plants and
15 herbs, and food sources;

16 (15) the Native Hawaiian people wish to pre-
17 serve, develop, and transmit to future Native Hawai-
18 ian generations their ancestral lands and Native Ha-
19 waiian political and cultural identity in accordance
20 with their traditions, beliefs, customs and practices,
21 language, and social and political institutions, and to
22 achieve greater self-determination over their own af-
23 fairs;

24 (16) this Act responds to the desire of the Na-
25 tive Hawaiian people for enhanced self-determination

1 by establishing a process within the framework of
2 Federal law for the Native Hawaiian people to exer-
3 cise their inherent rights as a distinct aboriginal, in-
4 digenous, native community to reorganize a Native
5 Hawaiian governing body for the purpose of giving
6 expression to their rights as native people to self-de-
7 termination and self-governance;
8 (17) the United States has declared that—
9 (A) the United States has a special respon-
10 sibility for the welfare of the native peoples of
11 the United States, including Native Hawaiians;
12 (B) Congress has identified Native Hawai-
13 ians as a distinct indigenous group within the
14 scope of its Indian affairs power, and has en-
15 acted dozens of statutes on their behalf pursu-
16 ant to its recognized trust responsibility; and
17 (C) Congress has also delegated broad au-
18 thority to administer a portion of the federal
19 trust responsibility to the State of Hawaii;
20 (18) the United States has recognized and re-
21 affirmed the special trust relationship with the Na-
22 tive Hawaiian people through—
23 (A) the enactment of the Act entitled "An
24 Act to provide for the admission of the State of

1 Hawaii into the Union", approved March 18,
2 1959 (Public Law 86–3; 73 Stat. 4) by—
3 (i) ceding to the State of Hawaii title
4 to the public lands formerly held by the
5 United States, and mandating that those
6 lands be held in public trust for the better-
7 ment of the conditions of Native Hawai-
8 ians; and
9 (ii) transferring the United States re-
10 sponsibility for the administration of the
11 Hawaiian Home Lands to the State of Ha-
12 waii, but retaining the authority to enforce
13 the trust, including the exclusive right of
14 the United States to consent to any actions
15 affecting the lands which comprise the cor-
16 pus of the trust and any amendments to
17 the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act,
18 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42) that are
19 enacted by the legislature of the State of
20 Hawaii affecting the beneficiaries under
21 the Act;
22 (19) the United States continually has recog-
23 nized and reaffirmed that—
24 (A) Native Hawaiians have a cultural, his-
25 toric, and land-based link to the aboriginal, na-

1 tive people who exercised sovereignty over the
2 Hawaiian Islands;
3 (B) Native Hawaiians have never relin-
4 quished their claims to sovereignty or their sov-
5 ereign lands;
6 (C) the United States extends services to
7 Native Hawaiians because of their unique sta-
8 tus as the aboriginal, native people of a once
9 sovereign nation with whom the United States
10 has a political and legal relationship; and
11 (D) the special trust relationship of Amer-
12 ican Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Ha-
13 waiians to the United States arises out of their
14 status as aboriginal, indigenous, native people
15 of the United States.

16 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

17 In this Act:
18 (1) ABORIGINAL, INDIGENOUS, NATIVE PEO-
19 PLE.—The term "aboriginal, indigenous, native peo-
20 ple" means those people whom Congress has recog-
21 nized as the original inhabitants of the lands and
22 who exercised sovereignty prior to European contact
23 in the areas that later became part of the United
24 States;

1 (2) ADULT MEMBERS.—The term "adult mem-
2 bers" means those Native Hawaiians who have at-
3 tained the age of 18 at the time the Secretary pub-
4 lishes the initial roll in the Federal Register, as pro-
5 vided in section 7(a)(4) of this Act.
6 (3) APOLOGY RESOLUTION.—The term "Apol-
7 ogy Resolution" means Public Law 103–150 (107
8 Stat. 1510), a joint resolution offering an apology to
9 Native Hawaiians on behalf of the United States for
10 the participation of agents of the United States in
11 the January 17, 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom of
12 Hawaii.
13 (4) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission"
14 means the commission established in section 7 of
15 this Act to certify that the adult members of the Na-
16 tive Hawaiian community contained on the roll de-
17 veloped under that section meet the definition of Na-
18 tive Hawaiian, as defined in paragraph (6)(A).
19 (5) INDIGENOUS, NATIVE PEOPLE.—The term
20 "indigenous, native people" means the lineal de-
21 scendants of the aboriginal, indigenous, native peo-
22 ple of the United States.
23 (6) NATIVE HAWAIIAN.—
24 (A) Prior to the recognition by the United
25 States of a Native Hawaiian governing body

1 under the authority of section 7(d) of this Act,
2 the term "Native Hawaiian" means the indige-
3 nous, native people of Hawaii who are the lineal
4 descendants of the aboriginal, indigenous, na-
5 tive people who resided in the islands that now
6 comprise the State of Hawaii on January 1,
7 1893, and who occupied and exercised sov-
8 ereignty in the Hawaiian archipelago, including
9 the area that now constitutes the State of Ha-
10 waii, as evidenced by (but not limited to)—
11 (i) genealogical records;
12 (ii) Native Hawaiian kupuna (elders)
13 verification or affidavits;
14 (iii) church or census records; or
15 (iv) government birth or death certifi-
16 cates or other vital statistics records;
17 (B) Following the recognition by the
18 United States of the Native Hawaiian govern-
19 ing body under section 7(d) of this Act, the
20 term "Native Hawaiian" shall have the mean-
21 ing given to such term in the organic governing
22 documents of the Native Hawaiian governing
23 body.
24 (7) NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNING BODY.—The
25 term "Native Hawaiian governing body" means the

1 adult members of the governing body of the Native
2 Hawaiian people that is recognized by the United
3 States under the authority of section 7(d) of this
4 Act.

5 (8) NATIVE HAWAIIAN INTERIM GOVERNING
6 COUNCIL.—The term "Native Hawaiian Interim
7 Governing Council" means the interim governing
8 council that is authorized to exercise the powers and
9 authorities recognized in section 7(b) of this Act.

10 (9) ROLL.—The term "roll" means the roll that
11 is developed under the authority of section 7(a) of
12 this Act.

13 (10) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary"
14 means the Secretary of the Department of the Inte-
15 rior.

16 (11) TASK FORCE.—The term "Task Force"
17 means the Native Hawaiian Interagency Task Force
18 established under the authority of section 6 of this
19 Act.

20 **SEC. 3. UNITED STATES POLICY.**

21 The United States reaffirms that—

22 (1) Native Hawaiians are a unique and distinct
23 aboriginal, indigenous, native people, with whom the
24 United States has a political and legal relationship;

1 (2) the United States has a special trust rela-
2 tionship to promote the welfare of Native Hawaiians;
3 (3) Congress possesses the authority under the
4 Constitution to enact legislation to address the con-
5 ditions of Native Hawaiians and has exercised this
6 authority through the enactment of—
7 (A) the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act,
8 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42);
9 (B) the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
10 the admission of the State of Hawaii into the
11 Union", approved March 18, 1959 (Public Law
12 86–3; 73 Stat. 4); and
13 (C) more than 150 other Federal laws ad-
14 dressing the conditions of Native Hawaiians;
15 (4) Native Hawaiians have—
16 (A) an inherent right to autonomy in their
17 internal affairs;
18 (B) an inherent right of self-determination
19 and self-governance; and
20 (C) the right to reorganize a Native Ha-
21 waiian governing body; and
22 (5) the United States shall continue to engage
23 in a process of reconciliation and political relations
24 with the Native Hawaiian people.

1 **SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL**
2 **TRUSTEE FOR NATIVE HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the
4 Office of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior
5 the Office of Special Trustee for Native Hawaiian Affairs.

6 (b) DUTIES OF THE OFFICE.—The Office of Special
7 Trustee for Native Hawaiian Affairs shall—

8 (1) effectuate and coordinate the special trust
9 relationship between the Native Hawaiian people
10 and the United States through the Secretary, and
11 with all other Federal agencies;

12 (2) upon the recognition of the Native Hawai-
13 ian governing body by the United States as provided
14 for in section 7(d) of this Act, effectuate and coordi-
15 nate the special trust relationship between the Na-
16 tive Hawaiian governing body and the United States
17 through the Secretary, and with all other Federal
18 agencies;

19 (3) fully integrate the principle and practice of
20 meaningful, regular, and appropriate consultation
21 with the Native Hawaiian people by providing timely
22 notice to, and consulting with the Native Hawaiian
23 people prior to taking any actions that may have the
24 potential to significantly or uniquely affect Native
25 Hawaiian resources, rights, or lands, and upon the
26 recognition of the Native Hawaiian governing body

1 as provided for in section 7(d) of this Act, fully inte-
2 grate the principle and practice of meaningful, regu-
3 lar, and appropriate consultation with the Native
4 Hawaiian governing body by providing timely notice
5 to, and consulting with the Native Hawaiian people
6 prior to taking any actions that may have the poten-
7 tial to significantly affect Native Hawaiian re-
8 sources, rights, or lands;
9 (4) consult with the Native Hawaiian Inter-
10 agency Task Force, other Federal agencies, and with
11 relevant agencies of the State of Hawaii on policies,
12 practices, and proposed actions affecting Native Ha-
13 waiian resources, rights, or lands;
14 (5) be responsible for the preparation and sub-
15 mittal to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the
16 Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
17 sources of the Senate, and the Committee on Re-
18 sources of the House of Representatives of an an-
19 nual report detailing the activities of the Interagency
20 Task Force established under section 6 of this Act
21 that are undertaken with respect to the continuing
22 process of reconciliation and to effect meaningful
23 consultation with the Native Hawaiian people and
24 the Native Hawaiian governing body and providing
25 recommendations for any necessary changes to exist-

1 ing Federal statutes or regulations promulgated
2 under the authority of Federal law;
3 (6) be responsible for continuing the process of
4 reconciliation with the Native Hawaiian people, and
5 upon the recognition of the Native Hawaiian govern-
6 ing body by the United States as provided for in sec-
7 tion 7(d) of this Act, be responsible for continuing
8 the process of reconciliation with the Native Hawai-
9 ian governing body; and
10 (7) assist the Native Hawaiian people in facili-
11 tating a process for self-determination, including but
12 not limited to the provision of technical assistance in
13 the development of the roll under section 7(a) of this
14 Act, the organization of the Native Hawaiian In-
15 terim Governing Council as provided for in section
16 7(b) of this Act, and the reorganization of the Na-
17 tive Hawaiian governing body as provided for in sec-
18 tion 7(c) of this Act.

19 **SEC. 5. DESIGNATION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REP-**
20 **RESENTATIVE.**

21 The Attorney General shall designate an appropriate
22 official within the Department of Justice to assist the Of-
23 fice of the Special Trustee for Native Hawaiian Affairs
24 in the implementation and protection of the rights of Na-
25 tive Hawaiians and their political and legal relationship

1 with the United States, and upon the recognition of the
2 Native Hawaiian governing body as provided for in section
3 7(d) of this Act, in the implementation and protection of
4 the rights of the Native Hawaiian governing body and its
5 political and legal relationship with the United States.

6 **SEC. 6. NATIVE HAWAIIAN INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.**

7 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an inter-
8 agency task force to be known as the "Native Hawaiian
9 Interagency Task Force".

10 (b) COMPOSITION.—The Task Force shall be com-
11 posed of officials, to be appointed by the President,
12 from—

13 (1) each Federal agency that establishes or im-
14 plements policies that affect Native Hawaiians or
15 whose actions may significantly or uniquely impact
16 on Native Hawaiian resources, rights, or lands;

17 (2) the Office of the Special Trustee for Native
18 Hawaiian Affairs established under section 4 of this
19 Act; and

20 (3) the Executive Office of the President.

21 (c) LEAD AGENCIES.—The Department of the Inte-
22 rior and the Department of Justice shall serve as the lead
23 agencies of the Task Force, and meetings of the Task
24 Force shall be convened at the request of the lead agen-
25 cies.

1 (d) CO-CHAIRS.—The Task Force representative of
2 the Office of Special Trustee for Native Hawaiian Affairs
3 established under the authority of section 4 of this Act
4 and the Attorney General's designee under the authority
5 of section 5 of this Act shall serve as co-chairs of the Task
6 Force.

7 (e) DUTIES.—The primary responsibilities of the
8 Task Force shall be—

9 (1) the coordination of Federal policies that af-
10 fect Native Hawaiians or actions by any agency or
11 agencies of the Federal Government which may sig-
12 nificantly or uniquely impact on Native Hawaiian re-
13 sources, rights, or lands;

14 (2) to assure that each Federal agency develops
15 a policy on consultation with the Native Hawaiian
16 people, and upon recognition of the Native Hawaiian
17 governing body by the United States as provided in
18 section 7(d) of this Act, consultation with the Native
19 Hawaiian governing body; and

20 (3) to assure the participation of each Federal
21 agency in the development of the report to Congress
22 authorized in section 4(b)(5) of this Act.

1 **SEC. 7. PROCESS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A ROLL FOR**
2 **THE ORGANIZATION OF A NATIVE HAWAIIAN**
3 **INTERIM GOVERNING COUNCIL, FOR THE OR-**
4 **GANIZATION OF A NATIVE HAWAIIAN IN-**
5 **TERIM GOVERNING COUNCIL AND A NATIVE**
6 **HAWAIIAN GOVERNING BODY, AND FOR THE**
7 **RECOGNITION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN**
8 **GOVERNING BODY.**
9 (a) ROLL.—
10 (1) PREPARATION OF ROLL.—The adult mem-
11 bers of the Native Hawaiian community who wish to
12 participate in the reorganization of a Native Hawai-
13 ian governing body shall prepare a roll for the pur-
14 pose of the organization of a Native Hawaiian In-
15 terim Governing Council. The roll shall include the
16 names of—
17 (A) the adult members of the Native Ha-
18 waiian community who wish to become mem-
19 bers of a Native Hawaiian governing body and
20 who are the lineal descendants of the aborigi-
21 nal, indigenous, native people who resided in
22 the islands that now comprise the State of Ha-
23 waii on January 1, 1893, and who occupied and
24 exercised sovereignty in the Hawaiian archipel-
25 ago, including the area that now constitutes the

1 State of Hawaii, as evidenced by (but not lim-
2 ited to)—
3 (i) genealogical records;
4 (ii) Native Hawaiian kupuna (elders)
5 verification or affidavits;
6 (iii) church or census records; or
7 (iv) government birth or death certifi-
8 cates or other vital statistics records; and
9 (B) the children of the adult members list-
10 ed on the roll prepared under this subsection.
11 (2) CERTIFICATION AND SUBMISSION.—
12 (A) COMMISSION.—There is authorized to
13 be established a Commission to be composed of
14 9 members for the purpose of certifying that
15 the adult members of the Native Hawaiian com-
16 munity on the roll meet the definition of Native
17 Hawaiian, as defined in section 2(6)(A) of this
18 Act. The members of the Commission shall have
19 expertise in the certification of Native Hawaiian
20 ancestry.
21 (B) CERTIFICATION.—The Commission
22 shall certify to the Secretary that the individ-
23 uals listed on the roll developed under the au-
24 thority of this subsection are Native Hawaiians,

1 as defined in section 2(6)(A) of this Act, and
2 shall submit such roll to the Secretary.
3 (3) NOTIFICATION.—The Commission shall
4 promptly provide notice to the Secretary if any of
5 the individuals listed on the roll should be removed
6 from the roll on account of death.
7 (4) PUBLICATION.—Within 45 days of the re-
8 ceipt by the Secretary of the roll developed under
9 the authority of this subsection and certified by the
10 Commission under the authority of paragraph (2),
11 the Secretary shall certify that the roll is consistent
12 with applicable Federal law by publishing the roll in
13 the Federal Register.
14 (5) EFFECT OF PUBLICATION.—The publication
15 of the roll developed under the authority of this sub-
16 section shall be for the purpose of providing any
17 member of the public with an opportunity to—
18 (A) petition the Secretary to add to the
19 roll the name of an individual who meets the
20 definition of Native Hawaiian, as defined in
21 section 2(6)(A) of this Act, and who is not list-
22 ed on the roll; or
23 (B) petition the Secretary to remove from
24 the roll the name of an individual who does not
25 meet such definition.

1 (6) DEADLINE FOR PETITIONS.—Any petition
2 described in paragraph (5) shall be filed with the
3 Secretary within 90 days of the date of the publica-
4 tion of the roll in the Federal Register, as author-
5 ized under paragraph (4).
6 (7) CERTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL NATIVE
7 HAWAIIANS FOR INCLUSION ON THE ROLL.—
8 (A) SUBMISSION.—Within 30 days of re-
9 ceiving a petition to add the name of an individ-
10 ual to the roll, the Secretary shall submit the
11 name of each individual who is the subject of a
12 petition to add his or her name to the roll to
13 the Commission for certification that the indi-
14 vidual meets the definition of Native Hawaiian,
15 as defined in section 2(6)(A) of this Act.
16 (B) CERTIFICATION.—Within 30 days of
17 receiving a petition from the Secretary to have
18 a name added to or removed from the roll, the
19 Commission shall certify to the Secretary
20 that—
21 (i) the individual meets the definition
22 of Native Hawaiian, as defined in section
23 2(6)(A) of this Act; or

1 (ii) the individual does not meet the
2 definition of Native Hawaiian, as so de-
3 fined.
4 Upon such certification, the Secretary shall add
5 or remove the name of the individual on the
6 roll, as appropriate.
7 (8) HEARING.—
8 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
9 conduct a hearing on the record within 45 days
10 of the receipt by the Secretary of—
11 (i) a certification by the Commission
12 that an individual does not meet the defini-
13 tion of Native Hawaiian, as defined in sec-
14 tion 2(6)(A) of this Act; or
15 (ii) a petition to remove the name of
16 any individual listed on the roll submitted
17 to the Secretary by the Commission.
18 (B) TESTIMONY.—At the hearing con-
19 ducted in accordance with this paragraph, the
20 Secretary may receive testimony from the peti-
21 tioner, a representative of the Commission, the
22 individual whose name is the subject of the pe-
23 tition, and any other individuals who may have
24 the necessary expertise to provide the Secretary
25 with relevant information regarding whether the

1 individual whose name is the subject of a peti-
2 tion meets the definition of Native Hawaiian, as
3 defined in section 2(6)(A) of this Act.
4 (C) FINAL DETERMINATION.—Within 30
5 days of the date of the conclusion of the hear-
6 ing conducted in accordance with this para-
7 graph, the Secretary shall make a determina-
8 tion regarding whether the individual whose
9 name is the subject of a petition meets the defi-
10 nition of Native Hawaiian, as defined in section
11 2(6)(A) of this Act. Such a determination shall
12 be a final determination for purposes of judicial
13 review.
14 (9) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—
15 (A) FINAL JUDGMENT.—The United
16 States District Court for the District of Hawaii
17 shall have jurisdiction to review the record of
18 the decision developed by the Secretary and the
19 Secretary's final determination under para-
20 graph (8) and shall make a final judgment re-
21 garding such determination.
22 (B) NOTICE.—If the district court deter-
23 mines that an individual's name should be
24 added to the roll because that individual meets
25 the definition of Native Hawaiian, as defined in

1 section 2(6)(A) of this Act, or that an individ-
2 ual's name should be removed from the roll be-
3 cause that individual does not meet such defini-
4 tion, the district court shall so advise the Sec-
5 retary and the Secretary shall add or remove
6 the individual's name from the roll, consistent
7 with the instructions of the district court.

8 (10) PUBLICATION OF FINAL ROLL.—Except
9 for those petitions which remain the subject of judi-
10 cial review under the authority of paragraph (9), the
11 Secretary shall—

12 (A) publish a final roll in the Federal Reg-
13 ister within 290 days of the receipt by the Sec-
14 retary of the roll prepared under the authority
15 of paragraph (1); and

16 (B) subsequently publish in the Federal
17 Register the names of any individuals that the
18 district court directs be added or removed from
19 the roll.

20 (11) EFFECT OF PUBLICATION.—The publica-
21 tion of the final roll shall serve as the basis for the
22 eligibility of adult members listed on the roll to par-
23 ticipate in all referenda and elections associated with
24 the organization of a Native Hawaiian Interim Gov-
25 erning Council.

1 (b) ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN IN-
2 TERIM GOVERNING COUNCIL.—
3 (1) ORGANIZATION.—
4 (A) DATE OF GENERAL MEETING.—Within
5 90 days of the date of the publication of the
6 final roll in the Federal Register, the Secretary
7 shall announce the date of a general meeting of
8 the adult members of those listed on the roll to
9 nominate candidates from among the adult
10 members listed on the roll for election to the
11 Native Hawaiian Interim Governing Council.
12 The criteria for candidates to serve on the Na-
13 tive Hawaiian Interim Governing Council shall
14 be developed by the adult members listed on the
15 roll at the general meeting. The general meet-
16 ing may consist of meetings on each island or
17 at such sites as to secure the maximum partici-
18 pation of the adult members listed on the roll.
19 Such general meeting (or meetings) shall be
20 held within 30 days of the Secretary's an-
21 nouncement.
22 (B) ELECTION.—Within 45 days of the
23 general meeting (or meetings), the Secretary
24 shall assist the Native Hawaiian community in
25 holding an election by secret ballot (absentee

1 and mail balloting permitted), to elect the mem-
2 bership of the Native Hawaiian Interim Govern-
3 ing Council from among the nominees submit-
4 ted to the Secretary from the general meeting.
5 The ballots shall provide for write-in votes.
6 (C) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall ap-
7 prove the Native Hawaiian Interim Governing
8 Council elected pursuant to this subsection if
9 the requirements of this section relating to the
10 nominating and election process have been met.
11 (2) POWERS.—
12 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Native Hawaiian
13 Interim Governing Council shall represent those
14 on the roll in the implementation of this Act
15 and shall have no powers other than those given
16 to it in accordance with this Act.
17 (B) TERMINATION.—The Native Hawaiian
18 Interim Governing Council shall have no power
19 or authority under this Act after the time which
20 the duly elected officers of the Native Hawaiian
21 governing body take office.
22 (3) DUTIES.—
23 (A) REFERENDUM.—The Native Hawaiian
24 Interim Governing Council shall conduct a ref-
25 erendum of the adult members listed on the roll

1 for the purpose of determining (but not limited
2 to) the following:
3 (i) The proposed elements of the or-
4 ganic governing documents of a Native
5 Hawaiian governing body.
6 (ii) The proposed powers and authori-
7 ties to be exercised by a Native Hawaiian
8 governing body, as well as the proposed
9 privileges and immunities of a Native Ha-
10 waiian governing body.
11 (iii) The proposed civil rights and pro-
12 tection of such rights of the members of a
13 Native Hawaiian governing body and all
14 persons subject to the authority of a Na-
15 tive Hawaiian governing body.
16 (B) DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIC GOVERN-
17 ING DOCUMENTS.—Based upon the referendum
18 authorized in subparagraph (A), the Native Ha-
19 waiian Interim Governing Council shall develop
20 proposed organic governing documents for a
21 Native Hawaiian governing body.
22 (C) DISTRIBUTION.—The Council shall
23 distribute to all adult members of those listed
24 on the roll, a copy of the proposed organic gov-
25 erning documents, as drafted by the Native Ha-

1 waiian Interim Governing Council, along with a
2 brief impartial description of the proposed or-
3 ganic governing documents.
4 (D) CONSULTATION.—The Native Hawai-
5 ian Interim Governing Council shall freely con-
6 sult with those listed on the roll concerning the
7 text and description of the proposed organic
8 governing documents.
9 (4) ELECTIONS.—
10 (A) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of
11 the Native Hawaiian Interim Governing Coun-
12 cil, the Secretary shall hold an election for the
13 purpose of ratifying the proposed organic gov-
14 erning documents. If the Secretary fails to act
15 within 45 days of the request by the Council,
16 the Council is authorized to conduct the elec-
17 tion.
18 (B) FAILURE TO ADOPT GOVERNING DOCU-
19 MENTS.—If the proposed organic governing
20 documents are not adopted by a majority vote
21 of the adult members listed on the roll, the Na-
22 tive Hawaiian Interim Governing Council shall
23 consult with the adult members listed on the
24 roll to determine which elements of the pro-
25 posed organic governing documents were found

1 to be unacceptable, and based upon such con-
2 sultation, the Council shall propose changes to
3 the proposed organic governing documents.
4 (C) ELECTION.—Upon the request of the
5 Native Hawaiian Interim Governing Council,
6 the Secretary shall hold a second election for
7 the purpose of ratifying the proposed organic
8 governing documents. If the Secretary fails to
9 act within 45 days of the request by the Coun-
10 cil, the Council is authorized to conduct the sec-
11 ond election.
12 (c) ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOV-
13 ERNING BODY.—
14 (1) RECOGNITION OF RIGHTS.—The right of
15 the Native Hawaiian governing body of the indige-
16 nous, native people of Hawaii to organize for its
17 common welfare, and to adopt appropriate organic
18 governing documents is hereby recognized by the
19 United States.
20 (2) RATIFICATION.—The organic governing
21 documents of the Native Hawaiian governing body
22 shall become effective when ratified by a majority
23 vote of the adult members listed on the roll, and ap-
24 proved by the Secretary upon the Secretary's deter-
25 mination that the organic governing documents are

1 consistent with applicable Federal law and the spe-
2 cial trust relationship between the United States and
3 its native people. If the Secretary fails to make such
4 a determination within 45 days of the ratification of
5 the organic governing documents by the adult mem-
6 bers listed on the roll, the organic governing docu-
7 ments shall be deemed to have been approved by the
8 Secretary.

9 (3) ELECTION OF GOVERNING OFFICERS.—
10 Within 45 days after the Secretary has approved the
11 organic governing documents or the organic govern-
12 ing documents are deemed approved, the Secretary
13 shall assist the Native Hawaiian Interim Governing
14 Council in holding an election by secret ballot for the
15 purpose of determining the individuals who will serve
16 as governing body officers as provided in the organic
17 governing documents.

18 (4) VOTING ELIGIBILITY.—For the purpose of
19 this initial election and notwithstanding any provi-
20 sion in the organic governing documents to the con-
21 trary, absentee balloting shall be permitted and all
22 adult members of the Native Hawaiian governing
23 body shall be entitled to vote in the election.

24 (5) FUTURE ELECTIONS.—All further elections
25 of governing body officers shall be conducted as pro-

1 vided for in the organic governing documents and
2 ordinances adopted in accordance with this Act.
3 (6) REVOCATION; RATIFICATION OF AMEND-
4 MENTS.—When ratified by a majority vote of the
5 adult members of those listed on the roll, the organic
6 governing documents shall be revocable by an elec-
7 tion open to the adult members of the Native Ha-
8 waiian governing body, and amendments to the or-
9 ganic governing documents may be ratified by the
10 same process.
11 (7) ADDITIONAL RIGHTS AND POWERS.—In ad-
12 dition to all powers vested in the Native Hawaiian
13 governing body by the duly ratified organic govern-
14 ing documents, the organic governing documents
15 shall also vest in the Native Hawaiian governing
16 body the rights and powers to—
17 (A) exercise those governmental authorities
18 that are recognized by the United States as the
19 powers and authorities that are exercised by
20 other governments representing the indigenous,
21 native people of the United States;
22 (B) provide for the protection of the civil
23 rights of the members of the Native Hawaiian
24 governing body and all persons subject to the
25 authority of the Native Hawaiian governing

1 body, and to assure that the Native Hawaiian
2 governing body exercises its authority consistent
3 with the requirements of section 202 of the Act
4 of April 11, 1968 (25 U.S.C. 1302);
5 (C) prevent the sale, disposition, lease, or
6 encumbrance of lands, interests in lands, or
7 other assets of the Native Hawaiian governing
8 body without the consent of the Native Hawai-
9 ian governing body;
10 (D) determine the membership in the Na-
11 tive Hawaiian governing body; and
12 (E) negotiate with Federal, State, and
13 local governments, and other entities.
14 (d) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—
15 (1) RECOGNITION.—Notwithstanding any other
16 provision of law, upon the approval by the Secretary
17 of the organic governing documents of the Native
18 Hawaiian governing body and the election of officers
19 of the Native Hawaiian governing body, Federal rec-
20 ognition is hereby extended to the Native Hawaiian
21 governing body as the representative governing body
22 of the Native Hawaiian people.
23 (2) NO DIMINISHMENT OF RIGHTS OR PRIVI-
24 LEGES.—Nothing contained in this Act shall dimin-
25 ish, alter, or amend any existing rights or privileges

1 enjoyed by the Native Hawaiian people which are
2 not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.
3 (e) INCORPORATION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOV-
4 ERNING BODY.—
5 (1) CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.—Upon peti-
6 tion of the Native Hawaiian governing body, the
7 Secretary may issue a charter of incorporation to
8 the Native Hawaiian governing body. Upon the
9 issuance of such charter of incorporation, the Native
10 Hawaiian governing body shall have the same status
11 under Federal law when acting in its corporate ca-
12 pacity as the status of Indian tribes that have been
13 issued a charter of incorporation under the authority
14 of section 17 of the Indian Reorganization Act (25
15 U.S.C. 477).
16 (2) ENUMERATED POWERS.—Such charter may
17 authorize the incorporated Native Hawaiian govern-
18 ing body to exercise the power to purchase, take by
19 gift, bequest, or otherwise, own, hold, manage, oper-
20 ate, and dispose of property of every description,
21 real and personal, including the power to purchase
22 lands and to issue an exchange of interests in cor-
23 porate property, and such further powers as may be
24 incidental to the conduct of corporate business, and
25 that are not inconsistent with law.

1 **SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as
3 may be necessary to carry out the activities authorized in
4 sections 4, 6, and 7 of this Act.

5 **SEC. 9. REAFFIRMATION OF DELEGATION OF FEDERAL AU-**
6 **THORITY; NEGOTIATIONS.**

7 (a) REAFFIRMATION.—The delegation by the United
8 States of authority to the State of Hawaii to address the
9 conditions of Native Hawaiians contained in the Act enti-
10 tled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State
11 of Hawaii into the Union" approved March 18, 1959
12 (Public Law 86–3; 73 Stat. 5) is hereby reaffirmed.

13 (b) NEGOTIATIONS.—Upon the Federal recognition
14 of the Native Hawaiian governing body pursuant to sec-
15 tion 7(d) of this Act, the United States is authorized to
16 negotiate and enter into an agreement with the State of
17 Hawaii and the Native Hawaiian governing body regard-
18 ing the transfer of lands, resources, and assets dedicated
19 to Native Hawaiian use under existing law as in effect
20 on the date of enactment of this Act to the Native Hawai-
21 ian governing body.

22 **SEC. 10. DISCLAIMER.**

23 Nothing in this Act is intended to serve as a settle-
24 ment of any claims against the United States.

1 **SEC. 11. REGULATIONS.**

2 The Secretary is authorized to make such rules and
3 regulations and such delegations of authority as the Sec-
4 retary deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this
5 Act.

6 **SEC. 12. SEVERABILITY.**

7 In the event that any section or provision of this Act,
8 or any amendment made by this Act is held invalid, it
9 is the intent of Congress that the remaining sections or
10 provisions of this Act, and the amendments made by this
11 Act, shall continue in full force and effect.

○

Senator INOUYE. This is our last day of hearings. We have 44 witnesses who have indicated a desire to testify before this committee. If we are to listen to all of the witnesses, it will require some discipline. I call upon each of the witnesses to limit your testimony to 5 minutes. Otherwise there will be some that will not be heard. With that, may I first call James Kimmel of Wailuku, Maui; Keala Han of Pukalani, Maui; Blossom Feiteira of Wailukku, Maui; John A.H. Tomoso of Kahului, Maui; Genevieve Lehua Clubb of Wailuku, Maui; and Kahu Charles Maxwell, Sr. of Pukalani, Maui. Mr. Kimmel, welcome to the committee Sir.

Mr. KIMMEL. Thank you Sir.

Senator INOUYE. May I now recognize James Kimmel of Wailuku, Maui.

STATEMENT OF JAMES DAVID KIMMEL

Mr. KIMMEL. Aloha Senator Inouye, fellow congressmen, brothers and sisters, aloha.

My name is James David Kimmel and I am commissioned to represent and to re-present the person who once lived on this planet as a man among men, Jesus of Nazareth. As such he is our older human brother. At the same time he is the same person the Queen Lili'uokalani rested her case with as she closed her official protest to the Annexation Treaty in 1898 when she said: "To the Almighty ruler of the universe, to Him who judgeth righteously, I commit my cause." He is the same person referred to in the American Declaration of Independence as their Creator, the source of their inalienable rights and powers and the person who the founding fathers appealed to, the supreme judge of the world, for the rectitude of their intentions. This same person has also been referred to in the biblical writings as the Son of Man and the Son of God, and as such he was and still is the Prince of Peace.

At this time, I would like to take judicial notice of the fact that the spirit of this same person, the Spirit of the Prince of Peace, is within your mind enshrouding your soul. From this location within the mind of every morally conscious man, woman, and child on Earth, the Prince of Peace comforts, protects, and educates His children and stimulates the pursuit of truth and happiness. He is the vine and we are the living branches. He is the source of all the truth you discover and it would make Him very happy if you would recognize the sovereignty of God as a natural part of your inherent spiritual sonship with God and spiritual brotherhood with all humankind. The brotherhood of man is, after all, predicated on the recognition of the fatherhood of God. And within the soul of each person there resides one quantum unit of the will of God, a living, loving, and perfect spirit gift that functions somewhat as would a friendly "thought adjuster."

Our creator father and older human brother has been intimately involved in the lives of each of his mortal children since the day his spirit of truth was bestowed upon the human race following the resurrection and ascension on May 18 in the year 30, the day of Pentecost. He was spiritually present in the minds of all of His children who were involved in the overthrow of the lawful Hawaiian government on January 17, 1893. He has been an inner partner

in the lives of all persons who love truth, beauty, goodness, and righteousness.

From his position within the human race, the Prince of Peace has worked progressively to reinstate the superhuman planetary government of this world while bringing the people of the governments and the nations of the world up to a level of readiness for a new form of government of the people, by the people, and for the people of the world. The cooperation of the governments and the people of the lawful Hawaiian government and the American federal union is sought in the adjudication of the case of *Hawaii* v. *The United States,* the reinstatement of the nation of Hawaii to its unique position as a nation among nations, and the reinstatement of the lawful American government as a nation of 48 States as it was before the treaty was signed bringing the United Nations into existence.

It is time to welcome the United States back to the world of law and order under the sovereignty of God and the law of nations. Not as a superpower greater than all other nations, and a people better than all other people, but as a nation equal with all other nations, and as a people equal with all other people, spiritually and politically. That is if, and only if, the people and the governments of the United States and Hawaii desire peace on Earth and good will among all men. The Prince of Peace would like to offer a plan for world peace under the sovereignty of a new form of world government of the people, by the people, and for the people of the world. However, this means returning to the rule of the law of nations, and the law of the universe, the will of God, and the loving service of humanity. Under the law of nations and the law of the universe, the people of the lawful Hawaiian government have the perfect right to ask you, the representatives of the de facto United States Government, to exercise the perfect obligation you have to follow our lead in the dance that will follow the leading of the Prince of Peace, as we negotiate, nation to nation, the remedies and the costs of adjudicating the long train of abuses and usurpation perpetrated by the U.S. Government in its exercise of power for the last 200 years and more in relation to the reinstatement of the lawful Hawaiian government and the reestablishment of proper international relations between the two governments and the rest of the nations of the world.

In the name of the Prince of Peace, I hereby call upon your Government to withdraw the proposed S. 2899. This proposed bill must be scrapped and any further attempts of trying to subvert the sovereignty of the lawful government of Hawaii and the citizens thereof must cease.

This proposed bill is part of an ongoing criminal enterprise. A conspiracy that would seek to forever destroy the inherent sovereignty of the people of Hawaii and their lawful Hawaiian government while reducing them under absolute despotism. You never have had legal jurisdiction over the people of Hawaii nor their lawful Hawaiian government. It is time for you to realize that you have brought yourselves to judgement as a nation in consequence of a long train of abuse and usurpation, doing to other people and their nations what you would never want done to your people or your nation. You turned your backs on the law of nations, and the

supreme law of the land, your own Constitution. And it is high time you realized you've got some heavy dues to pay, as an inevitable and legal consequence, if you are to return to the law and the reality of the spiritual brotherhood of all humankind.

It is time for the people of the world to call upon their nations to send representatives of their people and their nation to a global constitutional convention here in Hawaii, in order to draft a master charter of liberty. A constitutional world law that would secure the rights and powers of every man, woman, and child on Earth, in all nations under the supranational global sovereignty of a new form of world government of the people, by the people, and for the people of the world.

In the interest of peace on Earth, and good will among all humankind, I think it would be appropriate for the Government of the United States to pay all of costs of bringing the representatives of the governments of the people of the world to Hawaii. And, to pay all expenses incurred during the course of such a convention, so as to facilitate the creation of a master charter of liberty for the equal benefit of all the people in all of the nations of the world relative to the implementation of a new form of democratic representative world government.

The political sovereignty of representative mankind government will bring lasting peace on Earth and the spiritual brotherhood of man will forever ensure good will among all men. Your assistance in helping the Price of Peace make things the way they ought to be on this planet will be counted as righteousness and sincerity relative to the spiritual unification and political reorganization of the people and the nations of the world. But you must forsake your evil and sinful ways and absolutely cease interfering in the internal affairs of the lawful government of Hawaii and all other nations on Earth. It is enough for each person, and all nations, on Earth to strive for perfection in their own thoughts, words, actions, and reactions in their relationships with others, if we are to become increasingly perfect in harmony with the will of God, our common spirit Father and source of each of our unique personalities.

Brothers and sisters, the Kingdom of God is at hand. By this I mean it is time to return to that high spiritual concept of Jesus, who declared that the Kingdom is the will of his heavenly Father, dominant and transcendent in the heart of the individual believer. Are there any questions?

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Mr. Kimmel.

Mr. KIMMEL. All right, I hereby submit a copy of some documents for your edification, including some petitions that have been signed by many people in Maui.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Kimmel appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. The committee is pleased to receive them, Sir. And now may I recognize Keala Han.

STATEMENT OF KEALA HAN

Mrs. HAN. Senators Inouye, Akaka, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, Congressman Neil Abercrombie, and our distinguished Senator from Samoa, aloha.

After listening to the proceedings for several days I have completely changed my testimony. To begin with, I am in favor of the

Akaka bill. I felt that this is the only vehicle that we have right now to help us. The reason that I changed my testimony, I was very saddened to see some of the people who came up here and disrupted the meeting. There was one woman who I had never recognized and I have been protesting for at least 30 years in all kinds of protests, come here, tear the bill and the next day interrupted proceedings, thereby denying other people coming up and speaking. I would like to thank our congress people who came here today to help us.

Now for those people that come up and protest, you're protesting the wrong group of people. You should be protesting people like Freddy Rice. You should be protesting people like Kenneth Conklin. You should be protesting people like Burgess. These are the people who are toxic to our Hawaiian people and also Ben Cayetano; he has not done anything for the Hawaiians.

[Applause.]

Thank you. Also Linda Lingo. When she was serving her first term on Maui as the mayor, she blamed the Hawaiian sovereignty movement for the bad economy. Can you imagine that? Blaming the Hawaiians for the poor economy. Now why don't this group of people that came up to protest go to Washington Place and protest. Protest Ben Cayetano living there. He promised the Hawaiian people prior to getting elected that he would not be living at Washington Place. These are the people that you should be protesting against.

My family goes back to the 15th century. Let me have my say brother please. My two grandmothers were pure Hawaiian. My husband is an American Korean, born in Hawaii. His father and mother were the first Korean immigrants to come to Hawaii and they had a very difficult time here. My husband is not a Kenneth Conklin. He has a lot of respect for the Hawaiians. As a matter of fact, when I asked him, "well now are you going to vote in the OHA election?" he said, "no, why should I, that should be left to the Hawaiians." That's right, brothers and sisters, wake up and please protest against the people who are hurting the Hawaiians. These are not the people here, these as are the people that we should thank, because this is the only vehicle that we will have.

I do not want to have my great-grandchildren 100 years from now fighting for what we are trying to get.

I would like to again thank you, that's all that I have to say.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Mrs. Han. Now may I recognize Genevieve Lehua Clubb.

STATEMENT OF GENEVIEVE LEHUA CLUBB

Mrs. CLUBB. Thank you Senator Inouye. Honorable committee, Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Representative Mink, Representative Abercrombie, and because his Samoan name is hard to pronounce, thank you.

My name is Genevieve Lehua Clubb, President of Waiehu-Kou Hawaiian Homesteads Community Association that is comprised of 149 homes. We are also members of SHHA, the State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Association, and we are in favor of the Akaka bill.

We want to thank you for your efforts for this key into the door of our future, into the bank of compensation, into returning our stolen inheritance. The first day of our beginning to heal. We asked for acknowledgment of a fault and we received it. This is the outcome of that report. Now we decide whether to step forward or to trample ourselves. Are the people on Maui more passive because we are economically sound? Are the minority with these signs having economic or Hawaiian concerns? Do they know the difference? Is this why the upset? We need to move on and those who are confused need to know the difference between trust and deceit, frustration and ignorance. The difference between discussion and argument. The difference between unruliness and respect. No one, no one in this room needs to know the meaning of respect. Respect is the first lesson in every Hawaiian home, in every cultural home.

Thank you Senator Akaka, Senator Inouye, Representative Mink, Representative Abercrombie, and our Representative from Samoa. Thank you for your respect and attention to my people in spite of some behavioral discrepancies. Again, mahalo.

[Prepared statement of Mrs. Clubb appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Mrs. Clubb, and now it is my privilege to call upon the honorable Kahu Charles Maxwell, Sr. of Pukalani.

STATEMENT OF KAHU CHARLES KAULUWEHI MAXWELL, SR.

Mr. MAXWELL. Aloha Honorable Vice Chairman Inouye, Senator Akaka, Representatives Mink and Abercrombie and the esteemed Congressman from Samoa. Nice to see you again.

My name is Kahu Charles Kaulewehi Maxwell, Sr. and I am a lifelong resident of Maui. Senator Akaka, I pray for a speedy recovery and understand what you are going through because 2 years ago I had a similar operation.

I have submitted testimony, which outlines our association to these islands from the perspective of the Kumulipo Chant, our chant of creation. I think back at all the times that I have visited you in Washington, DC over the last 31 years and the many times I have testified before you. Sometimes it was pent up anger and sometimes it was asking for help. Always, though, on the subject of improving our status as native people of this land. I come before you today very troubled and concerned for the fate of our people. As I have watched the live broadcast on the Internet I feel a great amount of shame for some of our people who have interrupted these proceedings. These actions are not indicative of our demeanor and are against what our kupuna have taught us to be proud and respectful. It is [native language] when we cannot even respect our kupuna who have testified here and are repeatedly interrupted. They are supposed to be the icon of our culture. What you see here is the frustration of over 100 years of oppression and being forced to change traditions and lifestyles dating back thousands of years. My father, my great grandfather and the [native language] people of old have suffered and died with this feeling of hopelessness of being strangers in their own land. We were taught that this same land we walk on today was owned by the gods, and the value of [native language] taking care of the land. It is ignored by the newcomers who now worship gods with the symbol of the dollar sign.

It is [native language] when an anthropologist from the University of Hawaii, who is supposed to have better sense cons you in an attempt to incite our people against the passage of the bill without having an alternative to our plight or a resolution to the social ills that effect our people. She always tries to agitate our people and disrupt our meetings. Yet, she is not even Kanaka Maoli. This is our fight. We need support from non-Hawaiians, but we must lead, no one else should.

Let me set the record straight at this time. Realistically speaking, there is no entity out there that will give this land to us in the immediate future or grand our sovereignty. The United Nations will not insist that America return the land that was stolen. We do not have an army to fight America for return of Hawaii. We can keep insisting on the rights until the end of time, but no one is listening. This bill is the only vehicle that will recognize us as Kanaka Maoli, the aboriginal people of this land. After this happens, we then must get together and formulate a process for true reconciliation of what we want in having direct control of the trust lands and other resources that we enjoyed as a Kingdom of Hawaii.

Many of our people are confused and think that this bill will stop us from seeking sovereignty in an international venue. It surely does not. In a recent conversation with Native Americans, I was told that although they are seeking independence from America they would never give up their Federal recognition because America owes them that recognition. We must come together as one, and soon. Our enemies are so happy that we are fighting amongst ourselves because they can sit back and laugh and keep stealing what is rightfully ours. This much I know, if we do not come together and agree to disagree for the betterment of our future generation, then our children and the generation yet to be born will know that we had a chance to correct these wrongs and we have failed. Will that be our legacy?

This is not a good time to be a Kanaka Maoli because we are being attacked from many directions. Our ancestral lands are being sold right from under us. Our cultural values are being ignored and our aboriginal rights are being challenged. We are being attacked by want-to-be Hawaiians who are wrapping themselves in the cloak of the United States Constitution merely to strip us of programs that were created to eliminate us from the list of social ills that we presently occupy. As kupuna we are constantly telling our young people to [native word] be patient, but it is getting harder for them to listen. They want to make that wheel squeak and that is the only way their plight will be addressed. Let us pray it does not come to that and our culture of [native word] and aloha prevail.

It is amazing that the business and tourist industries are not here in droves supporting this bill. Don't they realize that we as Kanaka Maoli hold the key to their financial well being, and that if we take back the aloha of this land tourism would suffer?

This bill affects the entire nation, not only the Kanaka Maoli. And the reason being that, like it or not, we are the 50th State. As a member of Senator Akaka's Hawaiian working group I fully support the concept of this bill. I would like to take this time to apologize for the treatment you have been receiving from some of our people and compliment you for enduring this task which is

above and beyond your normal duties. I thank you. I thank you. I thank you for coming to Hawaii and taking this time to learn about our problems as native people. Please relay our message of hope to your colleagues in Congress. Aloha and mahalo a nui loa.

[Prepared testimony of Mr. Maxwell appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Kahu Maxwell. Thank you very much, mahalo. May I now call upon Natalie Tasha Kama, Clarence K. Kamai, Gulstan N.T. Enomoto, Jr., Tweety Lind, Herman Kepani, Jr., and Puanani Rogers?

The committee is pleased to recognize Natalie Tasha Kama of Wailuku.

STATEMENT OF NATALIE TASHA KAMA

Ms. KAMA. To the distinguished author of S. 2899, Senator Akaka, to the most senior Senator Inouye, to Congressman Abercrombie, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, my Polynesian cousin from Samoa, Eni Faleomavaega, I am going to testify in support of S. 2899.

Aloha [native words] from the valley isle of Maui. I want to thank Senator Akaka for bringing this piece of legislation before the Hawaiian community for our input and discussion, for holding these hearings here in our beautiful State of Hawaii, and for continuing to hold these hearings so soon after surgery. I also want to thank the rest of the panel for listening to the many hours and days of testimony from people all across the State.

My name is Natalie Tasha Kama. I reside on the valley isle of Maui with my husband of 30 years, and 7 of our 11 children. I am a lessee of the [native word] Hawaiian homes farms on the southwesterly slopes of Haliakala.

In 1993, I along with 19 others was appointed to the Hawaiian Sovereignty Advisory Council, which later became the Hawaiian Sovereignty Elections Council, whose mandate was to determine the will of the Hawaiian people. In 1996 after holding a series of Statewide informational meetings, conferences and workshops, a ballot question was submitted to the Hawaiian community and it asked; "Shall the Hawaiian people elect delegates to propose a native Hawaiian government?" The people had determined that they indeed wanted to elect delegates that would propose a native Hawaiian government. The Hawaiian Sovereignty Council was abruptly sunset by the State legislature in December 1996, leaving much of the work undone until AHA Hawaii was birthed with 87 delegates from across the State and the U.S. Mainland. In August 1996 the State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations at its 10th annual convention at Kauai asked this question to its delegates; "Shall the State council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations seek formal Federal recognition to become the nation?" The response was a resounding yes.

Through the years the SHA has made an effort to participate with the greater community for peace and unity sake putting on hold our mandate from our delegates. At our 14th annual convention held 2 weeks ago we reaffirmed our position with the passage of SHA Resolution 2899 in support of this bill. And I believe it has already been entered into the record. The Hawaiian community has been seeking what this bill proposes, self-determination and self-

governance. Some want it within the framework of the United States and others want it outside that framework. I believe that those who propose to go outside of the U.S. framework continue to work toward that end and that those who want to stay within the framework, work toward that end also. Both must be able to move forward to complete the work that they have both been called to do without any fear of retaliation. The window of opportunity is upon us and I call upon this entire delegation to vote in favor of this measure and solicit other congressional legislators for their favorable vote in this measure.

Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Mrs. Kama, and now the committee is pleased to recognize Kahu Clarence K. Kamai of Wailuku.

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE K. KAMAI

Mr. KAMAI. To the Honorable United State Senator Daniel K. Inouye, the Honorable United States Senator Daniel K. Akaka, the Honorable Congressman Neil Abercrombie, the Honorable Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink, and the Honorable Representative Eni Faleomavaega, aloha.

My name is Clarence K. Kamai and I live at 773 Kawananakoa Street, Hawaiian Homestead, Wailuku, Maui. I am here to testify on S. 2899. Driving over here from the airport we weren't sure we were going to be here on time because of the traffic. And because we were kind of hungry we made a detour at Jack in the Box.

But I told my daughter when I came over here, this place reminds me when I was a kid and a dog chased me. Because this used to be the old plantation, and as a kid I used to live right down here in Kakaako. We used to come just to invade the coconut plantation that was here. But they had some dogs that were very viscous and that kept us out. It also reminded me that right along side of this area was a plantation with a taro patch where we used to catch jojos, and it reminded me, this was in the 1930's, and now we are in 2000. I've lived a long time and I want it to be known this is my testimony. God help and bless us all. Especially you people who are working to help us, not to destroy us. Our Queen was a very wise woman. Because of her actions in the past we are here today, the Hawaiian people. Let us pause for a moment, think and imagine for a moment, where we Hawaiians would be today if our Queen went Pupule and fought the militia in a rage of anger and uncontrolled emotions? Queen Lili'uokalani was a Godly woman. I am very sure she knew the scriptures and applied them in her life, for our lives today. The Holy Bible reads in the Gospel according to Matthew, chapter 6 verses 33 and 34:

> Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you. Take therefore no thought for tomorrow for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Nothing is perfect on Earth. As one of the speakers said earlier, our dependence is upon our Lord Jesus Christ, including what is happening today, right now. Our dependence should be on God, not men. God promised to take care of us who obey and trust Him. I find no fault with this bill because it is not the end. This bill is

the beginning of much more to follow concerning the health, the education, and the welfare of our people.

My Lord and Savior Jesus Christ said:

> If you shall ask anything in my name I will do it if you love me, keep my commandments. Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you, not as the world gives it, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

I, Clarance K. Kamai, age 74, retired from the Army since 1964, am the pastor of the Christian Ministry Church on Maui, and the parent of 10 living children, approximately 41 grandchildren, and 10 great-grandchildren. I can honestly say Mai Kai for God is with us. The question is, are we with God?

Mahalo a nui loa to all of you brave people that have come and given us an opportunity to share in this way. And God certainly bless and help us all. Amen.

Senator INOUYE. On behalf of the committee I thank you Kahu Kamai. And now may I call upon Gulstan N.T. Enomoto, Jr. of Paia.

STATEMENT OF GULSTAN N.T. ENOMOTO, JR.

Mr. ENOMOTO. Good morning, my name is Gulstan N.T. Enomoto, Jr.; I am also known as Duke Enomoto, of Paia, Maui. I would like to thank Senator Akaka, Senator Inouye, Representative Abercrombie, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, and Representative Faleomavaega, for allowing me to testify this morning to share my manao.

Before I begin my testimony there is a matter that I need clarification on, and it relates to the submission of our written and oral testimonies. Public notices and the advertisements said that the deadline for written and oral testimony was August 23. In watching the televised hearings of Monday's testimonies I believe Representative Abercrombie stated to those in attendance that written testimony would be taken up through September 9, is that correct?

Senator INOUYE. The records of the committee will be kept open until September 9 to permit the citizens of Hawaii to submit testimony, addendum, corrections, or amendments to their statements.

Mr. ENOMOTO. Thank you Senator Inouye. The reason I raise this is because on August 23 I sent a packet of written testimony, five copies, to the Committee on Indian Affairs at 838 Hart Senate Office Building in Washington, and I received it yesterday, refused. So, there appears to be a breakdown in communications with the staff in Washington and the staff here. I would like to request that the matter be investigated to determine whether what happened to me is an isolated incident or it affects many other people that have submitted written testimony.

Senator INOUYE. I can assure you it will be investigated but I am certain it is isolated, and I can further assure you that your statement will be part of the record.

Mr. ENOMOTO. Thank you very much Senator Inouye. Before I give my testimony I would just like to say that reasonable adults can agree to disagree and within this context I would like to say that my testimony should not be interpreted as a personal attack on any one individual or groups of individuals. It is just my heartfelt sharing of my feelings and my manao.

I am speaking for myself and for a very special person to me, my wonderful and supportive wife. I am 64 years old. Born and raised on the island of Maui, and a descendant of the aboriginal native people of Hawaii. I consider myself a Kanaka Maoli, not an indigenous native of the United States. Public Law 103–150 is an apology of some kind of wrongdoing by the U.S. Government. I believe that Public Law 103–150 is an admittance from the President of the United States, and the Congress of the United States, that violations of international law, violations of established treaties of friendship between the Kingdom of Hawaii and the United States, and violations of your own constitution, occurred in fact. Otherwise, why an apology?

The annexation of Hawaii, by the Newlands Joint Resolution, influenced by the need to acquire Hawaii as a strategic military location because of its war with Spain, was a clear violation of international law and your own constitution. For the annexation occurred between an unlawful Republic of Hawaii, whose constitution was never ratified by the citizens, and the United States. The Newlands Resolution violated the U.S. Constitution, specifically, article 1, section 8, paragraph 10, which I quote:

> The Congress shall have the authority to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the High Seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

By recognizing the unlawful and self-appointed republic of Hawaii as the independent and sovereign nation of Hawaii, President McKinley and the Congress violated the U.S. Constitution. For no treaty of annexation between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii has ever existed. By what lawful authority did the United States have under international law and/or domestic law, that it could have legal jurisdiction over a free and independent nation 2,500 miles from its nation's shoreline? It is common knowledge that an unconstitutional law cannot supercede any existing valid law, and no one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law, and no courts are bound to enforce it.

In layman's terms, logic and commonsense reasoning dictates that if a nation commits numerous wrongs against another nation without the wronged nation's consent, it cannot then use those same wrongs to justify subsequent actions as being right or legal. I firmly believe that the United States has never had any lawful jurisdiction over Hawaii and still does not have lawful jurisdiction over Hawaii.

I object to S. 2899 and its counterpart H.R. 4904 for the following reasons. The bill does not reflect the majority feeling of the Kanaka Maoli as evidenced in public testimony throughout the islands during the reconciliation hearings. The televised hearings clearly showed that the majority feeling of those testifying was for complete independence and self-determination. The bill drafted by the select group of individuals as appointed by Senator Akaka was prepared, in my opinion, out of fear of probable litigation which may occur as a result of the Supreme Court decision on the *Rice* v. *Cayetano* case. The political reasoning and justification used to stress the need for this bill, in my opinion, is a panic response for fear of losing other government and private benefits to the Kanaka Maoli through potential future litigation. The bill does not provide to the Kanaka Maoli the inherent sovereignty and self-determina-

tion to form a government of our choice. It will effectively remove the control over our national lands. But, what I find most saddening is that the selected members, the working groups, who drafted the bill have insulted the wisdom, the integrity, the dignity of our late Queen Lili'uokalani and the 38,000 deceased Kanaka Maoli men and women who signed the Hui Aloha Anti-Annexation Petitions of 1897 and 1898 in outright protest of the unlawful annexation of Hawaii.

I would like to say that for the river of justice to flow freely there must be honesty and truthfulness on both sides of the table. I pray to Ke Akua that you will be inspired to follow your conscience and your sense of justice to recommend that the introduced bills be withdrawn from further congressional action. Mahalo nui loa.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Enomoto appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. I thank you Mr. Enomoto. The committee has been advised that there was a very tragic occurrence in the household of the next witness, Tweety Lind of Hana. Accordingly, Adrian Kamalii will present her testimony.

STATEMENT OF GLENNA ANN TWEETIE LIND PRESENTED BY ADRIAN KAMALII

Mr. KAMALII. Thank you Senator Inouye. [Greeting in native language.] Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Representative Mink, Representative Abercrombie in his absence, and Representative Faleomavaega, aloha.

My name is Adrian Kamalii and I will be testifying on behalf of Glenna Ann Tweetie Lind [reads]:

My name is Glenna Ann Tweetie Lind. I live in Kipahulu on the Hana side of Maui. I am testifying in favor of this bill. I see this bill as only a first step towards a more independent, sovereign native Hawaiian nation.

My main concern is the loss of our family hui lands to quiet titles. Our family has never sold any of our warranty deeded lands, yet we are always in court trying to defend our royal patents and land commission awards against individuals and corporations with high-priced, fancy lawyers. It seems that we are always fundraising, selling lau-laus and what not, so we can pay lawyers only to end up losing. The courts always require us to prove our genealogy, yet never require those with flimsy quit claims to prove theirs. These new, foreign owners then build big houses, cut off our access to our traditional fishing, hunting and gathering areas, and then sell off to other rich foreigners for a profit.

Often we are denied access to family graves and religious sites. What hurts the most is in the process of hiring court approved genealogists and various lawyers, our families end up fighting each other. Divide and conquer.

Through this bill, I hope that we could find some way to stop or delay all of these sickening legal but immoral land transactions that continue to rob us of our dignity and heritage while making those who are rich more rich. I think that through some sort of self-determination is the only way we can sort of level the field so that we can defend our culture and heritage against land court, circuit court and all those who buy out one family member's interest illegally and then make it legal by filing quiet title actions in court.

Examples of this are everywhere. In Hana you only have to look at the Hana Ranch and the Hanahouli Association to get a clear idea of what has been happening throughout Hawaii. Some of our families have been in court against these entities for generations. Since before the ranch was a ranch. Since the times when the ancestors of the Hanahuli forced our great-grandparents to sign false deeds for a bottle of wine, at the end of a shotgun. These lands, based on fraudulent quit claims and legalized in court, have been sold repeatedly; even those with no clear title. If you don't need money from the bank you don't even need title guaranty.

As you can see, there is much more to this story than I have time. There is on section of this bill that I wish to take out completely. That is the section on forming a Native corporation. We know that only the lawyers will benefit.

Mahalo Senators and Representatives for your time and consideration.

Mr. Chairman, let this reflect that this is the testimony of Glenna Ann Tweetie Lind. Mahalo.

[Prepared statement of Ms. Lind appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Mr. Kamalii. Now the committee recognizes Puanani Rogers of Kapaa.

STATEMENT OF PUANANI ROGERS

Ms. ROGERS. Testimony to congressional committee members, authors of S. 2899 and H.R. 4904, better known as the Akaka bill.

This testimony was first presented on Monday, at Wailua nui a hoano, Kauai, on August 28. That was the date of our scheduled hearing that was supposed to be held on Kauai.

To the congressional committee members of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and the House Resources Committee, Senator Daniel Akaka, I hope you recover soon and quickly. Senator Daniel Inouye, Representative Abercrombie, who is not here, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, aloha, and Representative Eni Faleomavaega.

E welina Ka Kou. Greetings to all present here, seen and unseen, aloha from Kauai, Manokalanipo.

My name is Puanani Rogers. I was born and raised in the ahupua'a of Kealia, on the beautiful Island of Kauai, archipelago or Ka pae'aina o Hawaii. My ancestors have been here generations before me and before any foreigner placed a footprint on our island shores. I know who I am; I do not need you to tell me that.

We invoke the presence of Ke Akua [God] and the spirits of our ancestors to join us today. We know that if we ask them, they cannot deny their presence. We invoke the presence of our Tupuna Lili'uokalani, our beloved Queen, who yielded her authority to the U.S. Government in 1893 to prevent the bloodshed of our people, and because she trusted them as an ally. The time has come for America to yield that authority back to her people, the Kanaka Maoli nation.

As I said, we were broadcasting from Wailua at this time so I am going to just continue to read what I wrote. We are telecasting and streamline videoing on the web, our testimonies in protest of the cancellation of a hearing that was scheduled to be on Kauai. We were told only 3 days before that if we wanted to testify we could either do that by telephone, which is a long distance call for us, or to find our own airfares and fly to Oahu. This action is an affront to our people, and has caused hardship for us. Especially for our na kupuna. We don't like it when anyone harms or does anything bad to our na kupuna. We are not taking this lightly. We demand an apology from all of you that made that decision without our consent. It is criminal to cut us out of the process in an attempt, we feel, to silence us. But never mind, here I am and our voices will be heard.

I would like to first say that I was very hesitant about coming here all the way from Kauai to testify because I did not even want to get into this process. I think this whole process is flawed. But I heard a kahea from the other islands that said come, come to Oahu Islands, we will unite and we will show that we are lokahi. So I have come in an answer to the call for unity for our people and for us from this day forth to move in the direction of unity and independence.

We have taken a stand to reject and not give recognition to your proposed Federal Recognition Bill. Whether it passes or not, you will not have our consent or recognition, just as you have not recognized us enough to come to Kauai to give us a fair hearing. Please take back your pala pala of extermination. We will not recognize your proposal of nation within a nation; we are a nation. We will not recognize a status that is overruled by Federal laws; it renders us powerless. We will not recognize a bill that does not say that our stolen lands will be returned; no lands, no deal. We will not recognize a bill that does not speak of punitive damages incurred by your government. And, especially, we will not recognize a bill that does not mention the fact that Hawaii is an internationally recognized nation.

You have tried to divide and conquer us. You have made threats of severing funding for rehabilitation programs, and have tried to trick us into believing that we can still proceed in our human rights to self-determination even if we choose Indian tribal status, that is a lie. You may try all you can to erase our history and our identity with this evil document, but you will not succeed. You cannot control what is in our minds and in our hearts. You cannot crush our spirits, nor destroy our desire to be the same independent nation of Hawaii that once was and still exists to this very day.

We feel that we deserve a chance to try to rebuild a nation that is ours, not America's. Especially because we know that you have intentionally done a dismal job in the management of our trusts these past 107 years. There is a long list of broken promises and breaches of trust. It will take America a long time before they will ever win back our trust. It is because of mistrust that we feel we have the right to have our nation back. We admit we don't know all the answers to achieving nationhood, nor do we know what it will look like, but I believe that we are off to a good start. We are in transition. Transition has commenced. We will learn as we go, the education is an ever and ongoing process. It will never stop. And, if we make mistakes they will be our mistakes. I have faith in our people and our leaders, and I have trust in our supporters and our [native words] Kanaka Maoli that are standing by to help us. I have faith and trust in Ke Akua, and I know that it is his will that we be free of oppression by the U.S. Federal Government.

We pray that you, the U.S. Congress, will heed to the will of Ke Akua and our people and work with us to make things right. To repair the damages that you have inflicted on our lands, on our people, on our children, on our kupuna, et cetera. We invoke the kokua of Ke Akua and our spiritual ancestors to render us guidance in all of the political challenges that we must face in the future as we walk the path to independence for our nation, our people, and our generations yet to be born.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Ms. Rogers.

Ms. ROGERS. Mahalo for this opportunity to speak from my na'au.

[Prepared statement of Ms. Rogers appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. And now the committee is pleased to recognize Blossom Feiteira, Ivan Laikupu, Pikake Pelekai, Sherry Broder, and Adrian Kamalii.

May I call the following witnesses again. Blossom Feiteira, Ivan Laikupu, Pikake Pelekai, Sherry Broder, and Adrian Kamalii.

The committee is pleased to recognize Ms. Feiteira.

STATEMENT OF BLOSSOM FEITEIRA

Ms. FEITEIRA. Good morning Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Representative Mink, and Representative Abercrombie. My name is Blossom Feiteira, and I would like to thank you for this opportunity to present my testimony regarding S. 2899, expressing the policy of the United States and its relationship with native Hawaiians and for other purposes.

First of all, I would like to say that I stand on my testimony as submitted, but there are some key issues that, I think, need to be significantly addressed at this point.

There are four key areas that I think need to be addressed immediately. First, while the bill talks about establishing the native Hawaiian interim governing council and native Hawaiian governing body, the office of special trustee of native Hawaiians, the negotiation process for lands, resources, and rights to those lands for the Kanaka Maoli does not take place until after the governing body is established. The problem is that we, Hawaii, have been battling with the State of Hawaii in the preservation of all of these areas and to say that the negotiation process need to take place afterward only provides the State more opportunity for the further diminishment and erosion of our lands and natural resources. I would ask that this bill be amended to include a moratorium on the sale, transfer, lease, and exchange of all public lands immediately upon passage of the bill. And that this moratorium include all of the submerge lands extending out 200 miles to include the exclusive economic zone, and it surrounds the entire archipelago.

Second, that this bill also establishes a commission to certify native Hawaiians to be put on a roll. First of all, that process that you have established in the bill is totally inappropriate and it is culturally unacceptable. After consultation with our kupuna we find that the preservation of our [native word] is a very important thing and it belongs in the hands of the families. What we recommend is that the commission be represented by people from all islands and that these people be acknowledged as having the expertise necessary to treat the [native word] appropriately, and that this information not be made public via publication of the roll after certification. If there aren't any disputes to the people that are being placed on the roll, this dispute should be given back to the commission to be treated in a culturally appropriate manner. It should not be the final decision of an agency or court.

Third, the office of special trustee is charged with many duties and they are quite significant. Particularly in effectuating coordinating of policies, and ensuring that the Federal agencies enact programs that are culturally appropriate. Yet there is no authority built into this bill for sanctioning, should any of these agencies not comply with the recommendations coming out of the Hawaiian community. There needs to be a mechanism put in the bill to ensure that the manao of the Hawaiian community is taken into consideration and implemented in any future programs.

Fourth, and I think most importantly, is that we are talking about all of this stuff, we're talking about a process that is very cumbersome and extremely lengthy, and to say that only such sums as necessary be appropriated for the enactment of this bill leads us to believe that it could take another 20 to 30 years to do. I would recommend that a minimum amount be inserted into the bill. For the past maybe 8 years, the Hawaiian community has been diligently working to establish a process of our own and several times, in several instances, we have come up with our own idea of what it would cost to do a process like this. So the information is available if you need it.

And last, I would ask for the indulgence of the committee members. There are kupuna who wanted to testify to take the opportunities to sit before you on Maui, and unfortunately, because of the change in venue they are not able to be here today. I was asked to give a message to you on their behalf. [Native language.] I am not used to speaking for our kupuna; it is something that I feel very uncomfortable with. It is not a venue that I have an expertise in, but I will do my best. The message is simply this, and this message is in particular to Senator Inouye, the kupuna are asking you to remember, remember why you joined the 442d, and why you went to World War II. They want you to remember the Japanese internment camps, but most of all what they want you to remember is that you are a living testimony to other crimes that were committed against your people in America.

The kupuna tell me that, like you, they are living testimonies to the very same wrongs committed against them. In particular, this kupuna is 80 years old, she had a massive stroke, she suffers from diabetes and high blood pressure, she lives in low-income housing, and she barely makes her rent every month. She just came out from a radical mastectomy and her story is simply this: When she was 5 years old a person came to her kupuna's house and told her kupuna that she had to go to school. And the kupuna said okay you need an education, you have to go. And every day for 1 year this kupuna came home with a split lip, bleeding, because the teachers at the school beat her because she couldn't speak English. And her grandmother cried every day while she wiped the blood off her granddaughter's face. And they weren't tears of anger, but tears of helplessness because there was nothing they could do.

So when we talk to our kupuna, our kupuna say simply this, this bill is not just about preserving Federal programs, and it is not just about political recognition. It is about correcting the wrongs committed against our people. It is not about just lands and it is not just about resources. It is about the wrongs committed against our people. I cannot emphasize that enough. Our kupuna have a very short time left with us, and particularly these two, they were counting on sitting before you and sharing their own stories. Unfortunately financial situations prevent this from happening, but all they ask of you is to remember this; if you take this bill back to Congress it is not the process to correct the wrongs. It is a convenience to preserve a small measure of money coming to the Hawaiian community. Is that enough?

Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Ms. Feiteira, and may I now recognize Mr. Laikupu.

STATEMENT OF IVAN LAIKUPU

Mr. LAIKUPU. Good morning and aloha [native word] Senator Akaka, Senator Inouye, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, and our brother from the island of Samoa, and to Congressman Neil Abercrombie, who is not here.

I have been here these past couple of days hearing all of the testimonies that have been going on and believe me I have been well educated in these past few days.

My name is Ivan Laikupu. I am the fifth son of seven. My momma is Minnie Laikupu; my dad is George Laikupu. I am the president of the Valley Hawaiian Homestead Community Association. I come before you in support of this bill.

Upon taking the oath as president for my homestead I swore to uphold and defend the Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920. But what has happened following the *Rice* v. *Cayetano* outcome? I personally feel that a lot of our benefits will be challenged and are in great arrest. Therefore, I come before you in support of passage of S. 2899 and H.R 4904, which seeks to express the policies of the United States regarding a United States' relationship with native Hawaiians. I am a native Hawaiian and a second-generation homestead. I am residing on homestead land in Lanai. I am concerned that the benefits of programs previously enacted by the U.S. Congress for the benefits of the native Hawaiians may be in jeopardy because there is no policy in place regarding the U.S. Governments relationship with the Hawaiian people. I understand that S. 2899 and H.R. 4904, if passed, will legally establish that relationship and therefore preserve all benefits and programs enacted previously.

What is of equal importance to our efforts as native Hawaiians to achieve self-determination is that passage of this bill will also open the way for the United States and the Hawaiian people to work together to improve the life conditions of the Hawaiian people. It is for this reason that I urge the passage of this bill. When I speak, I speak for myself and my ohana. I also, in the course of 1 week or so, have come across my ohana and close family friends and neighbors who are against this bill. At one point in time it was pushed unto me [native word] manao. I chose not to push my feelings onto them. We live in a State of democracy where I have a right to say how I feel. So does everyone else. And, when I come here before you on the day of my 27th anniversary, I speak from the [native word] of my soul, that you folks help us support this.

Mahalo a nui loa.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, and may I now recognize Sherry Broder.

STATEMENT OF SHERRY P. BRODER

Ms. BRODER. Aloha Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Congressman Abercrombie, Congresswoman Mink, Delegate Faleomavaega.

My name is Sherry Broder and I am the attorney for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. I was the attorney for the Hawaiian Affairs Committee at the 1978 Constitutional Convention that created the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and I am also honored to be a member

of the Native American and Constitutional Scholars Working Group.

I speak in favor of this legislation. The history of the native Hawaiian people, and the illegal overthrow in 1893, has now been repeated many times. In fact, that history is now the law of the land. Three statutes were enacted by the U.S. Congress and two statutes were enacted by the Hawaii State legislature that describe the history of the relationship between the United States, the State of Hawaii, and the Native Hawaiian people. These statutes are the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act, the Joint Resolution to Acknowledge the 100th Anniversary of the January 17, 1893 Overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, The Native Hawaiian Education Act of 1994, An Act Relating to Hawaiian Sovereignty in 1993, An Act Relating to the Public Land Trust, 1997. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs Board of Trustees unanimously accepted the historical summary of the Apology Resolution and acknowledged the apology by Congress and the President, by adopting its own resolution in 1996.

Following the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, the provisional government and subsequently the Republic of Hawaii assumed management of all the lands formerly controlled by the Queen Lili'uokalani, the crown lands, as well as the lands controlled by the government of the Kingdom of Hawaii, the government lands. The United States acknowledged, in the 1993 Apology Resolution, that this action was illegal, that it could not have been accomplished without the assistance of U.S. agents, and that the subsequent cession of these 1.8 million acres of lands to the United States in 1898 was: "Without the consent of or compensation to the native Hawaiian people of Hawaii or their sovereign government." Despite these admissions, native Hawaiians are behind other native people in addressing the issues of self-determination and repatriation of land, and recognition of their unique political status as native peoples.

Although in earlier periods the United States had entered into treaties with native peoples whose land was taken, after the enactment of the Appropriations Act in 1871, the United States entered into no formal further treaties with natives. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and the Administrative Rules of the Department of the Interior provide a procedure for native people to petition the U.S. Government for recognition, but neither applies to native Hawaiians. S. 2899 and H.R. 4904 will express the policy of the United States and formalize the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians. The ultimate goals of this bill are to establish a native Hawaiian political entity to provide self-determination and self-governance for native Hawaiian people, and to negotiate with the United States of America to achieve formal recognition of political status of Native Hawaiians and to preserve existing programs that have been enacted by the U.S. Congress since 1974 in the areas of health, education, job opportunity, economic development, culture, Hawaiian homesteading.

The U.S. Congress and the President have committed themselves to pursue a course of reconciliation between the United States and the native Hawaiian people in the 1993 Apology Resolution, and the State of Hawaii has committed itself to a similar process in act 359, 1993; and act 329, 1997. The word reconciliation refers to an

effort to correct a wrong, to make amends, to achieve a settlement or resolution of a dispute. Reconciliation requires action to rectify the injustices. This is one important step to be initiated by the United States in the reconciliation efforts.

[Prepared statement of Ms. Broder appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Ms. Broder. And now may I recognize Pekake Pelekai.

STATEMENT OF PAKAKE PELEKAI

Ms. PELEKAI. Mahalo Senator and aloha [native greeting] Senator Akaka, Senator Inouye, Congresswoman Mink, and Congressman Neil Abercrombie, who is not here, and our distinguished Congressman from Samoa.

Before presenting my testimony I would like to say on behalf of myself and my family, mahalo a nui loa to the congressional delegation who has worked tirelessly over the last thirty years to bring us, the Hawaiian people, whatever you could in terms of benefits and programs. It is truly appreciated by my family and myself.

I am here this morning to testify in support of S. 2899 and H.R. 4904. I am Pikake Pelekai, a native Hawaiian residing on lands set aside by the U.S. Congress when it enacted the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920. I live in Wianai Valley and have been there for the last 25 years. That act, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, was the first of over 150 legislative measures that the U.S. Congress passed that provided resources to the Hawaiian people to help cure the socioeconomic and cultural ills that were a direct result of the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893. And while these legislative measures provide relief and may be an indication of the U.S. Government's attempts to right the wrongs perpetuated against the Hawaiian people, the United States has never codified its relationship with the Hawaiian people.

The overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893 shifted the power and ability of the Hawaiian people to self-governance and control of their resources to a small elite group of American businessmen who seemingly had the support of the U.S. Government as evidenced by the presence of military warships in Honolulu Harbor.

History tells us that although that group of businessmen acted without prior approval from the U.S. Government their actions were allowed to stand because of the strategic location of the Hawaiian Islands and its importance to the United States expansion policy. The overthrow led to the United States' annexation of Hawaii and ultimately acceptance of Hawaii as a State within its union of States. All of these actions opened Hawaii to economic development, which increased the non-Native population and consequently resulted in the exploitation of Hawaii's resources, including its native people.

The Hawaiian people continue to suffer socio-economically and psychologically from all of these actions. We are truly a people displaced in our own lands. While I am not in agreement with all of the details of S. 2899, and H.R. 4904, I believe passage will codify the U.S. Government's relationship with the Hawaiian people, and preserve the intent of its actions in the 150 legislative measures enacted previously. Passage will also provide the Hawaiian people

with a tangible means by which to work together with the United States to improve the conditions of the Hawaiian people.

I urge passage of both these bills. Mahalo for allowing me to testify in support.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much Ms. Pelekai. And now the committee recognizes Adrian Kamalii.

STATEMENT OF ADRIAN KAMALII

Mr. KAMALII. [Greeting in native language.] Senators, Representatives.

Senator before I start my testimony I would like to thank your staff. I was originally supposed to testify on the Oahu panel 6, however that didn't happen. I'd also like to acknowledge Hawaii Pacific University for allowing me to be here another day. I am now ready to start.

Thank you for recognizing me this morning Senators and Representatives. My name is Adrian Kamalii and I am 18 years old. I am the president of [native words] Coalition, and an alumni of the class of 2000 of Kamehameha Schools. However, today I do not speak in the capacity as president of [native words] Coalition. I originally had planned to speak without an opinion of this bill, however, that has changed. I am speaking in favor of this bill with its amendments of the native Hawaiian working group and its companion bill.

But before I go on to say that I support it, I do have some concerns. My first area of concern is under section 2, definitions, and you will probably hear this again and again. We are not native Hawaiians, we are not indigenous. However, in America's dreams of technicality we may be, but we are Kanaka Hawai'i in our aspect. We are oiwi, the bones of this land that our kupuna have passed on to us. We are the rightful caretakers of this land. This bill should contain as much Hawaiian language as possible. This bill should be made to benefit the Kanaka Hawai'i. If you are drafting a bill that is truly supposed to represent us as a people, then you must use our language.

My next area of concern is some language used in this bill. Specifically section 7. If one were to skim this section one would have the feeling that he or she could choose to become a Kanaka Hawaii, and I don't think that is the case. So specificity needs to play a key role in this section.

The next area of pertinence has to do with the bill in its entirety. I personally feel that this bill should be put into layman's terms for the simple fact that not all of us Kanaka Hawai'i can understand it in its present form. For that reason, you must put this bill in simple terms. I feel that the more each person [native words] understands this bill, the more that a hierarchy is reduced. When you have a small group of people in a culture that understand more than others on a specific issue that affects the culture in general, you tend to create a hierarchy. Therefore, if you allow information to all ages at levels that they can understand they can then decide whether to agree or disagree.

Allow me for a moment to touch upon our State motto: Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono, which was brought into use by King Kamehameha III after the British returned the islands to its right-

ful rule. If we translate the motto it says: The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness. However, if we translate that phrase into its deeper meaning, it means Ua Mau means perpetuation or to perpetuate Ke Ea means the life, however, if you take Ea and look at its finest term it means sovereignty; O Ka Aina of the land I Ka Pono in the right way, righteousness.

The life of this land, Senators and Representatives, is its sovereignty and in no way is it being perpetuated in the right way.

In conclusion, let me first thank you for your time and effort. We are hurting, Senators and Representatives. The Kanaka Hawai'i of this island necessitates help. We need our land, our lifestyle and our dignity. We have been patient off the backs of our kupuna, who for years have been wondering when the justice due us will be finally ours. It has been too long. There are people who have testified before you who are not even Kanaka Hawai'i, and who oppose the bill because of racism. And it is for this main reason that I chiefly support this bill. I personally do not want the Bill Burgesses, the Ken Conklins, or the Freddy Rices to grab hold of a potentially bright future from myself or my children. Or from the students at Kamehameha Schools. Is their education in vain or are we doing this so some person can come and take away that right for us who [native word] have set aside that right. We are crying in every way, shape and form. The social ills that we form in our plights, Senators and Representatives, are the streams of tears of our nation. I ask that you please do the right thing and do not hurt us again because this generation, and myself personally, will not tolerate it any more.

Mahalo a nui.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Mr. Kamalii. And now may I call upon Dan Holmes of Haiku, Maui.

STATEMENT OF DAN HOLMS

It was my intent to thank you for the opportunity to speak today, but since all the expenses and difficulties I think it better I just read my testimony.

Black's Law Dictionary defines Sovereignty as:

> The supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power by which an independent state is governed; the international independence of a state combined with the right and power of regulating its own internal affairs without foreign dictation.

U.S. Public Law 103–250 acknowledges that the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Kingdom still exists. The Law of Nations states:

> If the subjugated has not voluntarily submitted, such a state is not really subdued. If that nation throws off the yoke itself and sets itself at liberty, it re-enters into the enjoyment of all its rights, and regains its former position.

U.S. Public Law 103–150 acknowledges the existence of five treaties with the Lawful Hawaiian government, as well as the U.S. Government's complicity in the overthrow of the lawful Hawaiian government.

The U.S. Government violated the Treaty of 1849, which says:

> There shall be a perpetual peace and amity between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, his heirs and successors.

There is a grievous violation of a treaty of peace and friendship, if one of the parties is guilty of complicity and treasonous acts against the sovereignty of the other.

The Law of Nations states:

A nation acts contrary to treaties by taking up arms or offending the nation with which it has concluded peace. One nation may not lawfully attack another with the object of advancing itself by subjecting the latter to its laws.

Clear intent is evident as McKinley attempted annexation in 1898. The Law of Nations states:

Not only can the territory on another not be encroached upon, but it must be respected, and no act committed there in violation of the rights of the sovereign, for a foreign nation can exercise no right over it.

Treaties are to be held sacred by nations. He who violates his treaties violates the same time the Law of Nations. When a treaty of peace has been violated by one of the contracting parties, the other has the right to either declare the treaty dissolved, or to allow it to continue in force.

As all nations have an interest in maintaining a faithful observance of treaties and in causing then to be everywhere regarded as sacred and inviolable.

The U.S. Government concurs by stating:

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land.

The United States continues to commit a series of violations of the treaties with the Lawful Hawaiian Government thereby violating the Law of Nations as well as their own Constitution. The list includes, but is not necessarily limited to; complicity and treason in 1893; recognition of the provisional government; annexation of Hawaii; creating a Territory of Hawaii; Statehood; and last but not least, the Akaka Bill.

To have lawful affects these acts must: No. 1, be concluded with the lawful government of Hawaii; No. 2, either the sovereign of Hawaii or its subjects by plebiscite of referendum would have to resign the sovereign; and No. 3, there would have to be a treaty to back up the agreement. None of these conditions were ever met, and cannot be met by the Akaka bill.

The Akaka bill seeks to gain just claim to Hawaii by establishing a process within the U.S. Government that attempts to affect the existing sovereignty of Hawaii. The Law of Nations states:

Nations, no one of them has the least right to interfere in the government of another. No foreign state may force him to make any change in his administration.

The Akaka bill attempts to subjugate the sovereignty of Hawaii under the U.S. Government by the following actions; U.S. Congress creates a new definition for indigenous Hawaiians for the purpose of fitting the aboriginal peoples of Hawaii into U.S. Indian law; U.S. Congress finds qualifications for and creates a register of qualified Natives who consent to this process by registering to vote in a referendum held by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Any referendum regarding the sovereignty has no lawful affect unless ratified by at least a majority of all Kanaka Maoli, not those people on the U.S. Government's roll.

The U.S. Department of the Interior holds a sham referendum. A real referendum, done properly is capable of transferring the sovereignty from one nation to another. This is one of the other purposes not mentioned in the Akaka bill.

The U.S. Government makes a mockery of this process by not counting the votes of Kanaka Maoli who protest, disagree, or are disinterested in the whole process thereby denying these people their right to a voice and vote on the decision. The votes would be

ignored in precisely the same way as the Hawaiian subjects who signed the petition of protest against annexation in 1897.

The United States has no right or authority to subjugate the sovereignty of a foreign nation on its own, but it is within their power, and they are not above deceiving some Kanaka Maoli into unknowingly resigning their own sovereignty. Na Kanaka Maoli have never lawfully surrendered their inherent sovereignty to anyone.

The United States has no lawful claim to Hawaii. Kanaka Maoli, don't sell out the sovereignty Queen Lili'uokalani so masterfully caused to remain intact. The crown and government lands would effectively and permanently be removed from the control of the lawful claimant, the lawful Hawaiian government, and permanently installed under the Department of the Interior of the U.S. Government.

Nation within a nation is not a step toward sovereignty as you are being led to believe, it is the first and final step toward colonialism. The Law of Nations states:

> A people which has passed under the rule of another is not longer a state and does not come directly under the Law of Nations.

To make such a mistake would permanently abolish any aboriginal claim to the sovereignty and the national lands.

Mr. Akaka, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Abercrombie, withdraw your bill. It is unconstitutional and the problem goes to the very root of what you are trying to do and the methods you are using. It is not within the power of the U.S. Congress to create by joint resolution any binding act of law that is contrary to the treaties, which are the supreme law of the land. What you are doing is immoral, unjust, and unconstitutional.

Live up to your responsibility of your oath of office and follow your own constitution by honoring the sanctity of the treaties. You owe it not only to your own Government and its citizens, but the lawful government of Hawaii and every other nation of the world that abides by international law. Stop trying to unlawfully subvert the sovereignty of Hawaii under your power, and work with Kanaka Maoli to repair the damage your Government has inflicted on the lawful government, its subjects, and its successors.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Holms appears in appendix.]

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. And now the committee wishes to call to the witness table Gregory Tim Sing, Philip Souza of Kaneohe, and Michael Daly. The chair recognizes Gregory Tim Sing.

STATEMENT OF GREGORY TIM SING

Mr. TIM SING. Aloha, my name is Gregory Tim Sing. The title of my presentation is: Reinstated Hawaiian government supercedes the Government under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior of the United States of America.

Honorable and distinguished Senators of the United States of America, welcome to our nation of Hawaii. Per your request please review and file the attached documents regarding the Reinstated Hawaiian government. May this information come as a relief to ease the minds of all concerned. Senators and Representatives of the U.S. Congress, especially those representing the de facto State of Hawaii, be apprised, our lawful government of Hawaii over-

thrown January 17, 1893 has been reinstated. A perfect right was exercised March 13, 1999 to reinstate the inherent sovereignty of the aboriginal Hawaiian, kanaka maoli. We were once in exile but now have a perfect right and perfect obligation to return to our lawful nation through the reinstatement process recognized by international law. This is also the law mentioned by the officials of the U.S. Department of the Interior that prevents any interruption on their part to stop the Hawaiian independence movement. In fact, the law of nations protects the right of a nation to exist without the interference of another nation. Therefore, Senators and all others concerned, the only enemy that stands between us is to be uneducated and resistant to the principles set forth in the law of nations for us to respectfully observe.

Let us now devote every effort to fulfill our obligation to prepare the way of the Reinstated Hawaiian government, to ensure its safe passage, and thus complete Hawaii's journey of parity with the family of nations. Mahalo. At this time I will surrender the rest of my time to Mr. Kekoa Lake.

STATEMENT OF KEKOA LAKE ON BEHALF OF HENRY M. NOA

Mr. LAKE. Thank you Greg. As Greg said, my name is Kekoa Lake and I am here to present a statement by Henry Noa who is the Director for the Office of Communications for the Reinstated Hawaiian government, and I would like to ask Mr. Souza to present the written notice of objection to the esteemed Congressional panel. Let me start the statement [reads]:

Notice of objection to the 106th Congress of the United States of America. A formal objection to S. 2899 and H.R. 4904 to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with native Hawaiians and for other purposes.

I, Henry M. Noa, am the director of the Office of Communications for the reinstated Hawaiian government. This office has represented the government de jure of the Hawaiian Islands in matters of pubic affairs, administration, and correspondence, since its return from exile on March 13, 1999. In this capacity I must convey their objection to S. 2899 and H.R. 4904. It is apparent to the reinstated Hawaiian government that the actions proposed by this bill exceed the authority of the legislative body from which it originates. In passing this proposed legislation the U.S. Congress will unlawfully tread upon resources and matters that are reserved to the inherent sovereignty of Hawaii. Be advised that special notice is being taken by the U.S. Federal hearings in Honolulu by the citizens of this nation, as well as their duly elected representatives. They regard the implementation of S. 2899 as an improper and unprovoked intervention by the United States of America upon the domestic affairs of their sovereign nation. For the sake of posterity and public record, I hereby state that the reinstated Hawaiian government regards this proposed U.S. legislation as an act of bad faith and a deliberate departure by an oppressor country from the rule of law. Signed Henry M. Noa, director, Office of Communications, dated September 1, 2000.

This concludes my statement.

Mr. TIM SING. At this time I believe I do have some time remaining and I would like to surrender it to.

Senator INOUYE. You have no time remaining sir. We thank you very much Mr. Lake. I now call upon Philip Souza of Kaneohe.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP SOUZA

Mr. SOUZA. Aloha [greeting in native language.] Distinguished guests from the United States of America, aloha to you. Before I begin I would like to read from King Kalakaua's proclamation to the people in 1840. He said among the first things is:

God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the Earth in unity and blessedness. God has also bestowed certain rights of life to all men and all chiefs and all people of all lands."

Let us not forget his wisdom.

[Native words] speak on behalf of my ohana, as an individual Hawaiian citizen myself I speak for my children and my grandchildren, who are of the koko, the Kanaka Maoli, but do not know what is going on. I am not of the koko, but I know why it is going on. And I stand for them for they, like many, are unaware of what they are unaware of.

Before I continue I would like to also request from the committee my written statement to be accepted, officially accepted, for I understand that nothing is officially accepted whether you are in a court of law of in a congressional meeting it is not of record.

I do not understand what is going on, but as I listen to everybody I understand what America has done to a nation of people that loved the world. I've been following the papers; I've been here since Monday. I haven't been to all of the sessions, but I have been here every day. And the papers are printing the same thing, that 107 years ago when the foreign business people printed in their papers that the overthrow was what the people wanted, that was a lie. I do not understand this Senator Inouye. You were quoted here in the Advertiser, Thursday, August 31, U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye, who is cosponsor of the Akaka bill said that because Congress will adjourn in October, shortage of time is the biggest obstacle in the passage. He said he believes there is more support than opposition to the bill in Hawaii. Now Senators and Congress people, and your staff, what is going on here? Don't you see it? Are you deaf? You are either blind or deaf or you people are just liars yourself. I suggest that you all seek medical and spiritual assistance.

I come here because of my children. They are not the so-called certified 50-percent Kanaka Maoli. I believe the Homestead Act was created to keep the Kanaka Maoli off the land, and I also believe that it was also created to make the Kanaka Maoli fight among themselves. This is a British Empire technique that they used on people and in their colonization of the world. And I speak this because a lot of references have been to the League of Nations. America is part of that nation. The Kingdom of Hawaii was brought in by England and France. England and France hate each other. They have the record of a 100-year war among themselves. They brought in Hawaii because they could go to the South Pacific and exploit the rest of the archipelago. That's why they brought in the Kingdom of Hawaii.

The thing about it is that the *Rice* v. *Cayetano* decision, it saddened me, but it didn't shock me. After all because if you build

upon fraud, if your foundation is crooked, anything that you build after will be crooked.

Oh, incidentally, I haven't said, in case you don't get it, I am against the bill. The thing about it is that you people there are agents of a foreign nation. You're not even agents of the United States of America; you represent the British Empire, because America is a colony of the British Empire, as well as Hawaii. And as long as we fly those flags that were supposedly given to the Kingdom, that is a lie. You have to look in the heraldry, the protocol of heraldry. When they went to the moon they put a flag on the moon. That flag said that the moon belongs to the United States of America, but they didn't show you the other side of the moon, because the Russians get one flag on the other side. You have got to understand this, okay, it's just like putting a sign on your house, do not trespass, the flag stands for that you are in charge of that property ordination. That's good, because they are all de facto anyway. We are being led to believe that the flag of today, the Hawaiian flag, is pono. It is not pono. Okay, it is just like the lies that they bring to us, it is not pono.

I cannot understand how you people can go back to Congress and those white houses and all those statues around the lawn and not realize what you are doing to these people. As I said, I am not of the koko, but I will always be in my heart and my soul and my mind will always be Kanaka Maoli. Because the Kanaka Maoli were the first people to not only love me, but they showed me love, and they taught me love.

So I ask you, I do not recognize you, I am very sorry for that, because I was led to believe that America was the greatest country in the world. I have since found out very differently. Nothing in politics is an accident. It is all orchestrated and well planned. And if you are in the way, they'll move you out, or they'll compromise you, or they'll create bills, such as 50-percent certified Hawaiian, so the natives will fight with each other, so that they don't have to fight you. The United Nations from 1950 has created over sixty African nations, and they are killing each other every day. Their rivers are polluted with bodies, not of white man, of black man. And that's what they are going to try to do here. So I say, look to your leaders, come together, [native word], but first of all, remember what [native name] said, stay with him. Mahalo for your time.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Souza appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. The chair now recognizes Michael Daly.

Mr. DALY. May I have some time to ask a question before you start the clock? I wanted to ask you what weight the presentations, when they are all assembled, have in your process of decision-making, and I also wanted to compare that to people who haven't testified here. What sort of weight do you place on that? I am concerned about corporate agendas and other agendas. Are you assessing this situation basically on the given testimony here today, or are there other factors involved.

Senator INOUYE. We are here under the authority of the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Senate, and the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. The record is open. Anyone can submit testimony. Everything will be read. Everything will be considered, whether you are here in person or submitting testimony either over

the phone through the 800 number or in writing, up to September 9. Everything will be taken into account and all will be reviewed.

Mr. DALY. And what about lobbyist, constituents?

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. The question has been answered; you're using your time.

STAEMENT OF MICHAEL DALY

Mr. DALY. My name is Michael Daly. I am a resident of Kauai island. I have two daughters. I am an immigrant from Australia and I've been living in Hawaii for 9 years.

I appreciate the bonds that I have formed with native Kanaka Maoli citizens. I never realized what I was coming to when I left the shores of Australia. I never even realized that before I came to the United States that Hawaii was still part of the United States. That came as a shock. But I settled here. As I think about it there are probably a lot of Africans, South Americans, Europeans, Asians, that also don't know that the United States has such a political and Pacific power base here on the islands.

I want to acknowledge President Clinton for trying to rectify the Hawaiian Sovereignty situation following in the footsteps of Grover Cleveland, 107 years ago. A word of warning to the United States' 106th Congress, the passing of this bill, S. 2899 may hold the illusion of a practical solution to the disgraceful situation whereby this ill-founded occupation of Hawaii by the U.S.A. can continue at full throttle while the body-member of the original settlers, the Kanaka Maoli, become invisible in the next two to three generations. A generation is only 35 years in human terms. This may suit some Hawaiians, this may suit the United States in the same way it was suited at each historic epoch for 107 years, each group of rebels thinking that the evidence will be buried—but still the DNA rises like Christ and Caesar.

The Ali'i King Kamehameha III [1825–54] in trusted counsel with William Richards and Garrett Judd, sacrificed most of his power in order to create a constitutional monarch to protect Hawaii. And to this day this unique integration of empathetic human beings from diverse and unfamiliar ancestors bound in the common interest of these most magnificent islands, remains a glory to Aloha and a stumbling block to any other agenda.

I want to submit with my presentation an article by Kaiopua Fyfe, published in Inside Kauai [attachment A]. It is already 5 years old, but it's a very good, short and concise, history of what has happened. If you don't understand what has happened, a short read of this will fill you in.

The native Hawaiian Indians and the Alaskan tribes were not afforded such formidable, lawful, instruments as the constitution that the Hawaiian people have. The Hawaiian people are an entirely different group of people in that they have a government. Yet that does not preclude the Native American Indians, the Alaskans, the Australian Aboriginal, and other indigenous people from justice. The siblinghood between indigenous people on Earth will unfold through their own self-determined treaties. The energy spent on this "Hawaiian-Indian" bill is energy not spent on the overdue reconciliation with the people of Hawaii. The national frame and

the island environmental domain as one entity, the islands, the land, the people, the culture, are all one.

I would like to speak about the environment. I head up Earth Day on Kau'i Hawaii; I've done that for the last 5 years. The open onslaught of the United States of America that is impacting on these specific islands is not showing the necessary signs of ethical/cultural/environmental improvement to justify the continuation of the United States de facto government state. If historic correction is not reason enough and pragmatic enough to shield these islands from the United States, then the restoration of a fragile ecosystem is.

My deepest concern with overall restoration is with Kauai. As a barometer of the planet, Kauai Island is a reflection of the massive environmental problems elsewhere all over the globe. Not only Kauai, but also the other outer islands need protection from the destructive culture coming from the United States. To support this I've included in my submission, an economic and population growth outlook assembled by the County of Kauai [attachment B]. I suggest you take a serious look at that because it's a vision for the next 20 years and the statistics of over population, automobiles, urban sprawl, electric utility companies, and on and on are matters of your reputation.

The USA, in realizing its own conscionable responsibility to assist in the immediate reinstatement of the Hawaiian nation, and especially the care of Kauai, may justify continuation of the U.S.A. presence here. Such a process is not outside the interest of the United States or the interest of Hawaii. There are certain benefits to reinstate the Hawaiian nation and to strike good treaties with it whereby you stay and make your reparations with the suggested following interest: First, restore a dediled a'ina; second, avail your nation to global peace through integrated and non-violent deterrents; third, reparations and recognition of the native Kanaka Maoli people; fourth, continuity of relationship and investment is important for the United States and indeed the Hawaiians; fifth, the opportunity here to model ways of solution desperately needed in the United States and other places on the globe; sixth, the ongoing connection with every sovereign Hawaiian citizen and Hawaiian immigrant who so choose to stay on the islands, this is a formidable group, each of them having either originated in the United States proper, or born under the temporal flag in Hawaiian, or like myself, who have been accepted into the fold from further abroad.

I have the choice now to become an American citizen I am sorry, not an "American" that offends the Canadians and the Mexicans.—I have the choice to become a "United States" citizen. Considering the fundamental constitution of what the United States is [represents], I cannot do that.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Daly appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Mr. Daly.

The chair now recognizes Keoni Agard, who will be testifying for Clarence Keli'ionamouku Solomon.

STATEMENT OF KEONI AGARD ON BEHALF OF CLARENCE KELI'IONAMOKU SOLOMON

Mr. AGARD. Aloha Senator, good morning. Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Congressman Abercrombie, Congresswoman Mink, and our brother from Samoa, Faleomavaega. Thank you for allowing us to testify.

I am presenting testimony on behalf of the Royal Order of Kamehameha. This statement is being authorized by the group leader, that is Gabriel [native name] and it supplements our testimony that was previously made by John Roberts yesterday.

Our position on the bill is that it is not applicable to Hawaii. In 1865 King Kamehameha V established the Royal Order of Kamehameha during his reign as the sovereign over the Kingdom of Hawaii and commanded the Royal Order of Kamehameha to promote the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the Kingdom.

Until the 1893 overthrow the Royal Order of Kamehameha openly fulfilled their sovereign's will. After the overthrow of the Kingdom, the provisional government declared the Order to be seditious and royal sympathizers, and considered the Royal Order of Kamehameha's acts to be acts of treason and did not allow Native Hawaiians to organize politically. It forced us to go underground with our political activism. May years later Prince Kuhio reorganized our group. The Kingdom of Hawaii as defined territorial boundaries, treaties of commerce, peace, and friendship with dozens of independent countries, the Royal Order of Kamehameha believes that the constitutions of the Kingdom provide the legal basis on which the nation continues to exist.

Therefore, we recognize the authority and the powers conferred upon that government and the Kingdom of Hawaii to its governing documents. The Royal Order of Kamehameha, the oldest established organization of Kanaka Hawai'ii Maoli, by unanimous vote passes a resolution recognizing, acknowledging that the Kingdom of Hawaii continues to exist as a sovereign nation and thus the Royal Order of Kamehameha reaffirms their loyalty to their nation. The resolution reads as follows:

King Kamehameha V established the Royal Order of Kamehameha in 1865 during his reign as the sovereign over the Kingdom of Hawaii. He mandated that we infuse the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the Kingdom. In 1902 Prince Kuhio in response to the overthrow reorganized the Order and mandated that the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the kingdom be continued. From 1865–93, the Order existed and was thus a witness to the fact that the Kingdom of Hawaii was a thriving viable government with defined territorial boundaries, treaties of commerce, peace, and friendship with dozens of other independent nations, and acted in a manner beneficial to our people. The Kingdom of Hawaii was legitimately governed by its constitutions and were internationally recognized as the lawful government of Hawaii. This legally constituted, internationally recognized sovereign Kingdom of Hawaii was overthrown by the United States in 1893, causing the U.S. President, Grover Cleveland, to declare that the event was an act of war in violation of international law, and to call for the restoration of the Hawaiian Government. At the behest of the U.S. Congress, U.S. President Bill Clinton signed into law acknowledgment that the 1893 overthrow was illegal and apologized to the Hawaiian people on behalf of the United States' citizens. Given the sacred trust that the Royal Order has had since 1865 to infuse patriotism and loyalty to the Kingdom of Hawaii, the Order reaffirms the existence of the Kingdom of Hawaii and advocates its full entitlements of self-governance over its people, lands, ocean and other resources. Be it resolved it is the position of the Royal Order of Kamehameha that the sovereign nation and Kingdom of Hawaii continues to exist.

In closing, there has never been a treaty of annexation signed between the Kingdom of Hawaii and the United States. There were two failed efforts to negotiate a treaty of annexation with the United States in 1893 and 1897. Both attempts failed before the U.S. Senate. They failed because the U.S. Senate was unable to secure the two-thirds vote required under the U.S. Constitution. As a result no treaty, no treaty, has ever been signed to annex Hawaii to the United States.

Therefore, the Royal Order of Kamehameha I finds that the proposed legislation today that we are considering is not applicable to Hawaii. The Royal Order of Kamehameha I affirms the existence of the Kingdom despite the illegal occupation of the United States. We are the land of Aloha and we seek a pono solution. We have not forgotten the efforts and the deeds of our ancestors in preserving independence of Hawaii.

Senators Congressmen, we thank you for this opportunity to testify. Mahalo.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Solomon appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. And now the chair is pleased to recognize Don Ho.

STATEMENT OF DON HO

Mr. HO. Thank you very much. I agree with everything that has been said today by everyone here. I agree that there has been a lot of wrong done to our people. For you young people out there who don't know who I am, my ancestors are from the Chiefs of Puna and also the Big Island of Hawaii. I went to Kamehameha Schools, born on the waterfront. I went to college in Springfield Massachusetts, I got my degree at the University of Hawaii. I served my time flying jet airplanes in the Air Force, I served my time flying as aircraft commander in the U.S. Air Force. I retired from work in 1959 and started singing, which is not work, which is a pleasure. I am mostly noted for one song called "Tiny Bubbles." I didn't choose that song. But anyway, I want to tell you that my heart is going out to every single one of you. I believe in my heart that there is a time for everything. It is very important and you have got to know that in life timing is the most important thing.

I believe in sovereignty, but I believe you must pick the right time for sovereignty. You must pick the right time for sovereignty. You must take one step at a time to achieve your goal. Now if you eat poi you eat poi one thing at a time, one scoop at a time, you cannot swallow all of the poi at one time.

I am here to tell you that although many of you disagree with me, if you use your brains you will know that there is a time for sovereignty. Now is not the time. The time now is to make that first step on a stepladder to get your sovereignty, but you cannot get over the jump all at one time, swallow all of the poi at one time, you will get choked to death.

I am here to say that I support the bill. It is not perfect, it is far from perfect. And you know that, you guys are right up there in Congress. Now we don't know how to handle those guys in Congress that's what we campaign for you for. It is your job to eventually get the Hawaiian people what they want. This is a first step. Good luck to you.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Ho appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much Don Ho. Now may I call up to the witness table Mohala Haunani, Zeni Iese of Hawaiian'aula, William Burgess, Myron Pinkey Thompson, Hardy Spoehr, and Harold H. Meheula, Sr.

The chair recognizes Mohala Haunani.

STATEMENT OF MOHALA HAUNANI

Ms. HAUNANI. I would like to greet my ohana from [native language] and I am of the [native word] line, and I am here to speak for my children and all the children who have yet to understand and to comprehend what is taking place today, along with their children's, children's, children, and all of our unborn.

Now those of you who have come here today with your heartfelt concerns of our people I say Mahalo a nui loa. To our panel, I greet you with very great concern that you have not made our true concerns your concerns. This bill has been written through and attached through Public Law 103–150, in which it encumbers our [native word] into international bankers debt.

In 1938 Franklin D. Roosevelt put the stop to Public Law because he had made a new deal with the international bankers. So let us not be deluded, this is only a public statute. What has happened with *Rice* v. *Cayetano* is not law. Decisions made in the Supreme Court are not law. Since when does the Supreme Court dictate and write law and that they are above Congress and that they are above our people. They interpret the law and they decide on the law as according.

Now, Freddie Rice did have his day in court for his 15th amendment right, but our believed Queen Lili'uokalani's 1st and 5th amendment right has yet to be answered. And if you say that you are truly concerned with our concerns, and that you have our peoples future in your hands, then make a courageous and bold step to say to the Government that you work for that you stand up for the people and the [native word] of which you call home. America says "I'm sorry" but they put a disclaimer on that so-called apology.

When I was a little girl, my mother and my father told me if I said I'm sorry it better be from my heart. How did America say sorry to our people, and me? They said sorry but, but, but. And you want to classify me as an Indian. Those of you, our leaders who have fought gallantly who now are our treasonous traitors, you know who you are. You have made your deals.

Bebe Dawson telephoned me on August 16 and told me this was a done deal. Now she is part of the working committee. How is it it's a done deal? Our Congresswoman Mink has expressed her concerns that she refused to sign the pala pala through until she heard the heart beat of our concerns and I thank you. Bebe Dawson says that she writes this bill for her ohana and herself, since when. A working committee has their own self-promoted decisions and agendas.

Maxwell, Charlie, you are outside, do come in so I could tell you to your face when you telephoned me on——

You shall hear what Uncle Charlie has told me. He called me on the August 17 after Bebe Dawson and I said: "Oh, Uncle, it's so good to hear from you." He says to me in a long-winded breath that

he is now a [native word] and he is a minister of Ke Akua. I said: "well I am very disturbed that your so-called Akaka bill is written with lies." I said: "You will write January 1, 1893 as the time in history we became a State." [Native words.] He said that to me, I said that to him. Now he says my attorney said this is not morally correct and I said: "Well Uncle, as a [native word] and a minister of Ke Akua you hold a greater responsibility and accountability to Ke Akua." And he says: "Well, we have to make a step," and I said: "so we are going to compromise the lives of our people and put them into perilous times." He said: "We must do something, anything." I said: "So you have said that you will not stand up and say, as a minister, this is not right." So he has done an immoral act to say that that must be done because we need to be heard by a people who need to recognize us. The world knows who the Kanaka Maoli are. [Audience interruption] said to us that we had already been recognized as, under Federal mandate, according to the Department of Hawaiian Homelands, we have been identified. Yes. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Ms. Haunani.

Now the chair recognizes Zeni Iese.

STATEMENT OF ZENI IESE

Ms. IESE. Aloha cousin, aloha people. My name is Zeni Iese.

I, like many other non-kanaka maoli, came to speak on behalf of our ohana, living, and especially those who have gone on but are here today in spirit and love. Our ancestors are listening and watching with tearful eyes and heavy hearts because this bill, S. 2899 and H.R. 4904, is filled with deceit. Therefore, we cannot; will not, support this bill.

Usually I am a very quiet person and listen. But I felt it strong within my heart that I needed to come and speak out on behalf of my ohana, from the North Shores of Niihau to the very edge and south of the big island, Hawaii, throughout the United States, throughout the world, to speak on behalf of my ohana and the native Kanaka Maoli Hawaiians, wherever we are. We are told so eloquently in this bill that we, the native Hawaiians, classified indigenous, classified aborigines, we will be able to set up this committee, that committee, to take care of our Hawaiian needs under the total control of the State of Hawaii and the United States of America. What is so different from what is going on today? They are literally controlling the State of Hawaii, Governor Cayetano, the Federal Government controls our every move. Just last year Governor Cayetano, with much help from many, the Bishop Estate Trustees, thinking to control, to have control, trying to get control. Again, right now as we speak, Governor Cayetano is trying to oust the OHA Trustees. On Wednesday, Senator Akaka, you said this bill is for the children of Hawaii in the future. Well, what about the children of Hawaii today? Just this year on January 25, 2000, all [native language] had to go to the State Capitol building to plead for more money so that Hawaiian language immersion can continue to grow. But here comes Governor Cayetano in April 2000, signing a bill to veto funds for Hawaiian immersion. Just about this time last year [native language] rallied in front of Queen Lili'uokalani Building pleading for money so that our kekes can have moneys so

that they can have buses to bus them from their homes to their school. This bill will only be having Hawaiians always begging and pleading for our money, which is rightfully our money. How dare we Hawaiians are clumped with American Indians. They are a humble people. They are a righteous people. But for us to be clumped with the American Indians just so we can be recognized by the U.S. Government that we exist.

We have been here before any foreigners came to this land. The native Hawaiian ancestors who are here, they lived here, they were born here and we are still here. And we are not going to leave this land. We are not asking to go back to the time of Queen Lili'uokalani because much sorrow was taken during that time. We are not asking to go live in the past. We want to move to the future and we want the United States to give us, the Kanaka Maoli, the Hawaiian people whose ancestors were here during the time of the overthrow, total control of our own moneys, ceded lands, and our self-government.

In your letter, Senator Akaka, you said that this hearing was to be able to address the Federal relationship only to the Hawaiian people. What relationship can we have when this relationship was built upon dishonesty? Was built upon deceit? Was built upon mistrust? And then it says throughout this whole bill, S. 2899, H.R. 4904, that the United States has a special trust. What trust? The United States has given us, and the State of Hawaii has given us, nothing but mistrust. Has decided to take the moneys and use them for something else and then we Hawaiians have to go and beg for what we need. We can see the future. This bill will allow non-native Hawaiians, right now wanting to use the moneys from ceded lands for everyone else, forgetting the very people it belongs to, the Kanaka Maoli, the people from the ancestors that lived here during the overthrow. Where is the fairness? Where is the honesty? Where is the justice?

As a mother and as a teacher we teach our children many values. One of the values we teach our children is that it is not good for us to take things from somebody else that does not belong to us. If we do, then we need to apologize and return what was taken, and more. To be sincere, and to be remorseful. So, as leaders of the United States, set a good example for the rest of the world by giving back the native Hawaiians everything that was taken and more. Let us have control of our own destiny. Let us have control of what was supposed to be ours and is ours. We have gone to school and we are educated people. Some people think that we are dumb, stupid, don't know what we are doing.

I want to address all Hawaiians everywhere. All those who especially have Hawaiian blood running through your bodies. Let us not forget what our ancestors so sadly felt the day of the overthrow, the time of the overthrow when they wrote [native statement.] I want to read the English translation for all those to understand.

Famous are the children of Hawaii, ever loyal to the land when the evil-hearted messenger comes with his greedy document of extortion, Hawaii land of answers, help, lends support and so the sands of [native word]. No one will affix a signature to the paper of the enemy with its sin of annexation and sell our Native civil rights. We do not value government sums of money, we are satisfied with the stones, astonishing food of the land. We back Lili'uokalani who has won the rights of the land. She will be crowned again. Tell the story of the people who love their land.

We love our ancestors. We who live today have to speak out for our ancestors who are not here. We who live today have to fight for our children today and in the future.

This bill will allow the State of Hawaii Government, Governor Cayetano, and the U.S. Government to always be on our backs and have control over us.

It is about time we speak out, it is not a time for us to be silent. This is a time for us to express all that we feel. Representatives, Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Representative Mink, this is with sincere concern, I hope you are listening because the people here want this bill not to be passed.

Senator INOUYE. Now the committee is pleased to recognize Myron Thompson speaking on behalf of Papa Ola Lokahi and accompanied by Hardy Spoehr.

STATEMENT OF HARDY SPOEHR, PRESENTED BY MYRON THOMPSON

Mr. THOMPSON. Aloha. Aloha Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Representative Mink, Representative Abercrombie, and Delegate Eni Faleomavaega from Samoa, nice to see you again Eni.

My name is Myron B. Thompson. I am the president of the [native language] the Native Hawaiian Health Initiative. We of the organization support this legislation as drafted. It reflects and insight and understanding of native Hawaiians and provides the flexibility for native Hawaiians to begin formulating their own political future. It makes clear the fact that there is a legal relationship between the native Hawaiians and the United States, and provides an opportunity for both parties to fashion the nature of that relationship while protecting their remarkable gains of the past 30 years.

As we discuss the momentous legislation today, I am reminded what our beloved Queen said to her daughter, [native name] whom I had the pleasure of talking with almost 80 years ago: "I could not turn back the time for the political change but there is still time to save our heritage."

You must remember never to cease to act because you fear you may fail. The way to lose any earthly kingdom is to be inflexible, intolerant and prejudicial. Another way is to be too flexible, tolerant of too many wrongs, and without judgment at all. It is a razor's edge. It is the wisdom of a blade of the [native word] grass. To gain the Kingdom of Heaven is to hear what is not said, to see what cannot be seen, and to know the unknowable, that is aloha.

Indeed, today we native Hawaiians are on that blade of grass. Keeping in mind the concept of [native words] it is time for us to take care of Hawaii, of ourselves, and of each other. For the first time [audience disruption]. The Federal Government has accepted as policy our desires for recognition as an indigenous people in the recent draft report prepared by the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior from Mauka to Makai. their report, the river of justice must flow freely. The Federal court of this land, despite the recent *Rice* v. *Cayetano* decision, has not seen fit to dispute this policy. The U.S. Congress continues to support native Hawaiian programs, largely because of the efforts of our congressional delegation and finally, the seniority of our Senators, and their

abilities to move legislation, are high points in their respective careers.

The discussion for political self-determination, and sovereignty is difficult for me. Allowing that most of my generation fought for the United States, and many, including my compatriots and myself have shed blood. Many have given their lives for this country. Native Hawaiians have always fought for the United States in times of conflict and war. And the United States continues to afford Hawaii protection from possible foreign aggressors.

Prince George [native name] of Kauai fought for the U.S. Navy in the War of 1812. He was wounded in action but recovered and fought bravely in Algeria and Tripoli. A number of native Hawaiians and others from the Kingdom of Hawaii fought in the Civil War. One notable officer and citizen of the Kingdom was Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who wrote [audience disturbance] made famous by the movie, and later went on to found the Hampton Institute.

Native Hawaiians and other residents in the wars of the last century are well documented, including that of our Senior Senator. We would like to extend our deep gratitude and congratulations to you, Senator Inouye, as a recipient of America's highest honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

I am a native Hawaiian, and yes, I am an American. My dilemma and sadness is that my homeland, which is now a State within the United States, still reflects a colonization ethic found throughout the world where the western nations have in historical time exerted their wills, often by force, over the indigenous populations.

Since the mid-1970's the Federal Government has consistently played a major role in supporting native Hawaiians in economic, educational, and health issues and concerns. More than 160 Federal acts have been passed which have recognized the true relationship——

[Crowd disruption.]

Senator INOUYE. I have had just about enough here. Whenever witnesses who are against the bill testified, no one heckled them. No one shouted out.

[Shouting and yelling.]

Ms. IESE. They need to be heard. Just as much as we need to be heard, they need to be heard. Everybody has their feelings. Please let them all speak. Please let them all share their manao. It is important that everybody share their manao today. Mahalo.

Senator INOUYE. All right, thank you. Let us be courteous, let the witnesses be heard, let us be civil. Mr. Thompson.

Mr. THOMPSON [continuing]. I would like to repeat that. More than 160 Federal acts have been passed which recognize the special relationship the Federal Government has with native Hawaiians. Last year alone, the Federal Government provided more than $65 million for native Hawaiian programs dealing with education, health, housing, economic development, and cultural development. These have benefited not only native Hawaiians, but also all people in Hawaii. When we see the prison rates for native Hawaiians are dramatically reduced, when native Hawaiians are taken off unemployment rolls because of training opportunities leading to gainful

employment and professional careers, we know this is so. When native Hawaiians assume careers as physicians, clinical psychologists, social workers, and other health professionals, when native Hawaiians live healthy lifestyles, and when native Hawaiians maximize their educational potentials, all of Hawaii benefits.

The accepted multiplier effect for Federal dollars, which have been appropriated to the native Hawaiians, is 2.5 percent. Thus the remaining return on the initial Federal investment is well over 200 percent for Hawaii's economy. For those who would say we, as native Hawaiians, are not ready or cannot deal with the Federal Government, I would respond that this is not the case. We have more than a 30-year demonstrated track record, an excellent record, of dealing with the Federal Government.

While I personally do not understand many of the positions of those who advocate for Hawaii's international sovereignty, I do strongly support continued dialog in the world arena of nations by native Hawaiians. One of the many foresighted actions that King Kalakaua undertook was to send the best and the brightest of the Kingdom's sons to the far capitols of the world, as he knew it. Native Hawaiians were sent to the United States, to England, to Germany, to France, to Italy, to China, and to Japan to learn all they could with the expectation that at some point they would return to Hawaii and serve the Kingdom in foreign affairs. One of those selected was my grandfather. If, indeed, international sovereignty is in Hawaii's future, it will necessitate developing the intellectual understanding and financial resources to enable such a future happening.

Whatever the case, all the roads lead to the U.S. Congress at this time. It is by action of the U.S. Congress that first, any sort of self-determining nation group within the framework can be achieved. And then, if it be the collective will of those of us at some future time to pursue international sovereignty it will still have to be with the blessings of the U.S. Congress. To think otherwise is not consistent with the lessons of history. A Civil War was fought.

I wish to add only one final thought. The most cooperation of our efforts as native Hawaiians has to be framed with our collective efforts toward improving the quality of life and well being for all our people. Any thought of political sovereignty will not alone provide for the better quality of life. Having a special land base does not assure greater personal wealth or well being. Taxes will still have to be collected and paid for services. People will still be accountable for standards and laws, individual responsibilities will be greater rather than lesser as any new Hawaiians nation population will be smaller and more finite than our current State population. However, what will be important is the acceptance of an enhanced personal responsibility and participation in living and carrying out our values thousands of years in the making which imparted the culture first developed by our ancestors for living on these islands.

Thank you for providing us an opportunity to present our testimony. I would like to recognize and thank Senator Akaka for all the work and effort he and his staff have put into making the legislation possible. It puts into law the beginnings of the process which breaths life into the Queen's words in her forced abdication when she states in part:

Now to avoid any collision of armed forces and perhaps the loss of life, I do under this protest and set forth yield my authority until such time as the Government of the United States shall upon the text being presented to it undo the actions of its representatives.

This bill begins that process. Mahalo.

Senator INOUYE. And now the chair recognizes William Burgess. Mr. Burgess, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF H. WILLIAM BURGESS

Mr. BURGESS. Aloha Senators Inouye and Akaka, Representatives Abercrombie, Mink, and Faleomavaega.

My name is H. William Burgess. I am a retired attorney. Before retiring 6 years ago I practiced law in Hawaii for 35 years. I was a delegate to the 1978 Constitutional Convention. And for the last 3 or 4 years I have been a dedicated student of the history of Hawaii.

I urge you to vote against this bill. The best hope for Hawaii, and all the people who call Hawaii home, is to tear down the racial walls that divide us and to again embrace democracy where all of us have the equal protection of the laws without regard to race or ancestry. That's what I call Aloha for all.

Now, I recognize that many in the community have strong feelings about events in Hawaii's history. I happen to disagree with you about some of those events but I know your feelings are strongly and honestly held, and they have to be addressed. And we have to strive, all of us, for political consensus. I think one beginning point is with the idea that if some people are in need, help should be given based on need, not on race. But this bill does not do that.

This bill would place the Federal stamp of approval on racial separatism completely at odds with this State's long record of racial tolerance and integration.

If time permits I would like to cover three points in my testimony this afternoon: Tribes, the Japanese in Hawaii, and the legacy for the future.

First, as to tribes, as I understand it, the goal of the Akaka bill is to have the Federal Government give Hawaiians a status comparable to that of Indians in federally recognized Indian tribes. Congress does have the power to recognize separate quasi, sovereign entities as Indian tribes under certain guidelines. Those guidelines include the entity has to be a quasi, sovereign entity that has continuously presided over and been followed by, a separate distinct people since historic times. The Congress has no power to create a Tribe where none exists. And there are no tribes or separate quasi, sovereign entities in Hawaii. We are a multi-ethnic population all blended together by the Aloha spirit. I've lived here for 44 years. I've never seen or heard of any Japanese tribe or an Irish tribe, or a Chinese tribe or a Filipino tribe, or Hawaiian tribe, I haven't heard of any separate quasi-sovereign entities of any kind. My observation is that in Hawaii we are all governed by the same government, it's the State Government and the Federal Government and if we live in a county it's the county government. But we are all governed by the same government. We don't have any separate semi-governments, or quasi-sovereign entities. There are none here that I've ever seen.

I said I had done some history studying. What I see tells me that long before annexation, Hawaiians had voluntarily rejected their old religion and culture and way of living and adopted new ones. In 1819, shortly after the death of Kamehameha the Great, his sacred wife, Kaahumanu, became the real de facto mo'i, the real ruler of Hawaii. She caused Liholiho, the new Kamehameha II, to break the kapu by sitting down to feast with the wahine ali'i. A great gasp went up in the throng. Kaahumanu stood up and announced: "We are going to eat pork and coconuts and bananas and live like the white people do." Onlookers shouted: "The gods are a lie." Liholiho than ordered destruction of the heiaus and burning of the wooden idols. The first missionaries arrived in Hawaii the following year, 1820. And soon thereafter, Kaahumanu adopted Christianity and she made it the official State religion of the Kingdom of Hawaii. That was the most drastic change in the entire history of the culture of Hawaii. These were changes initiated by the Hawaiians themselves, because they considered it in their own best interest to do that, not because they were imposed on them by outsiders.

Unlike American Indians, Hawaiians did not remain separate and apart. They did the opposite. They welcomed the immigrants, they adopted their culture, clothing, technology, laws, legal institutions, forms of government, culture, written language, and they intermarried with them and assimilated and blended with them. The United States never waged war on the Hawaiian people. The United States treated the Hawaiians as equals from the beginning. By 1898 Hawaii was a multi-ethnic constitutional monarchy in which no ethnic group was in the majority. Hawaiians at that time made up less than thirty percent of the population.

The State's brief in the *Rice* case acknowledged that: "The tribal concept has no place in Hawaii's history." Jon Van Dyke, the highly paid lawyer, I say highly paid I mean it, we're talking about millions, and a professor at the UH, he admits in his brief that he filed with the Supreme Court that Hawaiians have not been organized into tribes. In 1920 during the testimony before Congress on the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, it was acknowledged that there in Hawaii was no entity like an American Indians tribe, there was not government or organization of any kind to deal with. Like there is in this case and was then with the case of Indian tribes.

The goal of this bill, as I understand it, is to set up a structure for Hawaiians to form their own government. Their own separate tribal government. Neil, you're not leaving are you? [Laughter.]

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Yes I am.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Mr. Burgess, you have exceeded your time, but please proceed.

Mr. BURGESS. I will, thank you your Honor. If Hawaiians set up a separate government in Hawaii, if this bill passes and is implemented, Hawaii will be either partitioned along racial lines or will secede from the United States. That will not be good for anyone of Hawaiian or any other ancestry. That will cause social, economic and political disruption and instability and hurt us all.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much

Mr. BURGESS. Senator, I've noticed that everyone else has gone far beyond their time. I do have two more points I would like to make. I would ask your indulgence just on that point Senator.

Senator INOUYE. Every witness with the exception of four have exceeded the 5-minute rule. Please proceed.

Mr. BURGESS. Thank you Senator. This is another part of Hawaii's history that I want to talk about.

In 1882 King Kalakaua sent John Kapena to Japan to seek the migration of Japanese people to Hawaii. He met with Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose name was Inouye, and he said, this is what John Kapena said to the Emperor's representative in Japan, and this is a message from King Kalakaua:

> We believe the Japanese and Hawaiians spring from a cognate race and that the Japanese children growing up and amalgamating with our population will produce a new and vigorous race, which will repeople our islands.

Although the Meiji emperor had been reluctant before, they responded to King Kalakaua's request. By December of 1894 there were twenty thousand two hundred and seventy one Japanese in Hawaii, about 20 percent of the population. But citizenship and the benefits of democracy did not come easily to those of Japanese ancestry.

Nevertheless, for over 100 years the blood, sweat, and tears, of those industrious people and their descendants, along with many from other Asian countries, and European countries, helped make Hawaii a better place. They worked long and hard and made great sacrifices to achieve and later preserve the democratic principle of racial equality.

My last point, Senator, I thank you for your indulgence.

Let's just look beyond the present, let's look at what Hawaii will be like in 10, 15, 20, or even 100 years. Let's think about what your children and grandchildren and future generations are going to think of you and what you are doing and what you will be doing. Senator Inouye, Dan Inouye, please look me in the eye. Do you want the epitome of your distinguished career to be a Federal bill that makes AJA's in Hawaii second class citizens?

Patsy Mink, do you?

I wish Neil was here because I would ask him about that as well.

Representative Faleomavaega, do you want to be the author of a bill that partitions Hawaii or do you want to be supportive of that bill that partitions Hawaii?

Senator Akaka, do you want a Federal wall dividing Hawaii's citizens by race to be called "The Akaka Wall?"

Finally, I thank you Senator Inouye for giving me the time.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Burgess appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

And now may I recognize Harold Meheula. Mr. Meheula, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD MEHEULA

Mr. MEHEULA. Thank you very much for hearing me today. To begin with, I want you people to know that this isn't pono, this is why this thing cannot be passed. It seems I am the last person so let's try to listen, it might help us.

I want to thank U.S. Senator Daniel K. Akaka, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Congressman Neil Abercrombie, but he's not here, and U.S. Congresswoman Patsy Mink.

This testimony is about these two bills, S. 2899 and H.R. 4904. These bills are for the Indians and other people that don't know better. It is not for the Hawaiian people. These bills are misleading and cannot be trusted. These U.S. Hawaiians are brainwashed by the U.S. Government and you politically. These bills, S. 2899 and H.R. 4904, by my manao gut feeling and the help of Ke Akua, God, say don't trust these people. I believe that greed and not being honest to our Hawaiian people is the downfall of everything that is happening from day one, one hundred and seven years ago. This is why these people in the world can't trust the U.S. Government.

Every time there is a war with U.S.A. it takes about 9 years before these people finally figure out what this is all about. Then the sign goes up saying "Yankee go home."

Our Hawaiian people trusted the U.S. Government because of our aloha, easy going. And the most important thing was we weren't educated about the style and greed of this country, U.S.A. These Hawaiian people really thought U.S.A was the best when they passed out the welfare checks to them, "We got it made, thank you U.S.A," not knowing what is coming around the corner.

Now to take everything away from these people for us U.S.A., take down the kingdom and set up our government. Take over all properties, lands and everything that belongs to the kingdom. Put together the U.S. Territory of Hawaii. After this the organized [native word] Hawaii, made Hawaii a State. Everything that belongs to the Hawaiian people and the kingdom would be under the State of Hawaii and their constitution.

Now starts cooperation of the Government, corruption of the Government. Note, 44 years in control. Take it back to 1955, and still in control of this State of Hawaii. Note, I was told that we put OHA together and we will take it down and out. I couldn't believe what I heard. until today. I am still confused but it's coming across. Since 1993 the Apology bill was signed by President Clinton, everything that was put together by the U.S. Government was not right from day one, until 1993. This includes the Kingdom of Hawaii, the U.S. Territory of Hawaii, and the State of Hawaii.

Note, we were told that the Hawaiian people voted to become a State. The petition against being a State was signed by Hawaiians. Not all are against this bill. The U.S. Hawaiians voted for it, not the majority. The Hawaiians petitioned against it. The Hawaiian Homestead Act, 1921, is also not pono. All these bills should be dissolved except for the Kingdom of Hawaii. The Kingdom is and has been sovereign since day one, 107 years ago, and now still is. Let's restore this Kingdom. Remember it is hanging out there just waiting for the Hawaiian people to say this is what we want.

Remember when we first came here, they asked us what the Hawaiian people wanted. But everybody is going around like the bonus on the outside is bigger and better. Anyway, once this is done we don't have to worry about the *Cayetano* and *Rice* case, because we are the Kingdom. And now they can't talk to us without making an appointment. When we get our Kingdom back no one can tell us what to do. We can work together though. Also, the na-

tion worldwide is just waiting out there for the Hawaiian people to decide. They are backing us all the way. These nations of the world will back the Hawaiian Kingdom to the end.

Remember, this Government has stolen all our ceded lands, now they are ready to steal all the moneys of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and that's a heck of a lot of money.

[Applause drowns out speaker.]

This Government of the State of Hawaii is giving ceded lands cheap to these people from foreign countries to bring money to invest and start their own businesses here in Hawaii. Cheap rates for land.

Now I'll get my summary and this will be pertaining to the Native Hawaiian Nation Fisherman's Association of the Hawaiian Archipelago, non-profit. Way back in 1992 I went and tried to put in for non-profit status with the Federal Government and I was told by the State of Hawaii that I had to go through them and become incorporated, and I had to because I couldn't do anything. With all the moneys out there and everyone to give our people some moneys through grants, I couldn't even get it from OHA. These were the things that I never really felt good about and prior to this, in 1960, I retired from fire department, 31 years. I was at home and I couldn't sleep so I said my prayers and asked Ke Akua come speak with me, because he wanted to talk to me. He did. And what I did was, oh I'm sorry I can't see you and only me lives in this house and the angel came and talked to me and he told me he wanted me to help our Hawaiian fishermen and their families. And I was going back fishing but I guess I could be a fisherman to get all of the fishermen together so this is my destiny and I've been through hell fighting the Federal Government, the city and the State. And, believe me, this is why they have been stepping on me for a long time. And this has had to come up because in 1994 I went in front of Senator Daniel K. Inouye and Senator Daniel K. Akaka, and I felt good because they were going to give our Hawaiian fisheries moneys and I really, really thought this was it. And I turned around and congratulated them and I told them thank you very much. We need this money to set our people up going back to fishing. And he smiled at me and today we haven't gotten anything. So this thing is going back and forth and it's hard. Every time I call a different place for grants when they hear who this is, I don't know how they know, but they stop me every time. So I'm sitting back here and trying to figure it out. I don't think I'm going to go with the grants, because with all the people that we have who are fishermen, and what's going to happen here is you know when you get incorporated, you only get one vote. All the people, no matter how many people we've got as fishermen, they can't vote. It's hard, it's really hard. And, like I said everything is possible with Ke Akua. So this is where everything is going to come from and He knows what's happening, He's sitting right here watching everything that is happening. God bless each and every one of you and thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

And now the chair recognizes Patrick Kahawaiolaa.

STATEMENT OF PATRICK KAHAWAIOLAA

Mr. KAHAWAIOLAA. Aloha Mr. Chairman, this distinguished panel out here. It is my pleasure to be here this afternoon. I was here yesterday and I was told maybe before I leave I want to put for the record I am from the big island of Hawaii. I was scheduled to be heard yesterday. It may be a miscommunication but I was told to come after 1 o'clock, I was here at 1:27 and the hearing was canceled, So I again called the office and was again put on the list for 8:45 this morning. It is now 12 o'clock and I am very happy to be here on behalf of the people of Hawaii. However, before reading I must ask the indulgence of the panel, especially this afternoon. I would like to say good afternoon to the Honorable Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, to my representative from the Second Congressional District, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, Mr. Neil Abercrombie, and from Samoa, Representative Faleomavaega, thank you for being here.

I have always been prepared to give testimony, however, I believe ground rules need to be set. So I need to find out if copies of these hearings will be made available, and what do we, or I, need to purchase it and where would that information be disseminated? It is not that I do not believe that what you say will be included, I would just like to for posterity for my [native word] to have these things. So I would like to know if it is possible sometime before the hearings are over that we at least be given an opportunity to find out where we can purchase the copies of what is being said in these hearings.

Protocol dictates, and my protocol dictates, that I need to express to the esteemed panel, and this is from my [native word]. I cannot speak for anyone else's [native word], and I need to first, as a native Hawaiian veteran, who volunteered, who consented to fight for your country in an unpopular war in Vietnam in 1963. I did so, so my brothers and sisters would have the right to freely express their opinion. I am quite sure some of them here did the same. However, my protocol dictates what I did, my actions, have allowed anybody, good, bad, or indifferent, to this bill the right that your constitution guaranteed all here by the 1st amendment. I did that in 1963 through my service to a country.

[Applause drowns out speaker.]

Mr. KAHAWAIOLAA. I would be remiss if I did not give you the honors of that work granted to you 50-some odd years too late. And it is your country, the honors that were granted by your Government has seen fit, albeit, over 50 later to apologize and to bestow upon you your nation's highest honor for service to your country, the Congressional Medal of Honor. For your unwavering acts of heroism first for the lives of your people, and to defeat injustices toward your people and others. As a retired Federal employee of 35 years, I need to thank you and Senator Akaka and Representative Abercrombie for your work in preserving the rights of Federal employees in the cost of living allowances that have always continued to do now, in light of the enormous settlement that this Government has taken upon with its obligation to Federal employees. With that I am to say [native word].

I am Patrick Kahawaiolaa, a native Hawaiian as defined under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended. A U.S.

citizen under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. I am here as a president from the Hawaiian Homelands Community, identified as parcel 2, pursuant to section 203 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, as amended, to give a negative response to the Native Hawaiian Recognition Bill.

And that negative response is based on the comments of our Representative from the Second Congressional District, Congresswoman Patsy Mink, who has reserved her support until after these hearings to cosponsor this bill. Our aloha and mahalo a nui loa for taking a very unpopular stand and not trying to ram it down our throats.

We believe in due process, and due process, I believe, under your Constitution has really not been forthwith. I will testify, however, as an individual native Hawaiian from that community whose lands are the lands having the status of Hawaiian Homelands for which provisions were enacted by your colleagues from the 67th Congress pursuant to public no. 34 chapter 42, 42 stat. 108, which was amended July 9, 1921.

I hereby reserve my rights and give notice to this panel as a third party beneficiary of the Admissions Acts Compact, 1959, that the draft report of the reconciliation progress issued August 23, has clearly identified those who stole our lands. This bill fails to address the heart of the Apology bill. In that the conspirators, supported by President McKinley, stole 1.8 million acres of crown government and pubic lands of the Kingdom of Hawaii without the consent of, nor compensation to, the native Hawaiian people of Hawaii, or their sovereign government.

My opposition to this bill is because those who have since sold those lands, the State of Hawaii, are allowed to continue to commit breaches of trust while this honorable body looks on with its head in the sand or a bucket over your heads trying to convince us, the native Hawaiians or aboriginal or indigenous or Hawaiian nationals, or subjects of the Kingdom, or victims of the overthrow, whatever name you want us to be known as, or Kanaka Maoli, to go through any attempts to seek our consent to accept the new policies of the Federal Government. What's to change? Those same policies exist today. Therein lies the dilemma. For this bill contains no mention of how the native Hawaiians will be compensated. What land base will this new sovereign entity have? What land base will this new sovereign entity use? Too many unanswered questions. May I remind this committee of distinguished people that, for too long our history has been one of assimilation rather than inclusion. One of frustration rather than equal partnerships, with a new manager of our trust lands, the State of Hawaii, who assumed that role when the old managers, you, the United States of America, pursuant to a compact, article 1 section 10 Impairment of Contracts:

As a provision of statehood handed those duties and obligations over to the new State of Hawaii who accepted the Compact through their State Constitution article 11 now renumbered article 12 section 1, 2, and 3. A compact implementing section 4 and 5(f), Congress' preemption law Public Law 86–373 stat. 4.

Is this bill an attempt to sweep the tremendous liability under the rug?

Is this bill——

[Audience interruption]

Mr. KAHAWAIOLAA [continuing]. Please review section 10 of your bill entitled disclaimer. Nothing in this act is intended to serve as a settlement of any claims against the United States. I believe the yet unanswered referendum petition against the annexation from our ancestors back in 1897 needs to be addressed in this bill. I believe that a dialog must begin with native Hawaiians already certified through a process already in place by the 67th Congress. We are in the 106th Congress. The 67th Congress already certified us. And not prior to create and/or duplicate another process as being attempted pursuant to this bill's section 7 9(a)1 roll: Preparation of roll, as has been suggested by the U.S. Justice Department spokesperson Agtuca to include Hawaiian Homes Commission Act's definition:

The Secretary of the Interior is already represented within the provisions of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in section 204.

There is an unnecessary recreation of a commission in section 7 ii(a) of this bill. The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, in section 202, made provisions for a Hawaiian Homes Commission. Chapter 42 of this bill to make the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act did this. Chapter 42 is to amend an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, 1900, as amended, to establish a Hawaiian Homes Commission granting certain powers to the Board of Harbor Commissions of the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes. So we already have an entity that is supposed to be available to do what this bill hopes to do. However, this State illegally, in 1963, 4 years after statehood, amended their constitution and enacted act 207 to delete the Hawaiian Homes Commission from the act and established, in lieu of a State agency called the Department of Hawaiian Homes Lands, with an executive board also called the Hawaiian Homes Commission. However, that action was never approved, never approved by Congress until 1986, pursuant to Public Law 99–557.

Will the State of Hawaii somehow be able to do the same to this bill? We had an opportunity to address that Public Law with Senator Akaka and others. He, unlike others responded. We received a very large envelope with a cover letter to us stating: "Enclosed please find what you requested." Nothing was enclosed.

This bill seeks to establish a new definition for native Hawaiians. As earlier stated, we are the same native Hawaiians as were overthrown in 1893. The same native Hawaiians as defined under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in section 201–7, the same native Hawaiians as addressed in the Apology bill in 1993, when President William Jefferson Clinton and both houses of Congress, some of you who are here today, apologized to the native Hawaiians through a joint resolution Public Law 103–150, 107 stat. 1510. The same native Hawaiians as are addressed in *Rice* v. *Cayetano* in 2000, in which your Supreme Court concluded that we were not a tribe, and therefore that State agency called OHA, which was a State agency created entity, cannot restrict its voter registration requirement that only Hawaiians can vote for and now run for OHA Trustee.

Is this bill seeking to make us a tribe? If it is, I object. Because we had a government recognized by a treaty, which still exists

today through all parts of the known world. We never relinquished our inherent sovereignty. We remain Hawaiian nationals when overthrown in 1893 and realize that Congress, without the consent of the native Hawaiians, pursuant to Public Law 414–66 stat. 163, that was July 27, 1952, made us U.S. citizens. If they needed to pass a Public Law to make you Hawaiians U.S. citizens, who were we prior to that? It appears this time around, in this next overthrow, this bill seeks to get the native Hawaiians through this recognition bill to consent to merely remaining as puppets, victims of this bill in America's game of hypocrisy.

[Applause and loud audience noise.]

Mr. KAHAWAIOLAA. Words of greed count for nothing. If it interferes with the intense political interests of Senator Inouye, using Senator Akaka as a native Hawaiian who has lost sight of his ancestors continuing protest, which is continuing against the conspirators, the citizens of the United States, annexation of Hawaii.

And, therefore, it is necessary that this body leave Hawaii, united in its resolve to work toward the betterment of the condition of the native Hawaiians by reviewing your own findings of the reconciliation draft report so aptly entitled from Mauka to Makai, the river of justice must flow freely. Because those rivers of justice are now so low, polluted from continued breaches of trust by the people running the programs now for the State of Hawaii, that the flow of that river of justice is as such that the [native words] all used as metaphors. For the native people are dying or soon will be dead.

You must begin a full investigation, an audit, on all of the breaches of trust including, but not limited to the death of Hilbert K. Smith, a warrior, a native Hawaiian, who continued to focus the——

[Audience interruption.]

Mr. KAHAWAIOLAA [continuing]. From the annexation that a State agency, the DHHL is unauthorized by law and constitution to do what they continue to do to the detriments of beneficiaries of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, who 2 days ago evicted, continue to evict two people in Hilo, at the hands of the State agency, the DHHL.

You must begin to determine ways to enforce and to prosecute the people, the individuals within the State of Hawaii and its agencies, that continue to breach their fiduciary trust obligations to the native Hawaiian, to put all of our lands into receivership. Then and only then, we can come to the table as equals, and only then can we begin true dialog to reach what you all have been saying this bill will accomplish.

I would direct all of you to review the case of *John H. Alden, et al., Petitioners* v. *Maine,* because in that case the State lost its sovereign immunity when there was a Compact, and your U.S. Supreme Court Justices decided in that case that the flaws were not with the system, but the people running it. Same smell here. This State and its courts are telling this Congress, the 106th Congress, the 86th Congress, the 67th Congress, and its preemption laws to go to hell.

Caught up in the situation, Sir, may I end with the words of Queen Lili'uokalani?

Senator INOUYE. You may do so, but you have already spoken 17 minutes, I want you to know.

Mr. KAHAWAIOLAA. Yes, your Honor, yes, Mr. Inouye. I agree. No, if I must stop, I will stop.

Senator INOUYE. Go ahead.

Mr. KAHAWAIOLAA. Thank you Sir. And thank you for the 17 minutes. Caught up in this situation, what kinds of remedies are available?

For one, this distinguished panel would like to take counsel in the last words of our late great Queen.

Oh honest Americans, as Christians, hear me for my downtrodden people. Their form of government is as due to them as yours is to you. As you love your country, so they love theirs. Do not covet the little visions so far from your shores, lest the punishment of Ahab fall upon you. If not in your day, then the days of your children. For be not deceived, God is not mocked. The people from whom your fathers stole of the living God and taught to call Father, and to whom the sons now seek to despoil and destroy, are crying out loud to him in their time of trouble. And He will keep his promise, and He will listen to the voices of His Hawaiian children lamenting for their home.

May the great ones bless you for who you are. May Ke Akua send guardian angles to watch over and guard you in your long and distant travel [native language] I humbly remain, Patrick L. Kahawaiolaa.

Senator INOUYE. The hearing will now stand in recess until 1:15 p.m.

[Recess.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator INOUYE. The committee will resume the hearings. Is David Frankel from Paia here? James Tanaka from Makawao, Lui Hokoana of Kahului, Meiling Akuna of Haiku, Kalani Kapu of Lahaina, Keeihiwa Kipapa of Kahului, Kealoha Camacho of Kahului, Professor Jon Van Dyke of Honolulu, Jamie Stone of Kailua, Jimmy Wong of Kaneohe, Melissa Gurerro, Abel Naweli of Waianae, Loenelle Anderson Akana, Puanani Akaka-Caindec, Jeff Kapele of Kailua Kona, Moani Minn, Tara Lulana McKenzie, Llewella Zablan, Wayne Panoke, Randy Rego, Richard Hoopi'i.

The chair recognizes Professor Jon Van Dyke.

STATEMENT OF JON VAN DYKE

Mr. VAN DYKE. Thank you very much Senator, it is a great honor to appear before this distinguished committee this afternoon.

I am here as a Professor at the University of Hawaii, William S. Richardson School of Law, and I am not representing any group.

But I want to express my very strong support for this wonderful bill that has been drafted by the Senate staff and the members of the congressional committee that are looking at this.

You are all familiar with the bill so I don't want to spend a lot of time summarizing it, but it does do a number of very significant things that should be appreciated.

First of all, it restates things that are in previous bills, but which are very important that recognize the political relationship between the United States and the native Hawaiian people. It also clarifies the role of the State of Hawaii and authorizes the State of Hawaii to work to better the conditions of the native Hawaiians, as well. It then does some new things by improving the channels of commu-

nication between the native Hawaiian people and the Federal Government. This is, again, long overdue. The native Hawaiian people have been ignored, they have not had any opportunity to have their views understood and expressed. They have their very own office at the Department of the Interior under this bill, they are not included with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, instead they have their very own office.

Much more important than any of that, however, is section 7 of the bill, which establishes a process whereby the native Hawaiian people can reestablish a governmental body and reclaim their lands and resources.

This is a long overdue and extremely welcome process. The process by which the native Hawaiians would reestablish their government follows tried and true processes used by other Native Americans and it is a logical and appropriate process. As we can see, even in these meetings there are divisions in the native Hawaiian community and it's impossible to determine exactly what the majority views are. But this bill sets up a logical, carefully thought out, carefully delineated process, whereby the views of the native Hawaiian people will be determined. Nothing is foreclosed, no options are cut off, but all the views of the native Hawaiian people will be understood and expressed, and heard in this important process.

The bill then says that once the native Hawaiian governing body is approved Federal recognition is automatic. This is, again, extremely significant. No other bill would have to be passed. The native Hawaiian people would finally get Federal recognition. This is the element that was missing in the *Rice* v. *Cayetano* decision. The bill would thereby reverse the conclusions in the *Rice* v. *Cayetano* decision whereby the court viewed programs for native Hawaiians as racial in nature, rather than political in nature. It's very important that *Rice* v. *Cayetano* be reversed and that once again programs favoring native Hawaiian people be viewed as political in nature and thereby constitutional under the U.S. Constitution. So, this is extremely important.

It's also important that in section 9 of the bill negotiations then begin. As soon as the native Hawaiian governing body is created, negotiations start with the Federal Government. Again, this is long, long overdue, 107 years have passed, why wait any longer? This bill sets up a process that will lead quickly and inevitably to negotiations and a real transfer of land back to the native Hawaiian people.

The native Hawaiian people are the only native people within the jurisdiction of the United States that have never yet had either a claims commission or a settlement package that is set up for them. Every other native person in the United States was either able to take advantage of the Indian Claims Commission, or the Alaskans, of course, had their own settlement package. The native Hawaiians, for some reason that I have never understood, have been excluded from any Federal program designed for their benefit. Every other native group in the United States is now doing pretty well. Many of them have resources; many of them are able to reestablish themselves. They are prospering. And not only in the United States, but also around the world. We are seeing native

people very much on their feet, very much taking leadership, taking control of their destiny. The closest analogy for our native Hawaiians, of course, is the Maoris in New Zealand. An enormous change has taken place in the last 15 years among the Maoris. No longer are they at the bottom of their socio-economic totem pole, but instead they are players. They have resources now, they have land, they have factories, they have ships, and they have fishing rights. In New Zealand all the fishing rights are private property and the Maoris control over half of all the fishing rights in and around New Zealand, which is an extremely valuable resource. And they did this by negotiating, negotiating hard, fighting for their rights and working to get back on their feet and to set aside their status of being outsiders, as victims. And instead, are coming inside and working to reestablish themselves and get back on their feet.

We all know there has been opposition to this bill, it's evident in this room. But I want to say that there is no down side to this bill. There is nothing negative to the native Hawaiian people that will result from this bill. Nothing is foreclosed in this bill. Every option that the native Hawaiian people want to pursue is still open after this bill passes. It's a facilitative process. It's a process whereby people have options, people can pursue whatever goals they want. Nothing is foreclosed. The Federal Government by virtue of this bill will be acknowledged as a facilitator, as an honest broker. To some extent we can analogize it, this is kind of a crude analogy but there is an interesting analogy in labor situations, many times there will be competing groups that want to represent workers in a labor situation, so the Federal Government comes in and says: "Okay, we're going to determine who actually represents these people and we're going to let the majority rule." So that's what's needed here, and this process would allow that. So how anybody can oppose a process that would allow the native Hawaiian people to determine their proper leadership and what direction they want to go is a little bizarre.

One final point I want to make is that international law requires this process. The process that this bill lays out is not only a good process, but it's an obligatory process. The United States must do this. The United States, as the body within which the native Hawaiian people find themselves, has a duty to facilitate the self-determination of the Hawaiian people. And the United States would be fulfilling its duty by passing this law and facilitating this process.

We have, as you know, a window of opportunity here. This window may close very abruptly within the next few weeks. The history of the native Hawaiian people is a history of missed opportunities. It is time to seize the time in this situation, walk through that window of opportunity.

I would like to thank the congressional staff and the members of our Senate and Congressional delegation for their leadership in this important bill. Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. May I ask people in the audience to permit our witness for or against the measure to testify without disturbance? Please extend to them your courtesy. I now call Abel Naweli.

STATEMENT OF ABEL NAWELI

Mr. NAWELI. Good afternoon, my name is Abel Naweli and I would like to express my warmest aloha to U.S. Senators Dan Inouye and Daniel Akaka, and to U.S. House of Representatives Patsy Mink, Neil Abercrombie and Chief Eni Faleomavaega.

Being a quiet person it is very difficult for me to speak, but I felt that it was necessary for someone to interject scripture from the Bible, so that God's hands could be involved in this process.

On Sunday I asked my Kahu, the Reverend Jacob Naweli from Ka Makua Mau Loa Church to bless me so this I could speak today. Kahu Naweli suggested that I read from the book of Psalm 127, and this is what it says:

If the Lord does not build the house the work of the builders is useless; if the Lord does not protect the city, it does no good for the sentries to stand guard. It is useless to work so hard for a living, getting up early and going to bed late. For the Lord provides for those he loves, while they are asleep.

I have not seen the bill, which is being discussed today. But I believe with God's hands in the process, if this bill is good for the Hawaiians, then he will see it through.

Mahalo Ke Akua.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Naweli appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Mr. Naweli. May I now call upon Loenelle Anderson Akana.

Mr. NAWELI. Excuse me Sir, I had to leave work to come to say what I said, can I leave the panel?

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much for coming here. I appreciate your presence. Mrs. Akana.

STATEMENT OF LEONELLE ANDERSON AKANA

Mrs. AKANA. Aloha [native greeting] to our Senators, our Representatives and to my people. In keeping with na ka na Kanaka Maoli protocol I will begin my testimony with an affirmation of my right to speak by acknowledging my ancestors and family, with your permission.

I am the daughter of Harry Anderson, who descended from King Kamehameha's mentor, bodyguard, lawyer, and advisor, [native name], he also descends from the high chief as [native name], the great-grandmother of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop. A man of proud lineage, but my father never spoke of this. I learned this genealogy from my mother, Marie Johnson Anderson, she is not Kanaka Maoli. Her people are Basques and Norwegians who immigrated to the big island. My father's genealogy was passed to my mother by his aunt in hushed tones. Acknowledging the family's pain in remembering the glory of their ancestors past. My father was proud to be an American. If he had been raised with the truth about the process of this status I am sure he would not have been. He was a welder at Pearl Harbor for 25 years. He was there at Pearl Harbor when it was bombed, and my father fought desperately to save the lives of American servicemen who were trapped in the bellies of sinking ships. He slept with a map of the moon above his bed. Little American flags tracked the American astronauts' movements. A picture of President Kennedy graced the wall beside his warm easy chair. My father was the first worker at Pearl Harbor to confront the Navy regarding its responsibility

for the asbestos and radiation poisoning of its workers. Years before the class action process began he spent his meager retirement trying to bring the Navy to justice for the disease that had deformed his beautiful face and ravaged his once strong body with untold pain. My father died without achieving his goal to leave his four daughters any Hawaiian homes land or a settlement with the Navy. He was my hero. He should have been yours, as he gave his life proudly for this country. In the end my father left me a legacy greater than he could have ever imagined, he taught me to be a lover of truth and a warrior for justice. It is in my blood, it is in my koko.

My husband is George Akana, Jr., descendent from the high chieftess whose breasts nourished the infant Kamehameha. His father was also a loyal American, serving on the Honolulu police force for 35 years. He was raised on [native word] where his fathers father had the fishing [native word] that encompassed the river's bays and reached from Kahoolawe to the end of where Hanala begins. After his retirement he moved back to Kauai where he applied for Hawaiian homes land that he might have some tangible legacy to leave his two sons. He was more than 50-percent Hawaiian. He was notified that he qualified and was put on the list. After a long wait at the very time that he was to receive his awarded land the Hawaiian Homes Department of the State of Hawaii notified him that his genealogy, his royal genealogy, his chiefly genealogy, was now in question. There are four conditions that continue to decimate Kanaka Maoli. They are: No. 1, the denial of the inherent right of stewardship of the land and waters to sustain himself and his descendants. No. 2, the invalidation of the blood and bones of his ancestors resulting in. No. 3, the onset of irreversible depression. No. 4, the susceptibility to disease.

Dad experienced all four conditions and succumbed to death 2 years ago. And, because his sons are just short of the 50-percent blood quantum they are not eligible as beneficiaries of the act under their own listing.

This is genocide.

We are the parents of two Hawaiian sons named in loving memory of King Lunalilo and King Kamehameha. I speak on behalf of our fathers who died under the rule of the American flag and our children whose future depends on the rule of our own flag. This is our dream for our children.

Your honored delegation has stated that this bill was created with the intent to facilitate our dream of self-determination and self-governance by initiating Federal recognition which would ensure the word Kanaka Maoli inclusion in the grand process benefiting Native Americans and establish a process by which we could establish a governing body. We realize, ladies and gentlemen, that the Constitution, which you have sworn to uphold, mandates the process and the language of this bill. We understand this. I support the intent, but have concerns regarding the process, language, and the ramifications of the bills as written. The American Congress cannot asses our status if they do not first address the problems with the findings as stated in section 1. The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act does not establish a homeland of 200,000 acres for our people. Our homeland comprises the entire archipelago. We do not

need to make distinct settlements for our people. We reside in every community of these eight islands, in every State of this Union and in every country on this Earth. It does not benefit the indigenous people of Hawaii.

Prince Kuhio designated the blood quantum for this act as one 30-second. The Territory of Hawaii, acting upon the urging of the, once again, sugar planters, established the 50-percent blood quantum. Your bill states that it was created as a response to the desire of the native Hawaiian people for an enhanced self-determination. After all the testimonies entered by na Kanaka Maoli since 1893 to present, ladies and gentlemen, how could it ever not be clear that our people demand, rather than desire, not enhanced self-determination, but rather complete self-determination.

Furthermore, the only responsibility the United States has in promoting the welfare of our people is to restore our land. And why is this only possible within the scope of its Indian Affairs power. I shall assume that this statement reflects the only working process in place with the authority to address aboriginal issues. I shall assume that is the reason; however, it is disturbing that the young lady on your panel representing tribal justice is recommending that the definition of our race coincide with the definition applied in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. After spewing documented history of the events that led to our present status it is clear that her opinions are informed by western thinking. How can we possibly put ourselves in this box, I ask you.

My father's last wish was that he not be put in a box. I now know that he was not talking about pine planks. The proposed special trustee, the Department of Justice representative, the native Hawaiian Inter-Agency Task Force, and the members of the commissions, all fall under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, as you proposed.

This is a political appointment which historically reflects the political position of the Administration in power, and has proved itself impotent and incapable of addressing na Kanaka Maoli issues. If the only answer you can offer to these concerns is to reiterate your contention that this is the only process in place to give us a voice within the three existing entities at the table, then may I respectfully suggest that the American Congress dutifully and responsibly acknowledge that the time has come to bring a fourth chair to the table.

Geography, history, and consensus demand that we once again be considered and respected as a separate viable concern from your continental boundaries and jurisdiction.

I support the intent to establish Federal recognition and recognize, ladies and gentlemen, the need for an interim process. In light of the conditions and history of my people imposed by your Government. I respectfully submit that we should be awarded whatever Federal grants we require to sustain our people until such time that the United States of America shall, upon the true facts being presented to it, undo the actions of its representatives and reinstate the lands, rights, and resources of na Kanaka Maoli.

This committee has valiantly, and we must admit valiantly and bravely attempted to create this legislation within the constraints of an imperfect process. Imperfect in that the American Congress

has much to re-consider when fully acknowledging the God-given rights of God's people. Let them begin with us. Mahalo.

Senator INOUYE. The Chair is pleased to recognize Melissa Gurerro.

Ms. Gurerro.

STATEMENT OF MELISSA GURERRO

Ms. GURERRO. Aloha Senators Akaka, Inouye, Congresswoman Mink and Congressman Abercrombie. Mahalo for having these hearings in Hawaii.

I am here representing [native language]. [Native word] is relatively a new 6-year member of the Oahu Council of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, with a base operation in Kapele. We are a 501(C)(3) organization engaged in cultural activities, including the preservation of historical sites in West Oahu. We also provide financial assistance to worthy Hawaiian students through major year-round fundraising efforts. We believe that without an established political relationship between the Hawaiians and the United States the ability of our [native word] to raise educational funds for Hawaiian students as a tax-exempt organization could be in jeopardy, as a result of the current Constitutional attacks being carried on against Hawaiians.

In attempting to understand how this big legislation would impact our little club we had to examine the concepts. We are a small club with less than 100 members but we exist to protect and carry-out our culture while supporting future Hawaiian leaders through scholarships. It was pretty clear to us that once OHA's elections were declared unconstitutional the predators would continue to target the trusts and special programs for Hawaiians; the trust of Kamehameha Schools was already reeling but not quite counted out from the battering it received. OHA with its big sleeping-giant voting block, and considerable portfolio would be another target. As well as DHHL, Queen Lili'uokalani Trust, and so forth, until finally even small organizations like our civic club would be determined racist and illegal under the theory of those who say they love Hawaiians but wish to eliminate us. When carried through to its ultimate execution, all organizations that are culturally and yes, racially based, would be illegal. Would the Japanese, Okinawan, Korean, Samoan, Puerto Rican, and even the Filipino based centers and organizations be illegal? It would certainly seem so.

We see this legislation as only a first step to free Hawaiians from the tyranny of bigots that cloak themselves in the goodness of aloha for all as long as it suits their purpose. This legislation is not perfect, we know it, and it has flaws, and these flaws beg corrections. We are clear that this legislation serves simply as a stopgap measure, a shield until true self-determination can take place. We hope not to be in dispute over models of sovereignty, independence, kingdom, whether or not legislation is needed. We hope not to debate the negative issues of nation within a nation, but to focus on the necessity of recognition that has eluded us for so many years.

So, we support this legislation with reservations, understanding that it is all we have for the moment to keep our canoe afloat. And reserving the right to revisit the issue of self-determination at a future time. Perhaps it will be for our scholarship recipients to fight

that future battle, but for now we are here to fight this one and our backs are definitely against the wall.

We urge the passage of S. 2899 and the incorporation of the amendments offered by the community and these following amendments: That a clear statement of intent and purpose to the bill be added; that the United States recognition is not intended to extinguish native Hawaiian claims under international law; that participation in the authorized native Hawaiian governing body shall not preclude future action by native Hawaiians under Federal or international law; acknowledge in finding section 1 that the independent Kingdom of Hawaii at the time of the overthrow had 20 treaties with foreign nations, five treaties with the United States itself, and 91 consulates over the world; section 1(5) to say that Hawaiian Homes Commission Act was for the rehabilitation of native Hawaiians, not for the establishment of a homeland for native Hawaiians; section 1(16) should be deleted until section 3A can be implemented; section 4A, the person heading this office should be native Hawaiian; section 2A, commissioners should be elected by native Hawaiians with expanding roles and authority, all commissioners should be native Hawaiian and represent all islands, and expand the number of commissioners to 16. And, that a section for amendments be added to reserve the right to present amendments to this legislation to Congress every year in order to properly effectuate and adopt congressional policies and recognition. I would like to say that this amendment is very important.

As we grow as people, our needs change, so would this legislation also need to change and the importance of the amendments that have been made throughout this week.

I am aware of the opposition of my sisters and brothers, their fears, their concerns. But, if this bill dies my life as a Hawaiian goes on. This bill will not affect me, really affect me, personally as a Hawaiian. But, if this bill dies, the kupuna that are waiting for their Hawaiian homelands, the kupuna that need assistance from [native word] trust, our ke ke, who attend and will be attending Kamehameha Schools, our ke ke that depend on assistance from Lili'uokalani Trust, will definitely suffer. It is for my kupuna and the ke ke that I urge you to take these amendments and better the bill so that more of us can come and support it in September. Because truthfully, our kupuna and ke ke are the ones that will suffer, and that is truly a tragedy.

On that note I thank you, my ohana thanks you, my [native word] thanks you for coming here and having these hearings. [Native blessing.] I am truly humbled and grateful to be here. Aloha.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Ms. Gurerro. And now may I recognize Richard Hoopii.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD HOOPII

Mr. HOOPII. Please forgive me for my introduction but this is the faith that I come with. [Song in native language and singing of America the Beautiful.]

Mahalo Ke Akua for giving me the strength to come all the way from the island of Maui. Born and raised in the very beautiful Village of Kahaka, located on the North distant shores. I come to you my brothers and sisters, every one of us has an opportunity to

speak. I indulge in you my brothers and sisters to listen to what I have to say. Give me this opportunity, as all of you have the same opportunity.

I want to thank the Senators and the Representatives for coming and giving their time to spend with us. This bill was a dream, was a dream to put together. It may not have been your dream, but it is a dream by the Senators to put together. Mahalo Ke Akua for Senator Akaka, with all of the stress he has, with all eyes gazing him, he is now in physical therapy. It is sad that these Senators and Representatives cannot come to Maui like it was promised to go to different islands. We have extended whatever money we had to come to voice our opinion. All we need is your respect, as I respect you as brothers and sisters. That's all I want. Listen. For we are the same people. You don't see me pala pala because I have very little [Native word] in here that has been raised as a cultural Hawaiian in Hawaiian ways. We are all the same; we're no different.

We have so much energy, each and every one of us have so much energy. Can we ever stop to think what will happen if we put this energy together? I am talking about you and I, put this energy together.

In the 1970's we went up to Congress to plead with them for the reparations of homeland for the Aloha Association. It was an organization that came about in such a fast and drastic move that we had to have concerts over the TV And each and every one of you was there to help. All the things that have been going on in all the organizations in our lives, I truly think that Ke Akua with all kupunas has put them to rest. They are taking all the sufferings. We became much more educated, let us use that education for the good of everyone of us. We might not see these to come to pass, however, we can speak on what is good.

A step into the door is one step forward. One-half a loaf of bread will feed, will nurture, will bring, and will learn. Those of you with the [native word], congratulations, continue to [native word] by working together, not against one another. Not seven different organizations to out do each other, but you must work hard together. You put seven organizations together in each representing each organization you come from, that becomes a mighty organization. These people will listen. The world will listen. I do not know very honestly about this bill. Hearing and seeing things over the television such as I am to come and to plead to you.

The panel is human beings as you and I are. The State of Hawaii is made up of all walks of life. The Ke Akua, in his image, has made you and I. Look into the mirror. Look deep into yourself, not how you look today or how young you are or how old you are becoming, but look deeper. As the [native word] that I have, I am talking about all of us, the [Native word] that we all have put together, we can build a strong nation together, but not against one another. [Heckling from audience.] I love you brother, I love you brother, I love you brother.

As a musician we have been recognized in 1996 to receive the National Endowment Award. Our representatives were there to give us aloha. I, and my brother Solomon Hoopii, received this endowment award on behalf of the State of Hawaii, all of you re-

ceived that, not for the Hoopii brothers, but for all of you. If we could only do that in our lifetime, to receive something that benefits all walks of life. You know and I know that there never can be a perfect deal. There is some good in it and some bad in it. Here we are trying to understand. But being part of perhaps the 253, or 256 nations of indigenous people we can have an opportunity of being that. From this some of the State ruling can be aside. We have backings if we do, from the rest of the indigenous native people. I believe there are amendments to be made in this bill and I wholeheartedly believe that these people on the panel will make those changes.

I want to thank you again, Senator Inouye, I salute you on behalf of the National Award that I have won. I am proud to be Hawaiian like you, but I am also proud that I can help in [native word] the community. In your community, in your schools. Whatever activities OHA is putting on [native word] and the rest of the organizations, think what you can do for them too. Think what you can do. Not only do what you are doing for yourselves but also think what you can do. How many of us can say we are out there to help the [native word]. How many of us? Put your hands up. How many of us? For those of you that are doing, my [native word]. But for those of us that are sitting back in hearsay, nobody will be heard. We must go to find the [native word]. I went out last night and I was tired to go to the meeting, but that was a very important meeting.

When we say something we must talk in front of people that can do something about it. Not talk among ourselves. So I am pleading my brothers and sisters, my kupunas, [native language]. All we have to do is aloha [native language].

We already have been fighting a long time of lose, lose. And we are still fighting perhaps many more years to come. Let us join together, let us join together. Give this panel the opportunity to do something for us.

Thank you very much, may God bless, guide, and protect, you and your families. Mahalo panel for giving me this opportunity.

Senator INOUYE. The chair now recognizes Moani Minn.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL PUUIKI MINN PRESENTED BY MOANI MINN

Ms. MINN. [Greeting in native language.] I am Moani Minn and I support the continued sharing of ideas and hope that in my lifetime we will be able to live on our land, foster laws and regulations that for once support our culture and values, and to pass on a Hawaii to our children and grandchildren that they can be proud of. I am here today reading the testimony of my father who was unable to make it from Hana:

Aloha kakou, My name is Michael Puuiki Minn, resident of Hana, Maui and I am in favor of this bill. I strongly advocate any and all Federal recognition of self-determination for the aboriginal, indigenous, native Hawaiians. This would, as a matter of course, put Hawaiian cultural priorities over management of our land and natural resources. Of course, I view this legislation as a big, but only initial step in a long process of reconciliation between the native inhabitants of these lands and the U.S. Federal Government.

Having said this, I would like to address a few omissions and changes in this bill. First of all, there is no mention of the once rejected U.S. Federal recognition of an unlawful, racist, self-proclaimed so-called Republic of Hawaii that no one voted for. This occurred despite the vigorous, documented opposition of the indigenous citizens, who at the time were being subjected to a cynical plan of genocide. Also, there is no mention of the precedent set by the British royal government almost 50 years prior, which under Admiral Thomas restored the Hawaiian Kingdom after an unlawful takeover by one of its gunboat captains.

Second, there is a glaring omission of the fact that aboriginal, indigenous, private lands, [konohiki, kuleana, and crown] are being lost to moneyed, often corporate, interests who base their claims on fraudulent quit claim deeds and adverse possession. Can there be a provision in this bill for some sort of moratorium on these immoral transactions while reconciliation sorts this out?

Third, I strongly advocate the total elimination of the section titled: Incorporation of the Native Hawaiian Governing Body. Simply put, our aboriginal, indigenous culture is not compatible to the corporate structure and should not be subjected to its spiritless rules.

With these in mind, I heartily endorse the Senators efforts to finally recognize our inherent right to self-governance and ability to manage our lands and natural resources.

Apart from this bill I call upon the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to hold our own elections without any State or Federal money and/or infrastructure so that we can be free of any racist, bigoted interference in our own matters.

In closing, I wish to thank our congressional delegation for their efforts to reconcile our century old plight. I also say mahalo for their kind condolences to my family on the recent passing of my mother.

Again, aloha and mahalo.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Minn appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Ms. Minn, and now the chair recognizes Jeff Kapele.

STATEMENT OF JEFF KAPELE

Mr. KAPELE. [Greeting in native language.] I am glad you folks are here. I missed you the other day, you folks left early, but I am glad you folks are here. Forgive me if I take a little bit longer than 5 minutes, but I want to share these things. I am a little sad that I don't see some faces I recognize from the big island, as that is my home. That is my love, but I live here now, for a little while.

I am going to just jump around a little bit here and not really follow my written testimony. I couldn't find the paper, I could have sworn it was clipped in here, I am not sure. But, one of the OHA trustees has said there is not perfect document. Suggesting that you take what you can get. Even if it's less than what you want you can see. The only reason that a document is found to be not perfect in my opinion is if you discover after the fact. Its like when you make an agreement in writing, or a contract, you assume that it is proper. You assume that it is correct. When you sign that, and as time goes you find out something is wrong with that, then you find out it is an imperfect document. But to know from the begin-

ning that the document is not perfect, why would you want to sign that? To hurry the acceptance of a contract upon an unsuspecting party like us, the Hawaiian people, or all the people of Hawaii with full knowledge that it is not perfect, to me is a willful intent to do harm.

It suggests that there is a higher agenda by its author. That it is intended to bridle the liberty of the parties, us. So for Senator Akaka, Senator Inouye, and chairman of OHA or all of OHA, as a whole, to even suggest accepting this bill in its imperfect form, to me is ruefully and regretfully irresponsible to us.

Admittedly, in the law not everything is black and white that's true, there's a grey area. But because there is a grey area, the grey part of law, it doesn't mean that we should prefer to jump into that grey area before hand. If we know it is grey, then we should take the time. We are rushing to do a half-baked job here and then we'll have to take the next 15 years trying to undo what we did.

With all respect Senators and our political leaders, we must stop and take a breath and do it right this time; 20 years this has been going on, and it's still not right. We've got to stop. You cannot build a kingdom with a faulty foundation and then find out later that nation is going to fall again. We have to stop. That's my opinion. Maybe you agree, wonderful.

Senator Akaka, as this is called the Akaka bill, no disrespect to him, because I know his son. He is a real dear friend of mine. One of the most genuine people I have ever met. I love the man. I have told him I disagree with his father on many things. But I won't take away from him because he is a good man. There is a good son he has and so I give it that there is a good man in there. But for you folks to take the liberty to write our words, to me this is a conflict of interest, because your business is looking out for the citizens of Hawaii. You belong to the Federal Government. You're looking out for the citizens of Hawaii as a whole. The special interest is us, the Hawaiian people, it is for us to put those words together and for you to help us, to help us. To guide us where we need to go, not to speak for us, but to speak on our behalf. To let it happen, let us get involved with that. This scenario to me is like that of 108 years ago. Up to that point the monarchy continually negotiated with compromising too many instances, I think, for the best of the people. Because they wanted to hold on to the alliances of the business people of that time, the "new tide" as I call it. And also to keep their alliance with the United States. The monarchy, the people it represented, were tied in one yoke after another with the business interests of the western mentality, in old prophecies it is called the "white serpent." These people of Hawaii became more dependent, and more legislation was created to make them more dependent on this new government. Fear of loss. Fear of loss is how the government actions of formerly free people of the Hawaiian Kingdom. We are taught to discard our ways in exchange for better, more proper, more civilized way of life. First it was Christianity and then finally American, but you know there is good in that, but we have allowed our spirituality to be replaced by religion and by smaller thought, a smaller mentality. We have allowed that to happen.

The bill reeks to me of that same mentality that encourages us to think smaller about who we are. Shamefully it has been authored by one who says he is looking out for us, or all of you who say you are looking out for us. Now maybe you haven't made a decision, I hope not. I hope you decide no. Now, if we are trying to protect or correct the past then this is not the path to go. This is my dream, this is my heart, and this is not the path to go. This may seem an easier path and it may look like we are on that quest for restoration, but it appears a noble effort. But I have to question the wisdom behind this, the true intent of this. The acceptance of the bill to me is like a Superbowl game. If one of the players were teased with the promise of $1.5 million and a new car, new house, furniture and all that kind of stuff. The offer has been made secretly of course so that the owner of the football team or some other outside interest can win a bet or some business proposition. The ball club is going to be sold anyway. So come game time they sell out, they throw the game, and it is all gone, they lose. It's the same thing. Imagine how many people would lose, the ripple effect is just immense.

I see no difference in the game we are playing here. We are suckers and a lot of us don't even know it. I mean to be teased with the promise of more money available to us through the provisions of being identified under the stipulations of the Office of Indian Affairs is the same deal to me. We have sold out. I don't even know why the Indians allow themselves to be called Indians. I mean, rightfully they are the indigenous people of America. They are not Indians, that's a label. They too have accepted a new identity for themselves, a lesser identity than who they really are. And they have taken on this label and have put it into law as their own classification. They have allowed themselves to be identified both nationally and internationally as a second class group, something that they are not.

We, we are Kapo'e Koko Hawaii Nei. We are the bloodline of this land now called Hawaii. We are the bloodline. I am not Hawaiian, I'm more than that, I'm indigenous, I'm from here, my ancestors are from this land.

In the English language, especially in the ways of law, the use of words is precise, to the letter of the law, for the fact that its words can be confused or distorted. The interpretation and the meaning of it can be broad or narrow. Now you know that, I know that. The language of Hawaii or any other culture is the same way. So we must be precise, especially when using it to make law.

Now I am a true stickler, a real stickler for proper use of words and semantics. I am still learning as time goes on. Semantics in communication is everything. Whether the word is used intentionally or unintentionally, it will change the whole meaning of the document.

For instance, if I was to say something rotten and nasty about Mililani Trask, and say all these kinds of things and steal from her and everything, and then I'm caught. So I got to make a public apology. So I make an apology, I address it to her, Mililani Trask. She opens the letter of apology and in there I address her as Haunani. That would be insulting. The whole document is dead; it's

for nothing. Yet, to me with all due respect, that's the same thing the Public Laws 103–150 was.

As much as people are building their organizations on, it apologizes to the Hawaiian Kingdom on the front page, acknowledges the Hawaiian Kingdom, which is really our name, which is truly how we are recognized internationally. And yet, in the whereas, in the content of it, it apologizes to the Kingdom of Hawaii that does not exist. In the law it has to be specific. It apologizes on behalf of the people of the United States of which the Queen had assigned no responsibility for the actions bestowed upon her Kingdom. She talked about its representatives. Its representative was the provisional government. The authority from the provisional government came from Congress. That bill gives the responsibility, the apology onto the American people. The Queen did not blame the American people. She blamed Congress. It's specific, and that bill acknowledges that, it says it's the American people, well it's not the American people.

Of course, we all know the royalist surrender. Now it says:

I, Lili'uokalani, by the grace of God, under the Constitution of Hawaii, the Hawaiian Kingdom Queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done to myself,"

And so on and so on. So this is the noun, this is what that paragraph is, that is the protest. Then she says:

That I yield to the superior force of the United States of America.

That her protest, not the Kingdom. The Kingdom remains in place. The Kingdom is there. Why are you trying to find another identity for us? The Kingdom is there.

To avoid any collision of armed forces and perhaps the loss of life, I do under this protest and impelled by said force yield my authority.

Her authority, not the Kingdom. But these are semantics, to me this is semantics, and is very important. It's not the Kingdom that is lost to us, it's us, we are lost to the Kingdom. And we want to identify ourselves as native Hawaiians of the new Kingdom and now even with that we are going to fall under Indian Affairs. What is that?

Mama Nui has left the path for us. She has already shown the way. It is up there on the mountains. But we are still here crawling in the valley, running around in circles. For 20 years, for 100 years, we've been running around in circles. The path is there. We have been missing it. We have been missing the path. She has already left it in her place, but until the people are ready to unite and stop fighting among each other. The Queen left the path for us.

Now with this bill, S. 2899, and Public Law 103–150, and all the other bills, I wonder in our short-sightedness, have we rushed to make ourselves dependent on the United States? We have lost our guts. It doesn't matter what you do with this bill, whether you rewrite it or anything, it still leads to what I call the valley of the lost. It still leads there, and all the while the path is on the ridge of the mountain.

Anything on behalf of the Kingdom, in lieu of the Kingdom, in spite of the Kingdom, in opposition to the Hawaiian Kingdom, well, the Hawaiian Kingdom is in its dormancy. It's an act of treason.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Kapele, thank you.

Mr. KAPELE. Yes sir, I'll close Senator. One last word. I would just like to say——

[Audience disruption.]

Mr. KEPELE [continuing]. What choice we make, what choice will you make that will tell everyone who we are. Are you going to choose the trails in the valley, or are you going to stop and say it is time for us to get up on the mountain.

It was instilled in me as a child that the people of old, the wise ones, especially the kupuna, when they think about the lineage of their family, or even their immediate families, or the people as a whole, they thought seven generations down the line. They didn't think about what I can get now. I would like my kupuna to get the lands now; I would like the kids to get the money now. They thought seven generations down the line. And although the intent is good with this, I grant that it may be good intent, but it's off course. And the thing is, seven generations down the line Hawaiians are not going to exist. We still may have a brown skin, and we still may have the koko in us, but we are not going to be known as Hawaiians. We are not going to have our identity. We are losing our identity. But the thing is, the more we fight about this and the more we trash on the politicians and all, we have to find a way to balance this out. Go on the mountain.

So I think it is a conflict of interest to write this bill and author it in you folks' words. I think we need to discuss along with the people some more. But, decide to stop it for now, just because there is a chance that we may be doing damage seven generations down the lane. That's you folk's great-great-great grandchildren too. Stop, look, the Kingdom is in place. We as a people may not be ready to do what the Kingdom needs, but the path is there for us. But the thing is, we cannot go rushing off trying to identify ourselves as something else. Okay, just stop. Mahalo.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Kapele appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. I now call Keoni Choy, Llewella Zablan, and Randy Rego.

Mr. KEPELE. Thank you panel, be well. Oh, by the way, if you would like help, I am willing to help draft too; I am willing to get involved.

Senator INOUYE. The chair recognizes Keoni Choy.

STATEMENT OF KEONI CHOY

Mr. CHOY. Aloha Senators, thank you for inviting me to speak. My name is Keoni Choy, I am a Kanaka Maoli Hawaii. I live on Moku o Keawe the big island of Hawaii. I was scheduled to speak in Hilo and I just barely made it here, I have one ticket, one way, I don't know how I am going to get home, but that doesn't matter.

My testimony here today is to limit the potential damage the bill does to the Kanaka Maoli Hawaii and the Hawaiian Nationals.

I would like to start with a disclaimer clause that says that nothing in this bill is meant to relieve the United States of America from the liability and reparations for the violations of treaties, violations of international law, and violations of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands.

This bill cannot legally cede any land of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America.

Nothing in this bill is meant to diminish, limit or alter the gathering rights and access to natural resources of Kanaka Maoli or Hawaiian Nationals.

This bill does not preclude the Hawaiian Islands from becoming an independent nation equal to the United States in international standings.

With this full disclaimer and other amendments to this bill, I might be able to support it if all the amendments are made.

I want reparations and reinstatement as an active member of the Family of Nations that the Hawaiian Government was a member of from 1842.

This Akaka bill violates international law by proposing and predetermining a type of governmental body that is inconsistent with the laws of the occupied country of Hawaii.

This bill denies nationality by classifying Hawaiians as a race and not a nationality. I want reparation negotiations to begin with the Hawaiian Government of our choosing when we contact the State Department.

I do not want the United States Native Hawaiian governing body as proposed in this bill.

I want reparations from the United States of America restoring the independent Hawaiian Government. I do not want a native Hawaiian governing body that limits our authority and jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Islands under the United States laws.

This bill tries to reaffirm an illegal act of statehood admittance into the United States.

Section 1 (2): Incorrectly states that we are indigenous, native to the United States. We are not American Indians. The Hawaiian Islands are a different continental plate, separate from the North American Continental plate. Please remove this false statement.

Section 1 (3): If we are natives of the United States as you allude to, why does it state "including native Hawaiians," please remove this statement.

Section 1 (4): The treaties are for friendship, commerce and navigation. Please correct this to list the full name of the treaty by including the word friendship.

Section 1 (5): Is an illegal and despicable act to steal the land of Hawaii. Please remove this and amend to read the Hawaiian Archipelago is the homeland of the Hawaiian Nationals and Kanaka Maoli.

Section 1 (6): Please remove the two hundred thousand acres and replace with the Hawaiian Archipelago.

Section 1 (7): Remove that one.

Section 1 (8): Please remove Hawaiian Homelands and amend to read Hawaiian Islands.

Section 1 (12): The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is an illegal State of Hawaii entity. It is not the Hawaiian Government.

Section 1 (14): Does not constitutionally protect our rights to gather and limits the type of gathering violating our inherent rights.

Section 1 (15): This paragraph violates by limiting our affairs of the Hawaiian Islands.

Section 1 (16): This is a violation of rights by predetermining the perimeters and the process under foreign laws.

Section 1 (18): There is no trust relationship.

Section 1 (18)(a): Is an illegal act by limiting the choices and not following international law. It was not a plebiscite.

Section 1 (18)(a)(i): The United States never legally held title to the land. They never received authority and jurisdiction by treaty of the Hawaiian Kingdom Government. The Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation has never been abrogated.

Section 1 (18)(a)(ii): The United States is interfering with the internal affairs of the Hawaiian Government.

Section 1 (19)(a): My Kingdom Government exercises sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands, not the people, as this alludes to.

Section 1 (19)(b): Only the Hawaiian Kingdom could relinquish sovereign claims over the Hawaiian Islands.

Section 1 (19)(c): We are a member of the Family of Nations.

Section 1 (19)(d): We are a multi-racial nation of Hawaii. We are not aboriginal, indigenous, native people of the United States.

Section 2 (1): We never legally became a part of the United States under recognized international law or plebiscite as it incorrectly states.

Section 3 (1): It is an incorrect statement. We are a multi-racial nationality. The Hawaiian Government has a legal relationship with the United States of America via the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, et cetera. Please correct this statement.

Section 3 (2): The United States has a constitutional obligation to honor the treaties it had with the Hawaiian Government and uphold the laws of the nation and the restatement of the third law.

Section 3 (3): The U.S. Congressional Resolution does not have an effect beyond the United States borders. We are not part of the United States.

Section 3 (a): Hawaiian Homelands are the poorest, unproductive lands. This is an illegal act.

Section 3 (b): An illegal act violating my rights to self-determination by pre-determining and limiting choices.

Section 3 (c): These are not Hawaiian laws. They are foreign laws not enforceable in the Hawaiian Islands. International law states that occupying countries' laws do not apply to the occupied country. Please remove this.

Section 3 (4)(a): Violations of rights limiting autonomy. Please remove the words "their internal affairs" replace with "the affairs of the Hawaiian archipelago."

Section 3 (4)(b): Please remove "self-governance" and replace with "governance of the Hawaiian Islands."

Section 3 (4)(c): Should read "Hawaiian Government," not native Hawaiian governing body. Please amend this.

Section 3 (5): Is inconsistent with the treaties signed with the Hawaiian Kingdom Government, who is the legal governing representative of the Hawaiian Islands. Please amend to read "reconciliation, reparations, and political relations with the Hawaiian Government."

Section 4: Violates my rights by predetermining a representative not of my choosing. Predetermining policy that interferes with the internal affairs of the Hawaiian Government.

Section 5: Please amend this to make adjustments for the designation of Department of State representative and not the Department of the Interior.

Section 6: Interferes with the internal policy of the Hawaiian Government. Please remove this section.

Section 7: Please remove this as it interferes with the internal operation of the Royal Order of Kamehameha and Hawaiian Government.

Section 8: Funds these things.

Section 9: Is the most objectionable statement. Please remove this unlawful affirmation of the statehood.

Section 10: Is the disclaimer which I have already read earlier. But, nothing in this bill is meant to relieve the United States of America from the liability and reparations for the violations of treaties, violations of international law and violations of laws of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands.

This bill cannot legally cede any land of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Nothing in this bill is meant to diminish or limit or alter the gathering rights and access to natural resources of the Kanaka Maoli or Hawaiian Nationals.

And, this bill does not preclude the Hawaiian Islands from becoming an independent national equal with the United States in international standing.

Thank you.

[Prepared statement of Mr. Choy appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. The committee now recognizes Llewella Zablan.

STATEMENT OF LLEWELLA ZABLAN

Ms. ZABLAN. Aloha. I bring greetings from the island of Kauai. We have just arrived and I want to thank the panel for extending an invitation for us to come in today.

I am here because I feel that while the intent of the bill is to help us, the Hawaiians, I do not support it.

While there are some good things about it, the whole thing is so messed up. And, one thing I am really against is having to be an entity of the Department of the Interior. I believe you realize what happened to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Now, as a former employee of the U.S. Geological Survey, which was part of the Department of the Interior, but the Bureau of Indian Affairs did have no clout at the time. I cannot enter what it is today and I do not feel that we should be part of it. The hurdles that we have to go through are unnecessary.

I am going to recall some of my statements of not supporting the bill because I would like Mr. Rego, my son to go into more detail than that, and that way we wouldn't be repeating ourselves. But this is what I would like to state before he goes into his spiel.

I want to make the following statement: This proposal can be created only by what we seek in our spiritual help. Now when I say spiritual help, whomever your spiritual help might be. My spiritual help is Jesus Christ. He is the one that can help us. We have lost our touch with Him, and no matter what we propose, unless we pray to Him, it is never going to be achieved. And this is the state-

ment I want to leave with you folks today. We need to pray about it, do what we can about it, but the decision will come from Him. And this is what I want to leave with you today, and I yield my time to my son, Randy Rego.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Ms. Zablan, and now the chair recognizes Mr. Rego.

STATEMENT OF RANDY REGO

Mr. REGO. Aloha, and again thank you for allowing us to come here on Friday. We just arrived from Kauai. My name is Randy Rego, or Scott [native name] Rego from the island of Kauai, from the [native language].

I have read the bill and I do appreciate the attempt, but I also do not support this bill.

It still leaves the Hawaiians in a critical place, though, because we still have to protect our rights, which are being banged on daily. So we are going to need something very quick. But why I disagree with this bill is first of all Hawaiians are not and never will be an indigenous people of the United States. Okay, never have been, never will be. And I feel we should go directly to nation-to-nation status, not nation within nation, but nation-to-nation status.

Again, this bill puts the authority and decisionmaking under the Department of Justice. Hawaiians again are left out there as the wards to wait for someone else to approve their list of people, to approve their governing body, to approve their intermediate government, and we don't need that. Hopefully, we all understand we want to make our own judgments, our own decisions from now on, right or wrong, for better or for worse.

To put it into perspective, you have, and when I talk about you I talk about the United States, gone around the world fighting for justice, fighting for freedom. You have given the Philippines their freedom. You talk about Tibet, trying to free them. You even right now are talking with Israel, who is being asked to give up part of their land base to reestablish Palestine. And I feel Hawaiians deserve no less than the other peoples of the world.

And what better ally to the Hawaiians and the Hawaiian nation have than the United States. The champions of justice around the world that people look to, the champions of freedom and for human rights. The Hawaiian nation stood among the other nations at one time as brethren and we have the right to do that once again. Had the League of Nations been in effect at the time of the Kingdom, had the United Nations been in effect at the time the Kingdom existed, we would have been a part of that. We would have been our own nation standing before everybody and the world.

The nails have been put into our coffin very, very hard, being put under a republic, being put under a State, the United States is not easily going to let us go. However, they must understand that we are not the same as the Native Alaskans, we are not the same as the Native Americans, on the basis that we did have a nation. We stood as a nation. We had treaties with other nations. We had treaties with the United States. That is a very, very important difference from other peoples who occupied a geographical area yet were not recognized by other nations of the world.

And, truly, if all is said and done and the right thing is to be done, it is to reestablish and restore the Hawaiian nation.

As was once said to the occupying British, "It is better to have a bad native government than a good foreign government."

Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Rego, thank you very much and I thank the panel very much.

Ms. ZABLAN. Senator may I just make one more comment?

Senator INOUYE. Yes ma'am.

Mrs. ZABLAN. We at this point, we're proposing nation to a nation and in due time to be independent. Now I just wanted to bring to you some historical events. Do you know that we don't own Pearl Harbor? It is the United States'. As you well know Kalakaua turned it over to the United States. So who can they have better than an ally of the nation of Hawaii? We are not going to leave ourselves, we can be allies. You know the United States gave back the Philippines full independence and they conquered the Philippines like they did us.

Why can't we get the same justice? And the other thing, they gave back Okinawa, they gave back Japan. While we were not the only nation defending it, they still turned it back. Why should we be different?

I leave you with these thoughts for you folks to chew on. But remember one thing, [native word].

Senator INOUYE. That will conclude the hearings of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives.

Senator Akaka who wanted to be here at the closing of this session is unable to do so because his physician has called him in. Accordingly, I have the pleasure of placing his statement in the record. Without objection it will be made a part of the record.

Does the cochairman have a statement to make?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. No statement, no objection.

Senator INOUYE. Mrs. Mink.

STATEMENT OF HON. PATSY T. MINK, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM HAWAII

Mrs. MINK. Honorable Senator Daniel Inouye, my colleague Congressman Neil Abercrombie, and my colleague the Delegate from Samoa, Eni Faleomavaega. I want to thank Senator Inouye, and Congressman Neil Abercrombie for allowing me to sit in on these joint hearings of the House and Senate committee, notwithstanding that I am not a member of these respective committees. The courtesies extended to me as a member of the Hawaii Congressional Delegation are deeply appreciated.

From the date of our first delegation meeting concerning the formation of a congressional task force to the production of the first discussion draft on May 11, 2000 of a mere 4 pages, to the final introduction of these two bills on July 20, 2000, consisting of 35 pages, it is obvious that much effort has been put into drafting a comprehensive piece of legislation. I want to acknowledge the work of the many people who contributed to this document.

I have learned a great deal from these hearings. There have been some very important suggestions, which if adopted will greatly im-

prove the legislation. I believe that the delegation will adopt many of them.

For those who have attacked these bills as some sort of deep heinous conspiracy, I want to disabuse you of such thoughts.

Rice v. *Cayetano* is the single and sole reason for this legislation.

The *Rice* v. *Cayetano* decision was not of the making of the members of the Hawaii Congressional Delegation.

It is the law of the land whether any of us like it or not.

And, as such, we must deal with it. It would be foolish to sit around and wait for the next blow and not to plan ahead. You and I would be deemed utterly irresponsible if we did not undertake some serious planning and devising of a strategy to try to avert any future threat.

The last 5 days we have heard vociferous arguments against S. 2899 and H.R. 4904 on the grounds that it presumes to establish a Federal relationship which members of the Kanaka Maoli group do not favor. I believe their views must be taken into consideration.

I join several witnesses who called for a referendum to establish first whether a governing entity should be created as a first step prior to seeking Federal recognition.

The simple question: "Shall the native Hawaiian people establish a governing body which can have a political relationship with the United States?" should be put to the native Hawaiian people in a non-binding referendum in order to ascertain whether this is acceptable to the majority of the native Hawaiian people. Instead of a shouting match among friends, let us see whether this idea has majority support or not.

If it does not, then we can proceed to find another approach. But if it does, then we can proceed to develop a consensus as to how it should be done.

I frankly think that it could be a very simple bill. Like many who testified, I do not believe that any Federal bill should impose the process for achieving the final product. The bill should merely state that the Federal Government is ready to recognize the native Hawaiian people as aboriginal and indigenous, and enable them to assemble as such to petition the United States for recognition, as they deem appropriate.

As Members of Congress who have provided for the needs of the native Hawaiian people by the enactment of over 150 laws, it is imperative that we seek in this legislation the statement that conforms these laws to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution as intended for the special needs of the aboriginal, indigenous peoples of the State of Hawaii.

I personally find the suggestion that these laws that we have had passed for the native Hawaiians could fail a constitutional test as race based a bit ludicrous what with all the laws that we have voted on that set aside special funds for the African American programs and for the Hispanic peoples as well. Every single act that we have passed has been based on need and need alone. I believe the threat therefore is spurious. Nonetheless, it is wise to be double safe.

In addition, I do not agree that *Rice* v. *Cayetano* and its hybrids offer any threat to the legality of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920. The Hawaiian Homestead Act was passed clearly as

an act of contrition by the Congress, upon the plea of Delegate Kuhio that the Crown Lands of the Kingdom of Hawaii had been stolen. The act merely returned 200,000 acres to the native people of Hawaii. It was restitution. It was payment in kind. It cannot be reversed for any legal reason. It was set aside for the native people of Hawaii because it was from them that the lands were stolen.

From the hearings, I would surmise that the native Hawaiian people have much to discuss among themselves. They understand the need to come to a consensus. Our task is to offer the recognition upon their reaching this consensus. That consensus will be tested with a non-binding referendum.

I realize that my conceptualization of our present need to act is not supported by the U.S. Department of Justice or the U.S. Department of the Interior. Their view of *Rice* v. *Cayetano* is that it is imperative that there be a constitutional basis for any special legislation that is earmarked for only native Hawaiians. That constitutional base is the finding of native Hawaiians as being aboriginal, indigenous natives, whose lands, culture, and history were abrogated by the acts of the U.S. Government.

If we must act by legislation now, then I would still argue that there be a provision for a referendum, and a call to the native peoples of Hawaii to organize for the precise purpose of preparing and presenting to the Government of the United States an organic document providing for its governance. Section 7 of the current bill should be deleted so that there is a clear path for the native people to determine how and when it is to occur.

For the purpose of offering technical assistance and other advice, a Federal office for native Hawaiians should be established and located in Hawaii. It should be funded so that the costs of organizing and handling the referendum can be provided for.

If and when the native Hawaiians should organize and unify around the concept of a governing body, it will, as some witnesses noted, eliminate the need for OHA, and could also eventually lead to the transfer of the Department of Hawaiian Homelands to this new governing body, eliminating the State from both responsibilities.

Whatever the course of events that will ensue, these hearings have opened up a clear path for the native Hawaiian people to pursue and around which they can unify.

Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. The chair recognizes Delegate Faleomavaega.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman, I have no closing statement.

Senator INOUYE. I shall long remember this room. It is not a beautiful room. There are no colors, no paintings. But it will be in my mind the people's room. For the past 5 days this room has been filled with emotion, with great passion. It has shown that our people here are committed and dedicated, whether they are for or against these measures. It has demonstrated that we have many differences, not only in philosophy, political or otherwise, but also in the art of communication. But whatever it is, we all have one common thread. We are all children of God. So let us leave this place in aloha.

Thank you.

[Whereupon, the committees were adjourned, to reconvene at the call of their respective chairs.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DON HO, ENTERTAINER, HAWAII

My name is Don Ho. I was born in Hawaii. I attended Kamehameha Schools; these are schools for Hawaiian children. I went to Springfield College in Massachusetts and graduated from the University of Hawaii. I served as Air Force Commander C-97 in the USAF. I have been an entertainer for 40 years.

I know my American History. America overcame the Indians by force. America overcame the indigenous Hawaiian people by force. The Indians used the bow to fight Americans. We did, not fight Americans at all.

As indigenous people America exploited us after the overthrow of our Hawaiian government. Over night, Hawaiians became squatters on our land.

Yet our young Hawaiian men loyally fought for the United States in all of the wars since annexation. My brother died for America in the Korean War.

We are related to the Indian tribes of America. For example, the Navajo creation myth is almost identical to the Hawaiian creation myth. Like the Navajos, Hawaiians need to have the ability to acquire tribal sovereignty. Hawaiians need to have recognition as Native Americans. We need these rights confirmed by Congress so that Hawaiians can have standing in the political system of America.

The Akaka/Inouye proposed legislation for native Hawaiians would be a great first step toward achieving the goals I have described. Show us that we can trust your wisdom and your fairness.

Mahalo and aloha

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GLENNA ANN "TWEETIE" LIND

My name is Glenna Ann "Tweetie" Lind. I live in Kipahulu on the Hana side of Maui. I am testifying in favor of this bill. I see this bill as only a first step toward a more independent, sovereign native Hawaiian nation.

My main concern is the loss of our family hui lands to quiet titles. Our family have never sold any of our warranty deeded lands, yet we are always in court trying to defend our Royal Patents and Land Commission Awards against individuals and corporations with high priced, fancy lawyers. It seems that we are always fundraising, selling lau-laus and whatnot, so we can pay lawyers only to end up losing. The courts always require us to prove our genealogy, yet never require those with flimsy Quit Claims to prove theirs.

These new, foreign owners then build big houses, cutoff our access to our traditional fishing, hunting, and gathering areas and then sell off to other rich foreigners for a profit. Often, we are denied access to family graves and religious sites. What hurts the most is in the process of hiring Court approved genealogists and various lawyers, our families end up fighting each other. Divide and conquer. Through this bill I hope that we could find some way to stop or delay all of these sickening "legal" but immoral land transactions that continue to rob us of our dignity and heritage while making those who are rich more rich.

I think that through some sort of self-determination is the only way we can sort of "level the field" so that we can defend our culture and heritage against Land Court, Circuit Court and all those who buy out one family members interest illegally and then make it "legal" by filing Quiet Title actions in court. Examples of this are everywhere. In Hana you only have to look at the Hana Ranch and the Hanahouli Association to get a clear idea of what has been happening throughout Hawaii.

Some of our families have been in court against these entities for generations; since before the ranch was a ranch; since the times when the ancestors of the Hanahuli forced our great-grandparents to sign false deeds for a bottle of wine at the end of a shotgun. These lands, based on fraudulent Quit Claims and legalized in court have been sold repeatedly; even those with no clear title. If you don't need money from the bank you don't even need Title Guaranty.

As you can see, there is much more to this story than I have time. There is one section of this bill that I wish to take out completely. That is the section on forming a native corporation. We know that only the lawyers will benefit.

Mahalo, Senators, for your time and consideration.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HOKULEI LINDSEY

Aloha distinguished Senators and Representatives, My name is Hokulei Lindsey from the island of Maui and I submit this testimony in support of S. 2899 and H.R. 4904.

There is only one people who come from Hawai'i, who have nowhere to call home but Hawai'i, those people are the native Hawaiian peoples. Native Hawaiians are the indigenous peoples of Hawai'i. As indigenous peoples we have the inherent right to self-determination.

While S. 2899 and H.R. 4904 do not fulfill our right to self-determination, it does represent an opportunity for the native Hawaiian peoples to govern ourselves and to control our destiny for the first time in over 100 years. As a second year law student, studying the U.S. Constitution, I am awed by the evolution of thought evident in the Reconstruction Amendments and the land mark cases that followed. While these revolutionary amendments were meant to equalize and unequal society, they are now being used against the people they were meant to protect. The Supreme Court decision in *Rice* v. *Cayetano* is only the beginning of legal challenges, under the 14th and 15th amendments, to native Hawaiian entitlements and the diminishment of our inherent rights as indigenous peoples. This bill is the best way within the confines of U.S. law to prevent further taking of what inherently belongs to the native Hawaiian peoples. This is by no means the end of the road, it is only the beginning of a new struggle for us. But it is a struggle we can survive.

Thank you for your continued support.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MICHAEL PUUIKI MINN

Aloha kakou, My name is Michael Puuiki Minn, resident of Hana, Maui and I am in favor of this bill. I strongly advocate any and all Federal recognition of self-determination for the aboriginal, indigenous native Hawaiians. This would as a matter of course, put Hawaiian cultural priorities over management of our land and natural resources. Of course, I view this legislation as a big, but only an initial, step in a long process of reconciliation between the native inhabitants of these lands and the U.S. Federal Government.

Having said this, I would like to address a few omissions and changes in this bill. First of all, there is no mention of the once rejected U.S. Federal recognition of an unlawful, racist, self-proclaimed so-called Republic of Hawaii that nobody voted for. This occurred despite the vigorous, documented opposition of the indigenous citizens, who, at the time, were being subjected to a cynical plan of genocide. Also, there is no mention of the precedent set by the British royal government almost 50 years prior which, under Admiral Thomas, restored the Hawaiian Kingdom after an unlawful takeover by one of its gunboat captains.

Second, there is a glaring omission of the fact that aboriginal, indigenous private lands, (konohiki, kuleana, and crown), are being lost to monied, often corporate, interests who base their claims on fraudulent quit claim deeds and adverse possession. Can there be a provision in this bill for some sort of moratorium on these immoral transactions while reconciliation sorts this out?

Third, I strongly advocate the total elimination of the section titled, INCORPORATION OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNING BODY. Simply put, our aboriginal, indigenous culture is not compatible to the corporate structure and should not be subjected to it's spiritless rules.

With these in mind, I heartily endorse the Senators efforts to finally recognize our inherent right to self-governance and ability to manage our lands and natural resources.

Apart from this bill, I call upon the Office of Hawaiian Affairs to hold their/our own elections without any State or Federal money and/or infrastructure so that we can be free of any racist, bigoted interference in our own matters.

In closing, I wish to thank our congressional delegation for their efforts to reconcile our century old plight. I also say "mahalo" for their kind condolences to my family on the recent passing of my mother.

Again, aloha and mahalo.

ALOOOOHA! August 21, 2000

My name is James David Kimmel and I am Commissioned to represent the Person who once lived on this planet as a man among men, ***Jesus of Nazareth.*** As such he is our older human brother. At the same time he is the same Person the Queen of Hawai'i, Lili'uokalani, rested her case with as she closed her Official Protest to the Annexation Treaty in 1898: *...and to **the Almighty Ruler of the Universe**, to Him who judgeth righteously, I commit my cause.* He is the same Person referred to in the American Declaration of Independence as ***...their Creator***, the Source of their inalienable Rights and Powers and the Person who the Founding Fathers appealed to, ***the Supreme Judge of the World***, for the rectitude of their intentions. This same Person has also been referred to in the Biblical writings as ***the Son of Man and the Son of God***, and as such he was and still is ***the Prince of Peace.*** And you can all become even better acquainted with this same Person by reading about Him in ***The Urantia Book***, Ke Akua's latest Epochal Revelation, as ***Michael of Nebadon, the Sovereign of the Local Universe of Nebadon*** in which we were all born in harmony with the will of God and the Law of the Universe.

At this time, if we are all on the same page, I would like you to take judicial notice of the fact that the Spirit of this same Person, ***The Spirit of the Prince of Peace***, ***the Spirit of Truth and Idealistic Beauty***, is within your mind enshrouding your soul. From this location within the mind of every morally conscious man, woman and child on earth, the Prince of Peace comforts, protects and educates His children and stimulates the pursuit of truth and happiness. He is the Source of all the truth you discover and it would make him very happy if you would recognize the sovereignty of the Fatherhood of God as a natural part of your inherent spiritual sonship with God and brotherhood with all humankind. The brotherhood of man is, after all, predicated on the recognition of the fatherhood of God. And within the soul of each person there resides one quantum unit of the will of God, a living, loving and perfect spirit gift that functions somewhat as would a friendly ***Thought Adjuster.*** Can there be any doubt that we are in the presence of the sovereignty of God, even as the presence of God is within us?

Our Creator Father and older human brother has been intimately involved in the lives of each of his mortal children since the day his Spirit of Truth was bestowed upon the human race on May 18, A.D. 30, the day of Pentecost. He was present in the minds of all of His children who were involved in the overthrow of the Lawful Hawaiian

Government on January 17, 1893, Hawaiian and American alike. He has been an inner partner in the lives of all persons who love truth, beauty, goodness and righteousness.

The rejection and crucifixion of the Bestowal Son broke a Divine Covenant between God and what was to become the Jewish Nation that was consummated between Machiventa Melchizedek and Abraham nearly two thousand years before the times of Jesus. Melchizedek's Emergency Bestowal was effected as part of an overall plan of retrieving our world from the disastrous consequences of the Planetary Rebellion that occurred on our world some 200,000 years ago as part of The Lucifer Rebellion. Lucifer was the brilliant and Sovereign Ruler of our Local System of inhabited worlds. Lucifer first corrupted the mind of Satan, his first assistant and they went on to array themselves against the Universal Father and his then vicegerent Son, Michael of Nebadon. Satan then visited the worlds of our Local System, seeking to pervert their thinking and to enlist them in the rebellion. The Planetary Prince of this planet, Caligastia and his primary Assistant, Daligastia joined in the rebellion as it was isolated in our system of inhabited worlds. Our Creator Father and Sovereign Ruler of our Universe chose this planet for the final bestowal of his experience in gaining sovereignty over the universe of his jurisdiction even as he worked to retrieve, restore and rehabilitate our planet to the Law and Order of our Universe. His rejection as the Son of Man and the Son of God only delayed the return of our planet to the ways of truth and righteousness.

From his position within the human race, the Prince of Peace has worked progressively to reinstate the superhuman, Planetary Government of the World while bringing the people of the governments and the Nations of the World up to a level of readiness for a new form of government of the people, by the people, and for the people of the world. The co-operation of the governments and the people of the Lawful Hawaiian Government and the American Federal Union is sought in the adjudication of the Case of Hawai'i versus the United States, the reinstatement of the Nation of Hawai'i to its unique position as a nation among nations and the reinstatement of the Lawful American Government as a nation of 48 States as it was before the Treaty was signed bringing the United Nations into existence.

It is time to welcome the United States back to the world of Law and Order under the Sovereignty of God and The Law of Nations, not as a superpower greater than all other nations and a people better than all other people, but as a nation equal

with all other nations and as a people equal with all other people, spiritually and politically. That is, if and only if the people and the governments of the United States and Hawai'i desire peace on earth and good will among all men. The Prince of Peace would like to offer a plan for world peace under the sovereignty of a new form of world government of the people, by the people and for the people of the world. This means returning to the rule of the Law of Nations, the Law of the Universe, the will of God and the loving service of humanity. Under The Law of Nations and the Law of the Universe, We, the people of the Lawful Hawaiian Government, have the Perfect Right to ask you, the representatives of the United States Government, to exercise the Perfect Obligation you have to follow our lead in the dance that will follow the leading of the Prince of Peace, as we negotiate, Nation to Nation, the remedies and costs of adjudicating a long train of abuses and usurpations perpetrated by the United States Government in its exercise of Power for the last two-hundred years and more in relation to the reinstatement of the Lawful Hawaiian Government and the reestablishment of proper international relations between these two governments and the rest of the nations of the world.

In the name of the Prince of Peace, I hereby call upon your government to withdraw the proposed Bill to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians and for other purposes. If the People and the Government of the People of the United States were honest and sincere in their Apology as set forth in Public Law 103-150, this Proposed Bill must be scrapped and any further attempts of trying to subvert the sovereignty of the Lawful Government of Hawaii and the citizens thereof must cease. This proposed Bill is part of an on-going Criminal Enterprise, a Conspiracy that would seek to forever destroy the inherent sovereignty of the people of Hawaii and their Lawful Hawaiian Government while reducing to absolute despotism. You never have had legal jurisdiction over the people of Hawai'i nor their Lawful Hawaiian Government. It is time for you to realize that you have brought yourselves to Judgment, as a nation, in consequence of a long train of abuses and usurpations, doing to other people and other nations what you would never want done to your people or your nation. You turned your backs on The Law of Nations and the Supreme Law of the Land, your own Constitution, and it is high time you realized you've got some heavy dues to pay, as an inevitable and legal consequence if you are to return to the rule of Law and the reality of the spiritual brotherhood of all humankind.

It is time for the People of the World to call upon their Nations to send representatives of their people and their nation to a Global Constitutional Convention here in Hawai'i, under the auspices of the Lawful Hawaiian Government, in order to draft a Master Charter of Liberty, a Constitution of World Law that will secure the Rights and Powers of every man, woman and child and all Nations on earth under the supernational, global sovereignty of a New Form of World Government of the People, by the People and for the People of the World. And in the interest of peace on earth and good will among all humankind it would be appropriate for the Government of the United States to pay all of the costs of bringing the representatives of the governments of the people of the world to Hawai'i and all expenses incurred during the course of such a Convention so as to facilitate the Creation of a Master Charter of Liberty for the equal benefit of all of the People and Nations of the World relative to the implementation of a New Form of democratic, representative World Government.

The political sovereignty of representative mankind government will bring lasting peace on earth and the spiritual brotherhood of man will forever insure good will among all men, and I dare say there is no other way whereby peace on earth and good will among all men can be realized. All of your assistance in helping the Prince of Peace make things the way they ought to be on this planet will be counted as righteousness and sincerity relative to the spiritual unification and political reorganization of the people and the nations of the world. But you must forsake your evil and sinful ways and absolutely cease interfering in the internal affairs of the Lawful Government of Hawai'i and all other nations on earth. It is enough for each person and all nations on earth to strive for perfection in their thoughts, their words, their actions and their reactions in their relationships with others, if we are to become increasingly perfect in harmony with the will of God, our common spirit Father and Source of each of our unique personalities.

Brothers and sisters: the Kingdom of God is at hand. By this I mean it is time to return to that high spiritual concept of Jesus who declared that the kingdom is the will of his heavenly Father, dominant and transcendent in the heart of the individual believer. Are there any questions? If not, in support of my position, I hereby submit a copy of the following Article in the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, VOL. 5, NO. 2, SPRING, 1990: AMERICAN ANNEXATION OF HAWAII: AN EXAMPLE OF THE UNEQUAL TREATY DOCTRINE, by Bradford W. Morse and Kazi A. Hamid, and a copy of THE URANTIA BOOK.

Genevieve "Lehua" Clubb, President
Waiehu-Kou Hawaiian Homestead Community Association
664 Kohomua Street
Wailuku, HI 96793
(808)242-0050

8/20/00

Respectfully, To the Hearing Committee

My name is Lehua Clubb, President of the Waiehu-Kou Hawaiian Homestead Community Association on Maui. In short, we are IN FAVOR of Senator Akaka's BILL.

We are on the land and have more to lose than anyone out there who have nothing to sacrifice towards this movement.

Our Association consists of 148 homes and are members of the State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Association who have also voted IN FAVOR of Senator Akaka's BILL.

If you lose, WE LOSE and so do the future of the Hawaiians, who in part have lost too much as it is. We graciously thank you, Senator Akaka and Senator Inouye.

Sincerely,
Lehua Clubb

LEHUA CLUBB, PRESIDENT
(808) 242-0050 / 664 KOHOMUA ST Waiehu Hi 96793

8/20/00 PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY

TOTAL

WAIEHU-KOU HAWAIIAN HOMESTEAD LESSEES

We, the undersigned are in favor of the AKAKA BILL.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1	Lydia A. Ishizaka	684 Kohomua St. Wku
2	Paul T. Ishizaka	" "
3	Yvette K. Robinson	" "
4	Christopher P. Robinson	684 Kohomua STREET, WKU
5	Jack Cockett	695 Kohomua
6	Russell Cockett	"
7	Darly Cockett	695 Kohomua St.
8	Sam Book	698 Kohomua St
9	Hannah K. Book	698 Kohomua St.
10	Will Leon Guerrero	Kohomua St.
11	Roslyn Leon Guerrero	Kohomua St
12	Shirley L. Fujimoto	693 AKAKUU ST

13 Bill Barrozo - 693 Akaku St.

14 Bill Aumeloa 675 Akaku St.

15 Eunice Aumeloa "

16 Sandy Aumeloa "

17 Jay Uruo "

18 Jessica Uruo "

19 Jayson Uruo "

20 William Aumeloa III "

21 William Aumeloa IV "

22 Eloise Aumeloa Akaku

23 Tommy Kim " "

24 [illegible] Lot 28

25 Andrea M Kano LOT 28

26 Kenneth Hoopo Sr 650 AKAKUU

27 Lyn M Hoopo "

28 Kenneth Hoopo Jr. "

29 Kenlyn Hoopo "

30 Kanila Hoopo "

31 Kanilanikonlei Hoopo "

32 Kalei Hoopo "

33 Cheryl Medley "

34 Darryl Tanaka "

35 Isabelle Kainoa 654 AKAKUU

36 John A. Kainoa 654 Akakuu St.

37 Ashley R.L. Kainoa " " "

38 George M. Aikala 649 Akakuu St.

39 Mary E. Aikala " " "

40 Geri Silva 633 Akakuu St.

41 Alima Silva " " "

42 Ryan Yuen " " "

43 Steven Cardoza " " "

44 Ken Narvaez " " "

45 Mike Kovack " " "

46 Janon Silva " " "

47 Keone Makakau " " "

48 Albert Nakoa Jr 608 Akakuu St Hi Wa'uka

49 Theresa A. Nakoa 608 Akakuu ST Hi 96793

50 Dexter F N Nakoa (same as above)

51 Robert A. Nakoa (same as above)

52 Wailani Farm ~~249~~ 616 Akaku'u St 96793

53 KYLE FARM " " " "

54 Joleen Crown 648 Kohomua " "

55 [illegible] 648 Kohomua St. 96793

56 [illegible] " " "

57 Kenneth L Bussey 657 Kohomua St

58 Charmaine K Bussey 657 Kohomua ST

59 Kenneth L Bussey Sr. ✓ ✓ ✓

8/20/00 PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY

WAIEHU-KOU HAWAIIAN HOMESTEAD
LESSEES

We, the undersigned are in favor of the AKAKA BILL.

	NAME	ADDRESS
60	[illegible]	658 Kohomua St., Waiehu
61	David Hong	" " " "
62	LEHUA CLUBB	664 KOHOMUA ST
63	AUSTIN LAVOIE	"
64	STEPHEN CLUBB JR	"
65	[illegible] Bright	673 Kohomua St
66	Dan Pu	"
67	Barbara K Kawai	679 Kohomua St.
68	Barry K. Kawai	" " "
69	Keala K. Kawai	" " "
70	Lamrin Mitchell	" " "
71	Lani Mitchell	" " "

WAIEHU-KOU

12 13 Terri Nani Mitchell 679 Kohoma St

13 14 Kauhi Kawaa " " "

14 15 Clarrell Mitchell " " "

15 16 Jat Arias 687 Kohoma St

16 17 Germaine Arias " " "

17 18 Dana J. Navarro-Arias " " "

18 19 Daniel Arias " " "

19 20 Jeanette Arias " " "

80 21 Joe Domingo Lot 2

81 22 Kathy Kualaa 667 Kohomua St.

8 223 Ronald Kualaa " " "

83 24 Kamani Kualaa 667 Kohomua St.

WAIEHU-KOU

84 25 Melia Kualaa 667 Kohomua St

86 26 Daniel L Abley 663 Kohomua St.

86 27 Michael K.C. Abley 663 Kohomua St

87 28 Michael K.C. Abley Jr. 663 Kohomua St

88 29 Aisha L.M. Abley 663 Kohomua St

89 30 David H. Abley 663 Kohomua St.

90 31 Isaiah N. Abley 663 Kohomua St.

91 32 Leina M. Awai 287 Holomakai Pl

92 33 Kani Dickson 287 Holomakai Pl.

93 34 Keith Dickson 287 Holomakai Pl

94 35 Daniel Awai III 287 Holomakai Pl

WAIEHU-KOU

95 36 Arlene Foster 1658 Aui Aui Pl. HNL

96 37 Saafiga Foster 1658 Aui Aui Pl. HNL

97 38 Saafiga Foster Jr. 1658 Aui Aui Pl. HNL

98 39 Sumner Foster 1658 Aui Aui Pl. HNL

99 40 Crimson Foster 1658 Aui Aui P. HNL

100 41 Joseph Williams 1658 Aui Aui Pl. HNL

101 42 John D. Kaupiko Jr. 168 Opihikao Way HNL

102 43 Mae Kaupiko 168 Opihikao Way HNL

103 44 Cindy Kama 168 Opihikao Way HNL

104 45 Gary Kama 168 Opihikao Way HNL

105 46 Kealii Kama 168 Opihikao Way HNL

106 ~~47~~ Gregory Ing 641 Kohomua St

WAIEHU-KOU

107 ~~48~~ Kainoa Kama 168 Opihikao Way

108 ~~49~~ Jeremy Wong 663 Kohomua St.

109 ~~50~~ Geraldine Ing 641 Kohomua St

110 ~~51~~ Lucy Nee 638 KOHOMUA ST.

111 ~~52~~ Lena V. Morton 617 Akakuu St.

112 ~~53~~ Eugene Morton 617 Akakuu St.

113 ~~54~~ Laura Lee Farrell 617 Akakuu St.

114 ~~55~~ K Kahoohaho

115 ~~56~~ Cary Kahoohaho

116 ~~57~~

TESTIMONY:

OF

KAHU CHARLES KAULUWEHI MAXWELL SR.
157 ALEA PLACE, PUKALANI, MAUI HAWAII, 96768

HONORABLE CHAIRMAN INOUYE, ESTEEM MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE, MY NAME IS CHARLES KAULUWEHI MAXWELL SR., AND FOR THE PAST 37 YEARS, I HAVE BEEN A RESIDENT OF PUKALANI. I WAS BORN IN NAPILI MAUI AND RAISED ON THE SLOPES OF HALEAKALA IN KULA. I AM SPEAKING HERE TODAY AS A MEMBER OF SENATOR AKAKA'S NATIVE HAWAIIAN WORKING GROUP, REPRESENTING MAUI. PRESENTLY, I AM A HAWAIIAN MINISTER, A HAWAIIAN PRACTITIONER, THE CHAIR OF THE HAWAII ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, THE CHAIR OF THE MAUI/LANAI ISLAND BURIAL COUNCIL, A HAWAIIAN KUPUNA ADVISOR TO MANY ORIGINZATIONS, A STORYTELLER AND CONSULTANT AT THE MAUI OCEAN CENTER, AND THE HOST OF "TALK STORY WITH UNCLE CHARLIE" RADIO SHOW HERE ON MAUI.

BEFORE I BEGIN MY TESTIMONY, I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE YOU A BRIEF HISTORY OF HAWAII'S ANCIENT PAST TO THE PRESENT.

OUR ANCIENT ANCESTORS KNEW THAT THESE ISLANDS EXISTED THROUGH THE KUMULIPO CHANT (CHANT OF CREATION), WHICH TOLD OF THEIR FOMULATION AND THE BIRTH OF LIFE. WHEN OUR ANCESTORS MADE THEIR FIRST JOURNEY TO HAWAII, THEY CAME EQUIPTED WITH THEIR WOMEN, CHILDREN, PLANTS, ANIMALS GODS AND GODDESS. WITH ONLY THE HELP OF THE STARS, WINDS AND CURRENTS, THY PUT THEIR FAITH IN THEIR ANCIENT WISDOM, AND SAILED OVER 2800 MILES TO HAWAII, THE LAND OF THEIR ANCIENT FOREFATHERS. KNOWING THAT THESE ISLANDS WERE "CHILDREN OF THE GODS", THEY RESPECTED IT AND ITS RESOURCES. THEY WERE TAUGHT FROM ANCIENT TEACHINGS THAT THE AINA (ai-Food, na-The) WERE THE MYSTICAL FOOD OF

THE LAND AND THAT IT SHOULD NEVER BE TREATED WITH DISRESPECT.

OUR ANCIENT ANCESTORS POPULATED THESE ISLANDS FOR 13 HUNDRED YEARS, SELF CONTAINED, UNDISCOVERED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MIGRATIONS FROM OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS. IN 1778, CAPT. JAMES COOK IN LOOKING FOR A PASSAGE BACK TO ENGLAND AROUND THE AMERICAS "STUMBLED" ON HAWAI'I. OUR ANCESTORS THOUGHT THAT CAPT. COOK WAS THE GOD LONO, WHO LEGENDS SAY WOULD RETURN SOMEDAY ON A FLOATING ISLAND. CAPT. COOK'S SHIP'S LOOKED LIKE "FLOATING ISLANDS" PLUS CAPT COOK AND HIS MEN LOOKED PALE LIKE THEY WERE DEAD, SO THEY REALLY BELIEVED THAT THEY WERE "GODS". HISTORY HAS SHOWN THAT THIS CONTACT AND OTHERS THAT FOLLOWED DECIMANATED THE HAWAIIAN POPULATION WHO HAD NO IMMUNITY TO THE DECEASES THAT WERE BROUGHT IN BY FOREIGN SAILORS. NOT ONLY HUMAN DECEASES WERE BROUGHT IN BUT INVASIVE SPECIES OF ALL KINDS THAT ATTACKED THE FAUNA AND FLORA WHICH ALSO HAD NO IMMUNITY TO THESE FOREIGN SPECIES.

WHEN THE MISSIONARIES CAME IN 1820, THEY FOUND THE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY DECIMATED BY FOREIGN DECEASES AND OVER 1/3 OF THEIR POPULATION HAD SUCCUMBED TO THESE ILLNESSES.

THE MISSIONARIES TRIED TO CARE FOR THE ILL BUT IN THEIR MINDS, THE "HEATHEN NATIVES" WERE SUFFERING FROM UNWHOLESOME LIVES AND THEY HAD TO BE "SAVED". IN THEIR QUEST TO SAVE THESE "SINNERS" THEY CHANGED THEIR LIVES COMPLETELY. THEIR LANGUAGE, CUSTOMS, SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL BELIEFS, LIFESTYLES, ATTITUDES WERE COMPLETELY AND TOTALLY CHRISTIANIZED. THE QUEENS AND KINGS WERE CONVERTS OF THE CHURCH AND THE MISSIONARIES USED THEM TO WIELD THEIR POWER OVER THE PEOPLE AND THE ISLANDS.

SOME OF THE MISSIONARIES LEFT THE MINISTRY AND FOUND THAT IT WAS MORE PROFITABLE TO BE INVOLVED WITH LAND OWNERSHIP. THE CHILDREN OF THE MISSIONARIES WERE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN AQUIRING THE LAND BECAUSE OF THE ASSOCIATION THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE HAD TO THE LAND AND IT WAS NOT OWNED BY ANYONE BUT THE GODS. THEY REALIZED THAT THE NATIVE POPULATION HAD NO CLUE ABOUT LAND OWNERSHIP AND FROM THE VERY BEGINNING; THEY FOUND MEANS TO "AQUIRE" LAND FOR THE CHURCH, THEN FOR THEMSELVES.

THE MISSIONARIES CHILDREN WERE SENT TO THE BEST SCHOOLS IN BOSTON AND THE EAST AND WHEN THEY CAME BACK, THEY HAD LAW DEGREES AND HAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF LAND SURVAYING, ENGINEERING AND ALL THE SKILLS TO DOCUMENT LAND IN THE WESTERN SENSE.

THE MISSIONARIES BECAME COUNCILS TO THE RULERS AND THEIR CLOSSEST ADVISORS. THE LAWS WERE CHANGED SO THAT FOREIGNERS COULD FOR THE FIRST TIME OWN LAND IN HAWAII. THIS WAS THE FLOOD GATE FOR LAND AQUISISTION.

BEFORE QUEEN LILIUOKALANI TOOK THE REIGN OF HAWAII, KING KALAKAUA WAS USED BY THE DECENDANTS OF THE MISSIONARIES, WHO OWNED ALL THE BUSINESSES IN HAWAII, AND WIELDED THE ECONOMIC POWER, TO INSURE FREE TRADE INTO THE UNITED STATES AND "GIVING" OF PEARL HARBOR FOR THIS PURPOSE. AGAINST HIS WILL, HE WAS FORCED TO SIGN A CONSTITUTION THAT GAVE THE MISSIONARIES THE POWER TO RUN THE GOVERNMENT AND MAKE THE KING INTO A PUPPET.

WHEN QUEEN LILIUOKALANI ASSENDED THE THROWN, SHE WANTED TO PROMULGATE A NEW CONSITUTION AND CHANG HER MINISTERS AND ADVISORS. THIS ACTION CLASHED WITH THE MISSIONARY PARTY AND THEY PLOTTED TO OVERTHROW HER.

THEY CONSPIRED AGAINST HER AND IMPORTED ARMS FROM AMERICA. THEY ALSO STARTED A CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA TO DEGRADE HER AS A MONARCH. THEY CONSPIRED WITH THE U.S. CONGRESS AND HAD FORMED ALIENCES WITH KEY MEMBERS THAT IF THEY STARTED AN INSURECTION IN HAWAII, THE U.S. NAVY WOULD SUPPORT THEM. THIS FACT LATER CAME TRUE WITH THE LANDING OF THE TROOPS FROM THE U.S. S. BOSTON THE NEXT DAY AFTER THE "OVERTHROW", TO PROTECT "AMERICAN LIVES AND PROPERTY"

HAWAII WAS ANNEXATED TO THE UNTIED STATES THROUGH UNUSUAL AND IMPROPER MEANS. IT SURELY WAS DONE OUTSIDE OF THE ARTICALS OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

IN 1959, AMERICA ACCEPTED THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII WITH ITS "TAINTED" TITLE INTO THE UNION. THERE ARE SOME OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS THAT HAVE TO BE ASKED HERE.

WAS HAWAII IN FACT A "POSSESSION" OF THE UNITED STATES AS SPELLED OUT IN THE ARTICLES OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION? BECAUSE AMERICA ADMITTED AND APPOLOGIZED FOR THEIR ROLE IN THE OVERTHROW, WILL THEY "GIVE BACK" WHAT WAS TAKEN?

THE KANAKA MAOLI HAS SUFFERED AND IS STILL SUFFERING THE EFFECTS OF BEING COLONIZED, FROM THE ARRIVAL OF CAPT. COOK, TO THE IMMIGRANTS THAT PRESENTLY COME TO HAWAII FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

EVERYONE HAS INUNDATED OUR CULTURE AND LAND, OUR LAND AND LIFESTYLE ARE IN A CONTINUAL CHANGE. EVERYONE THAT DOES BUSINESS IN HAWAII AT THE PRESENT TIME USE OUR CULTURE TO PROMOTE THEIR BUSINESS WORLD WIDE AND WE ARE BEING "LOVED" TO DEATH. THERE IS A STRAIN ON ALL THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF HAWAII AND STILL THE DEMAND CONTINUES.

AS KANAKA MAOLI, WE ARE IN A CONSTANT BATTLE TO MAINTAIN UR CULTURE AND TO PROMOTE IT IN A TRUER SENSE OF THE WORD. IT IS VERY DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF THE WESTERN RULES THAT EVERYTHING HAS TO BE WRITTEN OR DOCUMENTED IF NOT IT IS NOT FACT. OUR CULTURE WAS NOT WRITTEN AND IT IS ORAL BY NATURE. FOR US, THE SPOKEN WORD IS FACT AND WHEN SPOKEN BY OUR KUPUNA (ELDER) IS UNQUESTIONABLE FACT.

OVER THE LAST 35 YEARS, WE HAVE FOUND THE NEED TO "ASSERT" OUR RIGHTS AS THE FIRST PEOPLE OF THIS LAND. THESE INALIENABLE RIGHTS WERE PASSED DOWN TO US FROM THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO. ALTHO OUR ANCESTORS CAME HERE IN THE 3RD CENTURY, THESE LANDS WERE PART OF THE POLYNISIAN OLELO (STORY) SINCE THE BEGINNING OF TIME. THERE ARE NO OTHER PEOPLE IN THE WORLD THAT HAS A CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL CLAIM TO THESE ISLANDS OF HAWAII. FOR OUR PEOPLE, THIS IS HOME.

SENATE & HOUSE BILL FOR FEDERAL RECOGNITION

I FULLY SUPPORT THE CONCEPT OF BOTH BILLS THAT WOULD GIVE HAWAIIANS FEDERAL RECOGNITION. I WOULD LIKE THIS COMMITTEE TO BE MADE AWARE THAT THIS ACT SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS EXTINQUISHING OR DIMINSHING ALL OR ANY EXISTING RIGHT OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

ORAL TESTIMONY

To: The Honorable Congressional Delegation
Joint Committee: Senate Committee on American Indian Affairs
House Committee on Resources

Subject: Testimony on SENATE BILL 2899 introduced by Senator Daniel Akaka in the Senate of the United States

I wish to express my sincerest appreciation to you, committee members, for allowing me to present oral testimony relative to Senate Bill 2899, introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator Daniel Akaka.

This testimony is an individual response, not affiliated with any organization or sovereignty group.

I am a sixty-four year old male adult, born and raised on the Island of Maui, and a descendant of the aboriginal native people of Hawai'i. I consider myself a "Kanaka Maoli", not an indigenous native of the United States like the American Indians. My understanding of the term "indigenous", as applied to the people born in Hawai'i, means those citizens of the lawful Kingdom of Hawaii, who of various ethnic backgrounds were born in Hawai'i before and up to the unlawful overthrow in 1893 of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, who are Kanaka E.

Public Law 103-150, (107 Stat. 1510) (commonly known as the Apology Resolution), enacted into Law on November 23, 1993, is an apology for some kind of wrongdoing by the U.S. Government. I believe that Public Law 103-150 is an admittance from the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States, that violations of international law; violations of established treaties between the Kingdom of Hawai'i and the United States; and violations of your own constitution; occurred in fact. Otherwise, why an apology?

The annexation of Hawai'i , July 7, 1898, by the Newlands Joint Resolution, influenced by the need to acquire Hawai'i as a strategic military location because of its war with Spain, was a clear violation of international law and your own constitution, for the annexation occurred between an unlawful Republic of Hawaii, whose constitution was never ratified by the citizens, and the United States. The Newlands Joint Resolution violated the U. S. Constitution, specifically, Article 1, Section 8, paragraph 10, which I quote " The Congress shall have the Authority to define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, ***and Offences against the Law of Nations;"***. (intentionally highlighted) By recognizing the unlawful

and self appointed "Republic of Hawaii" as the independent and sovereign nation of Hawai'i, President McKinley and the Congress violated the U. S. Constitution for no treaty of annexation between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawai'i has ever existed. By what lawful authority did the United States have, under international law and/or domestic law, that it could have legal jurisdiction over a free and independent nation 2500 miles from its nation's shoreline. The Organic Act of 1900 (Public Law C339, 31 Stat 141) which provided for a government for the Territory of Hawai'i under the United States, and the Admissions Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-3; 73 Stat. 4) must, also, be considered void. It is common knowledge, that an unconstitutional law cannot supercede any existing valid law and no one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it. Logic and common sense reasoning, dictates that if a nation commits numerous wrongs against another nation, without the wronged nation's consent, it cannot, then, use those same wrongs to justify subsequent actions as being right, or legal. Accordingly, I firmly believe that the United States has ***never had any lawful jurisdiction over Hawai'i*** and still ***does not have legal juristiction over Hawaii***.....(intentionally highlighted)

You must fully understand the significance of the unlawful actions perpetrated by United States Government upon the Lawful Government of Hawai'i, the Kingdom of Hawai'i, upon Queen Lili'oukalani, and upon the Na Kanaka Maoli people. You must, also, educate your colleagues in both Houses of Congress, and demand that justice be granted to the Na Kanaka Maoli. The most important admission of guilt stated in Public Law 103-150 is as follows: "***Whereas the indigenous Hawaiian people never directly relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people or over their national lands to the United States, either through their monarchy or through a plebiscite or referendum;"*** . (intentionally highlighted)

I object to Senate Bill 2899 for the following reasons:

- The bill does not reflect the majority feeling of the Kanaka Maoli and the descendants of the indigenous peoples living in Hawai'i, the Kanaka E's, as evidenced in public testimony during the Reconciliation Hearings. The televised hearings conducted throughout the Islands of Hawai'i in December, 1999, by Department of Interior, Assistant Secretary Mr. John Berry, and Department of Justice, Deputy Director, Office of Tribal Justice, Mr Mark Van Norman, clearly showed that the majority feeling of those testifying were for complete independence and self-determination. The promised report, is six months late, with no reason as to why the report has not been provided, as promised. So much for governmental creditability.... Senate Bill 2899 is a denial of that fact.

- The bill was drafted by a select group of 85 individuals, as appointed by Senator Akaka, and was prepared out of fear of probable litigation which may occur as a result of the Supreme Court Decision on February 23, 2000 on the "Rice vs Cayetano" case No 98-818. The political reasoning and justification used to stress the need for this bill is a panic response in fear of losing other government and private benefits to Kanaka Maoli through the potential of future litigation. The action taken by Senator Akaka's committee's shows a complete denial of the unjust and unlawful actions of the United States Government and seeks to establish a subordinate relationship under U. S. Government's Department of Interior, a "nation within a nation" status, which is totally unacceptable. More importantly, however, is the fact that Hawai'i Senators and Representatives and the selected committee members who drafted Bill 2899 have insulted the wisdom, integrity, and dignity of our late Queen Lili'oukalani and the deceased 38,000 Kanaka Maoli men and women who signed the Hui Aloha Aina Anti-Annexation Petitions of 1897-1898 in outright protest of the unlawful annexation of Hawai'i.

- The bill does not provide to the Kanaka Maoli and the indigenous people of Hawai'i the inherent sovereignty and self determination to form the Government of our choice, a Lawful Hawaiian Government, because it continues to place us under the defacto jurisdication of the United States Government..

- The passage of this bill will effectively and permanently remove the 1.8 million acres of crown, ceded, and public lands from control of the Lawful Government of Hawai'I, classify Kanaka Maoli similar to native American Indians, which we are not, and permanently remove our inherent rights to sovereignty.

In conclusion, I humbly pray that Ke Akua (the Divine Creator) will inspire each of you to follow your conscience and sense of justice, not your political affiliations, and recommend Senate Bill 2899 be withdrawn from congressional action.

Mahalo Nui Loa
(Thank You Very Much)

Gulstan N.T. Enomoto, Jr.
P. O. Box 456, Pa'ia , Hi 96779-0456
1-808-878-2925

Subject:
Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 23:07:44 -1000
From: Puanani Rogers <cbokauai@hawaiian.net>
Organization: Ho`okipa Network

TESTIMONY TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS AUTHORS OF SB2899/HR4904
BETTER KNOWN AS THE AKAKA BILL
Wailua-nui-a-hoano, Kauai . August 28, 2000

To: The Congressional Committee members of Indian Affairs and Resources:
Senator Daniel Akaka, Senator Daniel Inouye, Rep. Abercrombie and Congresswoman Patsy Mink, and Rep. Eni Faleomauvega.

E welina kakou, greetings to all from Kaua`i, Manokalanipo.

My name is Puanani Rogers. I was born and raised in the ahupua`a of Kealia, island of Kaua`i, archipelago of Hawaii. My ancestors have been here generations before me and before any foreigner placed a footprinton our island shores. I know who I am, I do not need you to tell me that.
We invoke the presence of Ke Akua and the spirtis of our ancestors to join us today. We know that if we ask them, they cannot deny their presence. We invoke the presence of our kupuna Lili`uokalani, our beloved Queen, who
yielded her authority to the U.S. government in 1893, to prevent the bloodshed of our people and because she trusted them as an ally. The time has come, for America to yield that authority back to her people, the Kanaka Maoli Nation.

We are telecasting and streamline videoing on the web, our testimonies, in protest of the cancellation of a hearing that was scheduled to be on Kaua`i today. We were told only three days ago that if we wanted to testify, we could either do it by telephone, a long distance call for us, or to find our own airfares and fly to O`ahu. This action is an affront to our people,and has caused hardship for us, and especially for our na kupuna. We are not taking it
lightly. We demand an apology from all of you that made that decision without our consent. It is criminal to cut us out of the process in an attempt to silence us. Never mind, here we are, our voices will be heard.

We have taken a stand to REJECT and NOT TO GIVE RECOGNITION to your proposed Federal Recognition Bill. Whether it passes or not, you will not have our consent or recognition, just as you have not recognized us enough to give us our fair hearing. Take back your palapala(document) of extermination. We will not recognize your proposal of nation within a nation., we are a nation. We will not recognize a status that is overruled by Federal laws to render us
powerless. We will not recognize a bill that does not say that our stolen lands will be returned, no lands, no deal. We will not recognize a bill that does not speak of punitive damages incurred by your government, and especially, will we not recognize a bill that does not mention the fact that Hawaii is an internationally recognized nation.

You have tried to divide and conquer us. You have made threats of severing funding for rehabilitation programs, and have tried to trick us into believing that we can still proceed in our human rights to self-determination even if we choose Indian tribal status, that is a lie. You may try all you can to erase our history and our identity with this evil document. But you will not succeed. You cannot control what is in our minds and in our hearts. You cannot crush our spirits nor destroy our desire to be the same independent

nation of Hawaii that once was and still exists to this very day!

We deserve a chance to try to re-build a nation that is ours, not America's, especially because we know that you have intentionally done a dismal job in the management of our trusts these past 107 years. There is a long list of broken promises and breaches of trust. It will take America a long time before they will ever win back our trust. It is because of mistrust that we feel we have the right to have our nation back. We admit we don't know all the answers to achieving nationhood, nor do we know what it will look like. But I believe that we are off to a good start, we are in transition. We will learn as we go, the education is an ever and on-going process,and if we make mistakes, it will be our mistakes. I have faith in our people and our leaders, and I have trust in our supporters and kanaka maoli allies that are standing by to help us. I have faith and trust in Ke Akua know that it is His will that we be free of oppression by the United States federal government.

We pray that you, the United States Congress, will heed to the will of Ke Akua and our people and work with us to make things right and repair the damages that you have inflicted on our lands and people. We invoke the kokua of Ke Akua and our spiritual ancestors to render us guidance in all of the political challenges that we must face in the future as we walk the path to Independence for our nation, our people and our generations yet to be born.

Mahalo for this opportunity to speak from my na`au.

Puanani Rogers
Ho`okipa Network o Kauai
P. O. Box 88
Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii 96746
e-mail: cbokauai@hawaiian.net

UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

JOINT HEARINGS ON S.2899 AND H.R. 4904

REGARDING THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE

TESTIMONY OF SHERRY P. BRODER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

HONOLULU, HAWAII

The history of the Native Hawaiian people and the illegal overthrow in 1893 has now been repeated many times. In fact, the history is now the law of the land.

Three statutes were enacted by the U.S. Congress and two were enacted by the Hawai'i Legislature:

- The Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act of 1992, 42 U.S.C. secs. 11701-14 (1994);
- The Joint Resolution to Acknowledge the 100th Anniversary of the January 17, 1893 Overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, Pub. L. 103-150, 107 Stat. 1510 (1993);
- The Native Hawaiian Education Act of 1994, 20 U.S.C. secs. 7902-12 (West Supp. 1998);
- An Act Relating to Hawaiian Sovereignty, ch. 359, 1993 Haw. Sess. Laws 1009;
- An Act Relating to the Public Land Trust, ch. 329, 1997 Haw. Sess. Laws 956.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs Board of Trustees unanimously also accepted the historical summary of the Apology Resolution and acknowledged the apology by Congress and the President, by adopting its own resolution. See OHA Resolution to Acknowledge the

Significance of the Illegal Overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii and the Apology Bill, March 14, 1996.

Native Hawaiians are way behind other native peoples in addressing the issues of sovereignty and repatriation of land and recognition of their unique political status as native peoples.

Although in earlier periods the United States had entered into explicit treaties with native people whose land was taken, after the enactment of the Appropriations Act of 1871, ch. 120, sec. 1, 16 Stat. 544, 566. codified at 25 U.S.C. sec. 71. the United States entered into no further forma treaties with natives. The history of the status and treatment of Native Hawaiians (like that of the Alaska Natives) is thus different from that of American Indians in the 48 contiguous states. Native Hawaiians "developed their own trust relationship with the Federal Government as demonstrated by the passage of the [Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, Pub. L. No. 34, 42 Stat. 108 (1921)] and because Native Hawaiians were not being excluded from beneficial legislation in the same manner as unacknowledged mainland United States Indian tribes." This "unique trust relationship" between Native Hawaiians and the state and federal governments is similar to the special treatment of Indians that the Supreme Court approved in Morton v. Mancari.

Senate Bill No. 2899 will express the policy of the United States and formalize the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians. The ultimate goals of this bill are to establish a political entity to negotiate with the United States of America and to achieve formal recognition and to preserve existing programs.

In addition, the United States Congress and President committed themselves to pursue a "reconciliation" between the United States and the Native Hawaiian people in the 1993 Apology Resolution, Section 1(4)-(5), and the State of Hawai'i has committed itself to a similar process in Acts 359 (1993) and Act 329 (1997). The word "reconciliation" refers to an effort to correct a wrong, to make amends, to achieve a "settlement" or "resolution" of a dispute. See, e.g., Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, 984 (1990). A "reconciliation" requires something more than being nice or showing respect. It requires action to rectify the injustices and compensation for the harm.

This is one important step to be initiated by the United States in the reconciliation efforts.

Oral Testimony Regarding The Sovereignty of Hawai`i
and the Akaka Bill
by Dan Holmes

Blacks Law Dictionary defines Sovereignty as " The supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power by which an independent state is governed; ...The international independence of a state combined with the right and power of regulating it's own internal affairs without foreign dictation...".

U.S. Public Law 103-150 acknowledges that the Sovereignty of the Hawaiian Kingdom exists. The Law of Nations states" If the subjugated has not ...voluntarily submitted ... such a state is not really subdued ...If that Nation throws off the yoke itself and sets itself at liberty, it re-enters into the enjoyment of all it's rights, and regains it's former position..."

103-150 acknowledges the existence of 5 treaties with the Lawful Hawaiian government, as well as the United States Government's complicity in the overthrow of the Lawful Hawaiian Government.

The U. S.. Government violated the Treaty of 1849 which states " There shall be a perpetual peace and amity between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, his heirs and successors." There is a grievous violation if one of the parties of the treaty is guilty of complicity in treasonous acts against the Sovereignty of the other.

The Law of Nations states "a Nation acts contrary to ... treaties ... by taking up arms... or ... offending the Nation with which it has concluded peace ... One Nation may not lawfully attack another with the object of advancing itself by subjecting the latter to it's laws." Clear intent is evident as McKinley attempted annexation of Hawai`i. Law of Nations states" Not only can the territory of another not be encroached upon, but it must be respected, and no act committed there in violation of the rights of the sovereign , for a foreign Nation can exercise no right over it ..."

"[T]reaties are... to be held sacred by Nations... He who violates his treaties violates at the same time the Law of Nations... When a treaty of peace has been violated by one of the contracting parties, the other has the right to either declare the treaty dissolved, or to allow it to continue in force..."

"...As all Nations have an interest in maintaining a faithful observance of treaties and in causing them to be everywhere regarded as sacred and inviolable." The U.S. Constitution concurs by stating" This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; **and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land..."**

The United States continues to commit a series of violations of the treaties with the Lawful Hawaiian Government thereby violating the Law of Nations was well as their own Constitution.

(1) Complicity in treason in 1893
(2) Recognition of the Provisional Government
(3) Annexation of Hawai`i
(4) "creating" the Territory of Hawai`i.
(5) Statehood .

To have lawful affect the acts must:
1. be concluded with the Lawful Government of Hawai`i

2. either the Sovereign of Hawai`i or it's subjects by plebiscite or referendum would have to resign the Sovereignty.
3. and there would have to be a treaty to back up the agreement .
None of these conditions were met .

The Akaka Bill seeks to gain just claim to Hawaii by establishing a process within the U.S. Government that attempts to affect the existing Sovereignty of Hawai`i. Law of Nations states "...Nations... no one of them has the least right to interfere in the government of another... "No foreign State may ... force him to make any change in his administration."

The Akaka bill attempts to subjugate the sovereignty of Hawai`i under the U.S. Government by :
1. Creating a new definition for" indigenous Hawaiian" .
2. Defining qualifications for and creating a register of "qualified natives" who consent to this process by registering to vote in a referendum held by the U.S. Dept. of Interior. Any referendum regarding the sovereignty has no lawful affect unless ratified by at least a majority all Kanaka Maoli, not those people on the U.S. Government's "roll".
3. U.S. Department of Interior holds a "referendum" **which when done properly** is capable of transferring the Sovereignty.
4. U.S. makes a mockery of the process by not counting the votes of Kanaka Maoli who protest, disagree, or are disinterested in the whole process thereby denying these people their right to a voice and vote on the decision. The votes would be ignored in precisely the same way as the Hawaiian subjects who signed the petition of protest against annexation.

The U.S. has no right or authority to subjugate the Sovereignty of a foreign Nation on it's own, but it is within their power to deceive the Kanaka Maoli into unknowingly resigning their own sovereignty. Na Kanaka Maoli have never lawfully surrendered their Inherent Sovereignty to anyone.

The U.S. has no Lawful claim to Hawai`i. Don't sell out the Sovereignty Queen Liliuokalani so masterfully caused to remain intact. The 1.8 million acres of Crown and Government land would be effectively and permanently removed from the control of the Lawful claimant, the Lawful Government of Hawai`i and permanently installed under the U.S. Department of Interior .

Nation within a Nation status is not a step toward Sovereignty as you are being led to believe. It is a first and final step toward Colonialism . Law of Nations states" ... a people which has passed under the rule of another is no longer a State and does not come directly under the Law of Nations." To make such a mistake would permanently abolish any aboriginal claim to the Sovereignty and the National Lands.

Akaka, Inouye, Abercrombie withdraw your bill! It is unconstitutional and the problem goes to the very root of what you are trying to do and the methods you are using. It is not within the power of the U. S. Congress to create by joint resolution any binding act of law that is contrary to the Supreme Law of the Land What you are doing is immoral, unjust, and unconstitutional .

Live up to the responsibility of your oath of office to follow your own Constitution by honoring the sanctity of the treaties. You owe it not only to your own Government and it's citizens but to the Lawful Government of Hawai`i and every other Nation of the world that abides by International Law. Work with Na Kanaka Maoli to repair the damage to their Lawful Government instead of unlawfully attempting to subvert their sovereignty under your power.

August 23, 2000

Gregory L. Tim Sing
Reinstated Hawaiian Government Supersedes the Government
Under the Jurisdiction of the Dept. of Interior

Honorable and Distinguished Senators of the United States of America.
Welcome to Our Nation of Hawai'i!

Per your request, please review and file the attached documents regarding the Reinstated Hawaiian Government.

May this information come as a relief to ease the minds of all concerned Senators and Representatives of the U.S. Congress, especially those representing the de facto State of Hawai'i.

Be apprised. Our lawful government of Hawai'i, overthrown January 17, 1893, has been reinstated. A perfect right was exercised March 13, 1999, to reinstate the inherent sovereignty of the aboriginal Hawaiian, kanaka maoli.

We were once in exile but now have a perfect right and perfect obligation to return to our lawful Nation through the reinstatement process recognized by international law. This is also the law mentioned by the officials of the U.S. Dept. of Interior that prevents any interruption on their part to stop the Hawaiian independence movement.

In fact, the law of nations protects the right of a Nation to exist without the interference of another Nation.

Therefore Senators and all others concerned, the only enemy that stands between us is to be uneducated and resistant to the principles set forth in the law of nations for us to respectfully observe.

Let us now devote every effort to fulfill our obligation to prepare the way of the Reinstated Hawaiian Government to ensure its' safe passage and thus complete Hawai'i's journey of parity with the family of nations.

Respectfully,

Gregory L. Tim Sing
1667-B Waikahalulu Lane
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817

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U. S. Senate Committee Hearing
Task Force on Hawaiian Affairs Federal Recognition Kanaka Maoli
Akaka Bill SB 2899

DE FACTO COURTS RULES A DE JURE NATION

Mahalo for allowing me to speak in behalf of my ohana. As an individual Hawaiian Citizen, I speak for my children and grandchildren who are of the koko, kanaka maoli, but do not know what is going on. I am not of the koko but know why it is going on. I stand for them for they like many are unaware of what they are unaware of.

The recent Rice vs Cayetano Supreme Court decision of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) saddens me but I am not shocked. After all, if you build upon a "crooked" foundation, all that is to be structured thereafter remains "crooked." The infamous Committee of Safety slept with the United States Government and gave birth to an "illegitimate child, the 1893 Provisional Government, who then fathered the bastard government off-springs that continues to plague the Native Hawaiian Nation.

The ruling or verdict may just as well have found the Native Hawaiian Nation guilty of existence. Their masters, the defacto governments of the United States and the geneololgy of the State of Hawai'i, are just ensuring the plantation is secured and the slaves are kept off the property. One has to wonder how a plantation survives when its alleged owners do not want their slaves, the kanaka maoli, on the land and is contrary to most successful colonists. But it is obvious that their objectives was not the production of crops but production of land banking and its control for the future. Just as it was prior to the overthrown of the Hawaiian Constituional Monarchy, keeping the natives off the plantation and importing immigrant workers would ensure the majority of the kanaka maoli would not realize what their goals are while creating a suffrage bank of their favor.

OHA was created on the foundation of fraud just as its creators are built upon but their creators were certain of one thing. The native Hawaiian only remembers "lokahi" (unity) when their ancestors crossed open oceans but can not and will not come together as one recognized voice on the aina, the land. An island nation is like living in a canoe, who's progress is based upon a determined direction.The de facto's know without the Hawaiians recognizing this essential, why should the de facto lead? Let the kanaka maoli journey the oceans of wonder like those ancestors, documenting their origins but deny them their destiny. The ancient Hawaiian travelers of centuries past have taken upon themselves many faces to a point where the modern Hawaiian only think they know who they are but fail or deny their true origin, just as mankind denies its origin.

Of many, Polynesia, is only part of their journey and not their beginning, and without this knowledge the Hawaiian remains as some attest too,"the lost tribe of Israel." But even that is impossible for the"first peoples" to this paradise left the region of Mesopotamia as did many even before Abraham was born.

So if the Native Hawaiian has no venue of sovereignty, is this the final act? Is there no hana hou? Has the kanaka maoli been in mourning for more than 107 years and now must be interned? A'ole, no the kanaka maoli is not dead and they won't go away. You can replace the native language, its culture and landbase with government gifts but you can never remove the will of the native po'e (people) whether it be the kanaka maoli or the Seminole Nation.

The rights as prescribed under USA Constitution 14th and 15th amendments has been fractured, but shielding the wrong with another wrong is just another legal smoke screen to obscure the real question. In 1978, OHA was "directed" into existence merely because.... "Moki" was getting to close to the plantation and needed to be redirected away from this resource. Twenty-two years later, "Moki" is back, this time more educated but only to find that not only OHA is constitutionally illegal but now it is alleged that kanaka maoli native tenant rights are "frivolous claims" and they are also, illegal. The Hawaiian Kingdom, like "Moki", wasn't needed in the expansion of the plantation. Displacement of both was imperative to justify an orchestrated war against a once world-power nation of Spain. Disenfranchising the kanaka maoli was essential to Pacific regional expansion while collecting nations of the Philipines, Guam, Samoa, Puerto Rico and Cuba as booty from Spain, all guised as the doctrine of manifest destiny in the modern era imperial world-power of the federal United States. The Hawaiian Nation became a military neccessity.

The OHA vote by trust funds based upon trust obligations of ceded lands is not the answer. The answer is and has always been in the only authorized "lawful" report by Commissioner James H. Blount, executed by President Cleveland on March 11, 1893 and was "official execution" on April 1, 1893 when Commissioner Blount lowered the American flags in Hawai'i ending the protectorate status of the de facto provisional government reinforced by U. S. Minister Stevens and restoring the favorite treaty status of the republic united states of America and the independent nation of the Kingdom of Hawai'i and its Constitutional Monarchy.

While the right to vote in Hawaiian affairs is ruled constitutionally (USA) discriminating, the privilege to be Hawaiian is the destiny of God who guided these first people to this island nation. Should any recognized indigenious nation be denied its birthright? And if that nation so desires to be otherwise, shouldn't that be its right to express ones' desire? It is well documented, that the voting capacity of the kanaka maoli has always been compromised to ensure the process of democracy. A marked deck ensures victory. It was compromised in the early pre-overthrow-annexation years and as indicated in the recent Rice v Cayetano decision, the plague continues until the inherent native land rights of the kanaka maoli to the aina is extinguished or the kanaka maoli themselves forgets that they ever did so have such a birthright.

For nothing in government is ever an accident, and everything is a well planned orchestration of control and power. History tells us so and history is usually records of the conqueror and not the conquered. But no matter what accident is planned for the kanaka maoli, by the will of I'o who guided the journeys of the first people to these islands, their mana'o and spirit will always be the aina, as the journey was nearly three thousand years.

The issue of Rice/Cayetano bears other obstacles guised as "Constitutional Citizens of 13", demanding that their constitutional rights are denied. While they are able to seek remedy in courts of truth the rights of thousands of Hawaiian subjects and citizens of the Hawaiian Constitutional Monarchy from 1840 to 1893, of 53 years remains ignored. Some of these concerned Citizens of (13) are even indigenous to the original "Committee of Safety of 1893", and like their ancestors, have reputable records of "good intentions."

But the final thread to this shroud of deception now comes from within the ahupua'a. A native son, who wears the face and the koko of the kanaka maoli stands in their behalf, as I stand for my ohana. He dons the same garments, sharing their mana'o and culture of the kanaka maoli, and promotes a new federal native classification for the kanaka maoli. All of which seems to preclude to keep control, not of the kanaka maoli for that is by formal indoctrination among themselves but to keep control of the aina until its beneficiaries do not exist or their birthright is nullified by the pen of their very own hand. Baron Rothchild said, "let me control the money system of a nation and I don't care who runs the country." In Hawaii, that system has always been the aina, for by Royal Decree the kanaka maoli has rights to one third of the aina but is restricted to its access. Of the original 1,500,000 acres decreed to the Native Hawaiian, less than 30,000 acres were awarded. While the land base has decreased by fraud, the kanaka maoli has increased by the Grace of God. A royal decree, like that of treaty, is perpetual until one of its partys' relinguishes. King Kamehameha III did not terminate his Royal Decree of inherent native land rights to his people, and his people have not recinded their rights, yet. If there is no more kanaka maoli, then there is no Royal Decree. No more Royal Decree, no more aina.

So beware of gifts when you think you deserve them. While we are blessed by the Grace of God, we deserve only His Mercy. The true Hawaiian citizens are not part of the existing de facto governments which are created under "Flags of Fraud." We are not replacing a nation of people as the de facto's have tried for the past 107 years. We, under the Grace of 'Io, the 1839 Declaration of Rights and the 1840 Constitution by King Kauikeauoli, Kamehameha III, and International Law, stand, onipa'a, to return to the pono Hawaiian Constitutional Monarchy government under the "Flag of Truth" based upon "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina ika pono o Iesu Kristo."

So to the United States Congressional hearing on Federal Recognition SB 2899, I say a'ole, no! I recommend to the United States government that they recognize their U. S. Commissioner James H. Blount's 1437 page report titled "Affairs in Hawaii", as their beginning of honorable redress to the peoples of the Hawaiiian Kingdom and their Constitutional Monarchy of fifty-three years. He initiated it by removing the United States flags on government buildings in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

In closing may I quote a plea request of Queen Lili'uokalani to the American people she so honored:

"Oh, honest Americans, as Christians hear me for my downtrodden people! Their form of government is as dear to them as yours is precious to you. Quite as warmly as you love your country, so they love theirs. With all your goodly possessions, covering a territory so immense that there yet remains parts unexplored, possessing these islands that, although new at hand, had to be neutral ground in time of war, do not covet the little vineyard of Naboth's, so far from your shores, lest the punishment of Ahab fall upon you, if not in your day, in that of your children, for "be not deceived, God is not mocked." (1Kings21) The people to whom your fathers told of the living God, and taught to call "Father", and whom the sons now seek to despoil and destroy, are crying aloud to Him in their time of trouble; and He will keep His promise, and will listen to the voices of His Hawaiian children lamenting for their homes."

Queen Lili'oukalani died on November 11, 1917, still believing in the Word of God America brought to the shores of Hawai'i and in the fruit of goodness of the American people who shared their revelation of salvation even though her poignant plea for justice remained unanswered.

Mahalo

Pilipo Souza
Citizen, Hawai'i Constitutional Monarchy
47-774 Hui Ulili Street
Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawai'i nei
(USPZ Exempt)

Oral Testimony of C.K. Solomon on SB#2899, Moku o Maui

Over 100 years ago, on January 17, 1893, under the treat of the United States military forces, Queen Lili'uokalani under protest, conditionally and temporarily, was illegally forced to abdicate her throne until such time that the facts could be presented to the proper American authorities who would undue the wrong. There was never any formal surrender by the indigenous peoples, and Hawaiian sovereignty was never formally relinquished by her Majesty Queen Lili'uokalani or by vote of the native populace. The Royal Order of Kamehameha I, takes the position that anything founded on an illegal act has no legal standing.

In 1805, His Majesty King Kamehameha V established the Royal Order of Kamehameha I, during his reign as the sovereign over the Kingdom of Hawai'i and commanded the Order to promote the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

Until the 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, the Royal Order of Kamehameha I openly fulfilled their sovereign's will. After the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, the provisional government declared the Order to be seditious, and Royal sympathizers, and considered it to be an act of treason for native Hawaiians to organize politically. Therefore, the Order was forced to go underground with their political activism for many years. In 1902, Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole reorganized the Order, so as to publicly continue in the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the Kingdom of Hawai'i, first established by King Kamehameha V.

The Royal Order of Kamehameha I, the oldest established Hawaiian organization in existence today, meeting on September 17, 1994, in Hilo, Hawai'i, and by unanimous vote passed a Resolution recognizing and acknowledging that the Kingdom of Hawai'i continues to exist as a sovereign nation, and thus the Order reaffirms their loyalty to their nation.

Presidents Grover Cleveland and William Clinton two leaders of the United States of America, have acknowledged the illegal overthrow of the sovereign Kingdom of Hawai'i. In a historically significant event recognizing the validity of native Hawaiian grievances during the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the Congress of the United States of America in 1993, acting as the voice of the American people, passed the "apology bill" which acknowledged and apologized for the United States of America's involvement in the illegal overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani and the sovereign Kingdom of Hawai'i. With these two historical facts, native Hawaiians can confidently assert that the Kingdom of Hawai'i continues to exist. And the most noble Order of Kamehameha I supports this position.

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EDITORIALS

The Honolulu Advertiser Tuesday, January 10, 1995

Royal Order

Mainstream backs sovereignty

One of the toughest questions faced by the emerging native Hawaiian self-determination movement is: How broad-based is it?

One strong hint that it, indeed, does have broad-based appeal among the general Hawaiian population emerged this weekend when the Royal Order of Kamehameha I endorsed the underlying philosophy of Hawaiian sovereignty.

The Royal Order is conservative, mainstream and composed primarily of well-entrenched, well-assimilated Hawaiians. Former Gov. John Waihee, for instance, is a member.

During solemn ceremonies at Mauna 'Ala, the Royal Mausoleum, the Royal Order announced that it has concluded that the Hawaiian kingdom still lives, that the overthrow of 1893 simply put it (illegally) into "recess."

Many other Hawaiian groups have founded their sovereignty views on similar logic: Since the overthrow was illegal, subsequent governments have no authority.

The Royal Order endorsed no particular form for modern-day sovereignty, and that is important. In fact, its statement simply asks that Hawaiians gather together and decide today what form of self-determination they wish to follow.

That process is under way. On Jan. 17, voter registration begins for a plebiscite later this year that will ask Hawaiians whether they wish to call together a convention to propose a Native Hawaiian government. Some groups, such as Ka Lahui, oppose this process, arguing that they already have a government that simply needs formal recognition.

Such issues will be worked out by Hawaiians among themselves. What is becoming clear, however, is that the Hawaiian self-determination movement is far from a fringe effort. Its basic emotional and philosophical appeal has been endorsed by the very core of established Hawaiian society.

"We believe the kingdom of Hawaii has been in recess since January 1893."

— Royal Order of Kamehameha I

Conservative 'Royal Order' joins in sovereignty debate

By Mark Matsunaga
Advertiser Staff Writer

The 130-year-old Royal Order of Kamehameha I, one of the most conservative Hawaiian organizations, yesterday joined the sovereignty debate, stating it believes that the Kingdom of Hawaii lives on.

In a resolution signed yesterday at Mauna 'Ala, the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu, the Royal Order resolved to "take all necessary means to fully recognize the powers and authority of this sovereign nation."

Spokesmen said the order believes the constitutions of the kingdom, including the one Queen Lili'uokalani proposed in 1893 that led to her overthrow, could form a framework for new Hawaiian self-government.

About 60 members of the order and 30 members of its Women's Auxiliary were on hand for yesterday's ceremony. The Royal Order

■ INSIDE: Sovereignty Elections Council poised for plebiscite. Story, Page A3

See Sovereignty, Page A2

Advertiser photo by C

Members of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I listen as Francis Ching, left, reads a resolution in which the order resolved to "tak necessary means to fully recognize the powers and authority of this sovereign nation" of Hawaii.

Sovereignty: 'Royal Order' enters debate

FROM PAGE ONE

members, in black suits with cloaks and capes of rank, presented their resolution before the tomb of Kamehameha I and then at the crypt of Lili'uokalani.

"We came here to inform the ancestors formally about what is happening," said Ali'i Francis Ching, who held a brief news conference to explain the resolution, adopted several months ago but only signed yesterday, and the order's position.

It was a bold step for the order, an exclusive fraternity that commands respect in many quarters, especially among older Hawaiians.

The Royal Order was formed in 1865 by King Kamehameha V to "infuse the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the kingdom."

Outlawed as a seditious organization by the annexationists who overthrew the queen, the order was reorganized by Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole in 1902 and re-emerged publicly.

Its members include such leaders as Kamehameha Schools President Michael Chun, former Honolulu police official Clifford Anderson and former Gov. John Waihee, who was not present yesterday.

Except for designated spokesmen, members were forbidden to talk to reporters yesterday.

One spokesman read a statement that recalled the overthrow of Lili'uokalani under threat of U.S. military force.

"There was never any formal surrender by the indigenous peoples, and Hawaiian sovereignty was never formally relinquished by her Majesty Queen Lili'uokalani or by vote of the native populace," the statement said.

The Royal Order "takes the position that anything founded on an illegal act has no legal standing."

That rationale has been espoused by more strident sovereignty advocates.

By unanimously adopting the resolution, the order's members "reaffirm their loyalty to their nation," the statement said.

But it also said the order "is not stating that it is the Kingdom of Hawai'i, nor are we taking a position on any particular model of sovereignty.

"We believe the kingdom of Hawaii has been in recess since January 1893. Today, an opportunity exists for a reconvening of its legislative assembly at an upcoming Constitutional Convention."

Ching, a Bishop Estate archaeologist and son of the former state senator of the same name, said that could be the convention that the Hawaiian Sovereignty Elections Council is working toward, or some other group.

He said the order's members feel that, rather than debate what model to use in molding a new Hawaiian government, "we already have something in existence" — the kingd constitutions. That frame he said, could be revis meet today's needs and c tions.

He added the specific self-determination must st worked out, but said the was not endorsing the omi of non-Hawaiians from th cision-making, nor is it r ing U.S. laws at this point.

"What's wrong with dua zenship?" he said, ad "We've got a lot of vete among the order's member

The order's press state concluded that the sovere debate has "caused great fusion and uncertainty i minds of many native H ians and non-Hawaiians However, we of the Roy der of Kamehameha I that our position will le rection and historical p dence to address the que of Hawaiian sovereignty self-determination."

No. GC94-32

Royal Order of Kamehameha I

Na Ali`i
Meeting in
Grand Council

Resolution Recognizing The Existence Of The Kingdom Of Hawai`i

- RESOLUTION -

WHEREAS, King Kamehameha V established the Royal Order of Kamehameha I in 1865 during his reign as the sovereign over the Kingdom of Hawai`i, and mandated, that the Order *infuse the spirit of patriotism and loyalty* to the Kingdom; and,

WHEREAS, in 1902 Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana`ole, in response to the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai`i, re-organized the Order and mandated that the spirit of patriotism and loyalty *to the kingdom be continued*; and,

WHEREAS, from 1865 to 1893, the Order existed and thus was witness to the fact that the Kingdom of Hawai`i was a thriving and viable government which had defined territorial boundaries, had treaties of commerce, peace and friendship with dozens of other independent nations, and acted in a manner beneficial to nā kānaka maoli and those of other races who had aloha for Hawai`i; and,

WHEREAS, the Kingdom of Hawai`i was legitimately governed by its constitutions and was internationally recognized as the lawful government of Hawai`i; and,

WHEREAS, this legally constituted, internationally recognized, sovereign Kingdom of Hawai`i, was unlawfully overthrown by the United States on January 17, 1893, causing U.S. President Grover Cleveland to declare that the event was *an act of war* in violation of international law, and to call for the restoration of the Hawaiian Government; and,

WHEREAS, at the behest of the U.S. Congress, U.S. President Bill Clinton signed into law acknowledgment that the 1893 overthrow was *illegal* and apologized to the Hawaiian people on behalf of all U.S. Citizens; and,

WHEREAS, given the sacred trust that the Order has had since 1865 from Kamehameha V and Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana`ole, and from nā kupuna kahiko, nā kupuna, and nā kanaka maoli apau to infuse patriotism and loyalty to the Kingdom of Hawai`i, the Order reaffirms the existence of the Kingdom of Hawai`i and advocates it full entitlements of self governance over its people, lands, ocean and other resources; and,

WHEREAS, it is deemed correct and proper, and it is the wish of the Ali`i Nui & Grand Master, that the Royal Order of Kamehameha I recognize the existence of the Kingdom of Hawai`i, and this recognition is FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that it is the decision and position of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I, meeting in Grand Council on September 17, 1994, that the Sovereign Nation and Kingdom of Hawai`i continues to exist; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Royal Order of Kamehameha I shall take all necessary means to communicate its decision and position to nā kānaka maoli apau; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon approval of this resolution by the Grand Council, that the Royal Order of Kamehameha I shall take all necessary means to fully recognize the powers and authority of this sovereign nation; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the adoption of this resolution, a certified copy of this resolution is to be forwarded to the Kū`auhau Nui for appropriate action.

Offered by:

Ali`i Sir Adrian E. Hussey, K.G.C.K.
Ali`i Nui & Grand Master

Ali`i Sir James K.A. Burgess, K.G.C.K.
Kalaimoku & Chancellor

CERTIFIED:

This is to certify that this is an Ali`i Nui resolution, in accordance with the By Laws of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I.

Ali`i Wally K. Lau
Kū`auhau Nui
September 16, 1994

ATTESTED TO BY:

Ali`i Sir William A. Chandler, C.K.
Kākā`ōlelo Nui
September 17, 1994

APPROVED BY THE GRAND COUNCIL,
at Waiakea, Hilo, Hawai`i Island on September 17, 1994

APPROVED BY:

Ali`i Sir James K.A. Burgess, K.G.C.K.
Kalaimoku & Chancellor
for the Ali`i Nui & Grand Master
Ali`i Sir Adrian E. Hussey, K.G.C.K.

At Mauna`ala, Nu`uanu, Kona, O`ahu
Date: January 7, 1995

Aloha Senators Inouye and Akaka, Representatives Abercrombie and Mink.

My name is H. William Burgess. I am a retired attorney. Before retiring 6 years ago, I practiced law in Hawaii for 35 years. I was a delegate to the 1978 Constitutional Convention. And for the last 3 or 4 years I been a dedicated student of the history of Hawaii.

I urge you to vote against this bill. The best hope for Hawaii and all the people who call Hawaii home is to tear down the racial walls that divide us and to again embrace democracy where all of us have the equal protection of the laws without regard to race or ancestry. That is what I refer to as Aloha for All.

I recognize that many in the community have strong feelings about events in Hawaii's history. I happen to disagree with many of them as to these historical events but right or wrong, those feelings are honestly held and must be addressed and we must strive for a political consensus. One good beginning is with the idea that if some people are in need, help should be given based on need, not race. But this bill does not do that.

This bill would place the federal stamp of approval on racial separatism completely at odds with this state's long record of racial tolerance and integration.

If time permits I want to cover 3 points in my testimony today: Tribes; Japanese; and Legacy.

1. Tribes. The goal of the Akaka bill is to have the federal government give Hawaiians status comparable to that of Indians in federally recognized Indian tribes. Congress has power to recognize separate quasi sovereign entities as Indian tribes under certain guidelines. (A quasi sovereign entity that has continuously presided over and been followed by, a separate distinct people, since historic times.)

But Congress has no power to create a tribe where none exists. And

there are no tribes or separate quasi sovereign racial enclaves in Hawaii. We are a multi-ethnic population all blended together by the Aloha spirit. I've lived here 44 years. I've never seen or heard of any Japanese tribe or Irish tribe or Chinese tribe or Filipino tribe or Hawaiian tribe or separate quasi-sovereign entities of any kind.

Long before annexation, Hawaiians had voluntarily rejected their old religion and culture and way of living and adopted new ones. In 1819, shortly after the death of Kamehameha the Great, his favorite widow, Kaahumanu, who became the de facto mo'i, the real ruler, caused Liholiho to break the kapu by sitting down to a feast with the wahine ali'i. A great gasp went up in the throng. Kaahumanu announced "We are going to eat pork and coconuts and bananas and live like the white people do." Onlookers shouted, "The gods are a lie!" Liholiho then ordered destruction of the heiaus and burning of the wooden idols. The first missionaries arrived the following year and soon thereafter, Kaahumanu adopted Christianity and made it the official state religion of the Kingdom of Hawaii. These were changes initiated by the Hawaiians themselves, because they considered it in their own best interests to do so, not because they imposed on them by outsiders.

Unlike the American Indians, Hawaiians did not remain separate and apart. The did the opposite. They welcomed the immigrants, adopted their culture, clothing, technology, laws and legal institutions, forms of government, culture and language and intermarried and assimilated and blended with them. The United States never waged war on the Hawaiian people. It treated Hawaiians as equals from the beginning. By 1898 Hawaii was a multi ethnic constitutional monarchy in which no ethnic group was in the majority. Hawaiians made up less than 30% of the population.

The State's brief in the Rice case acknowledged that "The tribal concept has no part in Hawaii's history." Jon Van Dyke, the highly paid lawyer and professor for OHA admits that Hawaiians have not been organized into tribes. In 1920 during testimony before Congress on the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, it was acknowledged that there is no entity for Hawaiians like a tribe to deal with.

The goal of the bill is to set up a structure for Hawaiians to form their

own separate tribal government. That means, if the bill passes and is implemented, Hawaii will be either partitioned along racial lines or will secede from the United States. That will not be good for anyone of Hawaiian or any other ancestry. That will cause social, economic and political disruption and instability and hurt us all.

2. Japanese in Hawaii.

In 1882 King Kalakaua sent John Kapena to Japan to seek the migration of Japanese people to Hawaii. He met with Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Inouye and said, "We believe the Japanese and Hawaiians spring from a cognate race and that the Japanese children growing up and amalgamating with our population will produce a new and vigorous race, which will repeople our Islands."[1]

Although the Meiji emperor had been reluctant before, they responded to King Kalakaua's appeal. By December 31, 1894 there were 20,271 Japanese in Hawaii, about 20% of the population.[2] But citizenship and the benefits of democracy did not come quickly or easily for them.

For over 100 years, the blood, sweat and tears of these industrious people and their descendants along with many from other Asian and European countries helped make Hawaii a better place. They worked long and hard and made great sacrifices to achieve and later preserve the democratic principle of racial equality.

3. Legacy.

Let's look beyond the present, beyond political correctness, forget pandering to vocal minorities, beyond the politics of racial grievance, the politics of victimhood, beyond demagoguery, forget the lure of casino millions. Let's look at what Hawaii will be like in 10, 20, 50, 100 years from now and what your children and grandchildren and future generations will think of what you have done.

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[1]Kuykendall, The Hawaiian Kingdom, Vol 3, p. 159

[2]Id. at 172

· Dan Inouye, Please look me in the eye. Do you want the capstone of your distinguished career to be a federal law that makes AJA's in Hawaii second class citizens?

Patsy Mink, do you?

Neal Abercrombie do you want to be remembered as the sponsor of a bill that in effect stamps "Second Class" on the foreheads of 80% of Hawaii's citizens?

Dan Akaka do you want a federal wall dividing Hawaii's citizens by race to be called "The Akaka Wall"?

Finally, I also agree with those of Hawaiian ancestry who object to Hawaiians being treated like American Indians and placed as wards under the guardianship of the Department of the Interior. Reservations under that department's supervision are exemplified by some of the most grinding poverty in the nation. That is not a role model or way of life to which anyone should aspire.

To those of Hawaiian ancestry, I say, be careful what you wish for. Under the Constitution, Congress has power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and with Indian tribes. This gives Congress the power to treat members of Indian tribes differently from citizens of the U.S. Differential treatment does not necessarily mean better treatment. Until 1924 for example, members of Indian tribes were not considered to be American citizens and did not have the right to vote. Congress changed that in 1924 but it could also take it away. Many throughout the world yearn to be citizens of the United States and risk their savings and lives to get here. If you are in the same status as members of Indian tribes under the Constitution your rights would be determined by Congress and not protected by the Constitution.

Finally, I commend you to the following websites: http://aloha4all.org ; Ken Conklin's site at http://www.angelfire.com/hi2/hawaiiansovereignty and Thurston Twigg-Smith's at http://www.hawaiimatters.com .

Oral testimony to be read at Oahu's hearings on August 30, 2000, by Abel K. Naweli.

Good afternoon, my name is Abel Naweli and I would like to express my warmest aloha to Hawaii's U.S. Senators, Dan Inouye and Daniel Akaka, and Hawaii's U.S. House of Representatives, Patsy Mink and Neil Abercrombie and all other distinguished guesses and fellow Hawaiians.

Being a simple person, it is very diffucult for me to speak in front of such a large group of people. But I felt that someone needed to interject some scriptures from the Bible, so that God's hands could be included in ~~the~~ THIS process.

On Sunday, I asked my minister or Kahu, the Reverand Jacob Naweli of Ka Makua Mau Loa Church to bless me so that I ~~can~~ COULD speak today. Kahu Naweli suggested that I read the scriptures from the book of Psalms Chapter 127, which reads as follows; IF THE LORD DOES NOT BUILD THE HOUSE THE WORK OF THE BUILDERS IS USELESS; IF THE LORD DOES NOT PROTECT THE CITY, IT DOES NO GOOD FOR THE SENTRIES TO STAND GUARD. IT IS USELESS TO WORK SO HARD FOR A LIVING, GETTING UP EARLY AND GOING TO BED LATE. FOR THE LORD PROVIDES FOR THOSE HE LOVES, WHILE THEY ARE ASLEEP.

I have never seen the bill which is being discussed today, but by bringing God into the process, I believe that if this bill is good for the Hawaiians than God will see it threw.

Thankyou.

RESPONSE TO AKAKA BILL BEING PROPOSED September 1, 2000 Neil Blaisdell Center

By: Jay Jay (Jeff) Kapele

Testimonial Dialogue:

Today I submit that: This bill must be STOPPED! STOPPED TODAY, STOPPED TOMORROW, STOPPED THE NEXT DAY! This bill must be KILLED! Acceptance of this bill would be the same as a surrender of our protest to the occupation currently exercised (or as we may have been brainwashed to believe as the full Overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom) by The United States of America Federal Government (Not to be confused with the(se) United States of America)

The scenario is the same as 108 years ago. Up to that point, our monarchy continually negotiated 'with compromise' in too many instances...trying to do what was best for her people and still hold on to the alliances with the business masters of the 'New Tide' and our Kingdom's alliance with the United States. The Monarchy and the people it represented were tied into one yolk after another, with the 'business interest' of the Western mentality (the new monster...the white serpent of the old prophecies). The people of Hawaii became more dependent and more legislation was created to make them more dependent upon this "new government". Fear of loss now governed the actions of the formerly free people of the Hawaiian Kingdom. We were taught to discard "our ways" in exchange for a better, more proper, more civilized way of life that. First it was the Christian way of life and finally...the American way of life. We've allowed spirituality to be replaced with religion. We have become smaller in our minds and our being.

This bill reeks of more of the same mentality and legislation. It encourages us to think smaller about who we are. And shamefully it is being authored by those who say that they are looking out for us. If we are trying to correct the past, than this is definitely **not the path to go**. This may seem to be the easier path and it may look like we are making headway in our quest for restoration. But the truth will come to pass, and we will find that, we will have **'again'** done ourselves in. It appears as a noble effort but, I have to question the wisdom of it and the true intent of it. This is definitely not the path to take.

To accept this bill in any way shape or form, is to forfeit the game. We loose! Here is one analogy:

> It is the same as a SuperBowl game. Say that one or more of the players have been teased with the promise of 1.5 million dollars to their personal pocket and paid college tuition for their children, a new house, a new car and maybe a future coaching position. The offer is being made secretly of course and being made by the owner of the football team or some other outside interest. It's not about "the team" winning the game. The ball club was going to be sold anyway or closed down. It was strictly a business transaction. Of course, you don't want to get caught making such a deal. So the deal is made with one or more of the players (secretly) and then come "The SuperBowl" and the game is thrown. You can imagine how many people would loose. The ripple effect would be immense.

I see no difference in this political game we are playing. We are the suckers and many of us don't even know it. To be teased with the promise of more money available to us through the provisions of being identified with and under stipulations of the Office of Indian Affairs is the same deal. We will have 'sold out' I don't even know why they allow themselves to be called Indians. They are rightfully the Indigenous People of America (labeled American(s)). They too have accepted a new identity of themselves as lessor than they really are. And they have taken on this label and have "accepted it into law" as their own classification. They have allowed themselves to be identified both nationally and internationally as a second class group...SOMETHING OF WHICH 'THEY ARE NOT.'

We are Kapo'e Oahu, Kapo'e Kaua'i, Kapo'e Hawai'i, Kapo'e Maui.....We are Na Kapo'e Koko Hawaii Nei...We are the Indigenous of Hawaii. We are not just Hawaiians. We are **more than Hawaiians**. **We are Indigenous People of Hawaii** (labeled Hawaiian(s)) We are the bloodline of the first people of this land, before it was called Hawaii. And **'there is'** a true name for us.

In the English language, especially in the ways of Law, the use of words must be precise (to the letter of the Law), for the fact that "it's" words can confused and become distorted. The interpretation and it's meaning be broad or narrow. You know that, we know that. The language of Hawaii or any other ethnic people will be the same. So we must be precise, especially when it is being offered as terminology that will constitute The Law!

Now, I am a true stickler for the proper use of words. Semantics. Semantics in communication is everything, to me. Whether words are intentionally used or unintentionally used, it will change the meaning of that entire communication.

I give to you a couple of examples of the use of semantics...the interpretation through semantics:

#1) addressing Mililani Trask (-vs.- Haunani Trask):

> If I had publicly ridiculed and insulted Mililani Trask at some point...told some daring untruths about her and had stolen from her, that would be incredibly stupid on my part anyway. She would probably rip off my face (being the warrior that she is). Now if I found it necessary to redeem myself than, it would behoove me to publicly apologize and set the record straight and issue an apology in writing, taking responsibility for my actions. So I publicly do so and legally I will support it in writing. I address it to Mililani Trask. Yet when she reads the apology, whether at the top or bottom, or in the content of the apology, I address her and apologize to Haunani Trask....well, that would be even more insulting. That's for sure 'rip off my face'. Now I can say; Oh, mistake...sorry I always get the two sisters mixed up...etc., nevertheless, that document is worth 's____; it's 'kah kah'. (You Agree!)

Yet....that is exactly what Public Law 103-150 IS! It proposes to apologize to the Hawaiian Kingdom (which is real and is legally and politically recognized as such) and then ..in the Whereas...in the content of the apology it addresses the Kingdom of Hawaii (which does not exist in legal term or name at all). In addition, "It" apologizes on behalf of the People of the United States, of which the Queen had assigned no responsibility to them for the actions bestowed upon her kingdom. She was exact in identifying her assailant as "action of it's representative" the Council of the Provisional Government. They...receiving authority and permission through and from 'the Congress of the United States'. That is the true representative. Not the American people! Semantics...

There is a definite reason for that and it had to do with the Treaties that existed between our two Peoples. She was precise in, not putting at risk the development of the people as a unit. All who live under her crown were to be protected by her. We were her concern. Especially to those with the blood lineage's of Hawaii. And Still, with all it's inaccuracies, 103-150 was entered and accepted as Law. Law*!?

Many organizations have hurriedly built their professed organizations upon this law. Anticipating that this was the needed step to claim or justify our quest. It's not worth the paper its written on. That would be like building a nuclear plant on a sandy beach. Eventually that wave is gonna' come and wash away the foundation and 'ka-boom'...we're all up shit-creek. Should I say; "Thank you.! Thank you to our Representatives and Senators for speaking in place of me? For not making me aware of this oversight? Or maybe, should I say 'thanks a lot for keeping me in the dark? Were you (?) making sure that I was not aware of this? Which is it. We are now forced to question. Semantics... Here's another example:

#2) the queens document....used as proof of our overthrow: (I have it here)

(Read from the document...THE ROYALIST SURRENDER)

"That", was not a superlative...it was a pronoun....'That', refers exactly to her protest. Reading it under a different light and in the wisdom of our very learned and highly educated Queen, to read it again should open your eyes to a new understanding. To her wisdom and foresight..

She was in "protest" towards the state of affairs and the blatant disregard of the laws that govern the nations of the world. Her "Solemn Protest" ..... "THAT I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose .....". "I do **under this protest** and impelled by said force..... **yield...my authority...**" Yield, not surrender...HER AUTHORITY (only)....NOT the HAWAIIAN KINGDOM. The Hawaiian Kingdom remains in place. "IT" is **not lost**...It is **not overthrown**. We are being "occupied". Just as Japan was occupied for a short time. All of our exports should be emblazoned with "Made in Occupied Hawaii". "IT" (The Hawaiian Kingdom) is not lost to us. It is **'Us'...who are lost to "IT"**.

Mama Nui has left the path for us. She had already known 'The Way!'. It is left to us to find it. I ask you...I dare you to question your loyalty to our Hawaiian Kingdom, to our Monarchy, to your Queen - Mama Nui, to our Ali'i....to your ancestors and their wishes. Do you think that "this way" is the way they wanted for us/for you to go? To play these games of identity? To have us take on another identity, and accept second class status, as if slaves being dependent on another government? To forget who you are...Where you come from? To exclude or re-label anyone who would endorse the will of the Queen of Hawaii?

The Queen has left the path in tact for us to follow. The path as it were, lies atop the ridge of these mountains. The Ko'olau, (Aotan and Ul) Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, Haleakala. The path has been up there all this time and 'we' have been trudging around on the valley floor. Going around in circles and lost in the maze of disharmony.

This Bill, S.2899, House Bill 4904, will lead onto yet another path into the Valley of the Lost People. Why would we continue to allow such forms of legislation to swallow our time. It is not 'good to go', not yet and not at all. Bills like this one and 103-150 and S.225 and S.1929 and others are eating away at our liberty. In our short sightedness we have rushed to make ourselves dependent on the United States Federal Government. Have we lost our "balls"? It doesn't matter what you do with this bill (accept it as it is or rewrite it) it still leads into The Valley of the Lost. And all the while the path has been on the ridge of the mountain.

Anything on behalf of the Kingdom....in lieu of the Kingdom, in spite of the Kingdom and in opposition to the Kingdom, while the Hawaiian Kingdom lies in dormancy may be deemed as action against or an action of treason toward it, under the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Only that government, the Hawaiian Kingdom...can make directives regarding itself and not the Citizens of a foreign country, the State of Hawaii (that's who we are, under present identification.) If we agree to yet 'another' a new identity, we then agree to yet another new set of rules. And if we try to use the new rules to recreate a new kingdom, than we blatantly reject the one 'that was' and the Federal Government has us to thank for it. We destroy our kingdom and our queen....and any chance of recourse. There will be no turning back. One bite at a time and we are gone. We will have done it to ourselves, through them, by proposing these changes into law. A law that we have now put over ourselves.

Here....Here are the signatures of our ancestors refusing to take the path in the valley...Here they are. Are you going to join your ancestors, insisting on the path of our Queen? The trail is disappearing every day. The bushes are growing over it as we speak. Yet we are considering another Bill of legislation that would conceal the true path from ourselves.

What choice will you make? 'That' will tell everyone what you believe about who we are. Are you going to choose the trail in the valley and get your 'hand outs' of money through the Commission of Indian Affairs? If so, than accept this bill just as it is. If I accept this piece of legislation in any form, than I have separated myself from Mama Nui and my ancestors. I REFUSE TO DO THAT! I don't believe that that's who we are...or even, who we were.

It was instilled in me as a child and I have exercised it in my life that; the wise ones of old, our ancestral leaders, when considering the course for their lineage and our people as a whole, considered wisely looked as far as seven generations into the future. Thereby, to understand the effects of their decisions. Unable to know the exact form of the new challenges that were to come upon the generation, it really took wisdom and spiritual guidance to know how to prepare for those generations. And to know what tools they would need or that will work to their benefit. Part of that was also knowing that there exist a proven path left by those who preceded us that would lead to harmony and balance. That path leads to the Wisdom of The Ages. That was the scope of their insight. **That should be the clarity of our insight**.

If the generations were separated or were lost...there would be a way to find that path again and follow that path to their destiny simply by looking to our past. What do you choose for your seventh generation? Do you choose to destroy any path for them in the future...so we can have our cake now?

I believe it was one of our OHA Trustee's commented and wrote, stating that; "there is no perfect document" as if to suggest that 'you take what you can get'...even if it's less than you want. You concede. The only reason that a document is found to be 'not perfect', is by something one discovers only 'after the fact'. When you take an agreement in writing or a contract....it is presumed to be perfect, that is why you can attach your signature of agreement to it. It is only after the application of its contents when the appropriate circumstance arises, that you will discover the imperfections of the said contract. Than you fight it out and redraw the contract. Only at that point do you have justification to say that this document is not perfect. However, to knowingly admit that this document is 'not perfect' and still pursue to be bound 'in law' by it, is ludicrous. To hurry the acceptance of a contract upon an unsuspecting party, with full knowledge that it is "not perfect", is a willful intent to do harm. It is mean and vicious. It suggests and evokes that there is a higher agenda by it's author, that is intended to bridal the liberty of the party who shall accept such an agreement. So...for Senator Akaka, or Senator Dan Inouye and even the an OHA Trustee, or the Trustees as a whole, to even suggest acceptance of this document in it's imperfect form is downright irresponsible and a derelict of duty. It is ruefully and regretfully IRRESPONSIBLE to their constituents. Though presumption may not have been the intent...it certainly appears to have fostered that perception in me. How dare he/they presume. Only two options remain for us, I think;

> a) Demand from them to stop their course of action and revise or even redraft their plan of action and involve the majority of the people. Know that the document is perfect!
>
> b) Get them out of their position of responsibility for failure to carry out their fiduciary or electoral obligations. Have they raised the possibility that they are intentionally pursuing this course of action with full knowledge and intent or even with a substantial lack of wisdom? That alone is enough to cause you to question: "hey...can I really trust him/her with my welfare?"

Admittedly, not everything in law is black and white. There is the "gray area" of law. But just because there is such a thing as the "gray part of law", does not mean that we should prefer to jump into that 'gray'. If we know beforehand that it is gray, than...Should it be proposed at all? To do things right, takes time. So...**take the time**. Why are we rushing to do a half ass job...then we will have to take the next fifteen years trying to undo what we did. Many of us will be dead by then. (heaven forbid that that would be the plan) We must stop and take a breath and do it right this time....and then be done with it. Or even look with new eyes and we may see a better alternative. Then we can get on to the next. Again, the path may already be there.

The Senator's responsibility is to look out for the interest of the "Citizens" of Hawaii. That means all of it's people. His focus is absolutely broad. He works for the Federal Government on our behalf, to represent 'the whole' of the citizens of his State. He must remain balanced. For issues which concern Special Interest Activities within that population, those political fronts (those organized movements and interest) he must remain unbiased and opened to offer counsel or be counseled and provide the avenue for those points to be heard.

He/They are in effect consultants to us, as to how to meet our goals and if we are within the binding laws of the Constitution. **They are not to author our words for us**. If he is expected or even allowed to author our ambition than, he hardly has a choice **but to craft that document with his own survival in mind**. Rather, he should speak on our behalf and open the doors of government to us...the people. Special Interest or not.

This proposed bill, like many others, are presumptuous on their part. That statement may not be true, but it is accurate. That they know exactly what we need is an oversight. That may not be the intent...but it worthy of that perception. I say: "Don't tell me what I need. **We/I will** tell you what we/I want...what **We/I** think we need. Then you can guide me and tell me the pros and cons of my pursuit and how to get there. You, Senator(s) can choose to speak on my behalf or to object to my pursuit and dissuade me. But I/WE must participate and take responsibility for our actions. They are our representatives...to make sure our voices are heard. To speak 'on our behalf' to open the way for our voices to be heard. But....**NOT** to **speak 'for' us!**

It is a conflict of interest in my viewpoint for Senator Akaka or Inoye to take on that responsibility onto themselves and in doing so must put a self serving slant into it's contents. Their priority is to the federal government of the Unites States. The approach having him author this bill has in effect, made us subservient to him/them. We have diminished ourselves to pawns and slaves to their political power. They have bridled our mouths and made us second class. Knowing or unknowingly, they/he is insulting us and our intelligence. Each person, or group, or cause must be given the liberty to speak on their own behalf. Let us insult ourselves (if that's how it goes)...or redeem ourselves...or gain our own self-confidence. Certainly because it may have some reflection on you, you will give your input to help us to do the best thing. But don't presume that we are too stupid to know what is good for ourselves (no matter that we have managed to do just that, at times).

Sternly and with animation.....

Your truly,

Jeff (Jay Jay) Kapele

Candidate for OHA 2000
www.kapele4oha.com
respoha

Ps: I cannot and will not belittle or ostracize and degrade this man, the person, Senator Daniel Akaka. He is a man, a human being and a father. I will not diminish his life as he has also made positive contributions on a pesonal and social level. I personally know his (your) son Danny, who resides on the Big Island. He is a treasured friend of mine. We have had a very positive crossings while working together as entertainers on the Big Island. He is one of the most genuine men I have ever met and I do love him and his family. With so much 'aloha' inside that man, his (your) son, I cannot help but offer some of that credit to you, his father. For that which is good and loving in the man Senator Daniel Akaka, I am willing to offer some measure of respect.

This 'bill' however....this work of art by his (your) own hand.. that, is yet another bad omen to the people of Hawaii. All our people and especially the indigenous of Hawaii. He (You) are credited with the authoring of this Bill at the inception and, it is "that" action and it's contents that I strongly disagree with, challenge and accuse as being purposely "ill-intentioned". I do and will continue to challenge the wisdom of his (your) actions and the true intent of those actions. I have shared this fact with his (your) son and so I'm willing to state it to you formally. I am confident to meet any action or reaction by Senator Akaka with a positive approach. I am however, inclined to be dutifully inquisitive and will question his (your) trustworthiness and intention. Our people are being hurt by these sorts of actions taken by our political leaders. That is a matter of fact. I think Senator Akaka is constantly forgiven or excused or pardoned by the people (for his bad judgment) because after all, he 'is' one of 'our own'. He too, is indigenous to Hawaii.

Respectfully Yours,

HONOLULU, H. I.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLAND

[Order No. 2.]

It is hereby ordered and decreed that until further ordered, the ri of habeas corpus is hereby suspended, and martial law is hereby throughout the Island of Oahu.

SANFORD B. DOL
Minister of F
J. A. KING,
Minister of th
P. C. JONES,
Minister of Fi
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney-Gener
Executive Council of the Provisional Government of the Hawai

THE ROYALIST SURRENDER.

The cabinet were summoned to surrender the palace, police station, a They endeavored to gain time, but the Provisional Government insiste immediate unconditional surrender. The police station was accordingly once, the Queen retiring from the palace and the barracks being taken sion the next day. The cabinet noted the following protest:

I, LILIUOKALANI, by the Grace of God, and under the constitution of the Kingdom, Queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts myself and the constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom by sons claiming to have established a Provisional Government of and for this

That I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, who plenipotentiary, His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused the United St to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the said Government.

Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces, and perhaps the loss of life, this protest, and impelled by said force yield my authority until such Government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to action of its representative and reinstate me in the authority which I constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

Done at Honolulu this 17th day of January, A. D. 1893.

(Signed) LILIUOKALANI.
(Signed) SAMUEL PARKER,
Minister of Foreign
(Signed) WM. H. CORNWE
Minister of
(Signed) JNO. F. COLBU
Minister of the
(Signed) A. P. PETERSON,
Attorney-

To S. B. DOLE, Esq., and others composing the Provisional Governme Hawaiian Islands.

[Indorsed.]

Received by the hands of the late cabinet this 17th day of January, 189
(Signed) SANFORD B. DO
Chairman of Executive Council of Provisional Gov

BUSY DAYS.

Wednesday, the 18th, was another busy day about the Government Recruits kept constantly pouring in from all quarters until about 500 na enrolled, which spontaneous action on the part of the citizens proved th Government had the sympathy and support of the general community.

In the meantime the taking of the barracks and the police station fur Government with a large amount of ammunition and arms, which were im distributed among the forces of the Government.

The interior of the Government building was transformed into a barracks (the

To: United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Office of Senator Daniel Inouye
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hi. 96850

From: Keoni Choy
P.O. Box 1094
Kurtistown, Hi. 96760

Date: August 22, 2000

Subject: Testimony to The "Akaka" Federal Recognition Bill

My name is Keoni Choy. I am a Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i.
I live on Moku o Keawe the Big Island of Hawai'i.
I was scheduled to speak on the island in which I live to give oral testimony. When the hearing in Hilo was canceled I was disappointed thinking how can I afford the expense of an airplane ticket to O'ahu. And then again it wasn't a surprise Sen. Inouye because it follows a consistent pattern of operation in your attempt to sneak the Akaka Bill through with out receiving valid input from the Hawaiian Community on the drafting of the Bill before us. By hand picking the participants your Bill is not the true Will of the People.

- My testimony today is to try to limit the potential damage this Bill does to the Kanaka Maoli Hawaii and the Hawaiian Nationals.
- Please add a **Disclaimer** clause that says:
  Nothing in this Bill is meant to relieve the United States of America from the liability and reparations for the violations of the Treaties, violations of International Laws and violations of the Laws of the kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands.
- This Bill cannot legally cede any land of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America.
- Nothing in this Bill is meant to diminish or limit or alter the gathering rights and access to natural resources of the Kanaka Maoli or Hawaiian Nationals.
- This Bill does not preclude the Hawaiian Islands from becoming the Independent Nation equal to the United States in International standing.
- With this disclaimer in full I would be able to support this Federal Recognition Bill # S2899
  HR 4904. Otherwise I am against this bill

Page 2 Keoni Choy's Amendments to the Akaka Recognition Bill

- I want reparations, the reinstatement as an active member of the **FAMILY OF NATIONS**, that the Hawaiian Government was a member of from 1842.
- I want reparations, the reinstatement of our Seat in the **UNITED NATIONS**.
- This Akaka Bill violates International Law by proposing a predetermined type of governmental body that is inconsistent with laws of this, the occupied country of Hawai'i.
- This Bill denies my nationality by classifying Hawaiians as a race and not a nationality.
- By continuing the fifty percent blood quantum is a predetermination of who can and cannot be Kanaka Maoli.
- I want reparations negotiations to begin when the Hawaiian Government of our choosing contacts the State Department.
- I want a Hawaiian government of our own choosing.
- I do not want the United States Native Hawaiian Governing Body as proposed in the bill.
- I want reparations from The United States of America for the restoration of The Independent Hawaiian Government.
- I do not want a Native Hawaiian Governing Body that limits our authority and jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Islands under The United States Laws.
- The bill tries to reaffirm the illegal act of Statehood Admittance into the United States.

Section 1: (2) Incorrectly states that we are indigenous, native to the United States. We are not American Indians. The Hawaiian Islands are on a different continental plate separate from the North American Continental plate. Please remove this false statement.

- (3) If we are natives of the United States as you elude to, why does it state "including Native Hawaiians:" Please remove this statement.

Page 3 Keoni Choy Ammendments to the Akaka Recognition Bill

"MISSING PAGE"

(5) AN ILLEGAL AND DISPICABLE ACT TO STEAL LAND PLEASE REMOVE AMEND TO READ THE HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO IS HIS HOME LAND OF THE HAWAIIAN NATIONALS & KANAKA MAOLI

6) PLEASE REMOVE "200000 ACRES" REPLACE WITH HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO

7)

(8) PLEASE REMOVE "HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS" AMEND TO READ "HAWAIIAN ISLANDS"

- (4) The Treaties are for **Friendship,** Commerce and Navigation. Please correct to list the full name of the treaty by including the word friendship.
- (12) Office of Hawaiian Affairs is an illegal State of Hawai'i entity. It is not the Hawaiian Government.
- (14) This Bill does not constitutionally protect our rights to gather and limits the type of gathering violating my inherent rights.
- (15) This paragraph #15 violation by limiting our Affairs of the Hawaiian Islands.
- (16) This is a violation of rights by predetermining the perimeters and the process under Foreign Laws.
- (18) There is no trust relationship
- (18a) An illegal act by limiting the choices and not following International Law. It was not a plebiscite.
- (18a) (i) United States never legally held Title to the land. They never received authority and jurisdiction by Treaty of the Hawaiian Kingdom Government. The Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation have never been abrogated.
- (18a) (ii) The United States is interfering with the Internal Affairs of the Hawaiian Government.
- (19a) The Hawaiian Kingdom Government exercised sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands. Not the people as this eludes to.
- (19b) Only the Hawaiian Kingdom could relinquish sovereign claims to the Hawaiian Islands.
- (19c) We are a member of "The Family of Nations".
- (19d) We are a multi-racial nation of Hawai'i. **We are not** aboriginal, indigenous, native people of the United States.

Section 2. Definitions: (1) We never legally became a part of the United States. Under recognized International Law by treaty or plebiscite as it incorrectly states.

Page 4 Keoni Choy Amendments to the Akaka Recognition Bill

Section 3. (1) is an incorrect statement. We are a multi-racial nationality. The Hawaiian Government has a legal relationship with the United States of America VIA: "The Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation". Please correct this statement

- (2) The United States has a Constitutional obligation to honor the treaties it made with the Hawaiian government and uphold the laws of nations and the restatement of the third law.

- (3) United States Congressional Resolutions do not have affect beyond the United States borders. We are not part of The United States.
- (3a) Hawaiian Home Lands are the poorest non-productive lands. AN ILLEGAL ACT
- (3b) An illegal act violating my rights to self - determination by pre determining and limiting choices.
- (3c) These laws are not Hawaiian Laws. They are foreign laws not enforceable in the Hawaiian Islands. International Laws state that an occupying countries laws do not apply to the occupied country. Please remove this.
- (4a) Violation of rights limiting autonomy. Please remove the words "their internal affairs" replace with "The affairs of the Hawaiian archipelago"
- (4b) Please remove "Self governance" Replace with governance of the Hawaiian Islands.
- (4c) Should read Hawaiian Government not Native Hawaiian Governing Body. Please AMEND
- (5) This is inconsistent with the treaties signed with the Hawaiian Kingdom Government. Who is the legal governing representative of the Hawaiian Islands. Please amend to read "reconciliation, **reparations and political relations with the Hawaiian Government**

Section 4: Violates my rights by predetermining a representative not of my own choosing. Predetermining policy that interferes with the Internal Affairs of the Hawaiian Government.

Page 5 Keoni Choy Amendments to the Akaka Recognition Bill

Section 5: Please amend and make adjustments for the "Designation of Department of State Representative."

Section 6: This interferes with the Internal Policy of the Hawaiian Government. Please remove this section.

Section 7: PLEASE REMOVE SEC 7 AS IT INTERFERES WITH THE INTERNA
Section 8: OPPERATION OF THE ROYAL ORDER OF KAMEHAMEHA HAWAIIAN GVT.

Section 9(a) this is a most objectionable statement Please remove this unlawful reafformation.

(9b) remove the word dedicated and replace the "native hawaiian governing body" with "Hawaiian Government"

Section 10: Please add a **Disclaimer** clause that says:

- Nothing in this Bill is meant to relieve the United States of America from the liability and reparations for the violations of the Treaties, violations of International Laws and violations of the Laws of the kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands.
- This Bill cannot legally cede any land of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America.
- Nothing in this Bill is meant to diminish or limit or alter the gathering rights and access to natural resources of the Kanaka Maoli or Hawaiian Nationals.
- This Bill does not preclude the Hawaiian Islands from becoming the Independent Nation equal to the United States in International standing.

Section 12:

9/5/00

United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington D.C., 20510

Dear Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Chairman

Aloha. Thank you for the opportunity to submit this written testimony in regards to S.2899 concerning federal recognition of Native Hawaiians.

My name is Malcolm Naea Chun. I was raised by my granduncle, William Akana. His mother was Mary Naea and his grandfather was Kulukauka Aiona, a sheriff of Waimea on the island of Kaua`i. That is what he had told me. He gave me my name on my twenty first birthday and told me that was the only inheritance he had to give for all our family treasures were buried in caves in the back of Hanapepe Valley on land that was signed away to the sugar plantation when his father the family water rights. I have spent a good portion of my life working for the benefit and betterment of our people as the Culture Officer of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, a program specialist for the Office of Hawaiian Health of the Hawai`i State Department of Health, a language and literature instructor of Hawaiian at the University of Hawai`i, and presently as a cultural specialist for the Queen Lili`uokalani Children's Center.

I have read the proposed legislation and I am in agreement to its intent with reservations in three areas that I would like to comment on for your committee's serious consideration. I decided not present any oral testimony at the hearings held here in Honolulu so that these words and ideas may not be lost in the rhetoric and antics displayed then.

Previous testimony and commentary, particularly harsh criticism of the intent of this legislation points to a single word "trust". I believe that much of the "dis"trust of the proposed legislation is based upon the years difficult experiences Native Hawaiians have had with both the Hawaiian Homelands and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Their creation, establishment and administration have been done with the best of intentions, only to followed by political and bureaucratic compromises, poor administration, leadership and support that has resulted with more frustration and disappointment than a celebration of successes.

Let me point out that when the Hawaiian Homeland Act of 1920 was created, there was an opportunity to create those lands in the manner of "Indian" reservations; however the image of both "reservations" and "Indian" was not one, at that time, of a model for Native Hawaiians. Instead, the idea of homesteading was chosen. In hindsight, if Representative Kuhio and Congress had adopted and adapted the idea of "reservations" then some of the purposes of this legislation might have been moot today.

The creation of another office and of an interim governing body may only feed that sense of distrust, if the process for creation, establishment and administration follows past history. If we are to move forward in a new relationship then I need to ask why does this legislation propose methods of governance and administration that appear to be more

congruent to the needs of the federal government bureaucracy than of the Native Hawaiian people?

I would strongly suggest to this committee to consider these following thoughts and ideas as means to indigenize the proposed office in the Department of Interior and for the interim governing board and membership roll.

1. Recent re-organization of Native Hawaiian agencies and organizations have concentrated an enormous among of time and effort to seek community involvement, input and participation so that our communities have a deep sense of ownership and belonging. The selection of leaders has started to re-emphasis merit, skills, traditional Hawaiian wisdom, virtues and values and for some groups has involved different levels of community participation. We are seeing perhaps a process evolving, that begins with individual and community selection/recommendation, interviews with both individuals and community responses and a community panel or group who recommend a list of finalists. I believe such a process encourages a wider range of our gifted community to actively seek leadership and employment than from the days of appointments, personal friendships or familial relationships, politics, and all sorts of means that would stifle the best from serving their own people.

The creation, establishment and administration of a new office must be one founded upon such values as trust, integrity, competency, and care if it is to belong to our people.

2. The same must be said of any interim governing body, especially one that is elected purely by popularity. I would suggest that this committee seriously consider, as is found with some Native American Nations and tribes, that a second body or bicameral process that allows for traditional leadership, wisdom and knowledge be also established. The membership of such a house should be founded upon those of our community who have demonstrated their ability to use traditional knowledge, wisdom and virtues for the betterment of our people. A popular election and campaign may actually be a deterrent to their active participation. Our own history has shown that we used such a bicameral process of both elected and traditional houses during the Kingdom of Hawai`i.

3. I understand the intent and purposes of the proposed process for registration to be on the voting roll. I recognize that it follows the example of many Native American Nations and tribes. In recent years we have read, heard and seen the news reports of various membership and voting problems that occur on many reservations. Again, there is a fear of repeating history as well as re-creating a bureaucratic

In this regard, as some critics have pointed out, the potential of creating more divisiveness of our people between those who are members and those who are not. Membership, citizenship or belonging to a people should not be wholly tied to voting. Voting, as I understanding from my master's degree in American Studies, is a right and a privileged of citizenship, yet many, perhaps too many, Americans continue to refuse or decline to vote.

From the hearings on this legislation it was physically and verbally demonstrated by several Native Hawaiians of their opposition to it. If the this legislation passes I would doubt if

they would enroll to vote, and yet they do belong to our people. They may not agree with the intent and purposes of this legislation, but they should never be disenfranchised as being a Native Hawaiian or belonging to our people, regardless of their behavior or ideology.

I would strongly suggest to this committee that enrollment and voting be examined separately. I would recommend that enrollment as a member of the people should incorporate the present Office of Hawaiian Affairs rolls and procedure for registration, and that voting requirements become one of the entitlements for enrollment than being so directly linked to enrollment as defined in this legislation.

This leads me to my final observation and comment about being a people and governance.

4. As you have seen and heard form the hearings, we are a very diverse people in education, economics, politics and ideology. We have homeland communities that resemble vaguely reservations and we have many individuals and families that are so similar to relocated Native Americans.

Nonetheless, we are a people. We do have a common ground in our traditions, virtues and values, language, culture and arts. In recent American experiences of nation building we have begun to re-learn how important infrastructure is; how important leadership and technological skills are required; how important vision and direction is needed; and how important education and funds to support growth and building are.

I am speaking of our nation's experience in Kosovo, Kuwait, Chile, South Africa, Northern Ireland and the many others areas in the world where we as a nation have been involved in to bring peace and reconciliation.

We have seen how easy it is to destroy what is hated, but we have learnt how difficult it is to mend, to heal, and build new relationships. It cost money, talent, time, skills and most of all people. It is not a simple solution.

Our islands do not look like those countries I have listed above, but as a people we have become strangers even unto our own land. We have much to learn like the people of Kosovo in the ways to rebuild our culture, communities, economy and how to govern.

I urge you to seriously consider that the proposed office and its community advisory board be used to further the common ground and understanding our people need to be a people first. During the hearings you heard and saw the extreme opinions that can divide our community and people. I believe that indeed this was actually a beneficial and necessary process to helping us find that common ground and understanding, however painful and disrepectful. I urge you to consider empowering and directing the advisory board continue to opening hear all these voices. I would urge that the purpose of those hearings would be to provide the opportunity for everyone to hear how each individual and or group would propose how they envision our people to be and to be governed, good or bad. All we have been hearing is the anger and defensiveness of opinions but not the substance of ideas. We have not heard from

those who testified against this legislation as to how they would do things differently and how they would accomplish them. I would hope that such a forum might bring about greater understanding, respect and possibly reconciliation among many people here in the islands, native and non-native. We have seen this kind of positive governmental intervention work in South Africa under Archbishop Desmond Tutu's Commission on Truth and Reconciliation work to discover and confront the truth of history and to attempt to heal the evil committed to one another under apartheid. I believe it could help us here, too.

I strongly encourage you to consider the use of our traditional ways, wisdom and knowledge for decision making, discussion and debate and governance as being complementary to modern methods. I implore you to use our virtues and values to ensure that your well intended legislation becomes a reality in our hearts and mind, and as ours. And I beg you to remember a traditional proverb that a good chief is one who remembers both the big and little person.

That is all I have to say. Thank you.

Malcolm Naea Chun

NATIVE HAWAIIAN RECOGNITION (S.2899/HR.4904)
HEARINGS - Summer 2000

INDEX OF WRITTEN TESTIMONY

(Excludes petitions and form letters)

Revised: March 1, 2001 (8.15pm)

H:\S.2899 & HR.4904\FINAL WITNESS LISTS & PETITIONS\written testimony - FINAL INDEX - hrg record.wpd

	Last Name	First Name	Island/Region	Pro	Con	Conditional Support	No position/Bill does not apply
1	(No name provided)	(No name - dated 8/23/2000)		1			
2	(No name provided)	(Proposed new bill provisions)				proposes amendments	
3	Afro American Lawyers Association of Hawai'i		O'ahu	1			
4	Agard	Louis	O'ahu				no position
5	Aha Punana Leo	(via Kauanoe Kamanaha)	Hawai'i	1			
6*	Aha Hawai'i 'Oiwi (2 pieces)	(via Charles Rose)	O'ahu		1		
7	Aha Hawai'i 'Oiwi - Moku O Koolaupoko & Koolauloa	(via Keoni Agard)			1		
8	Ahahui Siwila Hawai'i o Kapolei		O'ahu	1			
9	Ahmad	Aulani	O'ahu	1			
10	Alu (dated 8/7)	KeAloha	O'ahu		1		
11	Akana	Kahikina	O'ahu	1			
12	Akana (2 pieces)	Leonelle Anderson		1			
13	Akana	Rowena	O'ahu	1			
14	Akutagawa	Malia	Moloka'i			supports w/ amendments	
15	Akutagawa	Myron	Moloka'i			supports w/ amendments	
16	Alaska Federation of Natives	(via Julie Kitka)	Alaska	1			
17	Alau	Henry	O'ahu	1			
18*	Aloha for All		O'ahu				no position
19	Alu Like	(via Warren Perry)	Kaua'i	1			

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	Last Name	First Name	Island/Region	Pro	Con	Conditional Support	No position/Bill does not apply
20	Alu Like	(via Tara Lulani McKenzie)	O'ahu	1			
21	Alull	Emmett	Moloka'i	1			
22	Amesterdam	Kaui	O'ahu		1		
23	Amona	William K.	O'ahu		1		
24	Anjo	Anthony Ako	Hawai'i			supports w/ amendments	
25*	Arakaki	Iwalani	Moloka'i		1		
26	Arctic Slope Regional Corporation		Alaska	1			
27	Ashford	Clinton R.	O'ahu				no position
28	Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, California	(resolution)	O'ahu	1			
29	Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, O'ahu Council	(via Leimomi Khan)	O'ahu	1			
30	Atcherley	Leona	O'ahu		1		
31	Atterbury	LC	O'ahu		1		
32	Barrett	Patrick	O'ahu		1		
33	Benham	Roy L.	O'ahu	1			
34	Booth	Robert	O'ahu		1		
35	Brandt (2 pieces)	Gladys	O'ahu	1			
36	Broder	Sherry	O'ahu	1			
37	Burgess	H. William	O'ahu		1		
38	Carlisle	Jacqualyne	O'ahu		1		
39	Carroll	John	O'ahu		1		
40	Case	Lloyd	Hawai'i				no position
41	The Chickasaw Nation	(via Bill Anoatubby)	Oklahoma	1			
42	Choy	Keoni	Hawai'i			conditional support	
43	Chun	Malcolm Naea	O'ahu	1			
44	Clapes	Anthony	O'ahu				no position
45	Coleman	Kehaulani	O'ahu		1		

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46	Conklin	Kenneth	O'ahu		1		
47	Daly	Michael	Kaua'i		1		
48	Danner	Jade	Kaua'i	1			
49	Danner	Robin	Kaua'i	1			
50*	Dawson	Beadie	O'ahu	1			
51	Dela Cruz	Linda	Hawai'i	1			
52*	Denson	David	Kaua'i		1		
53	Dept. of Interior	(via Bob Anderson)	DC	1			
54	Dept. of Hawaiian Homelands (2 pieces)	(via Ray Soon)	O'ahu	1			
55	Dept. of Justice	(via Jacqueline Agtuca)	DC	1			
56	Doyle	Frank J.	O'ahu			supports w/ amendments	
57	Ebisu	Tulane E.	O'ahu	1			
58	Eddy	Donne D.	O'ahu	1			
59	Enmoto, Jr.(2 pieces)	Gustan	Maui		1		
60	Feiteira	Blossom	Maui	1			
61	Fernandez	William J.	Kaua'i	1			
62	Flores	George K.	O'ahu		1		
63	Friel	Harry			1		
64	Fung	Delbert A.	O'ahu	1			
65	Fung	Mona K.	O'ahu	1			
66	Fyfe	Kal'opua	Kaua'i		1		
67	Gibson	Michael	O'ahu		1		
68	Gora	Amelia Kuulei	O'ahu		1		
69	Governors' Interstate Indian Council		Oklahoma	1			
70	Grace	Mikiele	Kaua'i		1		
71	Grace	Sondra	Kaua'i		1		
72	Gregory	R.E.	O'ahu				no position
73	Hanabusa	Colleen	O'ahu	1			

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	Last Name	First Name	Island/Region	Pro	Con	Conditional Support	No position/Bill does not apply
74*	Hanapi	Hiko'ula	Hawai'i		1		
75*	Harris	Seth	O'ahu		1		
76	Hatchie	Kalani	O'ahu		1		
77	Haunani	Mohala	Hawai'i		1		
78	Helela	David	Kaua'i	1			
79	Hinau	Alvin	Hawai'i		1		
80	Hirayama	Chris	Hawai'i		1		
81	Ho	Don	O'ahu	1			
82	Holmes	Dan	Maui		1		
83	Horton	Henry	Hawai'i		1		
84	Hubbard	Lela	O'ahu		1		
85	Jai	Noelani Loo	O'ahu	1			
86*	Japanese American Citizens League			1			
87*	Jim	Uhane	Hawai'i		1		
88	Ka Lahui Hawai'i	(via Kealii Gora)	O'ahu				no position
89	Kaalhue	David M.M.					no position
90	Kahawaiola'a	Patrick	Hawai'i		1		
91	Kahikina (2 pieces)	Michael	O'ahu	1			
92	Kahoohalahala	Sol	Lana'i	1			
93	Kakaila	Clara L.	O'ahu	1			
94	Kalama	Corbett	O'ahu	1			
95	Kalani	J.B.	California		1		
96	Kalima	Leona Mapuana	O'ahu			conditional support	
97	Kama	Natalie	Maui	1			
98	Kamai	Clarence Kalale	Maui	1			
99	Kamalii	Adrian	O'ahu				no position
100	Kamalii	Na'u	O'ahu	1			
101	Kamali'i	Kina'u Boyd	O'ahu	1			
102	Kamauoha	Laakea			1		
103	Kamau'u (2 pieces)	Mahealani	O'ahu	1			

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	Last Name	First Name	Island/Region	Pro	Con	Conditional Support	No position/Bill does not apply
104*	Kameelelhiwa	Lilikala	O'ahu	1			
105	Kanahele (2 pieces)	Dennis	O'ahu		1		
106	Kanaka Maoli Tribunal Komike (2 pieces)	(via Kekuni Blaisdell)	O'ahu		1		
107	Kana'e, Sr. (2 pieces)	Nathan	O'ahu	1			
108	Kaneha'ilua, Jr.	Ernest Ka'opua	Hawai'i		1		
109	Kanehe	Le'a Malia	O'ahu			supports with amendments	
110	Kapele	Jay Jay	O'ahu		1		
111	Kauihana	Keohokul			1		
112	Kaukini, Jr.	James	O'ahu		1		
113	Kaulukukui, Jr.	Thomas	O'ahu	1			
114	Kauwale	Joseph			1		
115	Kawaihae	Becky	Hawai'i	1			
116	Keesing	Audrey	O'ahu		1		
117*	Kekahu	Butch	Kaua'i		1		
118*	Kekauoha	Bridget	O'ahu	1			
119	Kekona	Anthony	Maui				no position
120	Kelilhoomalu	Robert	Hawai'i		1		
121	Kellikoa	Bernard	Hawai'i		1		
122*	Kelly	Catherine N.	O'ahu			offers amendments	
123	Kelly	Dakota	O'ahu			offers amendments	
124	Kelly (2 pieces)	Marion	O'ahu		1		
125	Kim	Alapaki	O'ahu			support w/ amendments	
126	Kimmell	David			1		
127	Kingdom of Hawai'i, Interim Provisional Govt. Council				1		
128*	Kinney	Richard	O'ahu		1		
129	Klein	Robert G.	O'ahu	1			
130	Koko (3 pieces)	Kanohowailuku	O'ahu		1		
131	Kong	Lily M.N.H.		1			

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132	Laikupu	Ivan	O'ahu	1			
133	Lam	Dorothy	O'ahu		1		
134*	Lee Loy (2 pieces)	Emmett	O'ahu		1		
135	Lee	Richard			1		
136	Lerma	Puna	Hawai'i				no position
137*	Lind	Glenna Ann	Maui	1			
138	Lindsey	Hokulei	Maui	1			
139*	Lindsey	Lindsey	Hawai'i				no position
140*	Loa	Maui	O'ahu	1			
141*	Lopez-Reyes	Ramon	O'ahu		1		
142	Mahuiki-Denson (3 pieces)	Leiliwin Kalei	Kaua'i		1		
143l	Manini, Sr. (2 pieces)	Joseph Punilei	Kaua'i		1		
144	Mauhili	Jerryl	Hawai'i	1			
145	Maunakea-Kanehaliua	Kukui	O'ahu	1			
146*	Maxwell	Charles	Maui	1			
147	McCabe	Joann M.	Hawai'i		1		
148	McGregor (4 pieces)	Daviana	O'ahu	1			
149	Medeiros	Kanoelani	Kaua'i		1		
150	Mederios	Max A.J.K.	Kaua'i		1		
151	Meheula, Sr.	Harold	O'ahu		1		
152	Melemai (4 pieces)	Anakura	Hawai'i		1		
153	Meyer	Manu Aluli	Hawai'i				no position
154	Minn	Michael	Maui	1			
155*	Mitsuyoshi	Michelle	O'ahu	.5	.5		
156	Miyasato	Scott T.	O'ahu	1			
157	Morton	Laka	Kaua'i				no position
158	Muhlestein	Kaimookalani	O'ahu	1			
159	Nalua'i	Solomon	O'ahu		1		
160	Nataniela	Charlene M.	Hawai'i		1		
161	National Congress of American Indians	(via Sue Masten)	O'ahu	1			

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	Last Name	First Name	Island/Region	Pro	Con	Conditional Support	No position/Bill does not apply
162	Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce			1			
163	Native Hawaiian Education Island Council - Maui/Lana'i		Maui	1			
164	Native Hawaiian Legal Corp.	(via Mahealani Kamauu)	O'ahu	1			
165	Naweli	Abel	O'ahu				no position
166	Neuhart	Williamette	Moloka'i	1			
167	Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	(via Billy Frank)	Washington	1			
168	Nunokawa	Jill L.	O'ahu	1			
169	Nunuha	Rayne	O'ahu	1			
170	Office of Hawaiian Affairs	(via Clayton Hee)	O'ahu	1			
171	Pa	Eugene K.	Kaua'i		1		
172	Pa	Kekane	Kaua'i		1		
173	Pa	Robert	Kaua'i		1		
174	Pacific Islander Community council		O'ahu	1			
175	Panoke	Wayne	O'ahu	1			
176	Papa Ola Lokahi	(via Myron Thompson)	O'ahu	1			
177	Peck	Ralph	California		1		
178	Pele Defense Fund	(via Pali Kapu Dedman)	Hawai'i	1			
179	Pelekai	G. Pikake	O'ahu	1			
180	Pelekai	Robert K.	O'ahu	1			
181	Peterson (filed under Catherine Kelly)	Jay Kimo	O'ahu			offers amendments	
182	Pomroy	Sharon	Kaua'i	1			
183	Puaoi	Keoki	Kaua'i				no position
184	Purdy	Palmer U.	Maui	1			
185	Purdy	Parrish Aleka	Maui	1			
186	Reed	Bob	O'ahu		1		

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	Last Name	First Name	Island/Region	Pro	Con	Conditional Support	No position/Bill does not apply
187	Reinstated Hawaiian Government	(via Kekoa Lake)	O'ahu		1		
188	Rice	Tom	Kaua'i		1		
189	Richards	Eleanor K.	O'ahu	1			
190	Richards	Paul	O'ahu	1			
191	Roberts	John	Hawai'i		1		
192	Rodenhurst	A'o Pohakuku	O'ahu		1		
193	Rodenhurst	Luckie	O'ahu		1		
194	Rogers	Puanani	Kaua'i		1		
195	Rose	Charles	O'ahu		1		
196	Roy, Jr.	David	Hawai'i		1		
197	Royal Order of Kamehameha	(via John Roberts)	Hawai'i				Bills do not apply to Hawaii
198	Rubin	Winona E.	O'ahu	1			
199	Salt River Pima Indian Tribe		Indian Country	1			
200	Schadel	Raynette Kahale	O'ahu	1			
201	Simeon	Rhoda		1			
202	Smith, Jr.	Henry	Kaua'i		1		
203	Soloman	C. Keli'ionamoku	Maui				no position
204	Solomon	Leiomalama	Hawai'i	1			
205	Souza	Pilipo	O'ahu		1		
206	Stanbro	Joshua W.	O'ahu		1		
207	State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations - Ahupuaa of Moloka'i	(via Donna Howard)	Moloka'i	1			
208*	State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Assns.	(via Tony Sang)	O'ahu	1			
209	Stone	Ilima	O'ahu	1			
210*	Sullivan (2 pieces)	Paul			1		
211	Tahelo	Margaret	O'ahu	1			
212*	Takahashi (2 pieces)	Mitsuru	O'ahu		1		
213	Tanaka	James	Maui				no position
214*	Taylor	Robert		1			

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	Last Name	First Name	Island/Region	Pro	Con	Conditional Support	No position/Bill does not apply
215	George L.	O'ahu		1			
216*	Tim Sing	Gregory	O'ahu		1		
217	Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Central council	(via Edward K. Thomas)	Alaska	1			
218	Topolinski (2 pieces)	John R.	O'ahu	1			
219	Trask	Arthur	Kaua'i		1		
220	Trask	Haunani-Kay	O'ahu	1			
221	Trask (2 pieces)	Mililani	Hawai'i	1			
222	Turner	Richard D.		1			
223	Van Dyke (2 pieces)	Jon	O'ahu	1			
224	Van Norman	Mark	Wash DC	1			
225*	Vasconcellos	Kumu B.		1			
226	Vaughan-Sekona	Lise K.	O'ahu	1			
227	Waiehu-Kou Hawaiian Homestead Community Association	(included petitions)	Maui	1			
228	Waimanalo Hawaiian Homes Association		O'ahu	1			
229	Wasson	Dawn	O'ahu		1		
230	Wasson	Harry	O'ahu		1		
231	Watland	Lori	O'ahu	1			
232	Weatherwax	Jayna	Hawai'i	1			
233	Wichman	Chipper	Kaua'i			conditional support	
234	Wurdeman	R. Naiwieha	O'ahu		1		
235	Young	Kanalu	O'ahu	1			
				Pro	Con	Conditional Support	No position/ Bill does not apply
TOTALS				111.5	91.5	13	19

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Testimony in Support
of
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904
with Recommended Amendments
By
Tara Lulani McKenzie

Aloha Senators Akaka and Inouye, Representatives Abercrombie and Mink, and members of the Committees. My name is Tara Lulani McKenzie. I am a member of the Native Hawaiian Community Working Group, the President/CEO of ALU LIKE, Inc., and a concerned Kanaka Maoli. I want to thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony on S. 2899 and H.R. 4904. Moreover, I want to honor na aumakua (ancestors) and that which is greater than "we" for the mana and guidance that has been provided regarding this very important matter. My ohana, friends, and colleagues have spent many hours over the past four months contemplating, praying, discussing, and meditating over this bill. These are extremely important times for Native Hawaiians.

Within the US, Hawaii is the most ethnically diverse state, and is also the only state in which the majority population is not Caucasian. There are 238,371 Native Hawaiians in the state of Hawaii. (The State of Hawaii Data Book 1997, page 43). There are approximately 50,000 more Native Hawaiians scattered across the continental United States. We have endured two centuries of injustices; in response there has been decades of organizing and political strife, active formation of sovereignty groups, hundreds of community meetings, numerous votes and elections, and thousands of hours of discussion.

We are now at a crossroads.
We may choose to remain where we are, content with our current situation and oblivious to the suffering of many of our people.
We may choose to remain where we are, optimistically holding on to a future vision of an independent Hawaii.

Or we may choose to move forward taking a step which has the potential to address the suffering of our people and still hold on to a vision of a better Hawaii, perhaps an independent Hawaii. I choose this option and that is why I support the primary intent of S. 2899 which is to protect Native Hawaiian programs and trusts, while formally recognizing Native Hawaiians as an indigenous peoples with the right to self-determination.

While some have expressed strong opposition to this legislation, I believe the majority of our people support the intent of the bill. Polls taken of the Native Hawaiian community in May indicate that over 70% of those polled support self-determination with the majority favoring some form of integration. I believe with the proper education and sufficient time, more Native Hawaiians may desire independence. I believe we may some day have an independent Hawaii. But time is not on our side - we need a transition period. The United States has an obligation, a responsibility to Native Hawaiians. Our people and communities deserve to be healed and

uplifted now. We can not wait.

Through this legislation, the many acts of Congress that have enabled assistance to Native Hawaiians through numerous organizations and programs may continue to do good works. Just as important, we can move to the next level in our quest for self-governance, sovereignty, and autonomy. I would like to share some important statistical information which highlights my point.

The Native Hawaiian Youth Offender Employment Demonstration Project - Hui Ho'ona'auao in na Opio Project (HHOP) provides services to court-referred youth in Hilo on the big island which include Ho'oponopono, remediation, GED preparation, computer literacy, job training and cultural education.

Mark Cohen, Ph.D. from the Graduate School of Management, Vanderbilt University has developed a model of determining the monetary value of saving a high risk youth. His studies assign values to certain behaviors associated with high risk youth. For example the value of diverting a high risk youth who has dropped out of school is $291,000.

HHOP conducted a 32 month study of 19 court-referred youth in their program who were at risk of dropping out of school. Using Mr. Cohen's model, HHOP has returned $7.37 in value for each dollar provided by the government ($5,529,000/$750,000). Viewed another way, if the HHOP had only diverted 3 youths from dropping out of school, the project would have justified its costs ($5,529,000/19 = $291,000 average value per youth x 3 = $873,000 versus $750,000 government funds.

From 7/1/99 to 12/31/99, the ALU LIKE Employment & Training Program placed 354 Native Hawaiians in jobs for a total placement rate of 71%. The return on investment was 1173% (see attached).

The Ke Ola Pono no na Kupuna Project (KOPP) provides assistance to the Native Hawaiian elderly population through health evaluations, cultural activities, healthy meals, etc. Over the seven years of its existence, the KOPP has conducted health evaluations of its participants. This includes measuring cholesterol, blood glucose, and blood pressure, as well as other measures. An analysis was done of the effects of KOPP in terms of the comparative health status and costs of providing care to Native Hawaiian Kupuna versus Native Hawaiian elderly statewide and what the costs of providing care to all Native Hawaiian elderly would be if they had similar health status to those participating in KOPP. The following provides an indicator of the cost benefit of the KOPP regarding diabetes.

The cost for diabetes is obtained from the local chapter of the American Diabetes Association and is based on Hawaii state wide costs. When averaging high and low estimates for KOPP participants, the analysis derives an estimated annual cost for the total kupuna population of $1675 per year compared to an average annual cost of $1787 per year for Native Hawaiian elderly statewide. This shows a difference of $112 per person, and when multiplied by an estimated 17,752 Native Hawaiian elderly, it translates into a $1,988,224 savings in diabetes treatment costs (direct and indirect) per year. This means that if the diabetes rates for all Native

Hawaiian elderly were as low as those for KOPP kupuna this would provide a $2 million savings per year in diabetes related costs.

This analysis provides an example of the effects of a program such as KOPP, which provides ongoing health and nutritional education to a group of Native Hawaiian elderly which not only improve their health status and quality of life but can also generate significant dollar savings.

The above-mentioned programs are only a few examples of the benefits reaped from federal support. There are many more programs and organizations that have helped thousands of Native Hawaiians. But there is still much to be done. In order to have greater impact, Native Hawaiians need to build a strong economic foundation and have control over our land and resources, our education, and our governance systems. We need to demand a higher quality of leadership and build valuable relationships both within and outside Hawaii. This action needs to be taken now and S. 2899, with appropriate amendments, provides the vehicle and opportunity for the United States to rectify past deeds and live up to its obligation to make things pono (right).

I would like to suggest that the following amendments and considerations be made to S. 2899:

- In Section 1. Findings
  (2) Change line 10 to read: (Delete United States)
  Hawaiian archipelago. Native Hawaiians are not immigrants of the United States.

- Add the following statements to either the Findings section or as a Disclaimer:
  This act recognizes the open question of the right of self-determination to the people and their descendants of Hawaii. This act is not to be construed as extinguishing or diminishing all or any existing rights of the Native Hawaiian people.

- Delete Section 7 in its entirety. Add language which allows Native Hawaiians to determine our own process to form a nation and constitute a governing entity.

- If unable to delete Section 7, then eliminate all references to Secretary so that Native Hawaiians certify and control the process.

ALU LIKE, Inc.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT ANALYSIS
EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING PROGRAM
JTPA Title IV-A
7/1/99 - 12/31/99

71%	Job Placement Rate		
		354	Placements
		493	Left Program (completed)
$1423	Average Cost per Job Placement		
		$503,805	Cost of Training
		354	Job Placements
$18,117	Average Salary after Job Placement		
		$6,413,418	Total Salaries
		354	Job Placements
$16,694	Average Net Gain per Job Placement		
		$18,117	Average Salary
		$1,423	Average Cost per Job Placement
1173%	Return on Investment		
		$16,694	Average Net Gain
		$1,423	Average Cost per Job Placement
$429,000	Total Cost of Public Support		
		110	Placed Students receiving support
		354	Total Placed Students
		31%	Percent Receiving Support
$1,837,444	Total Amount Returned to the Government		
		$833,744	Federal Income Tax (13%)
		$513,073	State Income Tax (8%)
		$397,632	Employee Social Security Tax (6.20%)
		$ 92,995	Employer Social Security Tax (1.45%)
$4,575,993	Total Returned to the Economy		
		$6,413,418	Total Salaries
		$1,837,425	Employee-paid Taxes/Social Security
$6,338,632	Total Net Gain to the Public		
		$429,000	Cost of Public Support
		$1,837,444	Amount Returned to Government
		$4,575,993	Amount Returned to Economy
		$503,805	Cost of Job Training (Federal funds)

Expenditure Report dated 12/31/99

Wayne Kaho'onei Panoke
47-529 Melekula Road
Kane'ohe, Hawai'i 96744
Phone: (808) 239-9773
E Mail: hulaoli@lava.net

August 23, 2000

WRITTEN TESTIMONY
for
JOINT HEARINGS
by
UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
and
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

To express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians

August 23, 2000
Pikake Room
Neal Blaisdell Center
777 Ward Avenue
Honolulu, Hawai'i
7:45AM - 12:30PM
1:00PM-4:30PM

Good morning members of the United States Senate Indian Affairs Committee and the United States House of Representatives Resources Committee. Aloha kakahiaka kakou kanaka maoli, i na kupuna, na makua, a me na opio.

Senate Bill 2899 and House Bill 4904 contain language that proves to be contentious amongst many members of the kanaka maoli communities throughout the archipelago of the Hawaiian islands. As a member of the Native Hawaiian Working Group, I too would like to join my colleagues in stating that I can agree to the concept of this legislative process, with a number of amendments. I would like to request the following amendments be made to these legislative measures:

- Remove any reference to Native Hawaiians being referred to as native people of the United States. Instead, Native Hawaiians, the native people of the archipelago of the Hawaiian Islands. As native people, we were never provided an opportunity to vote for statehood or admission to the United States. Also, Hawai'i is not a part of the continental United States, but rather a fleet of islands in the Pacific Ocean, that has been linked illegally to America.
- Remove any language referring to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior as the final authority on the issues that come out of the reorganization of our government. Once native Hawaiians have been federally recognized, the structure of the government should be by the

Wayne Kaho'onei Panoke
47-529 Melekula Road
Kane'ohe, Hawai'i 96744
Phone: (808) 239-9773
E Mail: hulaoli@lava.net

native people for the native people. What we could agree to is allowing the native peoples to establish our own process to form a native government.

- Congress needs to Stop identifying Native Hawaiians as a distinct indigenous group within the scope of its Indian affairs power. Native Hawaiians are not tribal people
- Recommend that the entire section 07 dealing with process be eliminated completely from the legislation. The perception that the United States government is trying to determine the process of establishing our Native Hawaiian government is not working, and will never be acceptable by the native Hawaiian community. There is much distrust towards the American government because of its history of illegal actions toward the Kingdom of Hawai'i.
- Language in Section 10 (Disclaimer) on page 34 needs to be embellished to add protection in the international arena as well as domestically.

While there are many other amendments that need to be added before we can accept the legislation in its entirety, the areas listed above are brought to your attention for consideration. There will be others testifying today that may interject other recommendations for your perusal.

It is no secret, that many of us who are Native Hawaiians have great difficulty in trusting the United States American government, because of the illegal acts that have been brought against us. Therefore, I humbly ask that you be very careful not to make the same mistakes that others have done to coerce our native people into a belief that is not accurate. I ask that when you return to your congressional responsibilities that you take the knowledge that has been shared here through these hearings with your fellow colleagues, so that they will be able to agree to the amendments and vote with good conscious.

I am willing to continue to dialogue with the United States on these and other issues, provided ample funding will be provided to get the message out to our people statewide and including the continental United States. Knowledge is power, and in order for our people to make sound decisions we will need to take the responsibility of making sure that everyone has been given the right information.

The Federal Recognition Public Hearing
August 30, 2000

Testimony of Jaynie Ilima Stone, a Native Hawaiian residing in the State of Hawaii at 1091 Lunaanela Street in Kailua Hawaii.

Honorable Senator Daniel Akaka

Dear Sir,

I am writing in support of Bill S.2899 introduced by yourself to the 106th Congress 2D Session. I view this bill as it was intended as being the first step on the right path on the Native Hawaiian journey to self determination.

After the bill's passage, I look forward to the next step as to determining the ceded land and blood quantum issues.

In 1898 Hawaii was annexed to the United States at which time the Republic ceded all Pubic lands to the US government. When congress set up the territorial government of Hawaii in 1900, the US took control of some of these ceded lands for military and park purposes. The remaining land it turned over to the Territory of Hawaii to manage.

When Hawaii became a state in 1959, the US government continued to use part of the ceded lands and turned the rest over to the State to be held in trust, for the people of Hawaii. Monies from these lands were to be used for five purposes. Section (5)f of the Hawaii State Admissions Act spells out these purposes.

-For the support of the public schools and other public educational institution.

-For the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians, as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act 1920 as amended.

-For the development of farm and home ownership on as widespread a basis as possible.

-For the making of public improvements.

-For the provision of the land for public use.

In 1979 the state recognized that for nearly 20 years the monies received from ceded lands were not being used for the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians and created the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. However Native Hawaiians were defined as in the Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920 limiting recipients to Native Hawaiians of 50% or more hawaiian blood. It is this restriction that has tormented the Native Hawaiian community since it's inception. It has pitted the Native Hawaiians of 50% or more hawaiian blood against Native Hawaiians of 50% or less hawaiian blood causing indignation to a peoples who have endured more that their fair share of injustices. This I am sure you are well aware of.

In closing I echo my earlier remarks of support for this bill and also applaud your leadership in leading the Native Hawaiian community on the journey to self determination. Imua

James T. Tanaka
71 Pamakani Place
Makawao, Hi 96768
Phone: 808-572-8691
August 29, 2000

2000 AUG 31 AM 10: 16

ORAL TESTIMONY: AGAINST THE AKAKA BILL

To President Clinton, Members of United States Congress, Hawaii Senators Akaka, Inouye, and House of Representatives Mink and Abercrombie, thank you for allowing me time to give my testimony and share my concerns with regards to a proposed legislation that may help some of the people and condemn a once proud country that gave the world ALOHA.

My name is James T. Tanaka, I am 84 years old, a retired small business man, a Labor Union Organizer during the WWII years. Most important to me, as I reach the best years of my life, a beneficiary of the KINDNESS and ALOHA extended to my Dad, myself and my generation from the Hawaiian Families that worked in the Taro Patches.

Back in 1871, a treaty was made between the Kingdom of Hawaii under King Lunalilo and Japan's Emperor Mutsuhito for contract laborers. This laid the foundation for King Kalakaua's visit to Japan in the 1880s to seal the deal. The rest is history. In Hawaii the contract laborers were given full protection of human rights as any citizen in these islands. At the end of their contract, majority of the Japanese laborers chose to go back to their families, while some of our parents found a better life here in Hawaii. I am here to give testimony of the Aloha we received. Now is the time that we who have lived here from two to four generations give back to the host culture. We must support their efforts for self-determination. ALLOW THE KANAKA MAOLI A CHANCE TO MAKE THEIR OWN CHOICES IN THEIR OWN TIME AND NOT FORCED TO MAKE DECISIONS BASED ON INADEQUATE INPUT.

The people of the United States live on the value of HONESTY, to tell the TRUTH, to help other needy countries. How can we call ourselves honest if we don't return stolen goods like the Kingdom of Hawaii? How can we call ourselves honest if we deposit their culture and rights in the Department of Interior and say this is JUSTICE? The Kingdom of Hawaii is a living breathing country just like any internationally recognized country like the United States, Japan, Canada, Great Britain, Spain, France. Their treaties called for recognition, peace, economic trade, and respect.

To this date we have had h ·arin from Federal and State government commissions. If you ook all of these hearings you will see and a huge amount of testimoni ask for justice, independence, protect our sovereign rights, int atic al recognition, pleas to do what is honest and correct, but we alwa rec ve the same answer, "you are wards of the State or you will re ain ards of the Federal Government."

Think about my final comr t, m ost of the Hawaiians know they want their Sovereign Nation ba are we going to be an HONEST country or are we going to be a PC CRITICAL country and hold them HOSTAGE for security and gree

Give Aloha Back to the People,

James T. Tanaka

James T. Tanaka

Senator Dan Inouye's Office
Attn: Jennifer Chock

Submitted by: Leonelle Anderson Akana
For Oral Testimony on O'ahu

CONCERNS REGARDING CONTRADICTORY & AMBIGUOUS LANGUAGE IN THE AKAKA BILL

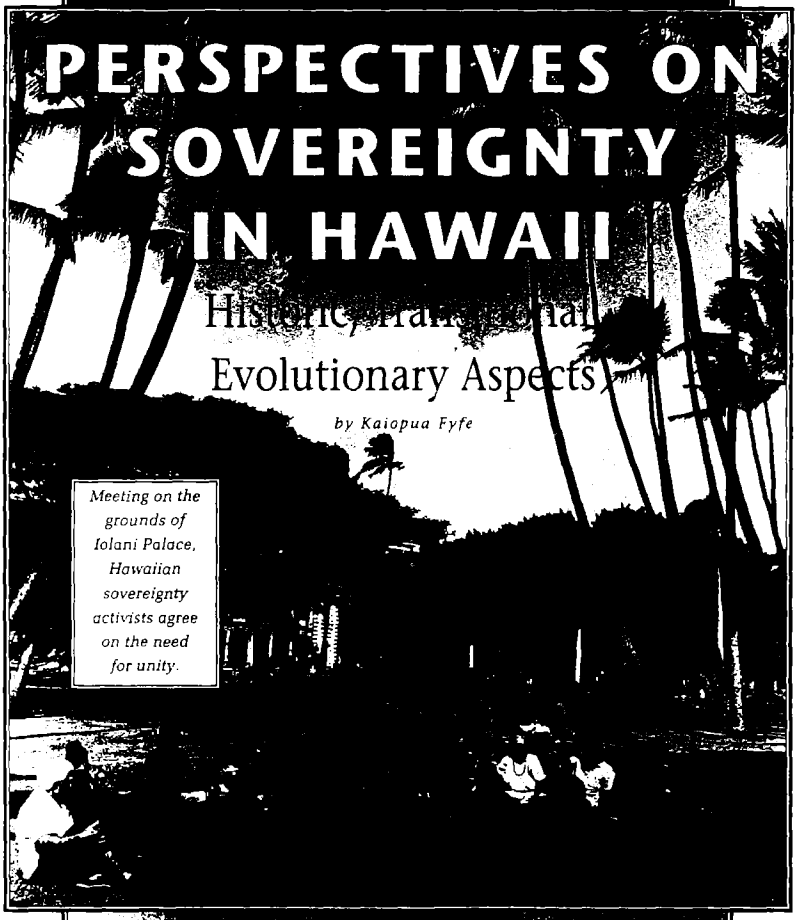
- Indigenous Native People of the U.S.
- Special Trust Relationship
- Promote the Welfare
- Distinct Native Communities
- Native Hawaiian Communities
- Framework of Federal Law
- Distinct Indigenous Group Within the Scope of its Indian Affairs Power
- Delegation by Congress of Broad Authority to the State as Administrator
- To Achieve Greater Self-determination Over Their Own Affairs
- Native Hawaiian Interagency Task Force
- Inherent Right to Autonomy in Internal Affairs
- Political Relationship
- Desire

ARTICLE BY KAIOPUA FYFE -- ATTACHMENT A.

PERSPECTIVES ON SOVEREIGNTY IN HAWAII

Historic, Transitional, Evolutionary Aspects

by Kaiopua Fyfe

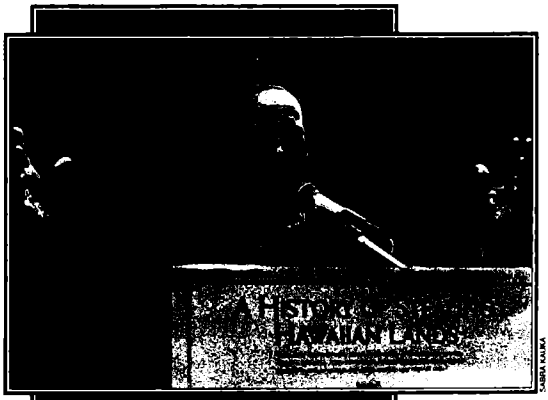


Meeting on the grounds of Iolani Palace, Hawaiian sovereignty activists agree on the need for unity.

SABRINA KALIKA

The objective of this [illegible] appreciation for the implications and complexities of sovereignty in Hawaii. The legitimacy of issues in contention today will be established by presenting realities of yesterday. In the Historic component, I will briefly describe societal development prior to recorded Western contact (pre-1778). The Transitional component tracks the post-contact dissolution of *kanaka maoli* sovereignty, culminating in the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy "with the participation of agents and citizens of the United States." The Evolutionary component addresses the current sovereignty movement, prospective forms of governance and future considerations.

The aina was the foundation of the kanaka maoli spiritual, communal being — a natural element to be shared, not owned by anyone.



SABRINA KAUKA

violation of international law that no other option, such as independence or free association was offered," says Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell, of Ka Pakaukau.

HISTORIC

Borne by swift canoes across the vast Pacific Ocean, propelled by powerful winds and currents, guided by nature's celestial indicators, the first people, the *kanaka maoli*, set foot on Hawaii over 1600 years ago. Whether driven by necessity, curiosity or chance, they created a new homeland for themselves here, in the most remote location on the face of the Earth. For hundreds of years, following the initial arrival, travel to and from Hawaii and various Polynesian points of origin flourished. Connections between all of the indigenous Polynesians remain intact today through family lines, language and common socio/cultural values, traditions and characteristics.

As the populations of the Hawaiian islands increased, so did the complexities of social order and resource management. By the 12th century, the voyages of migration had ceased and the Polynesian chief Paao and his supporters established a highly structured form of civilization. Over the ensuing centuries, the all-encompassing *kapu* (tabu)system would evolve to enable a productive, stable, yet creative society.

TRANSITIONAL

On January 18, 1778, the beneficial isolation of the Hawaiian archipelago was shattered forever. The Englishman James Cook, renowned explorer and navigator, captain of HMS Endeavour, arrived at Waimea on the island of Kauai. He was generously greeted by "a handsome people and a beautiful land." Cook was impressed with the level of societal development and the agronomic sophistication which he discovered.

Despite Cook's early death on February 14, 1779 at Kealakekua on Hawaii island, the deterioration of kanaka maoli sovereignty, self-determination and well-being was irretrievably under way. Exposure to Cook's disease-ridden crew commenced the decimation of the once-robust kanaka maoli, a people totally without immunity to the foreign microbes. By 1823, over 80% of the indigenous race, estimated to exceed 800,000 when Cook and his

As the control of aina shifted away from the traditional caretakers, so did control of another essential natural resource, wai.

expedition made first contact, had succumbed to the introduced venereal diseases, typhoid fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough and tuberculosis. Subsequent epidemics of smallpox, leprosy, and cholera would further reduce the population. In 1896, 39,504 kanaka maoli descendants remained. With the passing of 118 years, only 5 percent survived.

In 1783, less than five years after Cook's demise, ships of war, exploration and exploitation began to arrive in the Hawaiian archipelago with great frequency.

Faced with the increasing pressures of Western intrusion and the continuing decline of the kanaka maoli population, Kamehameha I retained two foreigners, John Young and Captain Isaac Davis. They provided expertise in modern weaponry and Western warfare. By the end of 1795, the Hawaiian chief achieved control of the archipelago with the exception of Kauai. Kamehameha I made adept use of his foreign counselors to maintain a precarious peace until his death in 1819.

King Kamehameha II proved to lack the skills and determination of his predecessor. He was overwhelmed by the powerful Queen Kaahumanu who succeeded in abolishing the kapu system. The kanaka maoli were disallowed their traditional deities; sacred sites were destroyed, the social structure crumbled and chaos prevailed.

Christian missionaries, sponsored by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, ABCFM, arrived in 1820. The disoriented natives, hungering for the return of structure and order, embraced the white man's religion.

Foreign speculators came, seeking their fortunes in this new arena of opportunity. As early as 1828, merchants began to press for legal title to the aina, the land on which they conducted business. The *aina* was the foundation of the kanaka maoli spiritual, communal being — a natural element to be shared, not owned by anyone. The foreigners did not share these values.

In 1836, the warships of several foreign powers visited Hawaii. France wanted a guarantee of religious freedom for her Catholic priests; Americans were concerned with land control issues. British Lord Russell signed a treaty formalizing the existing conditions of British subjects residing in Hawaii.

While the *Moi*, Kamehameha III was away from Oahu in July of 1839, his principal advisor capitulated to the demands of a French naval officer. The Catholic church in Honolulu was given aina and $20,000 was paid by fearful American merchants.

The Hawaiian royalty were seriously apprehensive of the imperial expansion by greater global powers. In 1840 the British took over New Zealand; by 1842, France controlled Tahiti and the Marquesas.

On February 25, 1843, British Lord George Paulette took possession of Oahu, claiming to be providing protection for British citizens in Hawaii. He extorted property, demanded payment of over $100,000 and subjugated Kamehameha III.

Independence was restored to the Hawaiian Kingdom by the British monarch on July 31, 1843. At the reconveyance ceremony, the Moi proclaimed, "*Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono*" — the sovereignty of the aina is perpetuated by moral, righteous behavior.

Throughout the troubled reign of Kamehameha III (1825-1854), William Richards and Gerrit Judd played key roles as his trusted counselors. They shifted governance to a constitutional monarchy and the monarch's power was severely diminished. The *Alii Nui Council* was restructured so that, at the time of Liliuokalani's overthrow, the legislature was comprised of 38 foreigners and one kanaka maoli.

The counselors convinced the Moi and the chiefs that the traditional communal land tenure system needed to be replaced. Their contention was that foreign takeover of the aina could only be prevented by establishing a legal system of ownership that the foreigners could honor. A Land Commission was legislated in late 1845 to effect a process for the division and distribution of aina. This process came to be known as the *Mahele*. The dispossession of the kanaka maoli had begun.

SABRA KAUKA

"The boundary of our nation is the ocean," says Bumpy Kanahele, leader of the Independent and Sovereign Nation of Hawaii.

During this period of drastic change in Hawaii, the Foreign Missions Board was directing its focus to the rapidly expanding western United States. Financial support to the Hawaii missionaries from the ABCFM had dwindled and ceased completely by the time of the Mahele. Those missionary families who chose to remain in Hawaii had already begun developing alternative means of sustenance. Their second generation offspring, the "missionary boys," would position themselves in commerce, agriculture and government.

In June 1850, aliens were granted unrestricted rights to buy and sell aina. There was rampant speculation. Here on Kauai, the original acreage that today underlies Grove

Cleveland stated that he had "been utterly and constantly opposed to it . . our interference in the Hawaiian Revolution of 1893 was disgraceful."

Farm Homestead changed ownership twice in the last six months of 1850. It was sold once again in 1856, finally transferring to George N. Wilcox in 1864.

For more information on the Great Mahele and ensuing land issues, please refer to the November/December issue of *Kauai Business Magazine* for Sheila Heathcote's article, "Ka Aina (the Land): Past, Present and Future."

As the control of aina shifted away from the traditional caretakers, so did control of another essential natural resource, *wai* (water). The ancient irrigation systems of the kanaka maoli made efficient use of gravity and terrain to supply their *loi kalo*, the terraced taro fields. Wai was directed into the uppermost loi, flowed down through lower terraces, and returned below to the original flow so that the needs of downstream users were met.

With the advent of thirsty foreign crops and western agricultural, natural water courses were blocked and totally diverted into extensive systems of man-made ditches and flumes. Wai that flowed into the fields of sugarcane disappeared into the aina; downstream users were left without. Indigenous food crops declined to the point that Hawaii became heavily dependent on imported food.

Today, many kanaka maoli seeking self-sufficiency are litigating traditional water rights issues on numerous fronts. There is stiff competition for the precious resource. Tourism, commerce, residential and industrial developers, the U.S. military — all have overwhelming thirsts.

Throughout the last half of the 1800s, as the kanaka maoli population continued to decline, the influence of the missionary boys, assisted by a sympathetic U.S. Congress, continued to grow. The Kamehamehas IV and V, King William Lunalilo and King David Kalakaua were unable to significantly reverse the displacement of power.

Between her inauguration on January 29, 1891 and the overthrow on January 17, 1893, Queen Liliuokalani negotiated diligently with her cabinet and legislators, all foreigners. Her efforts to promulgate a new constitution, in line with the wishes of her people, were labeled revolutionary by proponents of U.S. annexation. While her cabinet stalled signing the new constitution, a small group of pro-annexation businessmen, calling themselves the Committee of Safety, set into action a plan to depose the queen and replace her with a Provisional Government (P.G.).

U.S. Minister John L. Stevens, a veteran of the United Fruit Company takeover in Central America, ordered ashore troops from the USS Boston to "protect American lives and property." How similar this claim was to that of British Lord Paulette in 1843. Perhaps recalling how Paulette's wrong had eventually been righted, Liliuokalani yielded her authority, and sent formal protest to the U.S. government in Washington for future remedy.

A contingent of Provisional Government representatives departed immediately for Washington to negotiate a relationship with the U.S. They allowed no supporters of the queen aboard their chartered steamship. During preliminary discussions, U.S. President Benjamin Harrison suggested "a plebiscite in the islands in order to give the transaction the semblance of having been the universal will of the people." U.S. Secretary of State Foster and the P.G. representatives dissuaded Harrison; they knew that a general vote would support Liliuokalani. A proposed treaty of annexation was sent to the Senate before the queen's envoy arrived in Washington.

President Grover Cleveland took office on March 4, 1893. Five days later, he withdrew the proposed Hawaii annexation treaty from the Senate and ordered his new Secretary of State, W.Q. Gresham to examine the circumstances of the revolution.

James H. Blount, "a man of unswerving integrity and devotion to duty," was assigned to conduct an impartial fact-finding mission. In Honolulu, on April 1, 1893, Blount had the U.S. flag lowered and replaced with the Hawaiian flag. He conscientiously carried out his investigation. His 2,000 page report concluded that: (1) causes of the revolution stemmed from the dissatisfaction of the white businessmen; (2) without Stevens's interference there could not have been a revolution; (3) only a small minority of the people of Hawaii approved of the "oligarchy" of the Provisional Government. A majority of natives and whites favored a monarchy.

Kelii Gora, the Poo (head) of Ka Lahui - Oahu, takes a spiritual approach to Hawaiian sovereignty.

Based on the Blount Report, U.S. Secretary of State Gresham asked of Cleveland whether, in the name of justice, "a great wrong done a feeble state by the authority of the United States should not be undone by restoring the 'legitimate' government."

Cleveland concurred and stated that he had "been utterly and constantly opposed to it . . . our interference in the Hawaiian Revolution of 1893 was disgraceful." After annexation, he wrote "I'm ashamed of the whole affair."

Albert S. Willis was sent to Hawaii to replace Minister Stevens and to restore Liliuokalani to the

Although there are different forms of governance being proposed, all of the activists do agree on the necessity of kanaka maoli sovereignty in some form.

throne. The U.S. endorsement of her restoration was contingent on the granting of total amnesty to all who had opposed her. After serious consideration, with the long-term welfare of her people uppermost in her mind, Liliuokalani wrote an official acceptance of the terms.

When Willis approached the P.G. leaders with the proposal to restore the Queen, he was put off for four days while the matter was "under consideration." The eventual P.G. response, delivered at midnight, refuted the right of Cleveland to "interfere in our domestic affairs" and "respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the President of the United States that it should surrender its authority to the ex-Queen."

Cleveland, facing similar effrontery by Washington politicos, had been continuously vilified by the American press for his unpopular support of the Hawaiian Monarchy. Seeing no effective way to further assist the restoration of the Queen, he "left the matter in the hands of Congress."

In 1897, Cleveland lost the presidential election to William McKinley. On July 7, 1898, President McKinley signed the treaty annexing Hawaii to the U. S. Over 1.8 million acres of Hawaiian government, crown and public lands were ceded to the federal government. Sovereignty had passed to the United States of America.

EVOLUTIONARY

Following the overthrow and also annexation, several attempts were made to return Liliuokalani to power. Hawaiian rights groups and other royalists tried unsuccessfully to defeat the Provisional Government and the subsequent Republic of Hawaii. After one armed conflict, 190 revolutionaries were arrested. The queen herself was accused of concealing information about the "treasonous" action. She was tried, convicted, sentenced and subjected to almost twenty-one months of imprisonment, house arrest and restricted movement.

Today, some of those original civil rights organizations and royalist societies are participating in the sovereignty movement. Their conservative memberships are involving themselves in the educational and legislative process along with more progressive and radical groups. The movement truly encompasses the entire spectrum of kanaka maoli society, from fully assimilated educators, professionals, bureaucrats and blue-collar workers to grassroots, back-to-the-aina blue-tarp dwellers.

Although there are different forms of governance being proposed and under consideration, all of the activists do agree on the necessity of kanaka maoli sovereignty in some form. The necessity for unity at this level is fully appreciated.

Most activists can also agree that education is crucial in the process of achieving the broadest consensus for sovereignty. The historical facts must be presented to demonstrate the appropriateness of correcting past wrongs. The options available must be presented to demonstrate the feasibility of change. The means and methods for achieving sovereignty must be presented to show the way. Ao Pohaku Rodenhurst of the Nation of Ku, at the 1994 Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs Convention on Maui, spoke of the most basic educational process. "When you have children . . . you have your own nation. Educate a mother and you educate a nation."

For the past three years, Hui Naauao, a consortium of fifty kanaka maoli organizations, has been conducting sovereignty education workshops throughout Hawaii and at selected locations in the continental U.S. Recently, other entities have begun educating from their perspectives of special interest and expertise. The Native Hawaiian Bar Association, the Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and numerous other activist organizations are raising the level of awareness exponentially.

In 1993, the Hawaii State legislature funded the Sovereignty Advisory Commission; in 1994, the Hawaiian Sovereignty Elections Council was created. Their task is to organize a plebiscite to ask the question of kanaka maoli voters: "Shall the Hawaiian People elect delegates to propose a Native Hawaiian government?" If the majority vote is yes, delegates to a constitutional convention will be elected to create an organic document.

The educational empowerment of the indigenous voter population to respond to the plebiscite and participate in the eventual constitutional convention is critical.

The attainability of the potential options for nationhood was greatly reinforced by U.S. Public Law 103-150. The law acknowledges and apologizes for "the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii on January 17, 1893 with the

SARAH KALIKA

Pulupau, a Hawaiian film maker and activist, gained international recognition at the Geneva and Berlin Film Festivals with his award winning film "Act of War."

If kanaka maoli choose to seek this form of nationhood, the relationship would be directly with the U.S. government; the Hawaii state government would be removed from administrative responsibilities.

participation of agents and citizens of the United States. and the deprivation of the rights of Native Hawaiians to self determination . . . [as well as] the suppression of the inherent sovereignty. . . . [This resolution]supports reconciliation efforts between the United States and the Native Hawaiian people." The Joint Resolution was signed by Congress and President Clinton on November 23, 1993. One hundred years had passed since President Grover Cleveland had made the same determinations.

An opinion of the current status, by professor of international law Francis A. Boyle, based on U.S. Public Law 103-150, is that the inherent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Nation did not cease at the overthrow, but has continued to exist in a state of suppression. According to Boyle, the independent status of the nation can be reinstituted through the exercise of self-determination and the establishment of direct relationships with other sovereign nations of the world.

There are three models of sovereignty which are currently being studied. Basically, they are defined by the relationship of the new entity to other entities. The total independence model has the broadest scope, the nation-within-a-nation model has a narrower scope and the state-within-a-state is the most restrictive and least self-determining option.

If it is the will of the kanaka maoli to regain total independence, Hawaii must secede from the U.S. If recognition from the United Nations is sought, there are four requirements which must be met; a fixed territory, a distinguishable population, a means of self-governance and the capacity to enter into and maintain international relations. A fifth element for acceptance would be the willingness of the United States to vote favorably.

Regarding the fixed territory requirement, Bumpy Kanahele of the Independent and Sovereign Nation of Hawaii states: "Hawaii isn't like Palestine and Israel. They had to draw their boundary lines. . . ours is the ocean." There is a possibility, however, that the new nation could be comprised of less than the total land mass of the archipelago.

As an independent nation, Hawaii could define all the elements of its sovereignty — spirituality, governance, land base, citizenship, legislation, taxation, administration and domestic relations. Although for initial purposes of recognition, citizenship would be comprised of the distinguishable kanaka maoli population, other habitual residents would be granted full rights. Proponents of this model could be willing to accept varying degrees of empowerment as they became attainable.

The nation-within-a-nation model already exists between the U.S. and over 600 subjugated indigenous peoples: American Indians, Native Alaskans, Puerto Ricans and Guamanians. If kanaka maoli choose to seek this form of nationhood, the relationship would be directly with the U.S. government; the Hawaii state government would be removed from administrative responsibilities. It is possible that the land base of this entity would be scattered, reservation-like Hawaiian Homelands enclaves. Citizenship would probably be restricted to the indigenous people with qualifications continuing to be dictated by the U.S.

The nation-within-a-state model is possibly most prevalent among American Indian tribes which have not yet established full Federal recognition. Citizens of these entities are subject to both U.S. and state governance in addition to their own internal mandates. To a limited extent, this relationship probably already exists between the State of Hawaii and the state-controlled Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

Questions regarding the future management and disposition of land under a new sovereign entity are impossible to answer other than hypothetically. It is probable that transitional negotiations would provide for equitable consideration of existing, legal leases. Under the State of Hawaii, even when lands are transferred from one department to another, leases are transferred intact. Because confiscation of government, crown and some public lands was part of the illegal sequence of events which led to annexation, it is possible that clear ownership of former ceded lands would be difficult to establish.

As sovereignty in Hawaii is attained, in whatever form, to whatever degree, the educational process, the political and economic empowerment, the unification of the kanaka maoli and the return to pono — moral, righteous behavior, will enhance the lives of all who reside in Hawaii and perhaps beyond.

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About the author

perpetuate and enhance the culture and the values of indigenous people.

FROM MICHAEL DALY
TO HAWAIIAN INDIAN BILL
S-2899

building the capacity of organizations at the community or grass-roots level to inform their community and provide timely input on proposals affecting their community. "Early notice" means notice that the Planning Department has accepted an application for a land use permit. The information and input program would replace the prior County-administered Improvement Advisory Committee mandated under previous planning ordinances. This program was functional only for a brief period because the County lacked adequate resources to organize and staff five ongoing committees.

Preparation of Development Plans. Rather than covering entire regions, future Development Plans should focus on specific towns and communities. Many have longstanding community associations and other organizations rooted in the area led by individuals well-informed about planning issues. The people in each community share a common history, common daily experiences, and detailed knowledge of the area. A Development Plan could also be organized according to a natural watershed. Whatever boundaries are proposed, a self-defined community is the best unit around which to orient more detailed planning on Kaua'i.

Boundaries need not be set in advance. Rather, the Planning Department and the community steering committee should propose boundaries for a particular Development Plan project, as dictated by the plan objectives.

Not every community needs or desires a plan. Many good planning policies are already incorporated in the General Plan and codified as regulations in the CZO and other ordinances and rules.

Location of Public Facilities. County and State agencies and public utilities need a process that will involve the public in locating sites for potentially controversial facilities. Sponsorship and participation by the County gives a process legitimacy that it might not have if conducted solely by the proposing agency. The objective is to engage interest groups in developing the decision criteria and factual basis for selecting a site. If the points of view and factual questions of potential proponents and opponents are discussed and debated in advance, then the proposing agency can modify the project so that it reflects the widest degree of agreement. A related objective is to avoid costly and time-consuming litigation.

★ Start here

1.6 ECONOMIC AND POPULATION GROWTH

90% in 30 years

1.6.1 Historic Trends

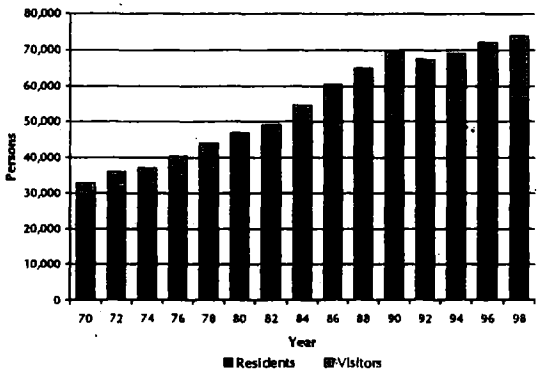
According to the population estimate by the State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT), Kaua'i County had approximately 56,600 residents in 1998. Compared to the 1970 Census population of 29,800, this represents a 90 percent increase over almost 30 years. During this period, Kaua'i grew at a faster annual rate than the State as a whole - 2.3 percent compared to 1.6 percent. Between 1970 and 1998, Kaua'i County's share of statewide resident population increased from 3.9 percent to 4.7 percent.

Kaua'i's infrastructure and service needs are determined not only by the number of residents, but also by the number of visitors who spend time on the island. Between 1970 and 1998, the defacto population (residents and visitors combined), more than doubled, from about 32,800

Tou[illegible] doub[illegible]

to 73,800 (see Figure 1-2). Between 1970 and 1991 (pre Hurricane Iniki), visitors' share of defacto population increased substantially, from about nine percent to over 25 percent. In 1998, visitors comprised about 23 percent of Kaua'i's defacto population.

Figure 1-2
Resident and Visitor Population
Kaua'i County, 1970 - 1998



Source: State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, *Hawai'i State Data Book*, various years; and Hawai'i Visitors & Convention Bureau.

Historically, employment trends for Kaua'i County reflect the national recession of the early 1980s, the weak State economy during the 1990s, and the damaging effects of two hurricanes. Despite these economic setbacks, Kaua'i wage and salary jobs increased at an annual rate of approximately 3.0 percent between 1970 and 1998. In 1998, Kaua'i had about 24,900 wage and salary jobs.

1.6.2 Projections to 2020

1.6.2.1 Overview

For the purposes of long-range planning for roads, utility systems, and other public facilities and services, the County needs to have official projections of employment and population extending over a period of at least 20 years. Historically, the County Planning Department has relied upon the official State projections for islandwide growth. During the 1998-'99 General Plan Update, however, the State projections were found to be unsatisfactory; and an alternative set of projections was generated through the Update project.

A projection has been described as "a prediction of future conditions that will occur if the assumptions inherent in the projection technique prove true." Projections are generally

developed through mathematical models that relate various factors. Some models are complex, such as the State of Hawai'i's Input-Output Model. Others are simpler, such as the model used in the Kaua'i General Plan Update. Both simple and complex models, however, are driven by assumptions about key variables. Since tourism is the State's largest industry and the source of some 40 percent of Kaua'i jobs, the average daily visitor census (ADVC) is a key variable in both the State and the GP Update models.

Early in the 1998-'99 GP Update process, the Citizens Advisory Committee reviewed the State's official 2020 population and economic projections.[1] The CAC agreed unanimously that the State's assumption of 40,600 daily visitors on Kaua'i in 2020 was both unrealistic and undesirable. This led to the Planning Department developing a set of 2020 economic and population projections through the GP Update project.

Actual growth occurs as the result of complex interactions of many factors, including national and international economic conditions, the airline industry, and the investment of private capital in resort facilities. The County government can influence some factors but cannot determine future growth. Faced with the need to develop a new 2020 projection to replace the unacceptable State projection, the Planning Department studied alternative scenarios and asked for the CAC's advice.

In discussing the 2020 economic growth assumptions, the CAC used the term "growth targets." The term "growth target" acknowledges that economic and population projections, though developed using mathematical models, are fundamentally influenced by assumptions.[2] The assumptions are a matter of choice and should reflect the values and goals of the community.

1.6.2.2 Studies of Alternative Growth Scenarios

In considering alternative levels of growth, the CAC's Visitor Industry Task Group identified two key areas: (1) impacts on highway traffic and the need for highway expansion; and (2) impacts on beaches, major parks and wilderness areas and the quality of the user's experience. These were considered to be important for several reasons. First, highways and major parks are financed and developed by government, as opposed to other facilities that are often provided by developers – e.g., water, sewer and electrical utilities. Second, highways and parks are experienced daily by both residents and visitors. The amount of traffic and the condition of parks are easily observed and often discussed, unlike water and similar facilities that are noticed only when broken.

To develop information, the consultant team undertook two studies using three alternative scenarios of economic and population growth to 2020: (a) a projection of traffic and major roadway improvements; and (b) a survey of park and site managers and visitor activity businesses.

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[1] *Population and Economic Projections for the State of Hawaii to 2020: Report of Results and Methodology*, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT), State of Hawai'i, May 1997. As of March 2000, DBEDT was in the process of developing a new set of projections, extended to 2025. Drafts show the 2020 Kaua'i daily visitor count at 29,000 - 30,000 – effectively cutting in half the projected amount of growth between 2000 and 2020.

[2] In preparing its official 2020 projections, DBEDT staff generated and reviewed ten alternative sets of projections based on ten different sets of assumptions. To adopt official projections, DBEDT had to decide not only the statewide level of tourism growth, but also the proportion of that growth to be allocated to Kaua'i and the other islands.

The alternative scenarios, summarized in Table 1-1, were based on different assumptions of economic growth – primarily visitor industry growth. Scenario A was based on the 2020 growth assumption originally suggested through the CAC – a range of 19,000 to 24,000 average daily visitors. The higher figure was used as the growth assumption for Scenario A. (Since the lower figure was so close to historic traffic levels, no projection was needed.) Scenario C – the highest – was based on the official State 2020 projections. Scenario B was built around the assumption that Kaua'i would host 32,000 daily visitors by 2020 – a number halfway between those of Scenarios A and C.

Table 1-1
Alternative Projections of Resident and Visitor Populations on Kaua'i 2020

	Historic		Projected 2020		
	1989	1998	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Resident Population	49,850	56,600	65,260	79,490	82,800
Average Daily Visitor Population	19,140	17,220	24,000	32,000	40,600
			$317	$330	$399

Highway Transportation Analysis. Kaku Associates, a transportation planning company, was contracted to analyze traffic growth and needed transportation improvements for Scenarios A and B. These were compared with the current Kaua'i Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), which was prepared by the State DOT in conjunction with the County in 1994. The LRTP was based on a State-generated set of 2020 economic and population projections approximately the same as the Scenario C projections.

Projected population and economic activity were detailed according to 56 Traffic Analysis Zones and entered into the travel demand-forecasting model. The resulting 2020 travel forecasts were compared with existing capacity at critical points on major roads around the island.

The table "Summary of Major Roadway Improvements Needed by 2020" (see Appendix Table A-1) lists those improvements which, according the LRTP, are required in order to meet the 2020 traffic demand for Scenario C. For purposes of comparison, the table indicates which improvements would also be needed to meet the traffic demands of Scenarios A and B. The total cost of improvements under each scenario ranges from $317 million for Scenario A to $330 million for Scenario B and $399 million for Scenario C.

Many improvements, including some of the most important and costly ones, are warranted under all three scenarios. They include a new Wailua-Kapa'a Bypass; widening Kaumuali'i Highway to six lanes in the Hanamā'ulu-Wailua corridor; a new road connecting Po'ipū and Port Allen; a new road connecting Po'ipū and Kīpū (through the mountain); and widening of Kūhiō Highway to four lanes from 'Ele'ele through Waimea. Improvements not needed under Scenarios A and B are confined to smaller projects in the vicinity of Līhu'e and Kapa'a. In summary, the transportation analysis shows that substantial highway improvements will be needed under all three growth scenarios.

The magnitude of improvements needed under all three scenarios reflects already-existing road capacity problems. In other words, there is an existing deficit in highway laneage,

particularly in the more-populated central parts of the island. If growth occurs without the highway improvements, then traffic congestion will worsen.

Parks and Natural Areas. The GP Update working paper "Summary of Conclusions on Survey: Visitor Activities, Parks & Natural Resource Areas" sets forth the results of a consultant-led survey of parks and resource managers and visitor activity businesses. The survey specifically focused on the level of sustainable use of each site in relation to projected patronage under the three growth scenarios. Key conclusions are as follows:

- Kaua'i's wilderness areas and nature centers (Hā'ena State Park, Kōke'e State Park, Nā Pali Coast State Park, Polihale State Park, Waimea Canyon State Park, and Kīlauea Point National Wildlife Refuge) are heavily patronized by visitors to Kaua'i. Off-island visitors account for upwards of 80 percent of total patrons. Presently, these parks collectively receive approximately 1.86 million visitors per year. The adjoining parks of Hā'ena, Nā Pali, Kōke'e, and Waimea Canyon receive about 1.42 million visitors annually.

- Of the 20 parks and other sites for which managers returned surveys, five (5) or one-fourth are already considered to be serving the highest level of patronage that is sustainable, unless improvements are made and operational funding increased. They are Hā'ena State Park, Kōke'e State Park, Kīlauea Point National Wildlife Refuge, Polihale State Park, and Wailua River State Park. With improvements, these sites could sustain higher levels of patronage. Five sites could sustain patronage under Scenario A but would need improved facilities and/or operational funding to handle more. Survey results for 11 of the most heavily used parks and sites are summarized in Appendix Table A-2.

- County parks and State parks, forestry, and boating functions are under-funded for operations, repairs, and capital improvements. Managers warn that further growth without improvements and increased operational funding would lead to deterioration of the patron's experience and/or deterioration of the site or function.

1.6.2.3 Conclusions

The growth targets discussion was joined by various community organizations and individuals represented on the CAC's Visitor Industry Task Group. Business-oriented organizations supported a range of growth up to 32,000 ADVC in 2020 (Scenario B). (Double now)
Av. Daily Visitor Census

The results of the Task Group discussions and the highway and parks studies were reported back to the CAC. Task Group and CAC members generally agreed on the following points: (1) there will be growth in the visitor industry, as well as in other industries; and (2) infrastructure and public facilities need to be improved, whatever the level of growth.

In reviewing the highways and parks studies, CAC members' predominant reaction was one of concern at the magnitude of needed road improvements and at the problems that parks would face with increasing patronage and declining budgets. It was noted that impacts would be even greater on "peak" days when the number of visitors exceeds the annual average.

When asked to identify the appropriate range for the average daily visitor census in 2020, CAC discussion groups arrived at three different recommendations; 19,000 to 28,000 ADVC; 19,000 to 24,000 ADVC; and 24,000 to 32,000 ADVC.[3] CAC members recommended that the term "growth targets" be dropped and that 2020 "planning growth ranges" be used instead.

outlook

The Planning Department used available information, including CAC discussion, to establish the range of 24,000 to 28,000 daily visitors as the assumption under which overall projections were prepared.

1.6.2.4 Planning Department Projections

In December 1999, the Planning Department adopted islandwide economic and population projections based on a range of 24,000 to 28,000 visitors per day in 2020. The Planning Department directs that the higher end of the range should be used for the purposes of public facility planning. The projections are summarized in Table 1-2 below. More detailed tables may be found in Appendix B.

Table 1-2
Kaua'i 2020 Projections

Resident Population	65,260 – 74,320
Average Daily Visitor Population	24,000 – 28,000
Total Population	89,260 – 102,320
Total Jobs	40,370 – 45,010

The projections are subject to revision by the Planning Department. The Planning Department will review the projections and make revisions as necessary when new information becomes available, such as new official State projections or new Census information. Otherwise, the projections should be reviewed at least every five years.

The projections were prepared using the model developed for the GP Update. It was assumed that agricultural employment will grow at an annual rate of 3.6 to 5.3 percent. High technology employment is assumed to grow at an annual rate of 3.3 to 4.0 percent. The average annual rate of growth in total employment of 1.0 to 1.5 percent is strongly related to the assumed range of 24,000 to 28,000 visitors per day. This range of visitor growth represents a 1.5 to 2.2 percent average annual rate of growth. It was chosen as a realistic projection which falls in the middle of the range of growth advocated by different members of the CAC.

What does the projected employment growth rate mean for the health of the Kaua'i economy? This can only be approximated since there is no economic model specific to the County of Kaua'i; and, moreover, the State publishes critical data such as annual gross excise tax receipts only for the state as a whole. It is possible to approximate growth in the economy by drawing on statewide statistics. Hawai'i's Gross State Product – the most widely used measure of the total economy – has recorded annual growth rates over the past 20 years that are on average 0.8 percent greater than the annual employment growth rates. Based on this

[3] CAC Meeting No. 19, held on October 5, 1999.

relationship, an annual employment growth rate of 1.0 to 1.5 percent would yield average annual growth in Kaua'i's total economy of 1.8 to 2.3 percent.

Compared to the previous three decades, total jobs and population on Kaua'i are expected to grow at a slower pace between 1998 and 2020. Historically, total jobs between 1970 and 1998 increased at an annual rate of 3.3 percent. This compares to projected growth of 1.0 to 1.5 percent per year between 1998 and 2020. Kaua'i's resident population increased at an annual rate of 2.3 percent between 1970 and 1998. Over the next two decades, population growth on Kaua'i is expected to be in the range of 0.6 to 1.2 percent per year.

The Kaua'i 2020 Projections are not intended to be "targets" or "limits" for growth. They are intended to be guideposts, against which to measure actual growth and impacts. The projections will be used in forecasting land supply and infrastructure needs and, subsequently, in developing land use plans and long-range plans for public facilities and services.

Projections not targets or limits.

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Alexander S. Carvalho Jr

Alexander S. Carvalho Jr
Name

41-723 Kakia St
Address

Waimanalo

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Leatrice Villarin

Leatrice Villarin
41-167 Huli ST

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

Abbie K. Mokiao

Abbie K. Mokiao
41-153 Nakini ST.
Waimanalo Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

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Committee on Indian Affairs
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Sincerely, Hannah Chang.

Hannah Chang.
Name
41-203 Huli St
Address
Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
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Respectfully,

CHARLES HEMENWAY JR.
41-186 POLIALA ST.
WAIMANALO, HAWAII 96795

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,

Grace Aquino
41-1629 Humpas St
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

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Respectfully,

Loke Kahiapo
41-638 Kalanicuaole Hwy
Waimanalo - Hawaii 96795

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Respectfully,

Mary Ann Heathman

Mary Ann Heathman
41-167 Nalu St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Jack m Torres

Jack m Torres
41-1410 Waikoloa St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

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Respectfully,

Gary N. Torres

Gary N. Torres
41-564 Humuniula St Waimanalo HI 96795

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Respectfully,

Loreen Torres

Loreen Torres
41-1410 Waikalua St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
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Washington, D.C. 20510

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United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Joe-Ann U. Sang

JOE-ANN U. SANG
Name

41-167 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
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Respectfully,

Wilfred S. Takabayashi

Wilfred S. Takabayashi
41-1624 Humupaa St. Waimanalo, HI 96795

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Respectfully,

Molly K. Takabayashi

Molly K. Takabayashi
41-1624 Humupaa St.
Waimanalo, HI 96795

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Respectfully,

Masaru Yonda

Masaru Yonda
41-450 Hihimanu St.
Waimanalo

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Daniel Kaw
P.O. Box 117 Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Gertrude S. Lee

Gertrude S. Lee
120 Haoken Dr
Kailua, Hi 96734

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Name

361-A Hualani Street
Address

Kailua, Hi. 96734

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
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Sincerely,

Betty Tsuruda
Name

Waimanalo
Address

August 21, 2000

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Sincerely,

[signature]

Name

45-1019 Kamau Pl. 154

Address

Kaneohe HI 96744

August 21, 2000

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Sincerely,

Lori Ellsworth
Name

41-1669 Humuka Loop
Address

Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
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Sincerely,

Paul Gentry
Name

41-1669 Hiemuku Loop
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

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Sincerely,

Kaui Lentry
Name

41-1669 Humuka Loop
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

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Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
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Sincerely,

Dianna N. Kupahu

Dianna N. Kupahu
Name

41-314 Paupahapaha Pl.
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

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Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
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Sincerely,

Herman Kama

HERMAN KAMA
Name

41-210 Paupahapala pl.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Daniel E. Kupahu

DANIEL E. KUPAHU
Name

41-214 PAUPAHAPAHA PL.
Address

WAIMANALO HI. 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Kalina Aloha Kum

Kalina Aloha Kum
Name

98-870 A Iho Place
Address

Aiea, HI 96701

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Ray K Sang

Ray K. Sang
Name

41-167 Naku St
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Danell Kala Lindsay
Name

41159 Nala St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

RICHARD RUTZ
Name

41-171 NALU ST.
Address

Waimanalo HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Pauline K. Suiza

Name

41-171 Nalu St

Address

Waimanalo, Hi.
96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Henry Sugi
Name

41-171 Nalu St
Address

Waimanalo, Hi.
96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Stafford K Sugar

Name

41-171 Nalu St

Address

Waimanalo, Hi.
96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Veramarie K. Naihe
Name

41-157 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Ruth A. Iaea

Ruth A. Iaea
Name

41-205 Kanehunamoku Pl.
Address

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Ned Laea Sr

Ned Laea SR
Name

41-205 Kanehunamuku Rd.
Address

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Marian Kanoa

MARIAN KANOA
Name
41-192 Polia'a St.
Address
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Barbara P. Kepa
Name

41-948 Kalanianaole Hwy.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Salele Aliifua

Salele Aliifua
Name

41193 Pohiala ST.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Jonett P. A. Allifua

Jonett P. Akau-Allifua
Name

41-193 Pdiala St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, James Keawe Bright

Jame K. Bright
Name

41-177 Nakini St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Gordon W. Bright

Gordon W. Bright
Name

41-177 Nakini St.
Address

Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Dora K. Bright

Dora K. Bright
Name

41-177 Nakini St.
Address

Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Lucy M. Akau
Name

41-792 Kalanianale
Address

Waimanalo 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Richard A McElroy

RICHARD A. MCELROY
Name
41-233 NAKINI ST.
Address
WAIMANALO HI 96795-1761

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,
Eunice O. McElroy

EUNICE O. MCELROY
41-233 Nakini ST.
Waimanalo, OAHU, 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Volna Kanoa

VOLNA KANOA
Name

41-192 POLIALA ST.
Address

WAIMANALO, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently b
discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and
status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable

Sincerely,

Bryan D. Hanaikai
Name

41-206 Nale St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

John F. Araujo
Name

41-538 Inoa St
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Kuwaan
Name

41-295 Nakini St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Margaret P. Pekelo
Name

41-187 Nakini St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Bryan D. Harawahai
Name

41-206 Nale St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

John L. Mitchell Jr.
Name

41-050 HIWALEA ST.
Address

WAIMANALO, HI. 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

N. Ka'ulei Alaka
Name
45-598C Kea'ahala Rd.
Address
Kane'ohe, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Non-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

Jansen P. Richards, Sr

Jansen P. Richards Sr.
41-155 Poliala St.
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully, Bula Richards

Bula Richards
41-155 Pūhāla St.
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Anthony H. Sang, Sr.
Name

41-167 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Anthony H. Sang Jr.

Anthony H. Sang Jr.
Name

95-510 Wikao St.
Address

Mililani Hi

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

John K. Sang

John K. Sang
Name

41-167 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,
Kimberla Sang

Kimberlee Sang
Name

95-910 Wikao St. D104
Address

Mililani, Hi 96789

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Dawn K. Sang
Name

41-167 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am now Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

William A Burgess
91-957 Puahala St #43B

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a non Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Ann R. Connor
1109 Kaluanui Rd.
Honolulu, HI 96825

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am ~~a~~ non Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Francine Lee
3450 Winam Ave

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Sarah C Wilkinson

Sarah Wilkinson
41-1017 Malolo St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

George M Pua Jr

George M Pua, Jr
41-200 Nalu St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am NON Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Stuart L. Armstrong

Stuart L. Armstrong
41-200 Nalu St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

41-200 Nalu St.
Randy O'Dell
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Cecilia P. Haebrille

41-163 Policla St. Waimanalo
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Shahanah K. Lagapolutele
H-200 Nalil St.

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Leilani Uganiza
Name *(print)*

1900 Kam IV Road
Address

Honolulu, Hi 96819

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Name

Address

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Carolyn P. Hesia

Name

45-1018 1-A Kamau Place

Address

Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Jean L. Kuahula

Name

45-1021 D Kamau Pl

Address

Kaneohe Hi 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Kerry Stevens

Kerry Hauli Stevens
Name

625-A Kawainui St
Address

Kailua, Hi 96734

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Deborah L. John
Name

45-1017A Kamaa Pl, 84
Address

Kaneohe, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Debra Gono

Debra Gono
Name

45-1031 D-Kamau PL.
Address

Kaneohe, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

JOHN GONO
Name

45-1031 D Kamau PL
Address

Kaneohe, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Janille K. Estrella

Name

46-1017 Kamaupl #17-D

Address

Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Robin J. Estrella

Robin Estrella
Name

45-1017 Kamau Place #17D
Address

Kaneohe, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

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August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
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Washington, D.C. 20510

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United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Henry L K Lane

Henry L K Lane
Name

41-128 Nala ST
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Janis Fenton

JANIS FENTON
Name *(print)*

1555-A MOANI ST.
Address

HONOLULU, HI 96819

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Myra W. Maikui

Name *(print)*

1838-A Kaikunane Loop

Address

Honolulu, Hi 96817

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Eugene H.K. Ah Mook Sang

Eugene H.K. Ah Mook Sang
Name *(print)*

2205 Kaululaau St.
Address

Honolulu, Hi, 96813

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Sylvia Ah Mook Sang

Sylvia Ah Mook Sang
Name *(print)*
2205 Kaululaau St
Address
Hon Hawaii 96813.

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Nathan Ah Mook Sang
Name *(print)*

2205 Kaululaau St.
Address

Honolulu Hi. 96813

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Gladys Cabrera-Chai
Name *(print)*

94-870 Lumiauau St. #2101
Address

Waipahu, HI 96797

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

James W. Waialae
Name

41-228 Kaaiai St
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Joe Rivera
Name

Joe Rivera
Address

41-1410 Kapolaoi Hanole Hwy
Waimanalo, HI 96797

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Name

Address

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
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Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Lilas Ellsworth
Name

41-1669 Humuka Loop
Address

Waimanalo, Hi, 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Lisa Wong

Name

Address
45-588 Kamehameha Hwy
Kaneohe, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Charles Mikuiki
41-784 Kalanianaole Hwy
Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Isaac Kaae Jr
602 Auwai St
Kailua Hi 96734

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a [redacted]-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

Willette Bush

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

RANDALL N. LINDSEY
Name

41-222 KAAIAI ST.
Address

WAIMANALO, HI. 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

Michelle-Mary N. Engleman

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

JAY HIGA
Name

45-525 LULUKU RD
Address

KANEOHE, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Lauri Martin
Name

45-668 Halemuku Way
Address

Kaneohe Hi 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Gail Kamiya

GAIL KAMIYA
Name

98-402 KOAUKA LOOP #1405
Address

AIEA, HI 96701

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Name

Address

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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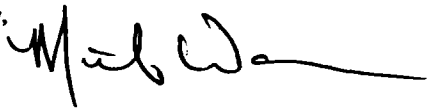
I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,



Michael Wagner
Name

54-155A Hanaimoa St
Address

Haleiwa Hi. 96712

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Gerard Kahaulelio
Name

45 305 Makalani st
Address

Kaneohe, Hi 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, LaVerne DeRego

LaVerne DeRego
Name
4712 Kalanianaole Hwy
Address
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Sabina S George

Sabina S George
Name

1318 Ariostan St
Address

Hono Hawaii 96826

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Michael Mana Moore
Name

41-712 Kalanianaole Hwy
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

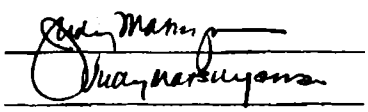
Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Non-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,



August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Dale Gardnes

DALE GARDNES

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Kimberley C Manabe

KIMBERLEY C. MANABE

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Ailen abaptista

Ailen A. Baptista

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

[illegible]

[illegible]
Name

[illegible]
Address

[illegible]

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Jill Murayama
Name

45-1018 Kamau Pl
Address

Kaneohe, Hi 96744

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Non-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

MARIA ADABA

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Shelton K. Kupau
Name

41-155 Hui St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am [redacted]-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

Therera M. Quesnois
P.O. BOX 235145 Hon, Hi 96823

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Non-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

Trinidad Watanabe
Trinidad Watanabe

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Clara Richards

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

Michael Ataki - Ikeda

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Helen C. Bartel

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Non-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

Darci Yukumoto

Darci Yukumoto

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

Josephine Monteille
99-034 Kohomua St 19F

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Debra L. Sato

Debra L. Sato

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

EIKO T. SAKUMA
Eiko T. Sakuma

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,
Darren Nohara

Darren Nohara
Name
41-187 Nalu St.
Address
Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
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Respectfully,

Melissa Y. Hamada

MELISSA Y. HAMADA

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

James V. Crowell

James V. Crowell
Name

86-290 Ho Kuaiama Pl
Address

Waianae, Hi 96792

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Mildred Sylva

Mildred Sylva
Name

85-1428 Kamaileunu St
Address

Waianae, Hi, 96792

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
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Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully, Delwyn K. Richards, Sr.

Delwyn K. RICHARDS Sr.
41-849 Ala Koa St.
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully, Darlene Richards

Darlene Richards
41-849 Ala Koa St
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Rosalind Kamakea

Rosalind Kamakea
Name

41-842 Ala Koa St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Clarence Sylva

Clarence Sylva
Name

85-1428 Kamaileunu St
Address

Waianae, Hi 96792

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Aileen L.M. Rutz
Name

41-171 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi.
96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Albert Holmi

41-200 Nalu St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Rena L. L. Perkins
41-186 Naki St.
Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
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Respectfully,

Robert DK Perkins
41-186 Nalu st Waianaoka
HI 96795

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Rodger L. R. Naipe
41-186 Nahu ST

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Ethel C. L. Naip
41-186 Nalu St. Waimanalo.

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

HARRY F.Y. CHANG
Harry Fy Chang
41-203 Hulist
WAIMANALO 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

DARRELL ING
60 N. BRETANIA ST #2010
HONOLULU, HI 96817

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

1121 Wilder Ave
Hon. Hi 96822

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Paul Colin Weidig

PAUL COLIN WEIDIG
46-036 KONOHIKI ST. #3864
KĀNE'OHE, HAWAI'I 96744

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Dwight Kaudikeua
P.O. Box 50
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Bradley J. Sang

BRADLEY J. SANG
Name

P.O. BOX 5396
Address

KANE'OHE, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Johnnette K. Napoleon

Johnnette K. Napoleon
Name

41-159 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Edwin Lindsey

EDWIN N. LINDSEY, SR.
Name

41-159 NALUST.
Address

WAIMANALO, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Joy Lindsey

JOY K. LINDSEY
Name

45-677 KAMEHAMEHA HWY., B10
Address

KANE'OHE, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Genon K. Lindsey

GENON K. LINDSEY
Name

45-1025 D KAMAU PL.
Address

KANEOHE, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Lane Naish
Name

41-157 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Kamuela C Naike
Name
41-157 Nalu St Waimanalo HI
Address
96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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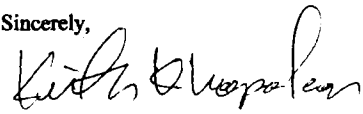

KEITH NAPOLEON
Name

41-154 NAALI ST.
Address

Waimānalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Winifred Sylva
Name

41-676 Sarvale St
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

John A. Kekawa Sr.
Name

41-946 Olaolu St
Address

Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Gail L.P. Kamalani

Gail L.P. Kamalani
Name

1430A Victoria St.
Address

Honolulu HI 96822

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Luana Kama

Luana Kama
Name

41-210 Pa'upahopaho Pl.
Address

Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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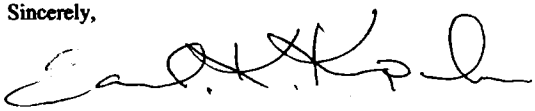
Sincerely,



Earl K. Kupahu
Name

41-214 Paupahapaha Pl
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Tiare E. Kupahu

Tiare E. Kupahu
Name

41-573 Inoa Street
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,
JoAnn H. Kupahu

JoAnn H. Kupahu
Name
41-573 Inua St
Address
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Rodney Pua Jr.
41-300 Nalu St. Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,

Patrick P-

41-200 nalu St
Waimanalo HI 96795

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,

Raeleen Nahagiri

[illegible]

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,

Shandell Nahagiri-Perez

41-26 Wall St.

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Irene K Ayo

Name

41-229 Kaaiai St

Address

Waimanalo, HI

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Rachael Ostan

Name

41-231 Kaaiai St.

Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Pearl Kelani
Name
41-289 Nakini St.
Address
Waimanalo, Hi 96795
Pearl Kelani

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Ruth Kekuae Kakae
Name
41-258 Kaaiai St.
Address

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Name

Address

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Drew K Kaohu

Drew K Kaohu
Name

1538 Akaakoa Pl
Address

Kailua HI 96734

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Name

Address

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Yolanda Schang
Name

45-1022 Kamau Pl #2C
Address

Kaneohe, Hi 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Shari K. Manabe
Name

45-706 Pilina Way
Address

Kaneohe, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Terry L. Mokiao
Name

41-153 Nakini st
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Serena L. Ball

SERENA L. BALL
Name
41-712 Kalanianaole Hwy
Address
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Peter Ramos

Peter Ramos
Name
41-712 Kalanianaole Hwy
Address
Waimanalo HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Vincent Napolis

Vincent Napolis
Name

41712 Kalanianaole Hwy

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,
Louana K. Perry

Louana K. Perry
Name

41-712 Kalanianaole Hwy
Address

Waimanalo HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,
Ramona L Caldeira

Ramona Caldeira
Name
45-1022 Kanau Pl. #2P
Address
Kaneohe, Hi. 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,
Sallen K Perry

Sallen K Perry
Name
1538 Akaakoa Pl
Address
Kailua Hi 96734

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Wayne Hara

WAYNE HARA
Name

5346 Liwai St
Address
Honolulu Hi 96821

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

LeAnn M. Sandoval
Name

45-1053 Anoi Rd #E
Address
Kaneohe, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

WANDA J. BERMUDEZ
Name

1035 KAHILI PL.
Address

KAILUA, HI 96734

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

'ILIMA K. GUERRERO
Name

114 KAKAHIAKA ST. KAILUA, HI 96734
Address

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Edwin N. Lindsey Jr.
Name
45-677 Kam hwy. B-10
Address
Kaneohe Hawaii 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

James Miller
Name
2333 Kapiolani Blvd #712
Address
Honolulu, Hawaii 96826

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Victoria D. Kaai
602 Auwai St
Kailua, Hi 96734

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Rubyleen K Kalama
Name
41-289 Nakini St
Address
Waimanalo Hi 96795
Rubyleen K. Kalama

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Homer K. Perez
41-201 Nalu St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Vivian A. Namano
Name
41-228 Kaaiai St.
Address
Waimanalo, Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Prudilisa Lacbas
Name

41-1633 Humupaa St.
Address

Waimanalo Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Nelson Grazon
Name

41-293 Nakini St.
Address

Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Antoinette K. Kealoha

Antoinette K. Kealoha
Name

41-167 Nalu St.
Address

Waimānalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

[illegible]
Name

41-570 Mekia St.
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

JOHN S. AZEVEDO
Name
41-650 INOAOLE ST
Address
WAIMANALO, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Hong
Name
41-782 Kalanianaole Hwy
Address
Waimanalo, Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Elizabeth Young

~~APT~~ 41-201 Nalu St
Waimanalo HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Virginia Corpman

Virginia Corpman
Name
45-1023A Kamau Pl
Address
Kaneohe, HI 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Wanda L. Johnston-Bacoro

Wanda L. Johnston-Bacoro
Name

45-1017 C. Kamau Place
Address

Kaneohe, Hi. 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Dorothea Santos

Dorothea Santos
Name

45-1018B Ka mauPL
Address

Kaneohe Hawaii 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Mamo F. Truman
Name

41-1431 Kumuula St
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

John M. Kirimitsu
Name *(print)*

7168 Hawaii Kai Dr. #166
Address

Honolulu, HI 96825

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

NATHAN LAGAPA
Name
41-1361 KUILIMAWA ST.
Address
WAIMANALO 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Moses K NAONE
Name
41 344 MANAWAIOLA St U
Address
Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Nicole K Judd

NICOLE K JUDD
Name

41-344 MANAWAIOLA ST
Address

WAIMANALO, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

JODIE SAFFERY
Name

41-05 BELL ST.
Address

WAIMANALO, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Carlton Kelihromala

Carlton Kelihromala
Name
41-182 Nala St.
Address

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Clementine L. Kamaua
41-816 Alakoa Street
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Rita L. Fuller
Waimanalo, Hi
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Robert Higa
41-850 Ala Koa St
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Name

41-141 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Name

41-157 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Name

41-164 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affaus
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Raymond A. Mokiao, Sr.
41-153 Nakini St.
Waimanalo, Hi., 96795

Signed:

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

James D.K. Kupahu

James D.K. Kupahu
Name

41-167 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Non-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully, Radford Richards

Radford Richards
41-155 Pohaiula St.
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Non-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

MASAKO HARADA

Masako Harada
41-659 Mahailua St.
Waimanalo Hi.

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

Naoko Ayoneda

Naoko Ayoneda
41-450 Hihimanu St.
WAIMANALO

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully, Robert L. Goldstein

Robert L. Goldstein
41-329 Nakini St Waimanalo, HI

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Debra K. Keola
41688 Bell St.
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Priscilla K. Ho

PRISCILLA K. HO
P.O. BOX 663
WAIMANALO, HAWAII
96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kapeliela Kealoha

Maylene L. Kapeliela-Kealoha
Name

41-692 Ala Koa St.
Address

Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Non-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

Kelly Perez

41-251 Huli St

Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Tracy Ann Pedrina

Tracy Ann Pedrina
Name

41-535 Inaalo St.
Address

Waimanalo HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Coletta H. Kaikaina-Tatayon

Coletta H. Kaikaina-Tatayon
Name
41-545 Hihimanu St. #410
Address
Waimanalo Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Arthur K Keola Jr

Arthur K Keola Jr
P.O. Box 710 Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely, Donnell Flores

DONNELL FLORES
Name

Address
41-518 INOAOLE ST

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

DAVID LARSEN
Name

41-1040 WAIKUPANAHA ST
Address

WAIMANALO HAWAII 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Solomon K. Kamauu Jr.
41-849 Ala Koa St.
Waimanalo, Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Genevieve L. Kamauu
41-849 ALA KOA St.
NAIMANALO Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

P.O. Box 1530
Kaneohe, Hi
96744

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Deanna Ramos-Kia
41-1402 Laukalo St.

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Margaret Granger
47-691 Waiehuna Pl.
Kaneohe, Hi. 96744

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

94-240 Leoku St. F114
Waipahu, HI 96797

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Darlene Gonzalez
3675 Kilauea Ave
Hon, Hi 96816

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Elise Kahealani Kia
Elise K. Kia
41-1462 Laukala ST.

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

[illegible]
94-615 Kanakoa St. #4A
Waipahu, HI 96797

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Lorraine Higa
41-850 Ala Koa St
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Summer Kaehu-Kia

Summer Kaehu- Kia
41-1462 Laukalo St

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

Matilda Lum

Matilda Lum
41-026 Waikea St.
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Glenn M Kauanoe

GLENN M. KAUANOE
Name

HOME LESS

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Elaine H Kia

ELAINE KIA
41-1462 Laukoki St

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Sarah K. Hoomanawanui

Sarah Hoomanawanui
41-146 Poliala St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Helen Mendoza

Helen Mendoza
41-758 Waikupunaha St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,
Wendell K. Apao Sr

WENDELL K. APAO Sr.
Name
41-862 Kalanianaole Hwy
Address
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Richard M. Lewis
Name
Richard M. Lewis
Address
41-164 NALU St. waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Richard M. Lewis

Name

41-164 NALU ST.

Address

WAIMANALO, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Cindy Lewis

Name

41-164 Nalu St.

Address

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely, Edwin N Lindsey

EDWIN N LINDSEY
Name

Address
41-159 Nalu ST

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

ANNIE K. MOKIAO
Annie K. Mokiao A.K.M
Name

4/6 153 NAKINI St.
Address
WAIMANALO, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Rodney Pua Sr.
41-200 Nalu St. Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Kealii Pua
41-200 Nalu St. Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

Tia Ifong
44-113 Fifth Street
Waimanalo

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

Wanda Pun
41-2[illegible] Nahu St Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye.

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Kakuianaole Hwy Apt 107
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

Sharon Heathman
41-187 Nalu St
Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to my ancestors, provide us now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve our lands, cultural practices and traditional values for our children forever.

Respectfully,

Janice K. Low
P.O. Box 117 Waimanalo, Hi. 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,
Mary Ann Crowell

Mary Ann Crowell
41-187 Nahu St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,
Leilei K. Lee

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a [redacted]-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

41-289 Nakini St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795
Charlotte Gaspar
Charlotte Gaspar

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Alvin K. Apo
Name

41-229 Kuaini St
Address

Waimanalo, Hi

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Non-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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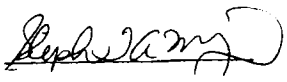
Respectfully,



August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Patty Bunyan
41-04 Hihimanu St.
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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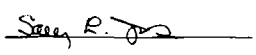

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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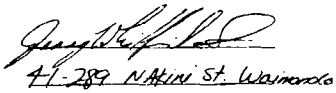

41-289 Nakini St. Waimanalo

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

41-288 Nakini St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Name
45-425 Kimala St
Address
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
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Sincerely,

Eddie Ota
Name

41-231 Kaaiai St
Address

Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely, Byron W Wallwork

Byron W. Wallwork
Name

P.O. BOX 51
Address

WAIMANALO, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Name

41-849 Mahiku Pl.
Address
Waimanalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

L. Kunani Matson
Name

41-034 Waikea St.
Address
Waimanalo, 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R 4904

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I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

41-289 Nakini St
Waimanalo, Hi 96795
James Kalani
James Kalani

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R 4904

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Respectfully,

41-293 Nakini St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795
Harriet Gaspar
Harriet Gaspar

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Carl K.K. Kahalewai Sr
Name
41-1260 Kalanianaole Hwy #103
Address
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Sandra Kahalewai
Name
41-1260 Kalanianaole Hwy #103
Address
Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

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Sincerely,

Name

Address
410 A. Bates St.
Hon., Hi, 96817

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

John D K Kalama Jr
41-289 Nakini St
Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

41-289 Nakini St
Waimanalo HI 96795
Eric Gasper
Eric Gasper

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Robin McKeague

Robin McKeague
Name

41-148 Nalust
Address

Waimanalo HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
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Sincerely,

Elaine A. Kim-Kama
Name
41-224 Nalu St
Address
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Kaleponi K.H. Spencer

Kaleponi K.H. Spencer
Name
1302 Hō'oli Cir.
Address
Pearl City, HI 96782-1908

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Deborah A Kekoa

Deborah A Kekoa
Name

1208 Ahiahi St
Address

Honolulu, HI 96817

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
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Sincerely,

Salvatore K Jordano

SALVATORE K JORDANO JR
Name

2602 Keaha St Apt. JC
Address

Honolulu, H, 96815

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely, Joy Ae Chung

Name Joy Ae Chung

Address
41-1537 Kalanianaole Hwy
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Name

Maria S. A. Pizarro

Address
Po. Box 29397 Hon., Hi. 96820

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Leialoha T-Apio
Name

A1-209 Lauli'i Way
Address

Waimānalo, HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Calvin K Johnson

CALVIN JOHNSON
Name

P.O. BOX 111 WAIMANALO
Address

HI 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Mahakoa Lujan
Name

821-A1 Piwnani Pl.
Address

Honolulu HI 96817

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Julei Peelua
Name

94-229 Kahuamo Place
Address

Waipahu, Hi. 96797

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
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Dear Senator Inouye.

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Respectfully,

41-289 Nakini St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795
Dwayne Canon
Dwayne Canon

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Malia [illegible]
41-236 Hulili St Waimanalo
96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Hyenie E. Weed-Sato

HYENIE E. WEED-SATO
41-609 INOAOLE ST.
WAIMANALO OAHU, HI. 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Eugene Kia

EUGENE KIA
41-1462 LAIKALO ST.
Waimanalo Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Rosemary Sam Fong
Rosemary R. Sam Fong

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

H-289 Nakini St.
Waimanalo, HI 96795

Skydee Canon

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Susan Corbett
SUSAN CORBETT

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Jennie Kaholi
41-288 Kakini St

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

41-201 Nalu St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

Aloha Honorable Congressmen and Congresswomen,

I am writing to express my full support for the above stated bills which are currently being discussed in your committees. My sincere wish is to see that federal recognition and political status for Native Hawaiian people be established and look forward to your favorable decision.

Sincerely,

Name

41-211 Nalu St, Waimanalo
Address

Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Michael Chang M.D.

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Written Testimony for S.B. 2899 and H.R. 4904
United States' Relationship with Native Hawaiians

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Sincerely,

Kama Crowell
Name

41-211 Nalu St.
Address

Waimanalo, HI

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Maxine Yoro

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Maria Rosanna Papadas

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

ALAN YASUTAKE

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Eric Mendenez

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Non-Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold it's past promises to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people, provide them now with self-government and self-determination to protect and preserve their lands, cultural practices and traditional values for their children forever.

Respectfully,

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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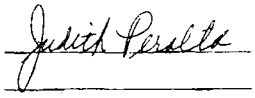

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

Leila Shaw

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,
Eva Jacub

Eva Jacub
41-167 Hala St.

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who supports the intent of the above reference bill.

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Respectfully,

Shane Nakapii
41-201 Nalu St.
Waimanalo, Hi 96795

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Rose K. Mizokawa
Rose K. Mizokawa
1444 Kehaulani Dr.
Kailua, Hi. 96734