1	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
2	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
3	
4	PUBLIC MEETING
5	REGARDING WHETHER THE FEDERAL
6	GOVERNMENT SHOULD REESTABLISH A
7	GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP WITH
8	THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY
9	
10	Monday, June 30, 2014
11	6:26 to 8:02 p.m.
12	Waimea High School Cafeteria
13	9707 Tsuchiya Road
14	Waimea, Hawaii 96796
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## PUBLIC MEETING

MS. CHANG: I think we're now going to move into the comments. But what I'd like to do is start off with just some what I call kind of protocols. I have a court reporter here. She can only take one person speaking at a time. So you'll come up to the mic, and if you could state your name so that she makes sure she's accurately taking down your comment.

If you want to provide your comment in Hawaiian, please free to do so. And I apologize that we do not have a translator here. But if you would like that translated, let us know, and we'll take the audio back and have it translated.

If you are uncomfortable coming up to the mic to provide your comment, in the back at the registration there were comment forms. Please feel free to take them home, complete them, and send them back.

Over the last seven meetings, and I can see tonight, just by your -- and I really appreciate that obviously all of you take this really seriously that you're here tonight. But I've got a lot of people who want to make a comment.

So, again, I know that -- I hope this doesn't offend anybody, but if you've been watching, following us, this is the protocol that we've had. You have two

minutes. And I know that's not enough, but I'm going to ask all of you to confine your comments to two minutes.

Kekoa is going to be up here with a timecard. He's going to the show you when it's one minute and then 30 seconds. And this is kind of my style. I try not to get into your space, but as you get closer to your time, I'm going to walk up closer to you. When your time has pau, I'm going to gently put my hand on top of you, and it's pau. And so if you don't mind, because every time we take longer, it takes away time from the others. So again, do not intend to offend anybody, but I'm trying to get as many people as possible to share their comments.

Please note there's many different ways to provide your comments; email, fax, fill it up over here, leave it in a comment box and then provide your comment tonight. You can also attend another meeting. We will be in Kapaa tomorrow. So please come and join us there.

There will at 60 days that this comment period will be open, so it will close on August 19th. So you have up until 60 days to submit a comment.

What we've done in the other areas as well because we've had a lot of people -- we gained a really nice -- people just followed us. They felt really moved by the process and wanted to come. So what we've done

is in order to make sure that we hear the people who have not spoken, I'm going to ask those who have spoken at another island to permit the people who have not spoken to speak first. And then after that, if we have time, we're going to take people to speak a second time.

I know how imp- -- I mean, I really do know.

This has been painful. I know it is painful for you to come up here and talk about this. It has been hard for all of us here, too. I care. I will tell you, I do feel very heavy when I leave the meetings 'cause I do feel the pain. But I would ask that everybody be courteous and respectful.

And the way that I'm going to handle the comments is you come up to the -- in the back you've signed up. I am going to call the people in the order upon which they signed up. I'm going to call the first five names, and then you come up over here. Please sit down right over here, and then you're going to -- you'll be called up to the mic.

What we've been doing in the other meetings as well is asking if there are kupuna here who would like to come up and make their comment now, I welcome that. I would ask you to come up and please come up and feel free to give your comment now, and then I'll go through the list.

If there are no kupuna, then let me call the first five people.

WILMA HOLI: I'll go.

MS. CHANG: You'll go. Okay. Please come.

And after Auntie comes up, I have Gerald, and then I
have Kelani Hanohano, I have Kekane Pa, and Randy
Wichman.

WILMA HOLI: My name is Wilma Holi, and I'm from Hanapepe. First of all, I'd like to congratulate you, Esther, for your appointment and also for the many years of good work that you've done in Washington, DC. I know firsthand. I've been there many times doing consultation work, and I know what's involved.

But tonight I'd like to say to question number one, no; question number two, no; question number three, no; question number four, no; question number five, no.

And I'd like for everyone on the panel and those in the Interior -- Department of Interior,

Department of Justice, State Department and the executive branch to do their due diligence in looking at the true history of Hawaii and the fact that we were never annexed and that our kingdom was done wrong and that it is a time for you to correct it and make everything pono.

In fact, ironically today back in history in

1873 there was a group of Native Hawaiians that met at Kaumakapili Church to discuss the treaty of reciprocity, reciprocity. Okay. And they were very unhappy with the terms of the treaty, and they felt that the Hawaiian government should not engage in any kind of signing of that treaty, and they also felt that this would eventually lead to annexation which proved to be true.

There were two crimes committed when the queen's -- when the queen was overthrown. The first was a crime of treason, high treason, and the second was the theft of lands that belonged to the government and to the crown.

And thank you very much for this opportunity to bear my testimony. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Thank you. If you could, when you come up, if you could stand here so the court reporter sees you talking as well. Thank you.

GERALD MARKEL: Hi, aloha. I'm Naliico

Gerald Markel. I speak for the Hawaiians that believe

that this is our country. We are the specific

population, and we have a right to self-govern. Last

time we had government-to-government relationships was

1893, December, with the State Department of the United

States, and that agreement was never honored, and I

don't see why they would honor anything now.

I start with number five, going in reverse order, that the President should honor existing treaties with our government. That's number one. Before we can move forward and do anything is [Hawaiian language spoken].

Number two, to get us going, we need a third-party oversight for funding, escrow over an open elections hope to be held in 2015 of the Native Hawaiian people that we can organize ourselves as long as we have funding and as long as we have outside international support and oversight.

We want those elections to elect a body of delegates and representatives to meet at our own constitutional convention in which our organic document will be reviewed and perhaps updated.

From that government that is created from that elections, we can say we do not want any help from a department that has been historically out -- mismanaged the affairs of the Native Americans and their own environment.

Also, the Secretary of the United States should be making things better for Americans and don't worry about us. We'll take care of ourselves. Mahalo [Hawaiian language spoken].

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Next I have Kalani

Hanohano, Kekane Pa, and then Randy Wichman.

KELANI KUMAI: Aloha. [Hawaiian language spoken.] My name is Kelani Kumai. I am from Koloa.

Answer to your five questions; one, just say no to the proposed administrative rule; number two, reconcile with the Kingdom of Hawaii; three, convene our Hawaiian legislature, recall the 120-year recess; number four, recognize us as a nation, lahui; number five, the result, prosperous coexistence and dual citizenship.

I am here today to convey to you a very clear message for you to take back to America. It is important that you comprehend the significance of what I say. My nationality is Hawaiian. Born in the occupied territory of Hawaii, I am a descendant of our native chiefly families and of Caucasian kamaaina, subjects of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Hawaiians are not a race. Our native race and that of our aboriginal ancestors is Polynesian, descended from settlements of seafaring Polynesian populations our interdependent society developed for over a millennium of acculturation into a unique people, a nation, lahui. We are a nationality, constituents of a subjugated and occupied Hawaiian nation. We are not a tribe. We are not indigenous Americans. We are

1897 rejected annexation. Their descendants affirmed their loyalty to our Hawaiian Kingdom.

The egregious, unethical facilitation of the 1983 coup enabled by U.S. Marines described by then President Grover Cleveland as illegal and as an act of war in his letter of intent to restore our queen continue to besmirch the honor and integrity of the U.S. Congress and Constitution.

Do not marginalize us. Repatriot and restore to us what is ours, acknowledge our inherent sovereignty, encourage and coexist with reorganize of our nation, the Kingdom of Hawaii. Thank you. Please learn from your visit. Aloha.

KEKANE PA: I'd rather face my people instead face them. Aloha everybody. Nothing personal. But my name is Kekane Pa, Hawaiian national. I am against the following actions by the U.S. Federal Government, the U.S. Department of the Interior, the State of Hawaii, including the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, OHA, and all the agencies supporting federal recognition and its heinous implications to the Native Hawaiians and the nation of Hawaii.

I support total independence. I say no to federal recognition, no to reclassifying our identity, alterations of Native Hawaiians to American Indians.

Act 195 language and legal terminology for the Hawaii,
American Indians employed in the same context as Native
Hawaiians. We need to study that, people. Interference
by U.S. government on self-determination and elections,
OHA, [Hawaiian language spoken] and any of Akaka clones
or roll call. Lies, deceptions, theft, and fraud, by
the U.S. government, State of Hawaii, OHA.

To prove my testimony, this is a Dateline report from 1972 which a lot of people in OHA refuses to respect Senator Inouye telling us our future. And let me read it to you guys. My last minute.

What is the true intent of Senate bill 1520 Act 195 that brings these people here? To have the Hawaii people agree to give up their rightful claims to their national lands identified as ceded lands by the U.S. government. These national lands are the former Hawaiian Kingdom government crown and public lands. Through the passage of Act 195, the Hawaiian people approved and established a Hawaiian governing entity that is controlled by the U.S. federal -- department and OHA and Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the State of Hawaii.

Excuse me. May I summarize with this? It's very important, please. Okay. The people need to hear the truth of this one.

What's quote in Act 195, the previous U.S. 1 legislation act prelude the Native Hawaiian 2 reorganization act, also known as the Akaka bill, the 3 the true purpose of this bill is to extinguish the 4 5 aboriginal land title ownership of my people, the Native Hawaiians, and their national lands, quote, and I'll be 6 7 go, Senator Daniel Inouye, the Hawaiian people would receive a cash compensation for extinguishing of your 8 9 aboriginal land title ownership that provided to the Alaskan settlement with the means to be justified in the 10 light of the Alaskan presidents. 11 Same as the Native American Indians, people. 12 They will give you a federal recognition without telling 13 you you're giving up your land, and there goes it. 14 Refuse federal recognition. 15 LXG will conduct a fifth consecutive 16 independent election on September 15, 2015. 17 involved because OHA is telling you your future. 18 They're going to sell you down the road. 19 MS. CHANG: After Randy, I have Robin 20 Danner, Ted Blake, and Debra Kekaualua. 21 22 RANDY WICHMAN: Aloha, my name is Randy 23 Navaha Wichman. In terms of the five questions, no. The federal government has not negotiated in good faith 24

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so far.

So it's about time that the self-determining

nation process is decided by us. So in terms of the five questions, no.

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Two points I really wanted to make. Number one, what is the Hawaiian Kingdom? It is represented by the citizens of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Who are the citizens of the Kingdom of Hawaii? Who are they?

Now, let's take that for a second. Who are they? They represent every single race on this planet. It was never about race. We're not Native Americans. Discuss it and talk to us about the Kingdom of Hawaii as a citizenship. Not one time have I ever heard the word citizenships, the citizens of Kingdom of Hawaii. You need to learn that word. It's not about Native Americans. It's not about race. It's about the obliteration of a citizenship.

The second point is about the fact of the When the provisional government took over the lands. lands, they did not create the wealth. They stole it, the two million acres, what they call the crown and government lands, were two million acres put in trust for the citizens of the Kingdom of Hawaii. That's a Two million acres in trust for the citizens. fact. Provisional government took it, territory took it. They did not create the wealth. They took it from the Statehood, did they create the wealth? No, kingdom.

they took it from the citizens of the Kingdom of Hawaii in trust.

Who are the descendants of the Kingdom of Hawaii? Most of these people in the room all claim an ancestor who are citizens. Make it about the citizenship of Hawaii, make it about the theft of lands and the return of our assets. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Robin, Ted and Debra.

ROBIN DANNER: Aloha. For the record,
Robin Danner, Hawaiian. On behalf of my family, the
Koloa and Keiki lines of Kauai, I thank you for being
here.

Yes, the Secretary should set rules for you, the federal government, to engage with us, Native Hawaiians.

Yes, the Secretary should assist in any effort that will result in greater self-governance by Native Hawaiians, particularly with your legal and technical expertise.

And, yes, the Secretary should support and respect the efforts of the tens of thousands of Native Hawaiians that have enrolled in the last three years to reorganize ourselves.

Setting rules, as you do with other sovereigns domestically and internationally is simply long overdue.

We want to express our cultural values and priorities through our own law making process. We want to be responsible for our elders and families. We want to be responsible for caring for our lands and waters as our konohiki of old have always done. And through this rule making process, we can expect other sovereigns like the county, the state, the federal government to respect our laws. Our self-governance takes away from no one. adds to the solutions that Kauai needs. We want to help police and protect our children from the influences of We want to set educational curriculum that tells drugs. our epic story in the Pacific, and we want to codify our cultural practices like hanai and protocols with Wahi Pana, and even with agriculture big GMO issue in our We want to make our own laws for our own community. selves for that.

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Your work today does not decide whether we can.

Your work decide -- will decide if you, the federal

government, will finally respect us as a sovereignty in

our journey to recover from our very difficult past.

Our people have been on the move to do something about that injustice. We have been on the move for several decades now. You can see it in our charter schools, in your voyaging societies, in our homestead associations and civic clubs, in our

environmental and economic development projects, and you can see it in the tens of thousands that have voluntarily signed up to do the work to reorganize.

The question today is, should the federal government recognize what we can and are doing for ourselves? The answer, of course, is yes. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: I have Ted and then Debra.

TED BLAKE: My name is Ted Blake, and I'm from Koloa. I just wanted to talk about something that I overheard here, and that's our culture and Wahi Pana. We have two [Hawaiian language spoken] that's circumventing the earth, and they're taking the message of sustainability and aloha aina, something our ancestors practiced for centuries before the words environment and sustainability was coined by the westerners.

The examples we have left, and one of the best is the Koloa field system in Poipu, are quickly getting overrun because we don't have strong enough laws. I look forward to the day when our government, the Hawaiian government, can make its own laws and enforce them so we maintain these little examples we have left of our culture.

The Koloa area most people are familiar with is Poipu. Most people recognize it as having dust and dogs

and koa. But at one time we supplied all of California with the sweet potatoes in the 1850s. We supplied the north with all their sugar during the Civil War. This is from a little island, and we know how to work the land because there are no problems. There are just solutions. And this is really important to me. Once we lose the fabric of our culture, everything else erodes. Thank you very much. Aloha.

MS. CHANG: I have Debra after this, and then after Debra, Iokepa Imaikalani. Iokepa. Did you -- you provided testimony in Makakilo? Would you mind, we're going to take the ones who haven't -- mahalo.

So after Debra, Debra please come up, I have Lee Contrades, Pono Kealoha, Shannon Bucasas, Rozlyn Reiner. Please come up. Go ahead, Debra.

DEBRA KEKAUALUA: Aloha everybody, my name is Debra Kekaualua for the record. Aloha Barack Obama and DOI panel.

Because lawful annexation is non-existent, this means in my mind that Obama cannot be president and/or anyone else engaging in a 501(c)(3) nonprofit category cannot lawfully represent Kanaka Maoli. That leaves [Hawaiian language spoken], an internationally documented and recognized Hawaiian Kingdom nation which has been in suspended animation. A hundred and twenty

years of regime changes as Kinzer's book Overthrow outlines, J. Kauanui book Hawaiian Blood outlines how America and her laws have crossed the lines several times over, yet the fraud continues.

One fine documentary called, Then There Were None, outlines what American law has done towards genocide. Kahali Smith paid the ultimate price as clearly Kanaka Maoli are also ongoingly and in a constantly corrupt manner of policies and procedures which includes every facet of the fake state, DLNR, OHA, DHHL, county, federal, and again the 501(c)(3) sellouts.

Kanaka Maoli do not want to be militarily controlled or eyed as strategic when China comes calling to collect U.S. monies due them on the largest Ponzi scam in history. Kanaka Maoli simply want restoration of what was all the lands, precious water, and regaining clarity with land titles proving that stolen is stolen is stolen.

On your island a non-native is banking grants, maneuvering in a way completely contrary to the wishes of Kanaka Maoli, rarely, if ever, engaging Kanaka outside the 501(c)(3) courts.

Robin Danner, who was just up here, a very audacious, controlling wahine, through her 501(c)(3) -- I'm all right there -- statuses through her 501 CEO

statuses of HCDC, civic clubs, AHA, Kapuna counsel,

AFARA and several others have virtually swept Anahola

off its feet. And those that have tendered her

manipulation and grant documentations more specifically

in Obama's chambers speaking on behalf of all, when

clearly she cares nothing about integrity, Kanaka Maoli

people, only her chosen natives.

All together, the fraudulent U.S. government, their laws, their status quos, is evidence in the federal to county governments currently is no longer acceptable. These people can no longer represent we, the people, much less we, the Kanaka Maoli, or other indigenous peoples already U.S. controlled and dominated.

Just say no to federal anything or as it may relate to like-minded Robin Dannians who guarantees

Akaka-tried status with or without DOI presenting and per recently leaked documents. That's her intent.

Mahalo. Sorry.

MS. CHANG: I have Lee. And, Pono, thank you. He testified and he will come after. Shannon and Rozlyn, and then Mauna Kea Trask and Joe Manini. So Lee, Lee Contrades, yes. Please come up.

LEE CONTRADES: Aloha everybody. My two uncles were really into the radical age. First of all,

my Uncle Kahali died in the house. And, of course, everybody knew that where dad died, too. Henny Smith was my uncle as well.

But, you know, the laws were created for some people. For example, liberty and justice for some.

And my answer one through five is no. No, 'kay. That's all I've got to say. Aloha everybody.

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. I have Shannon, and after Shannon, Rozlyn, Mauna Kea, Joe Manini.

SHANNON BUCASAS: I say mine going 2 minutes, 10 seconds. [Hawaiian language spoken.] My name is Shannon Ohaialani Bucasas, and I was raised in Waimea Valley in Kekaha but currently living on Oahu. I'm an educator, and I've been teaching at Waimea High School for the past seven years as a history and Hawaiian studies teacher.

Native Hawaiians make up the majority of our student body being that the leeward coast has one of the biggest homesteads in Hawaii. Like many other schools with a high population of Native Hawaiians, Waimea High School has been categorized as a school needing restructuring according to your government standardized assessments. And because of this, we have in a pilot school or a guinea pig test site, I like to call it, for the numerous federal government education reforms.

We've had federal raise to the top money forced down our throats which has turned us into puppets rather than teachers. We've had numerous consultants from the continental U.S. coming into our schools telling me a Kanaka how to reach Kanaka students.

And what has your seven years -- or these seven years of your reforms gotten us? Seven years of low promotion and graduation rates, a high dropout and absentee rates and high teacher turnover rates, and reading and math scores that do not meet proficiency by your government standards. We focus educational on preparing students to take a test at the cost of a loss in education deeply rooted in our language and culture. We've allowed the education systems to be -- we've allowed the education system's failure to be internalized by our opio as their own personal failures.

As long as we are forced to have a relationship with the federal government, our opio and keiki will be forced to be in an education system that does very little to accommodate native knowledge.

For this reason, my answer to all of your questions is no. Federally recognized tribes on the continental U.S. have been fighting to increase tribal control over their schools because of these horrible reforms.

Ten seconds, I promise.

I do not want the future of our lahui to be stuck in an education system that strips them of their identities. And in order for us to build a lahui that is pono for us, we need Kanaka deeply rooted in the language, culture and knowledge of our kupuna. Not Hawaiians who walk out the door as high school graduates with a binder full of papers that says, Met proficiency by your government. Federal recognition will bind our students to the federal government's horrible education reforms.

MS. CHANG: Thank you. Rozlyn.

ROZLYN REINER: Aloha. I am Rozlyn Reiner, and I live in Kekaha. I have enjoyed the privilege of living on these islands for 36 years. I humbly and respectfully submit that I am but a guest living here by the grace of Kanaka Maoli and the sovereign Kingdom of Hawaii.

And as an American citizen and 36-year resident of Hawaii, I submit that I am strongly opposed to the U.S. Department of the Interior's proposed government-to-government relationship between the U.S. and Native Hawaiian community.

To all five questions proposed and to the proposed amendment to the administrative rules, I say,

No, no, no, no, no.

Instead I support the complete and total restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom as a sovereign nation. The Hawaiian Kingdom's existence as an independent state among the family of nations is undisputed, affirmed and many times reaffirmed by conclusion of treaties including treaties with the United States. Until relevant evidence proves otherwise, the Kingdom of Hawaii as an independent state is presumed, thereby strictly prohibiting interference in the affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom by the U.S. Department of Interior.

The attempt to establish a government-to-government relationship with the Native Hawaiian community is seen as intervening in the internal and domestic affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom in violation of international laws, the laws of occupation, U.S. constitutional law, and the laws of kingdom of -- and laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The previous relationship with the U.S. and the Kingdom of Hawaii was with a multi-racial, sovereign government. Native Hawaiians have never been a tribe, and developing a government based solely on race violates the U.S. Constitution. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: I have now Rozlyn -- that was

Rozlyn. Mauna Kea Trask, Joe Manini, and Sam.

MAUNA KEA TRASK: Aloha. My name is Mauna Kea Trask. I'm a Native Hawaiian and Hawaiian national. When I was 17 I first heard the three main theories of the current state of the sovereignty movement. They are, one, the illegality of the overthrow negates the current government of Hawaii, and, therefore, we still exist as an independent, sovereign nation; two, we don't need federal recognition; and three, international law is the venue to establish sovereignty.

This made sense to me back then and gave me hope. However, after studying this issue for the past 17 years and graduating from law school, I learned that this is all wrong. Case law states that after the overthrow, the constitution of 1894 expressly abrogated all prior constitutions. And pursuant to the Organic Act, the United States annexed Hawaii as a territory expressly repealing the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii and substituting its own fundamental law, State v. Lee Hawaii 1999.

The Ninth Circuit of the Federal District Court of the District of Hawaii and Hawaii State Courts have all held that the laws of the United States and the State of Hawaii apply to all individuals of the state.

United States v. Lorenzo held that the Hawaii Federal

District Court has jurisdiction over Hawaii residents claiming they are citizens of the Sovereign Kingdom of Hawaii.

In State v. French held that presently, quote,
There is no factual or legal basis for concluding that
the Hawaiian Kingdom exists as a state in accordance
with recognized attributes of state sovereign nature.

The courts have consistently treated Native
Hawaiian claims as, quote, Domestic rights and duties
falling outside the purview of the international law.
State v. Marley, Hawaii Supreme Court 1973 citing U.S.
Supreme Court 1941.

I do not like the current state of the law, and that is why I support federal recognition of the Hawaiian people and establishment of such a process. I support the recognition of the reorganized Hawaiian government that emerges out of the state's Act 195 process, and I believe that Native Hawaiians who comply with this act's qualifying criteria should be allowed to participate in the nation-building process.

I would never support a process that I thought would hurt the Hawaiian people, and I am willing to consider any option in protecting us. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: Thank you. I have -- is Joe here? Joe Manini. Is he here?

JOE MANINI: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, all interested parties, to the Interior Department of the United States of America: The Interior Department has failed to prove that they have international rights over the international lands or international orders of the archipelago of Polynesia of which Hawaii is a portion of.

Now, I represent the Kanaka Hui lands, which is the administrative part of the Kanaka nation. The Kanaka nation is a big administration. The Hawaiian Kingdom was formed by the foreigners, but the Kanaka nation stood way ahead of that. We came here in 200 B.C., and we established surveying the whole place. That's why we have the deed that surveys the archipelago. And in the deed shows that United States cannot take Tonga, they cannot take Polynesia, they cannot take [Hawaiian language spoken], they cannot take all islands in there. They have no right to.

'Cause, in fact, the very land that the United States owns is international lands. It is international lands. You've got to study. That's the trouble. You see, everybody don't study because they think the Hawaiians or the natives are ignorant. The natives are brilliant. They know where the natives come from, the Egyptian Hebrew. They're not stupid. They're brilliant

people. It's just that they're not a fighting nation.

But the governor of the State of Hawaii was telling the court in [Hawaiian language spoken] association versus Hawaiian Homes Commission. They was told that they had to return the land, all executive orders as of 1952. So far in 1952 they not returning it in executive orders. That's why it involves the land up Kokee area because Kokee Park is an executive order of 1952 and should be returned by Abercrombie to the legal owner of the land, and I am the legal owner. You're talking to the legal owner.

So you're not supposed to give the legal owner two minutes to talk. You give the legal owner more than two minutes to talk. If you're not, then I would say you're racial, you're prejudiced. You mean for this committee to talk, they can talk half an hour, and I sit over there and listen. And when the legal owner of the land wants to speak, he gets two minutes. Because you want to determine it. I'm saying that you don't have the right to determine it because you don't have the right for international lands and international orders. That's what we own.

And until you can prove that you have the right, then you can come around and say, I agree to ordering this or I agree to the Hawaiian Kingdom doing

certain thing. The Hawaiian Kingdom and the Kanaka

Kingdom is two different things. That's why I wanted a

little bit more time because I like to show you the map

because everybody know how to determine who is who.

They're still wondering, all our scholars. You can

help me open. It's upsidedown.

If you look, four brothers married four sisters that constitutes the Kanaka nation. The red stripes represent the men, and gold stripes represent the women that form our Kanaka nation. This canoe is a migration canoe. If you look good at the canoe, you can see about 60 or 70 people on top. It's not one made from small trees. The trees had to of South America.

And so this the Kanaka nation. You get the Hawaiian Kingdom. But you conquered the Hawaiian Kingdom. I know because you're saying that the Hawaiians don't own anything. That's right because I am Hawaiian homelands and I paying the lease on it.

If you folks don't want me talk, that's all right. But, you know, some day I'll be talking in court, and I'll have the full time.

But the United States had better listen, because it's still the United States. It's not to the State of Hawaii. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Thank you, Uncle. After I have

-- mahalo. Uncle says he's going to come to Kapaa to finish the rest of his statement. So mahalo. I appreciate that. Next I have Sam. I'm sorry. I cannot read your last name, Sam. Anybody Sam that's signed up was No. 26. If not, I have Kahea Faria, and then Liberta Albao, Malia Chun, Stewart Akana, and Yolanda Niau-Blevins. Please come up.

KAHEA FARIA: Aloha mai kakou. Thank you all again for being here. My name is Kahea Faria. I'm just going to go right ahead and answer your five questions with some comments.

Question number one, the answer -- my answer to that would be a no and a comment. We do have already a government-to-government relations between Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States that was established in 1844 with the Secretary the State John Calhoun. So that's already been established. It doesn't have to be reestablished.

Number two, it's no for the same reason. We already have one established.

Three, a no, and I have three comments with that one. The first one is for the United States to engage properly with Hawaii through Hawaiian Kingdom law, and that's the 1864 constitution that was ratified by law or Kamehameha V.

Also, we are all engaged, including you, are all engaged in this process because it is a kuleana, it's a responsible. As the occupying --

Thank you. Oh my gosh, 30 seconds.

Okay. As the occupying state, the United States, we're asking you to begin administering Hawaiian Kingdom laws immediately. That is the 1864 constitution.

And then my third point, assist, you may assist us just as you are assisting what you are doing in Iraq as we educate and reeducate our people on our history and our -- sorry. You're making me all nervous.

But number four and five is also a no. But I do have one question. Sorry, just one question.

So as we near the date when the 1844 acknowledgement of Hawaii being an independent nation, as we near that date, that was July 6, 1844. That's on Sunday. I ask you, the distinguished members of the Interior and Department of Justice, I know you say you have limitations, but in what ways may your department aid in bringing the USA into proper negotiations with the Hawaiian Kingdom? Which we are -- not only is aboriginal population but the source of its history, its culture, identity and laws. Thank you so much.

MS. CHANG: I now have Liberta, Malia,

Stewart Akana, and Yolanda Niau-Blevins.

Albao. I want to thank the DOI for starting this process. Welcome you. I'm excited because you brought excitement to Hawaii nei. Throughout the state, through your hearings, and I want to thank you for that. I didn't -- and I thank for everybody that came out to this process, see Native Hawaiians together although we agree to disagree, and agree to disagree and all and hear everybody's testimony.

But I think we need to come together. We need to have dialog. This is just the beginning. So I want to thank you for starting this process. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: So, Malia. Okay.

MALIA CHUN: Aloha [Hawaiian language spoken]. But it's unfortunate that you wasted time and money because the answer to your questions is the same answer that you got in 1897 from 38,000 kupuna. A'ole, a'ole. No to annexation and no to your questions.

It seems arrogant for the federal government to presume that after stealing our hale would we accept a broken rice cooker in place of true freedom. We do not need your recognition. We are a nation that exists on an international level. It's just a nation that has been suppressed and dormant for 121 years, but we're

waking up. Believe me. It's not a question of if our nation will thrive again, but when.

What 121 years has taught us is that the oppressor will never willingly free the oppressed. Our kupuna -- our kupuna would rather [Hawaiian language spoken] than be slaves to American imperialism.

The real questions, Kanaka and citizens of
Hawaiian, that we need to ask ourselves is, number one,
what are ways that we can assert our nationalism today?

Number two, how and when do we collectively come together to build a sound united structure for our keiki?

And number three, kupuna and makua, what are we doing to prepare our keiki to inherit that kuleana?

Mahalo nui.

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. I have Stewart, Yolanda, and after Yolanda, I have Van Warren.

STEWART KOPA AKANA: Aloha kakou, my name is Stewart Kopa Akana. A lot of bubbles floating around in here, huh?

The things I've got to say is that the

Secretary needs to show proper, lawful jurisdiction by

showing evidence of a treaty of annexation with the

Hawaiian Kingdom, this is national lands, before we can

even attempt to answer these questions.

Question two does not identify the lawful owners of the Hawaiian Kingdom land that will permit our government to rule it. The Native Hawaiian community identifies Americans in disguise and not the Kanaka Maoli.

Question four and five say to recognize our government. The Hawaiian Kingdom government still remains intact under international laws and cannot be reorganized by a foreign agency.

Question six, a'ole. Get a treaty to annex or commit genocide. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Okay. I now have Yolanda. Is Yolanda here? After Yolanda, we have Van and Puuohu.

YOLANDA NIAU-BLEVINS: Aloha [Hawaiian language spoken], Yolanda [Hawaiian language spoken]
Niau-Blevins.

I am against the following actions by the
United States Federal Government, the United States

Department of Interior, the State of Hawaii including
the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, OHA, and all other
agencies supporting federal recognition and its heinous
implications to Native Hawaiians and the nation of
Hawaii. I support total independence.

I'm saying no, no, no, a'ole. A'ole to the federal recognition reclassification or identity

alteration of Native Hawaiians to American Indian. Act

1 195 language and legal terminology for American Indians

3 | employed in the same context as Native Hawaiians.

4 Nation within a nation status. I'm saying no to

5 | interference by the United States government in

6 | self-determination and elections. [Hawaiian language

7 | spoken] and any other [Hawaiian language spoken] or roll

8 call.

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Lies, deception, theft, and fraud by United
States government, State of Hawaii and OHA, abdication
of our sovereign inherent rights. We will not give up
our rights.

As a Native Hawaiian, I was born and raised in the state of Hawaii. This is my home. This is our land. We fight to stand strong for all Hawaiians and our generation that is new to come. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Van, I have Van, and then I have Puuohu and Luwella. You are next, but would you mind going after? Thank you. So after that I have Cheri Matsusaka. Please go ahead, Van.

VAN WARREN: Aloha kakou, my name is Van Kawai Warren. My ohana comes from Milolii, Big Island, all the way to Waianae. I just found out I got ohana in Waianae. I am Hawaiian. They are here because they recognize us already. We are recognized because we

never left, okay.

The answers to all their questions is no, of course, right? They had over 120 years, the federal government, since the illegal overthrow, right? And look at -- they have the census reports of the status of the Hawaiian people or the Hawaiian Kingdom. So over that 120 years it shows -- the proof is in the census reports right there.

State of Hawaii, Department of Hawaiian

Homelands, Department of the Interior, I believe you

folks were responsible for the Department of Homelands

-- Hawaiian Homelands Act here, grossly neglected for

the past hundred years, okay. So now you guys are

trying to instill fear [Hawaiian language spoken],

instill fear in the people of Hawaii that we cannot be

who we are, right?

And I say the people that live here is the Hawaiians. The Hawaiians, our ohana on the mainland, if they want to come and be part of it, you have to live on this aina right here 'cause this aina feeds us, okay.

To take that to the next level, the federal government have all of these resources. We were a sustainable nation, 700,000 to 900,000 people. Look what the federal government, the state government has allowed to happen to our aina. We're going to give them

some more time to do that? I don't think so. As chemicals run into the ocean, where is the EPA? Okay. Where was the federal government to help the Hawaiian Homes Act over a hundred years ago?

Right here, this is -- we have questions and answers. This is for you, Rhea. This was the Department of Interior, a referenced copy of the Hawaiian Homes Act, amendments that was dated December 12 -- not to change the subject at [Hawaiian language spoken] on that, but there was -- you brought up that you apologized for the process for this meeting tonight.

So my question to you folks is, what was the process in December 2012 on this Hawaiian Homes Act, because we want to know why the homesteaders and the beneficiaries, they didn't know that there was a process going on on the changing, the amendments of the act. Granted the act needs to be changed to the nation, of course. But since they're here, we have the honor, I would like them to explain what was the process to come out with this amendments that is — that was showed up on your desk? And if we get that question answered, I would appreciate that. Mahalo. Aloha.

We've got to take care of the water and the land or we're not going to have one nation. And the

federal government and the State of Hawaii, Department
of Health is sure ain't doing a good job of it.

Okay. Yep, please come up.

Cheri?

MS. CHANG: Thank you. Okay. After Van, I had Puuohu. Okay. And then after that, I have Cheri Matsusaka and Thomas Ferreira. Thomas was number 56.
The next person is 60, Kamuela Aea. Cheri, are you

CHERI MATSUSAKA: Aloha. I am Cheri

Matsusaka. I'm speaking on behalf of my children and
the generations to come and even on behalf of my
ancestors who didn't have a voice.

For every question my answer is no, to every single question. I don't have to give you a history of what actually took place. You already know. But really on behalf of the generation, it was wrong what happened. And I'm here to say no, we do not want to become Native Americans. I am Kanaka Maoli. That is who I am. That is how my identity, and it has been stolen. I am Kanaka Maoli. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: Thank you. After Cheri, do we have Thomas Ferreira? Do I have Kamuela? Kamuela is -- after Kamuela, Kimokeo Kahalewai. Did you testify at another meeting? If not, after Kimokeo was Makai and then Randi Si. Please go ahead.

KAMUELA AEA: Aloha, my name is Kamuela

Aea, and I'd like to thank the -- well [Hawaiian language spoken], thank the kupuna before us, and I'd like to just reiterate what Kupuna Holi said, a'ole, a'ole, a'ole, a'ole.

I was privileged to be raised by a -- when you talk about the Kingdom of Hawaii, by someone who was born in the Kingdom of Hawaii, my tutu. And I was born in the territory. And as Hawaiians, we've always kue. The kingdom has never left. I think during this parenthetical dispensation of this occupation, we have always recognized ourselves as being part of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and I've never considered myself part of America. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Thank you. Makai, Makai M.,
Randy Si, Lawrence, Ma Medeiros -- Max Medeiros, Renee
Medeiros, Lyn McNutt. Are you here? Please come up.

MAKAI: Makai from Kekaha. Mine is real quick. I'm going not to answer any of the questions because I didn't even read 'em. But really basic and simple, we're just sick in the lies, living in a lie. We just want to live in the truth, and we know what the truth is. Everybody knows what the truth is already. So I don't know why you guys are playing these games, like trying to make a government-to-government thing, wasting time and money when we all know what the truth

is. We all know what's right, we all know what's pono, and that's -- it's only one way. So let's not waste our time doing all these games and educate everybody and do what's right.

And if there was wrong in the past, everybody knows January 17, 1893, there was an illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom. And, you know, we can't just keep on thinking that nothing happened. We ought to do what's right and fix the problem. The problem is it's illegal what the U.S., you know -- we've got to be recognized as a nation.

Since 2010 I went to United Nations, and we took the flag that went down in the illegal overthrow to the Smithsonian and showed it there. And went to the United Nations in 2010 and were recognized. So -- and that's all I've got to say.

MS. CHANG: Malaho. Thank you. After Makai, I have Randy. Is Randy here? Lawrence. Max Medeiros. This is Max, and then Renee. So if I could get Max Medeiros.

MAX MEDEIROS: Aloha. I just want to thank the federal government to coming to Hawaii to hear us, our plea. And I think it's kind of noticeable that you're gathering us all together and we're talking the same language that we all knew that our ancestors was

overthrown and you guys was part of that process. And then we want to be free from your oppression, and we want to be our same people as we was in the past. We want to be us Kanaka Maolis. We want to care for our own aina, our land, our water, our sea.

And I just wanted to share that we had a process, that we had reelections, and we had people that came together to free us in gathering us together as Native Kanaka Maolis. And I just pray that we can be free again and hopefully that we all come together.

And I just say no to all the five questions, and you guys have no jurisdiction here. And I just thank you for this opportunity. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. After Renee, if Panohu could come up. Renee.

RENEE MEDEIROS: Aloha everyone, my name is
Renee Kanoi Bonnie Medeiros. I have spoken with the
Department of Interior in 1999 with, I think, it was

Jer- -- Berry, yes, with John Berry. And it's the most

-- and I just welcome you folks to our island. These

are foreign soils. This is Hawaii nei.

What I speak now I have spoken 14 years ago, and it's the same thing. And as my husband had said, we are -- you have brought unity. You have brought a voice that all of us are finally getting educated, and it's

coming out. And I am here preserved by my ancestors that signed that Kue Petition. My grandfather was 11 years old. My great-grandfather, the whole ohana was there in 1897 in that Kue Petition. That made me a Hawaiian nationalist. I know who I am, and I am very proud.

And I do have the name Medeiros, do say a'ole to all the five questions for the record, and also for the -- I'm simply trying to state the facts. The Department of Interior has no legal standings. They have no jurisdiction. Stop the manipulation of power, stop interfering and undermining the political rights of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the birthrights to exercise a Hawaiian nationalist, stop bringing foreign confusion and dividing our people. Comply to international law and United States law. Comply to the rule of law, due process international law. The United States is compelled to follow international law and mandate the laws of the occupied nation and not the laws of the occupier. The United States by doing so is in violation.

We, too, as Kanaka Maolis, want to enjoy our freedom, our liberty and our justice here on Hawaiian nei. Aloha.

PANOHU NALEMU KEKAELU: Aloha, my name is

Panohu Nalemu Kekaelu, III. I just come up here to represent me, my people, my kids, and, you know, my ancestors that have gone away.

My grandpa, he was waiting for this today to happen, and only today we can actually share this moment with all our people. I'll say what you guys have done, you know, it's sad.

All I can say is, again, we're Kanaka Maolis.

We're not one tribe, we're not Indians, and nothing bad about the Indians, you know; unfortunately, they got -they got raped. They got turned into Native Americans, kind of what you guys are trying to do to us right now.

I'm so against it. We're not American. We never were, yeah. We're Kanaka Moali again. We come from this land. We come from no place else, you guys, all right.

So all I ask for you guys to do is have sincerity for our people, yeah. Again, I'm a Hawaiian, I was born a Hawaiian, I'm going to die a Hawaiian, you guys. Kanaka Maolis to the end, yeah. What you guys do to us in Hawaii is sad, yeah. Some of you guys know who I'm talking about, and it's upsetting because all I'm trying to be is an Hawaiian, and you guys are stopping me from doing that.

What's up? You know. When is this all going to change? When do we see what's good for our people?

You guys have no interest for our people at all, not at all. That's why I stand up today, 'cause I like make sure my kids get a better future than what we had.

Thank you, my brother.

But again, please, please, yeah, look at our people. We're dying. We're hurting. We need help.

Not from you guys, though. We can help yourselves, yeah. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Okay. I have Lyn, Lyn McNutt, and Rupert Rowe.

I'm not Hawaiian. Sorry. But I am a residence here with three generations living here with businesses here and with family here and with lots of friends here, and I consider myself a memb- -- a subject of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

One thing about living long is you've seen a lot before. I worked in the Arctic for 40 years. I have seen all of this before. I have seen exactly this before. I lived in Alaska during the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. I lived in Quebec during the settlement act in Nunavut. I lived in Canada and was a policy analyst during the Nunavut, changes to the Northwest Territories.

There's a couple things I'd like to point out

that has always been a solution lately, which is not the solution for the tribes. And by the way, I really object to there being no native Alaskan tribes in this, and I think I know the reason why. And the reason is that the solution is cash payment, creation of a corporation which is then run by a board of directors. And by creating the corporations, they are for profit with private shares cannot be sold for 20 years. But, you know, 20 years have gone by in Alaska. The people don't own the corporations anymore. And so by doing this, you are doing total assimilation.

Now, Alaska needed -- you needed this done in Alaska because of the pipeline. They could not get the pipeline through without the land claims. They needed it in Quebec because they found minerals. My question is, why do they want it here? So as Lyn McNutt, a resident of Wailua, my answer is all five no.

MS. CHANG: I have Rupert Rowe. If Rupert is here. After Rupert, I have Kawai Mawae. And Kealii Lopez, if you don't mind, we're going to take you afterwards. Mahalo. And then after Kahai -- maybe it's Kehale, Kahale, Anne Punohu and Ted Leone.

RUPERT ROWE: Aloha kakou, I got a couple questions that I need to be clarified. First of all, what ever happened to the treasury of the Kingdom of

1 Hawaii? Where did it went after this overthrow took
2 place? Key instrument.

Number two, you stole our nationality by making us become a blood quantum, only an animal that you use to identify the quality of that bred

Number three, we are wards to the citizen of the state.

Number four, we can't forget our [Hawaiian language spoken] of the past.

Number five, we have the palapala sila nui, which is an international identification of land in Hawaii.

Number six, you take the laws of the revised statutes, which was the laws of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

And then now today you come here to ask us that you want recognition.

How is recognition possible with all the crimes that was committed? Who is the person that is at fault? America is a land where it strangles a small nation and steals its wealth because we were not powerful enough to fight America. I think you should look at our past and understand we have a future. Aloha.

MS. CHANG: I have next Kahale Mawae, Ann Punohu, Ted Leone, and Ken Taylor. This is the end of the list of people who have signed up. After that, I'm

going to go and take those who have signed up a second time. So go ahead.

KAHALE MAWAE: Aloha mai kakou. You know, the first time -- my name is Kahale Mawai for the record. I am also a subject of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and I am a living impression of the enduring occupation of the United States military. I returned -- we got off on the wrong foot in Makakilo [Hawaiian language spoken]. But I never answered the questions, and I realize because I spoke about demilitarization and what is happening across our aina.

And for me, my answers for you, because we did get off on the wrong foot, and I didn't answer your questions properly and formally before you. And Esther [Hawaiian language spoken] for being our Native Hawaiian representative on this panel. And to the others, there's a few panel members that are missing this evening.

But I think what's telling of all of this and coming home to Kauai and seeing all these beautiful Kanaka in the room tonight and looking into everyone's faces and hearing the same word, which is deoccupation that we are a lahui in our hearts and in our souls, and we are united.

So to you, since I didn't get to answer in

Makakilo 'cause it was hot in that room that night,
right? A'ole, a'ole, a'ole, a'ole. I realize you don't
have a translator for Hawaiians. You do have a pau
sign, though, which I find hilarious. But I shared that
sentiment already. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: Is Anne here? Anne Punohu, Ned Leone, and then Mr. Taylor.

ANNE PUNOHU: Aloha, my name is Anne

Punohu, and I am here with the permission of my Hawaiian

ohana who traveled with me from [Hawaiian language

spoken], and I am from the moku of Kawaihau, but my piko

is in [Hawaiian language spoken]. However, I am

Kanakaole, but I am true hanai, which is also somebody

of status within the ohana.

However, I do not have Hawaiian koko nor have I ever claimed to. However, I've been hanai since I was 12 years old, I've lived here all of my adult life and part of my teen life, and I have been cared for by Hawaiians almost my entire life. It's the only culture that I know.

In my hand I hold every single signature from every single Hawaiian on Kauai that signed the anti-annexation petition in 1897. Every name here in this room, and you'll meet them all over Kauai because all of the ohana lines are strong. The genealogy lives.

Nothing is dead. Everything is alive. The kingdom lives. The people live. The country lives. [Hawaiian language spoken] lives. Nothing has been gone and nothing has been destroyed.

And the most important thing I want to tell you is, I am Native American. I was taken away by the Department of Interior at the age of three years old and adopted out. Nobody has a bigger beef with you than I do. But today I am terrified to face the people that took me away from my ohana almost -- over 50 years ago and tell you that Native Hawaiian are not Native Americans. They are Polynesians. They are their own race of people. They are not Native Americans. There is -- you cannot compare the two.

This was a country. These were not clans.

This is not -- we don't need a Hawaiian roll. There is no need for DHHL. There is no need for OHA. There is only the need for the people to restore their government as it was.

I also have in here the 1893 copy of National Geographic which talks about the Hawaiian Kingdom, the country of Hawaii and Hawaii's monarchy. And the descendants of those monarchy sit in this room today. There is plenty alii in Hawaii. [Hawaiian language spoken.]

MS. CHANG: I have Ned Leone, and then I have Mr. Taylor, and I have Shanelle Santos.

NED LEONE: Hi, my name is Ned Leone. I am not a Hawaiian. I've lived on this island for 46 years, and I say that the government that's in charge now are very bad stewards to this island. The government in charge right now is very bad stewards to this island in every way.

I'm here for my grandkids. I have six, three of them are of Hawaiian blood. And I'm here for them to say no to your questions. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Mr. Taylor, Shanelle Santos, and the last person I have is Nalani Kaneakua.

KEN TAYLOR: Thank you. Thank you for being here this evening and this opportunity. My name is Ken Taylor. I'm obviously not a Hawaiian, but I'm here this evening on behalf of a lot of my friends and neighbors that are Hawaiian.

And I will first address your five threshold questions. Number one, no; number two, no; number three, no; number four, no; number five, no.

Why do I take a no? On the back of this press release, what you have coming up, some consultation in Indian country. I don't think there's any Indians in the room, but if there is, forgive me for not

recognizing you. Maybe I should show a show of hands.

All the Indians put their hands up. One Indian. Thank

you.

I was born and raised in California. I've seen how the Indians were treated. These people don't deserve to be treated that way, never, ever.

As I said at the beginning, thank you for being here this evening. Now it's time to go home. Take the next step, the potential next step, no action. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: So I have Shanelle Santos, and then the last person is Nalani Kaneakua.

SHANELLE SANTOS: Aloha kakou, I am

Shanelle [Hawaiian language spoken] Santos. I was born

to the [Hawaiian language spoken]. I reside upon the

ancestral lands of my now kupuna. I am a descendant of

Kanaka Maoli, Hawaiian nationals who signed the Kue

Petition protesting the annexation of [Hawaiian language

spoken] to the United States of America. I, as well as

my keiki, stand behind our now kupuna in protest. We

are and always will be against the annexation,

occupation, and any process under the jurisdiction of

the United States of America.

Therefore, I say no to all questions that have been proposed in the notice from the Department of

Interior. The only yes I have for the DOI is to report 1 to the Secretary and to the President of the United 2 States of America that we the people of Hawaii demand 3 for the immediate deoccupation of the Hawaiian Islands. 4 5 Lahui, lahui. I have a 2014 Kue Petition that supports our 6 7 now kupuna in protest against the annexation of Hawaii and along with our protest against the occupation of 8 So come check me out if you're still part of 9 aloha aina. Mahalo. 10 MS. CHANG: Is Nalani here? Okay. 11 And after Nalani, I am going to call those who have 12 13 requested to speak again. NALANI KANEAKUA: Aloha, my name is Nalani 14 I'm from Anahola. 15 Kaneakua. Federal recognition is happening right now on 16 It's happening in Anahola. Organizations like 17 Kauai. HCDC, OHA, or I should say, aha, there goes our land. 18 Robin Danner, she's the one in charge. She's a 19 Kauai Hawaiian roll commissioner for Kauai. She's 20 caused a big rift between our people in Anahola. 21 22 caused great division in Anahola. 23 I say no to federal recognition. I say no, no, 24 no, no, no. Mahalo.

I am now going to go over those

MS. CHANG:

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who have -- who have provided comments before. Iokepa -- Iosepa, Iokepa Ikalamai - -- I'm so sorry. I can hardly read. Iokepa Imaikalani, Pono Kealoha, then I have Luwella Leonardi, Kimokeo Kahalewai, and Kealii Lopez. All right. So who was the first one I called? Iokepa, are you here? Okay. Thank you. So the next I have Pono, and then Luwella.

PONO KEALOHA: Aloha, again aloha. Right I reside off of the island of Oahu, [Hawaiian language spoken]. My name is Pono Kealoha. I cover a lot of different issues dealing with Kanaka Maoli. I am Kanaka Maoli [Hawaiian language spoken]. I am Hawaii.

Now, nothing personal, yeah, but this little circus that you guys are doing, we're standing on the Kue Petition, our [Hawaiian language spoken] kupuna that spoke up for us, our ohana, yeah. They gave you a direct answer. They stopped you from trying to perform prostitution of our sovereign nation twice in Washington, DC back in 1897, okay.

That was the recognition right there by you guys not doing it, even though you couldn't. But trying to do that, would be same as doing it to China since we were up in the forefront with the other powerful nations like France, Britain, and the United States. Okay.

Now, another thing is, with the head of this

board, her ties to the corporate United States of slaves, or so our moderator, where does her fingers go as far as federal grants and other stocks that she might have and profits making off the side, trying to sell out our aina, our children's aina, our health, and our kingdom, you know? Again, everything is no. You guys go back home. Mahalo. Aloha.

MS. CHANG: I have next Luwella, then I have Kemokeo, and then I have Kealii Lopez.

awesome to see you tonight. My name is Luwella

Leonardi, and I reside in the moku of Waianae. I'm -
actually my [Hawaiian language spoken] is from [Hawaiian

language spoken], and my grandchildren and my great
grandchildren were born and raised and they're being

raised here on the island of Kauai.

I am so concerned. I'm a great-grandmother, three. I am so concerned for the future. On Oahu we deal with the issue of nuclear every day, 24/7. And that is the prime of this meeting. We breathe in depleted uranium every day because of live firing. And that is the prime of this meeting.

Right off of Kauai there's a rift. That is a nuclear waste dump. And my great-grandchildren will be dealing with that dump daily.

We need to shift, move forward and make sure no nuclear proliferation treaty get past us.

My stepfather is a Guamanian. Today we call him Chamorro. His name is John Mendiola. He grow up on a Hawaiian homestead in Papakolea. Angel Santos was a great friend of ours. He is a Chamorro from Guam.

Again, we must not let nuclear policy slip
through our fingers. We must [Hawaiian language spoken]
and pay attention to what's the wider problem, the world
problem. And that's the problem, the prime problem.
This is a plan to plan, and nuclear is the prime
problem. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: I now have Kimekeo and then Kealli Lopez. And then after that, what we -- since we've got some time, we'll take some questions. Yeah.

Well, let me have Kimokeo. Did Kimokeo want to test- -- provide a comment? And then Kealii Lopez.

And then I'm going to ask -- because what we did have was opportunities, the panel stayed and they had one-on-one conversations or took questions. So is Kimokeo -- Kealii, why don't you come up and while Kimokeo is on his way.

KEALII LOPEZ: Aloha mai kakou. I, too, hail from the moku of Waianae. One, I wanted to say mahalo for being here and thank you for taking the time

to do hear what we have to say.

I know many people are worried about what the results of these hearings and the outcome will be. I, too, worry about what that is.

I especially wanted to thank you, Esther, for working hard on our behalf. As we all know as Hawaiian leaders, we're not always an easy group to lead, but we're a beautiful group to lead. So it's hard, but we and our generations to come are all going to be worth it and are currently worth it.

It's hard to say stuff that people don't really like and isn't popular. But given my name and my family, I feel like I have to. Because of the lack of discourse and willingness of those who believe only they know what is best for Hawaii nei while trying to discourage or silence others for speaking in favor of options that they are critical of, it's important as part of our looking at independence that we actually hear and listen to everyone. And when I say listen, I mean with an i'o really open instead of shutting each other down because you don't like what we have to say.

Our history is undisputed. Many of the young people here have a better understanding, and I believe a deep understanding of our history. If, in fact, it is raw. Even though it happened in 1893, it's as if it

happened yesterday. However, many say, let us determine our future, not of the Department of the Interior.

But they aren't -- but those people who say,

let us determine, my concern is that not many of you are

willing to hear what the rest of us have to say.

Because of this many voices are not safe to be heard.

And, in fact, perhaps administrative rule making is a

good thing.

It has been over 120 years since the overthrow of Hawaii's queen and the Hawaiian Kingdom. Numerous attempts have been made to bring our people together to right the wrongs. I'm just wrapping up. Whether it's the [Hawaiian language spoken]. Sovereignty plebiscites, the Hawaiian Kingdom movement, the Akaka bill, and other nation-building efforts.

And still as a community we are divided as to how we will gain independence. I don't want my grandson and great-grandchildren to wait another 120 years either.

I say aye, aye, aye, aye to your questions. Sad, perhaps, our best chance -- if our best chance if we cannot have civil and pono kukakuka amongst ourselves is, in fact, the Department of Interior.

Mahalo. Aloha.

MS. CHANG: I want to tell -- I want to

mahalo the people of Waimea, the people of Kauai. I have greatly appreciated your courtesies and your respect. You obviously are extremely passionate and you came here with a lot of feeling. So I personally want to mahalo you.

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Before -- I want to give the panel an opportunity to answer any questions and then go on one on one. But before that I wanted to also provide you with some additional information.

This is one of 15 meetings. Again, we go to Kapaa tomorrow. After that, we are heading over to Hawaii island and then over to Maui. So there are other opportunities for you to comment. Please check their website, it is www.doi.gov/ohr.

The formal comment period is open until Again, all public comments will be August 19th. considered both oral, written, however you get it over Check the websites for updates. to them. The transcriptions of these hearings, of your comments, will So the court reporters are going to try to be online. turn them around as quickly as they can, but a lot -they've heard a lot. So please check their website to check your transcripts, also for any updates, as the Secretary will consider and deliberate upon everything that is presented to her. All of the written and the

oral comments. No decision will be made in the next two 1 weeks, but they will wait until after all comments have 2 been received. Again, we did have an opportunity for 3 questions and answers. We'll take a couple of 4 5 questions, and then we'll go into questions. Mr. Pa, did you want to do one more? 6 7 Mr. Pa has asked -- he would like to give one more comment, or do you guys want to go into -- okay. Come 8 9 on up. Let me get this phone off and 10 KEKANE PA: let me surprise you guys. Turning off the phone. No, I 11 We need the phone. aot it. 12 'Kay, I want to play a recording from your 13 governor who was a congressman, talked about the Akaka 14 bill, what the federal recognition is. 15 And you guys listen 'cause this is no bull. They did this meeting 16 June 10, 2009, in Washington, DC. And listen to this. 17 Now he's is our governor. Oh, wrong page. 18 I'll get him, right here. Can you turn this up. 19 [Playing recording] Assets, land and money. 20 Assets, land and money. Assets, land and money. 21 22 Assets, land and money. Now -- [turn off recording.] You guys know -- really know what the reason 23 He telling congress already. It's about your 24

assets, your land and money. Okay.

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Now, with respect to you guys come up here and preach to me who are very educated, understands the policies, congress can never create a congressional act to annex a country without a treaty. And they know it. Okay. They know it.

So congress never had the power of create the republic of Hawaii that became the territory of Hawaii. When you go read the documents in the territory of Hawaii, they claim the Hawaiian Islands, but guess what's not on the document of the territory of Hawaii? You no see Niihau, you no see Kauai, you no see Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Molokini. You don't see the islands. They just say Hawaii. Something to really look at.

So when we talk about fraud, this is the biggest scheme, not to disrespect, in light of the American precedence been controlled by the United States departments.

So what I have here, guys, is real. This what I have in my hand, and I'll leave, a lot of guys testified without submitting you get to June 19, if you guys don't want to write 10 pages, which I'm submitting my 10 pages, you can sign this. We will make sure this gets to the department so that your guys' vote will be accountable as no, no, no, no, no. I got plenty of you

guys come up here with respect and just say verbally,
they ain't taking that. It's just emotions. Trust me.
I know how this whole deal stands with.

So all I've got to say, yeah, for the department that you say there is not a process around, that's misleading the people 'cause our foreign affairs is in dialogue with Eric Kohler right now with the lawful Hawaiian government, and you guys know there is a process.

Some people might not understand what we're doing, but when your read the apology bill, what does it identify? It identifies that the lawful government is the proper claimant. Not [Hawaiian language spoken], not OHA, not [Hawaiian language spoken], and not the State of Hawaii.

People, we've got to get real, brah. If you guys want to object, come see me. You're not signing up with us, but this paper will go in as an objection.

Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Thank you. So with that; thank you, Mr. Pa; we're going to take some ques- -- do you guys have some questions or do you want to just talk story with these guys one on one? If you have a question, come on up.

And this part is not part of the record, so I

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    want you know the comments were part of the record.
    questions and answers are not.
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                    (Concluded at approximately 8:02 p.m.
3
                                                                 June
                    30, 2014.)
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STATE OF HAWAII
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                             SS.
    COUNTY OF KAUAI
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           I, TERRI R. HANSON, RPR, CSR 482, do hereby
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    certify:
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           That on Monday, June 30, 2014, at 6:26 p.m.; that
    the foregoing U.S. Department of the Interior, United
    States of America, Public Meeting regarding whether the
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    federal government should reestablish a government-to-
7
    government relationship with the Native Hawaiian
    community, was held;
8
           That the foregoing proceedings were taken down by
    me in machine shorthand and were thereafter reduced to
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    typewritten form under my supervision; that the
    foregoing 64-page transcript represents to the best of
10
    my ability, a true and correct transcript of the
    proceedings had in the foregoing matter.
11
           I certify that I am not an attorney for any of
12
    the parties hereto, nor in any way concerned with the
13
    cause.
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           DATED this 4th day of August, 2014, in Kapaa,
    Hawaii.
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           TERRI R. HANSON, CSR 482
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           Registered Professional Reporter
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