S. HRG. 106–753, PT. 4

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

AUGUST 31, 2000
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NATIVE HAWAIIAN FEDERAL RECOGNITION

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 2000

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 8:35 a.m. in the Pikake Room, Neal Blaisdell Center, 777 Ward Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu, HI, 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. Pursuant to the notice that the committee gave, the hour of 8:30 has arrived. Accordingly, the hearing is now in order.

It is my privilege to call upon Robert Keliihoomalu to lead us in the opening prayer. Please rise.

Mr. KELIIHOOMALU. [Prayer offered off-microphone, portions in native tongue.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much Mr. Keliihoomalu.

[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;

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;

(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

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

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

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

(10) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

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

SEC. 3. UNITED STATES POLICY.

The United States reaffirms that—

(1) Native Hawaiians are a unique and distinct aboriginal, indigenous, native people, with whom the 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.

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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.

○

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

Senator INOUYE. Because of the time, yesterday we were not able to accommodate 26 witnesses. Add to that the 30 today, and there are 56 for today. Accordingly, so that the record will be clear, I will be reading part of the rules of the Senate.

Whenever this arises during a committee meeting that is open to the public, where any demonstration of approval or disapproval that is indulged in by any person in attendance at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the chair to enforce order on its own initiative, without any formal order being made by the Senate.

Rule 16, the chairman of the committee may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carryout the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the committee.

Four weeks ago, when the public notice was made and when invitations were issued, all witnesses were advised that a 5-minute rule would apply. As of this moment, only one witness has adhered to that 5-minute rule.

Yesterday, we had witnesses sitting there speaking as long as 32 minutes. No witness, other than one person, spoke less than 10 minutes, and the committees will not tolerate that any longer.

Second, at 5 minutes, the chair will advise you that your time is has expired. You will be expected to conduct yourself accordingly, and let the next witness proceed.

As far as signs are concerned, there will be no signs carried in the middle corridor or in this triangle area in the front of this room. You may carry them on the sides and in the back.

We have an understanding. May I now begin calling the witness list. This is from yesterday. We apologize to those we were not able to accommodate yesterday.

Ulaulani Beirne, is she here; Adrian Kamali'i; Harry Wasson; Henry Alau; Haunani Trask; Annie Purdy, is Ms. Purdy here; Dr. Solomon Naluai; Aopohakuk Rodenhurst; Maunakea Kanehailua; Clinton Ashford; Harold Meheula; Roy Benham; Leona Kalima; Tara Lulani McKenzie; Dennis Kanahele; Harold Kim; John Carroll; Professor Kanalu Young; Laakea Kamauoha; Nathan Keala Kanae, Sr.; Henry Alau.

If any of you are here, please come up to the witness table. Is Mr. Rodenhurst here or Athena Peanut. Is Mililani Trask here?

The committee is pleased to have the trustee of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Mililani Trask. Ms. Trask.

STATEMENT OF MILILANI TRASK, TRUSTEE, OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS, HONOLULU, HI

Ms. TRASK. Thank you, Senator, and good morning, members of this committee. I am here to appear, not only as a trustee of OHA, but also as a member of the working group that was appointed by our Federal Task Force to work on this measure.

I am here to present my testimony in support of S. 2899. I believe that this measure is long overdue. In fact, if we go back to 1991, we will find that in December 1991, the Hawaii Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, in publishing their report, "Broken Trust" came to the finding that native Hawai-

ians were being excluded from certain benefits; benefits that came and were derived from a political relationship with the United States of America.

If you take a look at recommendation No. 2 in that report, the recommendation is that Congress should promptly enact legislation enabling Native Hawaiians to develop a political relationship with the Federal Government, comparable to that enjoyed by other native peoples in the nation.

I believe that at this time in our history, 9 years later, we are finally beginning to look at implementing the 1991 recommendation of the Hawaiian Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

I believe that this legislation is necessary because it is something that is needed to correct what I believe is a violation of the equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution. The Equal Protection Rule, under American jurisprudence does not require that everybody is treated equally.

What it does require is that people who are similarly situated be treated in a like manner. Therefore, if certain peoples within the class of Native Americans are entitled to control their lands; are entitled to have their own court system; are entitled, in fact, to have their own form of government, that means that all classes of Native Americans should be given the same right.

For many years in the American system, this basic right of self-determination within the Federal system has only been given and extended to Alaska Natives and Native American Indians.

In my testimony, you will see that I have gone through, from pages 5 and 6, a comparison showing some of the detrimental impacts toward our people, because they are not included in the policy.

Because time is short, I would like to just cite one example. That has to do with the protection of our children. Regularly, Alaska Native and American Indian children are removed from dysfunctional families, perhaps because of alcoholism or drugs.

Under the Indian Child Welfare Act, these Indian and Alaskan Native children have the absolute right to be placed with cultural families, with families from their own tribes. This has been passed by the Congress in order to protect the child's right to maintain their cultural identity. Also, it has the impact of lessening the negative impact of the removal of the child from the family.

Our children, on a daily basis, are removed from our families, but they are placed with non-Hawaiian families. Under the Indian Child Welfare Act, the Court system works with the federally-recognized native entity to come up with a culturally appropriate placement for the child.

We do not have the benefit of an Indian Child Welfare Act, and we do not have the benefit of a native nation. So when our children are taken away from dysfunctional families, they are placed with families that are not Hawaiian, thereby doubly traumatizing the child.

This is only one example of how our lack of a political relationship with the United States of America has a really negative impact and a severe and negative impact on our children.

Attached to my testimony, you will find my first supplemental submission, in which I am talking about and recommending certain amendments to the bill. In large part, I would say maybe 80 percent I am in agreement with Beadie Dawson and the rest of the members of the Working Group, who recommended some changes.

But there are about 20 percent of the changes that I am recommending, that I am just putting in on my own, because we did not have the time to really work out this matter in any kind of detail.

I also wanted the record to show that I am submitting the resolution of the 51st Annual Governors Inter-State Indian Counsel, which 2 days ago passed a unanimous resolution in support of S. 2899. It was faxed to our office by Trustee Rowena Akena, who is currently in Colorado, and not able to make it back for the hearings.

There are two other points that I had wanted to make briefly. One is that we are not American Indians, and we are not Alaska Natives. But we certainly are included in the class of native Americans by well over 100 pieces of Federal legislation.

In my discussions with the Hawaiian community, many people are very concerned that we are going to be categorized as Indians, and that we are going to be forced into an Indian tribal model. I do not believe that this legislation presents that threat. I do not believe that that is a threat.

Last, let me say, having worked for 14 years at the United Nations and in the international arena, I do not see that there is any threat posed by this legislation to international claims.

The bill says that there is a disclaimer. It does not impact claims. It does not impact domestic claims, and it does not impact international claims. I believe that that is a clear statement.

[Applause.]

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

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much.

We appreciate your applause, but you are just taking up time.

Ms. Trask, thank you very much for your statement. Do you believe that this measure, as drafted, will withstand constitutional challenge?

Ms. TRASK. I do, because I believe that the constitutional test is really a question of whether or not you are a racial category, or whether or not you are a category that is created because of your unique history, and because of your political relationship.

This is why I think the Hawaiian Advisory Commission called for clarity to be given on this point through congressional legislation. I think that once this measure passes, we will be free of those challenges, and Federal funding for our programs and in the future hopefully additional protective legislation, such as a Hawaiian Child Welfare Act will be possible.

But I do not see that that is really a problem. That is why we are here to correct that misconception on the part of many, including many who are currently challenging Hawaiian entitlements.

Senator INOUYE. Is it your view that with the passage and approval of this measure, the problems that OHA is facing now as a result of *Rice* v. *Cayetano* would be addressed?

Ms. TRASK. I believe that with the passage of this legislation, Senator, the state's need for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs will be greatly diminished. OHA will always be a state agency. As a state agency, it will be required to conform to regulations imposed on the State, including limitations on what might be viewed as being racial.

I think the passage of this legislation will certainly correct that. However, I believe that when the native Hawaiian sovereign entity is formed and is recognized, there will really not be a need for a huge state bureaucracy called OHA. OHA will rightfully become a much smaller department, with functions similar to what the BIA has.

The BIA is a Federal agency that is a link between the native nations and the United States Government. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs confusion from the outset was that they were called quasi-sovereign. Once we have a native sovereign, we will not have the need for a quasi-sovereign state agency.

Senator INOUYE. I am trying not to sound redundant, but you did say that this venture will not make native Hawaiians Indians or Eskimos.

Ms. TRASK. No; I do not see how it can, because the political relationship of American Indians to the Federal Government and Alaska Natives to the Federal Government is distinct, and it is based on their histories.

Consequently, we are part of the greater class of Native Americans, where we could never be Indians; we could never be Alaska Natives.

We are not that culturally, but that is not our history. That is not the history of our political relationship with the United States of America. I have no fear of that occurring.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Ms. Trask.

Now may I call upon Mr. Kanae, Sr.

STATEMENT OF NATHAN KEALA KANAE, SR., HONOLULU, HI

Mr. KANAE. Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Representative Mink, Representative Abercrombie, and our brother from Samoa, my name is Nathan Kanae. I was raised in the Hawaiian home lands in Namapoolee.

My father and his parents were one of the first recipients of land in the area. Today, my family continues to live on and enjoy that land, which was given under the 1920 Homestead Act.

I am here because I am concerned for us, as were my ancestors, of what may happen to them, to us, me, myself, my family, my children, in the future.

I am strongly behind this bill. My family and I believe that Hawaiians need to be recognized, because if you really look at it, the United States of America gave up all the [inaudible], everything, every monastery, every human right, everything that has to do with that, their Constitution of Proclamation, everything they believed in. They gave it all up to take over this land. Everything they believed in, they threw it aside, when they took over Hawaiian, its people, its land.

Why is that? It is important. So Hawaiians need to have a political system to work with intensity and get back that which is ours.

Other than that, the Federal Government of the United States only recognizes things under their own Constitution. It is stated in the *Rice* v. *Cayetano* case, and it is going to continue on. I am concerned about the way programs are being done.

So I believe that this bill is a step in the right direction, that would allow us Hawaiians to move forward in trying to establish something and get control of what is ours.

But I must also say, ladies and gentlemen, we must not forget [Hawaiian word, off microphone]. We will speak, we will see, we will touch, we will feel, we will look, and we will understand. That cannot be changed. We will understand all that is Hawaiian.

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

Now may I call upon Ms. Purdy.

STATEMENT OF ANNIE PURDY, KAILUA, HI

Ms. PURDY. Aloha; before I do my testimony, I would like to address the committee, if I am able to ask them a question, if you give me permission.

Senator INOUYE. You can ask a question. We may not have the answer.

Ms. PURDY. Yes?

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Ms. PURDY. My question is, why is it that a kanaka maoli can not testify, because their name is not on the list?

Senator INOUYE. If we do not have a procedure, then there is no way of conducting an orderly hearing. We could have a line of 300 people here saying, we want to testify.

Ms. PURDY. Is this hearing not for us, the people?

Senator INOUYE. Yes; it is, but it is conducted in accordance with to the rules of the Senate. I am a member of the U.S. Senate. I am bound by law, and I am bound to apply the rules of the Senate. The rules say that you have to sign up.

Ms. PURDY. But you made the change over the weekend. You changed it from not going to the outer islands, to Honolulu, for the people of the other islands. You did not give them time for their plans to change.

Senator INOUYE. The chair did make the change according to the rules, under certain circumstances. The physicians and the surgeons have indicated that the author of this measure, Senator Akaka, cannot fly at this time. He cannot sit in one position for too long.

I hope that you will understand that. Some of us are blessed, and some of us are not. Some of us have to go through pain and surgery. Senator Akaka is going through that period right now.

According to his doctor, he should not be here, but he has decided to be here with us, because he has spent just about all his adult life working for this day.

Ms. PURDY. Is there any way that you will be able to allow them to testify, if there is time?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, ma'am; No. 1, I had said in the very beginning that the statements you have submitted will be made a part of the record. Many citizens have done the same.

No. 2, we set aside and dedicated phone lines, and we hoped those witnesses on the outer islands who were not able to make it would call in and give their statements orally, if they so wish.

Ms. PURDY. So those that came to the hearing still will not have the opportunity to testify. They paid for their air fare, for cabs.

I have another thing to ask for. That is that when I turn my time over, because I made my talk very short, that I can give away the rest of my time.

Senator INOUYE. I should tell you that you have just 1 minute left. Do you want to give up that minute? You may give your minute to somebody.

Ms. PURDY. Am I allowed to do that?

Senator INOUYE. You have 1 minute.

Ms. PURDY. That's all I have left?

Senator INOUYE. That's right.

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

Senator INOUYE. I set out the rules in the beginning.

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

Ms. PURDY. I would like to start my testimony. My name is Annie Purdy. I am originally from Kona, HI

It seems like its the same thing that we have gone through, all 109 years. I have vested rights that I want to keep and, hopefully, the Hawaiian Kingdom will be restored. I ask all of you to hang onto your vested rights. If you do it, you will still have it. Our Hawaiian Monarchy is still alive, and do not give up.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Our next witness is Anna Reeves.

STATEMENT OF ANNA REEVES

Ms. REEVES. [Greeting in native tongue.]

I represent 50,000 people on all eight islands, including the four corners of the Earth. I want you to know that I stand here on behalf of the Queen Liliuokalani, and I stand before you. I am a direct descendant of Liliuokalani. I take myself back to generations beyond the move.

I express my ohana, because of the changes. We have to bear this. I stand before the committee, and I am born and raised in Hawaii for generations. I am 100 percent Hawaiian, kanaka maoli.

I do not have any other blood, not even Indian. I want the committee to know, you are not going to inject Indian in my blood. There are thousands of us that are still living today. We are fighting for our rights, and we have not surrendered our claim.

On behalf of my ohana, I tell the committee, the United States has already beaten us for over 100 years, and it is still beating us. They are still stealing. They want to make us feel so good that you are making this bill for us.

But this is boycotted. In Hawaii, the protocol is the pookahana, the pookahana of Hawaii has the pookahana council. You must come to the pookahana council on all eight islands to represent them. They are the ones that make the decisions for our people.

You must come in respect for us. We, the pookahana are still living today from our ancestors that went against the annexation. Just yesterday, the man had brought that out. On all eight islands, all my ancestors signed the petition saying they are against annex-

ation. today, 100 years later, we find out we do not have any annexation.

It is a shame, shame, shame for the United States to stand here and say that they are making a bill for us. How dare they make a bill for us, and still want to kill us, and want to steal money, and want to steal land. They want to steal everything, including the money that belongs to the Hawaiian people. It's a shame, shame, shame.

I thank you, my pookahana, who died many years ago. I stand before you, and I am blessed, because I am one of the living descendants. I am not ashamed to stand before our people and say, our fight for our people is 100 percent down to the last hour.

Thank you.

[Applause.]

Ms. REEVES. I want you to know, I am 100 percent against the bill.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

I will now call upon Harry Wasson, Laie, HI.

STATEMENT OF HARRY WASSON

Mr. WASSON. [Greeting in native tongue.]

This stuff has been going to my kapunas, when the missionaries came and told the kapunas, no Hawaiian should lose their land.

That's all I can say for now, so my Indian brother can talk.

[Applause.]

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE PARTICIPANT. [Inaudible.] I understand everybody here does not want to be Indian. I do not know anybody who wants to be Indian. It is not easy being Indian. Why you would want to be an Indian, I do not know.

But the history, when Columbus got lost and ended up here, he was not looking for Indians. When he met my people, he said, [inaudible]. He would take the shirts off their backs, if he could. So Columbus decided to make this place his playground.

[Inaudible, testimony continues off mike.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. Your time has expired.

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

Senator INOUYE. The committee will stand in recess.

[Recess.]

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call upon Dr. Naluai.

STATEMENT OF SOLOMON NALUAI, M.D., [RET.] HONOLULU, HI

Dr. NALUAI. Aloha, my name is Solomon Naluai. I stand firmly opposed to this bill.

This bill attempts, once again, to use U.S. domestic laws to try to resolve an international issue, the issue of our independence.

My official protest is filed with the U.S. State Department, supporting my position regarding annexation and our vested interests and birthright to our national lands and our inherent rights to our sovereign independence.

This official protest cannot really be done with time. time cannot mend the crime. The United States violated international law when they overthrew or what I prefer to call seized and illegally occupied, and continue to occupy to this day, our independent country,

creating an international issue of injustices committed by the United States upon our independent country.

It requires, in any court of law, domestic or international, reparation payments for damages to us; to us, a peaceful nation, recognized as equal status by the local nations; to us, a country admitted to the family of nations by Great Britain, Ireland, and France; to us, a nation having over 25 lawful, international treaties with over 55 nations worldwide. Five of those treaties were with the United States, which the United States breached in direct violation of international law.

The United States violated their own domestic constitutional law, when its domestic law traversed beyond its own territorial seas, and extended far beyond 2,000 miles of open waters, and unlawfully seized by illegal annexation, our peaceful and friendly independent national, again in direct violation of international laws.

The United States does not have the right, under international law, to determine for us our political status. The United States does not have the jurisdiction under their own domestic constitutional laws, to dictate to us political status.

[Applause.]

Dr. NALUAI. We, alone, should choose this for ourselves, our own political status and future, without any external influences, coercion, or domestic controls from the United States or from any other country.

This bill asks us to give up our vested interests and birthright. This bill asks us to trade off our multi-billion dollar independent nation, in exchange for accepting token hand-outs from the Federal Government. This is economic genocide.

[Applause.]

Dr. NALUAI. This bill will legitimize the overthrow. This is political genocide.

The bulk of controls, as given by the Secretary of the Interior, with this bill puts us in the position of less than status quo, less than we are now, today.

However, I do have a proposed peaceful alternative solution. I refer to the fourth page of my testimony to the flow chart. As noted in the flow chart, it is not unlike this bill.

There is only one working group, the Hawaiian Group. This working group is elected by the Hawaiian community, and not hand selected by a Congressional delegation.

The working group negotiates reparation entitlements with the task force. The reparation entitlements are separated into two distinct sections. This is as simple as "A, B, C."

One is the domestic reparation, where we implement the Apology Law as part of the reconciliation process, to make reparation payments to our internal governing body, for damages and injuries committed by the United States against our independent citizens. These reparation payments will be used to preserve all of our Hawaiian programs: education, health, et cetera.

On the other side are the international reparations. Under international law, one independent nation cannot seek to occupy another independent nation. If so, then why did they ever have the duty, responsibility, and obligation to assist by all means available,

including financially, to repair the damages to make the nation whole again.

These reparation payments will be used to continue our sovereignty process, to elect our delegates to choose their own political status, draft our own constitution and ratify it, and elect our new government officials to our newly restored independent nation. It is just like this bill, except we, alone, will decide and choose, without any external influence.

Once more, our executive branch would be located with the U.S. executive branch, State Department to State Department, whereby over time, we would govern our entire country and its domain. Concurrently, the United States transitionally would withdraw from our country, until the only thing that is left of the United States in our country, by treaty, is a U.S. Embassy and a small military attached to that Embassy.

Only then can there be true justice served. We will remain a Hawaiian people on Hawaiian lands, with a Hawaiian government, that continues to invite multi-nationals to our independent nation.

Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

[Prepared statement of Dr. Naluai appears in appendix.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

May I now call on John Carroll, Dennis Kanahele, Aopohakuku Rodenhurst, David Kahelemauna Roy, Daniel Morimoto, and Ernest Kanehailua.

Is Mr. John Carroll here?

Mr. CARROLL. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Carroll, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOHN CARROLL, HONOLULU, HI

Mr. CARROLL. Aloha. [Greeting in native tongue.]

My name is John Carroll. I am a candidate for the U.S. Senate. I wanted you to know that before I started talking.

Three of my children and 11 grandchildren are all of Hawaiian descent. These comments are made with a clear understanding of the impact of the proposed legislation on my descendants. I would add that this is made with respect for Senator Akaka and Mr. Abercrombie, who I understand are the authors of these two bills.

I know they have studied the statistics. I know that you know the current plight of the native Hawaiians. One of my sons is a match of the profile that is generally noted as characteristic Hawaiian.

He was convicted of a felony for drug possession. He became a heroin addict. Generally, he held himself in low esteem. He was a bright, loving and very capable kid. He is a young man now, picking mushrooms for a living. This is a deplorable, deplorable situation.

He worked with mentally handicapped. Over the years, the money that was supposed to be there to fund this particular operation diminished, and he is now in this position.

He needs the help that I think is envisioned in this bill. I respect the fact that this bill was offered with the idea of healing and bringing together this community.

There are many more like my son, male and female, young and old. We see them everywhere we go. I live right now, fortunately, on the Big Island. I certainly love that island and the people that are there.

That is my testimony. I would like to incorporate it and hereby reference a proposal that I had worked out prior to *Rice* v. *Cayetano*. I urge that the panel take a look at that.

In summary, I believe that the bill is seriously flawed for a number of different reasons. I would also like to ask that Mr. Sullivan's testimony, together with his legal brief, be incorporated as my own, because I believe it is directly on point.

I would also ask Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, that you have the Senate Judiciary staff look at this particular bill, in conjunction with the proposal that I have made, to see if they feel that it will stand the muster in terms of constitutionality.

We all know the history of the overthrow. We all know the contents of the 1993 apology. We are all aware of the tremendous conflicts that are going to come out through the passage of this bill, in its current form. It is going to be divisive.

I have three children that are Hawaiian and three that are non-Hawaiian. The grandchildren of the Hawaiian children will take it as kanaka maoli. The children of my other children, who look more Hawaiian than my grandchildren, will be left out. So we have this division within the community.

So I ask everyone here, and I do not know too many of these folks, but from the Big Island, I know the anger and the distrust that exists. But I think, knowing the Hawaiian people, the generosity and the intelligence and being connected to the soil, that we can get together, if we take some time. I do not see that there is any need, at this point, to pass this bill in this session.

[Applause.]

Mr. CARROLL. I did not intend to use this as a political stump, but in the event that I am fortunate enough to take this Senate seat, I can assure you that I will be working along the lines of a reparations bill, which is fortunately the only thing I have published, that is political.

But it did get published, and I have talked to a number of people, and even though the most hard core sovereignty-oriented people feel that way, I think we have got to look at kokopopona. That is the only way we are going to bring this community together.

Most of you folks are too young to remember, but we had tremendous race riots that went on during World War II between the haolis and the local people here. We cannot have that again.

I mean, the young men sitting here, they look like my sons, all of them. We cannot have this division. This bill, in this format, is going to cause division.

I think my time is up, but I appreciate the opportunity to come before you. Mahalo, mekelo.

[Applause.]

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

Senator INOUYE. May I now call upon Daniel Morimoto.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL MORIMOTO, KAMUELA, HI

Mr. MORIMOTO. Thank you, Senator, and good morning to everyone. I am Daniel Morimoto. I live in Kamuela, HI.

Let me first of all request, if possible, please, could all of these proceedings, as well as supplemental material be available on the Internet, for people who want to find out about this, and could not get over here for this?

Senator INOUYE. It is available.

Mr. MORIMOTO. Thank you, Senator.

I speak today in favor of this matter. I think there are several reasons that this is the appropriate action to take.

As we look inside the Pandora's Box with this resolution, we find that there is much that is interesting, much that many of us agree with, and also much that is quite frightening.

I speak today for the students, for the children, and for the soon-to-be adults who have not heard the present resolution and have not had any of it explained to them.

I was also astonished to find all the people that were supposed to come here this week. I am disheartened that we were not able to arrange a telecommunications presence for Senator Akaka. Such facilities are available. I hope that this committee will have further hearings on the outer islands, because many people wish to be heard.

[Applause.]

Mr. MORIMOTO. I would suggest that the text of this bill should be available and posted in all the public libraries, and should be disseminated to all the schools, all the churches. It should be published in the newspapers that we all get in our mailboxes, and Federal and state things that are coming up.

As we proceed in this momentous matter, as we discuss how we shall resolve the issue, we need more than a partisan resolution. We need a consensus based on Aloha; not something that is generated from fear or greed or a quest for power.

I think that it is clear that there are many of us here, which will seek legal counsel and advice as to the intent, ramification, and repercussions of this measure.

I think that there is time for a proper discussion of issues. Many tourists come here for 1 or 2 weeks, and certainly, the committee is coming here for 5 days. As far as resolving this matter, there should be something done in a timetable other than September 6 to October 6, if we are going to resolve the preparation of sufficient reports in full House and Senate hearing consideration.

Please, I think we can all agree that that is going to take more than 30 days to do. We should proceed with a new pace for this proposed action in the Federal U.S. Congress.

There have been already waves of immediate legal challenges and, more significantly, the deeply felt moral challenges to the intent of this bill.

I will close with an image of a sign that occurs a few times as you drive from Kona to Kealakekua. As you proceed to Kealakekua Bay, there are several businesses that say that this is your last chance to rent a kayak, and this is the best place to get the best deal.

I would offer to you, please, that these hearings and this Federal offering of a way to resolve this matter is not the last chance to be hastily decided. It should be the first presentation of what should be a continuing discussion. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

We will now recognize Mrs. Rodenhurst.

STATEMENT OF AOPOHAKUKU RODENHURST

Mrs. RODENHURST. Thank you. Good morning to each of you in this room, the Congressional people here from America, the Na Kupuna from every island, and each of you who are here to address this bill that is before us.

I am Aopohakuku Rodenhurst. [Testimony in native tongue.]

I have a special oli ho'okupu for you, Senator Inouye, because you built the H3.

When you did that, you awakened all the kapunas kaulas kahunas.

I thank you because you moved the highway 15 feet away to show you were caring not to desecrate the land that was there, and that we were protesting to save.

In the time that that highway was built, many Hawaiians were very upset with you. It was something so sacred that they called me to make the blessing, from that day, to bring spiritual righteousness and balance in our land. I am grateful for that.

Your concern was there, although many people did not see it. I did see it, and I wanted to thank you, personally.

Before I begin my very short testimony, I am going to allow my son to come and give the blessing regarding that highway, to make it safe for all of our people in Hawaii. They gave oli oli a special gift to my son. I am here to share it with you, because they told me, please bring this to this Senator, because I want him to understand who we are.

So at this time, I will have my son give the blessing, and I will do my testimony very shortly. This is my son, Onepo'okelaoia'i'oa'okekeaula O Ezekiela Kopa'akopa'a. He was raised in the old style and the new style. We believe that we are the voice that champions all of our people in the righteous of our land.

[Pu and blessing in native tongue.]

Mrs. RODENHURST. Let this oli ho'okupu be accepted unto you, Senator. Thank you.

[Kapu chant were from the gods of ancients giving testimony.]

Mrs. RODENHURST. I am the head of this spiritual nation of Ku Hui Ea: Council of sovereign. I am also the Kahu of the Ahapua'a O Koolaupaho. I a national Hawaiian, and I support the independent nations and all of the brothers who come here to stand and fight for what they believe is correct. We are against and we condemn this bill.

[Applause.]

Mrs. RODENHURST. All the spirituality of this land that has embraced many nations, for many years, we, the people, have given the spiritual truth that has come forth to show the world truly what our land is.

This bill will only enslave our people. It will not save us. The "S" does not stand for "save." It stands for "slave." People, awaken to the truth that we know that the effort has to begin with us. We are the people. The effort has to begin with who we are.

Let us introduce what we are going to standing for, and resist this bill. Let our national truth be heard for all that you do in spiritual righteous, because we are here to take claim of rightfully belongs to us.

Mahalo.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Now it is my pleasure to call upon David Roy.

STATEMENT OF DAVID KAHELEMAUNA ROY, KAILUA KONA, HI

Mr. ROY. Representative Mink, Representative Abercrombie, my friends, Daniel Inouye, Daniel Akaka, and the gentleman from Samoa, and as well as members of the panel, as a native Hawaiian, with roots inextricably and thickly entwined in the genealogical fabric of my kupuna kahiko, and deeply committed to its culture and history, having pondered the ramifications set forth, I oppose S. 2899.

[Applause.]

Mr. ROY. While the bill includes some inviting features, the Apology Bill No. 103–150, notwithstanding, I cannot accept it. Instead, I seek self-determination in an independent political unit among the world family of nations, as it was before the overthrow in 1893.

This tiny kingdom was wrestled from our people with the threat of bloodshed by the U.S. Marines and other agents, supported by the devious workings of the then American plenipotentiary, John L. Stevens, and also by descendants of some missionary elements, kingdom citizens who were guilty of treason.

This, in the face of a treaty of friendship between Hawaii and the United States. A simutaneous violation of a treaty with the kingdom and of its own constitution.

This bill is seriously flawed and presents my initial objection which lies in the definition of the Hawaiian people; to wit, "aboriginal, indigenous native people."

This term "aboriginal, indigenous native people" means those whom Congress has recognized as the original inhabitants of the lands, and who exercised sovereignty in the areas that later became part of the United States.

The term "indigenous people" means the lineal descents of the aboriginal indigenous native people of the United States.

The definition set forth implies that the Hawaiian people and its islands were always a part of the United States, which is probably untrue and incorrect.

Senator Akaka's 1993 U.S. Apology Resolution acknowledges that the United States in 1893 violated treaties and international law. Since the U.S. Constitution, under article VI, treats those treaties as the supreme law of the land, the U.S. Constitution supports the Law of Nations.

The United States also violated its own Constitution when it tried to annex Hawaii and failed to ratify a treaty by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Afterward, a Joint Resolution of Annexation was passed by a simple majority of both Houses.

I believe the Constitution states that the jurisdiction of that resolution is restricted to the limits of the borders of the continental United States of America. That did not include the islands some 2,500 miles out in the Pacific.

Hawaii kuauli was the aina of kanaka maoli, the aboriginal, indigenous native people of Hawaii. It was a term used to distinguish native Hawaiian citizens of the Kingdom from immigrant, non-native citizens. It was never annexed and made a part of the United States.

The proposed role of names of all Hawaiian people in the bill is obnoxious to me, as it extinguishes entirely and forever all the rights and privileges of the island people, in and to the aina and holdings of Hawaii, to the United States. It is another ruse to acquire all the sovereign interests of our independent nation.

There is much further objections to enumerate, but the foregoing gives reason to seek refuge in the aina of my hulu kupuna, where aloha prevails. I speak for myself, but fervently hope that many others will join with me.

Thank you.

[Applause.]

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

Senator INOUYE. Now may I recognize Ernest Kanehailua.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST KANEHAILUA

Mr. KANEHAILUA. Mahalo.

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Mr. KANEHAILUA. The cause of Hawaii and independence is larger and dearer than the life of any man connected with it. Love of country is deep-seated in the breast of every Hawaiian, whatever his station. Aloha to you.

On February 14, 1893, a Treaty of Annexation was signed by the United States Secretary of State, under the Harrison administration, on the assumption that it was a popular revolt in the islands. However, no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part in the uprising.

On February 15, 1893, the treaty was submitted to the Senate for ratification. Upon receipt of the Queen's protest, newly-elected U.S. President, Grover Cleveland withdrew with the U.S. Senate the Treaty of Annexation in March 1893, and dispatched a representative to Hawaii to impartially investigate the causes of the so-called revolution and to report the same, before resubmitting the treaty for ratification.

The official report, conducted by former U.S. Congressman, James Blout, into the events surrounding the resolution and the removal of our Queen as the Constitutional Monarch on January 17, 1893, concluded that the United States diplomatic and military representatives had abused their authority and were responsible for the change in government, and that these actions were a gross violation of international law.

In accordance with the principles of international law, the revolutionaries were not successful in obtaining de facto recognition, which failed to alter the legal standing of the Hawaiian Kingdom as a dominion.

U.S. President Grover Cleveland reminded the U.S. Congress of the special conditions of Queen Liliuokalani's surrender of her executive authority, where she surrendered not to the provisional government, but to the United States.

She surrendered not absolutely and permanently, but temporarily and conditionally, until such time as the facts could be considered by the United States.

President Cleveland further stated.

A substantial wrong has been done which a due regard for our national character, as well as the rights of the injured people, requires we should endeavor to repair.

He called for the restoration of the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

He also stated:

The United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the island without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods. I shall not again submit the Treaty of Annexation to the Senate for its consideration.

Notwithstanding the illegal standing of the Republic of Hawaii, a second attempt of a Treaty of Annexation was signed in Washington, DC on June 16, 1897, between the self-proclaimed Republic of Hawaii and the newly-elected President of the United States of America, William McKinley; but the treaty remained subject to ratification or approval by the U.S. Senate.

Fortifying Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani's second letter of protest were two signature petitions of 38,554 Hawaiian subjects and residents of the Hawaiian Kingdom, who vehemently protested annexation, and whose petitions were filed in the Senate of the United States of America, prior to its convening in December 1897 and in the U.S. State Department.

The U.S. Senate failed to obtain the required two-thirds vote, as mandated by the U.S. Constitution, to ratify the purported Treaty of Annexation. The dominion of the Hawaiian Kingdom remained intact.

During the height of armed conflict with the Kingdom of Spain, both in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean, the U.S. Congress passed a joint resolution purporting to annex the Hawaiian Islands on July 6, 1898. President McKinley signed it into law on the following day.

A joint resolution is not a treaty; the former being a municipal or domestic legislation of the United States, passed by a simple majority in each House of Congress, and the latter being a contract between nations under international law, which the United States law requires that two-thirds of the Senators present must ratify or approve.

Therefore, the Kingdom of Hawaii still exists. We are who we were; subjects of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and not American citizens, because we were never naturalized.

In conclusion, under duress, I object to S. 2899 and H.R. 4904, and question its jurisdiction and authority here in our nation of Hawaii. If the Hawaii Senators want to do the right thing, then bring forth a Senate bill to restore the Kingdom of Hawaii, as called for by President Cleveland in 1893.

Thank you.

[Applause.]

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

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call upon Becky Kawaihae and Calvin Kaleiwahea.

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE PARTICIPANT. I think for all these past days, the Hawaiians have not showed any courtesy. Although they have been very vocal, which we are, and we have beautiful voices, we have been very communicative that we are on our land.

So we ask you, please remove them, because the pose a threat to us, as Hawaiians; peace.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Your request has been noted.

Is Ms. Kawaihae here?

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

Senator INOUYE. Is Becky Kawaihae here?

STATEMENT OF BECKY KAWAIHAE, HILO, HI

Ms. KAWAIHAE. Aloha and greetings to you, Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Representative Abercrombie, Representative Mink, and our brother from Samoa.

My name is Becky Niniaukapeali'i Tashyana Kawaihae, and I am from Hilo, HI. My father's family is from Waimea and Niuli'i on the Big Island. My mother's family is from St. Petersburg and Vladivostok in Russia.

I am also a mother of two children. My 12-year-old daughter attends the Hawaiian Language Immersion School in Kea'au on the Big Island, and my son attends regular public school.

I, myself, am a senior at the University of Hawaii, Hilo, majoring in political science, as well as being a 9-year employee of the State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services, Child Welfare Services in Hilo.

I testify before you today as one who has been kanalua, or undecided, about the Federal legislation before us. There are many people whom I love, who support this bill. There are also many people whom I love, who are strongly opposed to it.

I fully understand that all of you are either employed by or elected to, offices within the U.S. Federal Government. I also understand that when the Department of the Interior and Department of Justice sent their representatives in December that they were bound to make their recommendations within the framework of the United States constitutional law.

I commend those of you who are in Washington, DC, representing our position, of restoration and independence, because I know that the non-native people there consider that so totally amazing that someone would even think of that.

It is because I know the manao of the people in Washington, DC, that I understand the independence of the Hawaiian nation depends on a successful paradigm shift within the Government of the United States. Instead of deciding how much State land to give the new Hawaiian nation, the paradigm shift would be negotiations between the United States and the Hawaiian nation on how much land will be allocated to our state.

I believe that all of us here who are either testifying or listening to the testimony are doing so out of concern and because we recognize what is at stake: the future of Hawaii.

That future causes many of us to tremble with fear, some of us to look away with distrust, or some of us to lean forward with eagerness, trying to grasp the sun rising slowly over the horizon.

I, myself, have struggled with seeing Hawaii's future; whether as a dependent nation-within, or an autonomous, independent nation restored. In the end, recent personal circumstances have caused me to re-evaluate and re-assess my priorities.

The sudden passing of my beloved uncle who, 1 month ago today, was found passed on to the next life; the tragic death of my friend in Washington, DC; and the celebration of new life for friends of mine who thought they would not have children. I realized that the cycle of life and the continuum of life goes on.

Where I now sit, my great-grandparents and great-great grandparents all sat as well, signing their names to a long list of such names, protesting the wrong done in 1893. Their signatures were ignored, as were their pleas for restoration of their own governance.

Today, I add my plea, as well. Do not allow anti-Hawaiian groups to disband what little entitlements we presently enjoy.

If this bill will prevent the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act from being ruled unconstitutional, according to United States law, then I support it.

When I was composing my testimony, and I had to decide whether I was going to be in favor of this bill or against it, I wanted to take a fresh look, if this bill did not pass and if it was challenged in the United States Supreme Court, the same way that *Rice* v. *Cayetano* was, and if we lost, what would happen to all of the people who are currently on Homestead land? I, myself, and my family would never be on Homestead land, and have kuleana property right now.

If this bill would allow Hawaiian children to attend Hawaiian immersion schools in their own native language, as my daughter has done, then I will support it.

If this bill will allow the Hawaiian people the rights and responsibilities of a governance of our own choosing, then I support it.

But please do not take away our right to pursue an independent nation, and do not let the U.S. Government become complacent with our dependent status.

Over 100 years ago, the Republic of Hawaii held Queen Liliuokalani hostage in order to avoid armed conflict. Let the record reflect that no such situation exists now.

Mahalo a nui loa for the opportunity to testify.

[Applause.]

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

Senator INOUYE. May I now recognize Calvin Kaleiwahea.

STATEMENT OF CALVIN KALEIWAHEA

Mr. KALEIWAHEA. Aloha, we are Hawaiians. We know ourselves.

You guys go back to koomaneko, you will see a truth that the whole world should know, because in the world system of humanity, we represent the [inaudible.]

[Testimony, partially in native tongue]

What I am trying to say is to let you guys know, we are not really Americans. You guys are Hawaiians.

[Testimony, partially in native tongue.]

I have a mission, and my mission is to the Hawaiian in me, and not American.

[Testimony, partially in native tongue.]

The people of Hawaii, you know, it is so sad, because you guys made the law.

[Applause.]

Mr. KALEIWAHEA. You guys on this committee want us to lose that sovereign right and our kingdom. You guys are supposed to be the guys to help us in bettering our situation for the best in peace.

[Testimony, partially in native tongue.]

You see, guys like you guys are in a position to help to restore [testimony in native language]. But you guys do the totally opposite. You know, we do play a heavy role in this world body's system.

[Testimony, partially in native tongue.]

Get focused with yourself, mental, physical and spiritual. When you can get focused, then you can [testimony in native tongue.]

[Applause.]

Mr. KALEIWAHEA. Look at us Hawaiians for 30 years or maybe 50 years in the legislature. Look at what you guys are doing. Where are we today? [Testimony in native tongue.]

What kind of solution can we hopefully see coming from you? I want to ask this question to you, Senator. What made you think this bill is going to help us? What made you think this bill is going to restore our Kingdom? Could you answer that question, Senator?

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much.

Our next witness is Dennis Kanahele.

Mr. KALEIWAHEA. Senator, I am just asking the question, so I can get my focus a little bit more.

Senator INOUYE. This bill will not restore the Kingdom of Hawaii.

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

Senator INOUYE. I now recognize Dennis Kanahele.

STATEMENT OF DENNIS KANAHELE, WAIMANALO, HI

Mr. KANAHELE. [Greeting in native tongue.]

Mahalo to the Hawaii Delegation to Congress, Senator Akaka, Senator Inouye, Representative Abercrombie, Representative Mink, and Representative Faleomavaega; aloha.

You know yesterday, I was kind of disappointed and frustrated. One of the things that was concerning me, and I have been in the movement for 20 years, was the way that we handled ourselves.

I think the representatives that are here from Washington will hear the complaints and the whole situation that is going on with the bill. I think there is more at stake now than just the bill. Still, Washington, they are still here.

You know, if could not use the floor, I probably would have done the same thing. But I do not think we should treat them disrespectfully, so we can finish hearing from people that have some important information.

[Applause.]

Mr. KANAHELE. I am speaking against the bill, but they have done a lot of good things for us in the past. We have had a lot of

internal problems ourselves, with our agencies and the State government.

That is a big part of the problem why we need this bill. That is why we need the bill. It is not about the programs or the entitlements or the trust relationship. Basically, the trust relationship is bound to these events. You cannot get away from it.

In 1928, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, that is what it was about. But even more so, when Hawaii entered into the United Nations, it was really clear that they took the responsibility, the sacred trust obligation, through a culture of the people's concerns; political, economic, social, education, advancement, and protection against abuse.

So this is against those who really feel that when you steal, you have got to give back, like myself. You see, you cannot take away my independence. You cannot take this bill, go to Washington, and start to take away anything.

For me, coming from independence, I do not care what you guys do with this bill, except for the fact that I do not oppose moneys for programs, because that is necessary so that the dysfunctional agencies that we have will serve our people.

But what I am afraid of is jumping from one hot situation in Hawaii, where the free responsibility of Hawaiian agencies is happening, and it is starting to clear up in certain areas; but I do not want to jump into one that is deeper. That is what is happening to us.

Now I would separate the two. The bill contains political and economic ramifications; not just one. On one hand, you have got to take money. On the other hand, you have got to give up something else.

But the way I see it is, if you choose to follow this bill, and then we will come up to have an issue with a national relationship with the United States. It does not hurt or hinder us to restore our independence; it does not.

Then why should we jump into the bias about how that are involved and want to support the bill where we would have to fight for land? We have got to get away from that, because we are coming closer to something really, really good for our people.

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

Mr. KANAHELE. Anyway, are you going to let me talk? Please show me the respect.

[Applause.]

Mr. KANAHELE. So all I am trying to say is that from an economic standpoint, why do an investment and put all our financial resources into the hands of something or an entity that just lost $2.4 billion? That is the case of the American Indians.

The "60 Minutes" tape that came on in February clearly showed how they were mismanaging financial and managerial resources. It was really clear.

That is the kind of things that those who wish for the bill to pass have got to take into consideration. That is a very, very important thing. Go look at the programs and entitlements, and forget about the financial resources that we have combined, which is billions of dollars.

I am bringing this up, because we do not talk about economics. We do not talk about banks. We do not talk about asset management. That is handled by those agencies, especially OHA.

You know that of all the financial institutions that operate in America, only a bank, not a credit union and not a mortgage company, but only a bank has a 10 to 1 leverage. If we get together and we put together $70 million, if we can start to bring in deposits of $70 million to lend and reinvest in the community, how about that?

When I first thought about this, I started to think of the $300-plus million they get in OHA. Try calculating that. It is really easy. How much is that?

Why do we have to go to the Federal Government for these moneys for those programs? It can be done. If you do not want to do it, our banks over here will do it. Your banks, three of them, have more than $18 billion in deposits. That is just 3 out of 15 or something like that.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. KANAHELE. Excuse me, Senator, I have waited a long time. I have a couple more things I would like to say.

Senator INOUYE. There are other people waiting to testify.

Mr. KANAHELE. Yes; I understand.

So anyway, you can see how economics change everything. But we are listening and we need to be aware and get more knowledge about that kind of thing, because it is not a handout that we are looking for. We have got to get off this reliance and dependency. We have got to start economically.

You know, the first bankers that came into the United States were all European bankers. One of them said, and he was probably the head at that time, let me issue and print the nation's money, and I care not who makes the laws.

So politicians never really mean anything. So think about this, when we go through our testimonies and put stuff on paper that is really solid. Because what is happening to us, under international law, is we are experiencing genocide right now.

[Applause.]

Mr. KANAHELE. The only solution for a race, an ethnic group, to protect itself from genocide, is to have their independence. Check out Professor Royal's testimony.

But, again, it is really important that you put this stuff in black and white, so that this can go back to Washington and, if anything, will be on record.

But also, the people that support this bill should understand one thing. You get those that want their independence, and you get those that want, at least for a first step for most of them, independent status.

But, remember, the land and natural resources, and the community interests that we all have, you cannot take that along with you, and we will deal with the United States now. You cannot do that.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. KANAHELE. Okay, I appreciate it.

[Applause.]

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

Senator INOUYE. I now call on Luckie Rodenhurst, Roy Benhan, and Ululani Beirne.

Speaking on behalf of Luckie Rodenhurst is his wife, Mrs. Rodenhurst.

STATEMENT OF LUCKIE RODENHURST

Mrs. RODENHURST. Aloha. I am not lucky, in a sense, as a person, but I am a very lucky person to have a husband who is 75 percent Hawaiian and one-quarter Welsh and German. We are very proud of our blood lines, as we come here today to testify against this bill.

My husband wanted me to share and to say, what part of illegal became legal when all the transgressions against us Hawaiian came to be? How do our people, who support this bill, trustees who are not trustworthy, people who have all our money, and do not even support our own Hawaiian people; people who condemned this delegation, sit at the same table, and try to make us believe that this is an American story.

The mo'olelo are not American people. This is a Hawaiian story. This is our mo'olelo. This is our history. This is our koana. This is our mo'olelo.

The Spiritual Nation of Ku condemns all people who sign their names to this, who will disposses our people, our kupunas, our ancestors, from the righteousness of what belongs to us, and always will be ours. Nobody can take that from us.

[Applause.]

Mrs. RODENHURST. I have addressed the Office of Hoale Affairs, impersonating Hawaiian Affairs. I am sorry to say that for those of you who truly believe that office will work, it is not going to work. That is why they made it, so it would fail.

We all know that, as we sit here, the truth about what we are, who we are; who represents our blood lines, whether one drop to 100 drops. We all know who we are. We do not need anybody to define us to say we have to have self-determination.

[Applause.]

Mrs. RODENHURST. Self-determination is a form of colonization.

As I have said to the people, what is being introduced is a law. It is not a resolution, because we did get an apology and we received nothing anyway. We did not receive anything, except to say that that resolution of apology from the American President was just to say, oh, sorry, we rip you off, abuse you, fornicate you, we defiled you, we kick your kupuna to the curb, and we humbled you.

Today, it is like the two foxes with one sheep. They all are going to decide what they are going to have for dinner. The sheep, which is us, are thinking. They really believe that these two foxes are not going to eat the sheep. [Laughter.]

How have we forgotten who we are? The Gods say unto each person, Mai Poina Oe e noho oe, "Do not forget where you live." This is our land.

[Applause.]

Mrs. RODENHURST. We are nationals. The power of what you have is yours and ever shall be because the law of nations states, any nation that protests any occupation of our lands is never conquered. You have people today that come here and testify, who sit

on the committees, that say, well, we are part of America; these American historians.

I say, hold your own Hawaiian people accountable for their hypocrisies and the genocide of our own Hawaiian people against us. We already know where they are at. We already know they are not going to make a decision without us. But your own people are the ones you have to watch.

I say to our people, do not forget, this is a Hawaiian story. We are Hawaiians. We will forever be Hawaiians.

Mahalo.

[Applause.]

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

Senator INOUYE. It is now my pleasure to recognize Roy Benham.

STATEMENT OF ROY BENHAM, HONOLULU

Mr. BENHAM. Thank you very much Senator Inouye, Representative Mink and Representative Abercrombie.

My name is Roy Benham. I am native Hawaiian. One of the things I am hearing as a Hawaiian, you should never be rude to a popona, and I am a popona.

I am speaking in favor of this bill, because this is an American bill. It happens to affect us Hawaiians. It is our responsibility to see that it affects us properly. We will be administering this bill. It gives us a chance to find out who we are.

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

Mr. BENHAM. Some of these people, I have not seen before. I have been doing this for 25 years. We need to find out who we are. I thank you for that part of the bill. We will decide what kind of entity will be under the United States system. That is the system they have. I am for sovereignty, and I am going to get there some day.

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

Mr. BENHAM. I really resent that. What do you call yourself?

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Benham, please address the chair.

Mr. BENHAM. Thank you. I am sorry.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. I understand. It is not a reflection on you.

Mr. BENHAM. This gives us a chance to get together and form our own entity. It gives us a chance to go out and validate that entity by our voting process, and then it gives us a chance to administer whatever benefits that the United States feels that they want to bestow upon the Hawaiian people.

I also feel that once we identify ourselves, that I would be pressing the system of the ahupua'a. I think that we should identify our Hawaiians by ahupua'a, so we know where our Hawaiian communities are.

This will put us in a better position to organize and get into to the practice of governing, so that when we do have sovereignty, we will be able to do it effectively.

I appreciate the fact that the members of Congress have gone through this process to give us this opportunity.

Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

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

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call on Ululani Beirne.

STATEMENT OF ULULANI BEIRNE, KANEOHE, HI

Ms. BEIRNE. Thank you, Senator Inouye, Representative Patsy Mink, Representative Abercrombie. I am sorry that we do not have Senator Akaka here. Mahalo to all of you. First of all, I would like to say, aloha. It is nice to have you here.

My name is Ululani Beirne, and I come from the kapuna of Kahana Bay on this island, Oahu. I represent the moko-okoalahua in the Native Hawaiian Convention.

We have taken a certain stance in our moko and I would like to just share some of those things with you. Just for the record, our moko have taken the position that we do not support some of those measures that have been spelled out in this piece of legislation.

I think by watching on Monday night, some of you on the congressional level cannot understand all of the language, either. So we learn as we go with this bill.

Hopefully, your presence here will take the manao that comes from our Hawaiians today, and really act on it. Whether we are here or not, you are here to hear us, and then take it back to Washington, DC and make your decisions. Hopefully, you will be sensitive to what our brothers are saying here.

You know that many of our people have taken stands on the issue of Hawaiian sovereignty. I respect the brothers, where they are coming from. But this process has to move, and it has to move in a united manner for all.

I was hoping that having you here that our tongin brothers might come up, and all the Polynesians from across the isles of the sea, that find Hawaii to be their home base, and they would come out and support us, as native Hawaiians. Because if they do, we will become the majority, and not the minority, in our home lands, because we are all brothers and sisters in the eyes of the sea.

Let me just say this. The reality of the Federal recognition in this bill itself, what is it? Based on our Native American history, the Federal recognition is coupled with the "nation within a nation" concept.

For the groups that have supported this from the onset, that is fine. But once you start learning about your Hawaiian history, you find that that concept does not really work well for us that have been out there in our communities, and have been working on trying to see what is best for us.

To me, that is independence. Under independence, we would have the benefit of those things that belong to us as people.

Let me just say this. The bill needs to be cleaned up, because whether you hear us or not, you are going to do what you want to do. Under this bill, Federal recognition is dependent on a sovereignty process which pre-selects our political status. This is what we do not want. That is why you are hearing the feedback about political genocide. It is not correct.

So I would ask that the team that represents us in Hawaii, please do all you can to correct that. We need to be able to tap into those benefits which are ours. All of you have worked really hard on doing that.

We need to keep those benefits here in Hawaii. But in the same token, many of us that are out there in the community do not even, you know, have those benefits given to us.

Senator Akaka, it is nice to see you. I pray that you may be well and recover very shortly.

Like I said, in this whole process, brothers and sisters, we all need to come together. This is all good, what you folks are doing, but we need to come together, because united, we can move a lot of things.

I want to say that the sovereignty process that we have in place right now with the Native Hawaiian Convention, and other groups that have been assertive, come together and join us. Let us do this together. That process cannot be taken away from us.

For those parts of the legislation that you need to see it through, give that back to us, because it belongs to us as a people, and let us determine how we want to do this, as a people, and not have Washington, D.C. do that.

[Applause.]

Ms. BEIRNE. One other issue that I have is that in this piece of legislation, if we have to answer to the Department of the Interior, that is not the way to go. That is why you are seeing all this reaction from my people.

So I would ask, with just a few words, because I know there are many people that would like to speak, please do all you can to do the best by us, the people that you represent. Like I said, if all the Polynesians got together, we would be the majority, and not the minority in our lands. Mahalo.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Is Athena Peanut here? Is Dwight Vincente here? Are Kanani Aton and Kawehi Kanui here?

[Interruption to hearing from audience.]

Senator INOUYE. Patrick Kahawaiolaa, Puna Lerma, Kelii Ioane, Henry Horton, Bonnie Bator, Roy Key, Anthony Anjo, Kanani Kapuniai, Kaliko Chun, Samuel Kaluna, Gabriel Kealoha, Jim McRae, Keoni Choy, John Roberts, Jerryl Mauhili, Anakura Melemai, Jonathan Na'one, Eleanor Ahuna, Palikapu Dedman, Lanny Sinkin, Manu Aluli Meyer, Ron Coffin, Merve Spencer, Harvey Keliikoa, Keoki Namauu, Jesse Kaleiohana, Tom Anthony, and Patrick Kahahawaiolaa.

Speaking on behalf of Harvey Keliikoa and Keoki Namauu will be Tom Anthony and Calvin Kaleiwahea. Is Tom Anthony here?

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes; I'm here, Senator.

Senator INOUYE. You may proceed, sir.

STATEMENT OF TOM ANTHONY, ON BEHALF OF HARVEY KELIIKOA AND KEOKI NAMAUU

Mr. ANTHONY. Thank you. Congress people, Senators Akaka and Inouye, my name is Tom Anthony, by the way. I am both a father and a son, and a husband. As such, I testify today.

It was not my intention to come up here from the Big Island to testify, having felt insulted that the hearings on the Big Island were summarily dismissed. But upon a statement that I read by Senator Akaka, when was it, in Wednesday's newspaper, he offered an invitation for a better plan.

Again, it is not my intention to offer that better plan today, but simply to remind the Senator that a better plan was in place, at

least as far as the law is concerned, in 1839, and a better plan continues to exist today.

That better plan is what as OHA described as the Alehe trusts; trusts for health care, for education, for our welfare. Those trusts should include the Native Hawaiian Land Trust or the Mahalee Trust.

What we require today, Senator, is not legislative action, but judicial action. Create legislation to give us the United States' consent to sue. Create legislation to give us a commitment from the United States to enforce a judgment by court of competent jurisdiction, by a court that is not bought and sold by the United States.

Fourth, Senator, is what is already is place with your legislation. We do not require a handout. Ours is a request for justice, to have the shackles of the slavery of the Senate Joint Resolution removed.

[Applause.]

Mr. ANTHONY. It is a Senate Joint Resolution that threatens the independence of every independent nation, without strength enough to withstand the onslaught of the American military complex. We ask you, Senator, to enforce the law that the United States contends is so reliable.

Thank you.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Is Calvin Kaleiwahea here?

Now I wish to call upon the Executive Minister Lindsey, Kahu Lloyd Imuaikaika Pratt, Namaka Rawlins, Robert Keliihoomalu, and Virginia Kepano.

Speaking on behalf of Keoki Namauu and Jesse Kaleiohana is Calvin Kaleiwahea.

STATEMENT OF CALVIN KALEIWAHEA, ON BEHALF OF KEOKI NAMAUU AND JESSE KALEIOHANA

Mr. KALEIWAHEA. Thank you, Senator.

[Testimony in native tongue.]

I wanted to find some kind of remedy to make our people here see that there is a little hope for us. It is not dead. We belong in this place.

What really bothered me is that you guys know the truth of what you are doing. What kind of leaders are you? Right now, one of the most severe laws that you are violating is the law against humanity.

Let me tell you something. No matter how long it will take us Hawaiians, we are not going to give up. It is in our Creator's hands. [Inaudible] We have the opportunity to prove this, and create that opportunity.

But the Hawaiian leaders and State government are the ones, you know, if you ask me, that want to suppress the truth. I feel like every one of you guys should be prosecuted.

[Applause.]

Mr. KALEIWAHEA. You are trying to keep us down.

[Testimony in native tongue.]

Aloha.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call upon Executive Minister Lindsey.

STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE MINISTER LINDSEY

Mr. LINDSEY. Mahalo, Senator Inouye, and especially, I would like to extend an apology for any improprieties we have had earlier. It was never my intent to offend you.

In the process, I would like to say aloha and send salutations to the foreign delegation of the United States, aloha [testimony, partially in native tongue.]

My own testimony is for the truth of the claim by the oath of the claimant. On the record, I would like to swear, as a sworn testimony into the record, that what I have to say is, in fact, the truth, and that it can be verified.

It is my intent at this time, Honorable Delegation, that as the Executive Minister Pro Tem, I am also the trustee. In fact, I thank the Senators and Representatives for all our individual thoughts, on both sides of the aisle, for the controlled courtesy, and also for the extended indulgence.

In light of the many extended testimonies, I think all will agree that if this was being heard in a Board of Trustees' meeting at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, we all would be arrested today. That is the truth.

I can speak to that exactly, because I was the first kanaka maoli ever to be arrested in our Office of Hawaiian Affairs. That was established for our assistance of our Hawaiian affairs for self-determination.

What was my crime? I had the audacity to dare to challenge the constitutionality of the election process in 1994, right after your Apology Bill, Senator Akaka.

Then after reviewing that and also other documents in the law, after 3½ months of begging and pleading, that all they do is do exactly what the 13 guys did when the President, Grover Cleveland, said return; what did they do? They renounced their U.S. citizenship, and claimed Hawaiian social/political status, which they did have. That is all I asked for them to do. On April 18, I was arrested for that fact.

On February 23, 2000, I was vindicated by the Supreme Court of the United States which, in fact, verified that it was an unconstitutional process. But at that time, on April 18, an adverse trusteeship of the poopona was established as a claim against the State of Hawaii.

In 1978, it was not the State administration that created the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. It was the people's will. It was the U.S. citizens of the State of Hawaii, who agreed with the framers of the OHA that that it should be established as a separate and independent entity from all branches of the State government. That was in 1978.

The problem was, when they went to legislation, Senators and Representatives, the attorneys of the State of Hawaii changed that clause. The Hawaiian Homes Commission was supposed to come out of the administration of OHA.

They changed that at HRS 10–3. They said, all of the organization, except the Hawaiian Homes Commission. So on the Hawaiian Homes Commission, I believe this bill only pertains to the 50 percenters. I do oppose it on that intent.

In 1986, the Federal Government already recognized under Public Law 99–557 the said decree of the amendments by the State of Hawaiian, which included the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

In 1987, the Supreme Court of the State of Hawaii recognized in the *OHA Trustee* v. *Yamasaki, et al,* that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs was separate and independent from all branches of the State of Hawaii. How can it, in fact, be a State agency? It is not.

What we started in 1994 with the Apology Bill, we established an interim governing council; a special trusteeship. We have established a Board from every island. All we ask is that you work with us now to implement it.

You have a nice matrix here, but it is in the wrong venue. It looks like you are trying to steal what we have been working at doing for 6 years. Being arrested, like you said, they have the right to do, in the Apology Bill. We will acknowledge the ramifications of the overthrow, in order to provide a tougher foundation for the reconciliation between the United States.

What we needed was a proper foundation of a government-to-government. That is what OHA was to represent; not the Hawaiian government. I apologize. I will be done in 10 seconds.

In the 1994 statement by the Board of Trustees, it was stated that OHA was to assist the Hawaiians in determining their own self-governance. Once that entity was determined, OHA would be absolved into that Hawaiian government.

All we are asking at this time is that you help us preserve the true OHA. We do not need a Federal OHA. We just need to complete the process.

I apologize for going over my time, and you have been very courteous. Please, I will be forwarding the testimony for September 9 of OHA that I talked about today; mahalo and aloha.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

May I now call on Virginia Kepano.

STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA KEPANO

Ms. KEPANO. Mahalo, my name is Virginia Kepano. I am here representing my ohana. My husband is a full-blooded Hawaiian. He is from Keepaha, Hawaii. He has a long history of activism in the Hawaiian movement, as well as myself.

I have six great grandchildren. I have three daughters and six great grandsons that are more than 50 percent Hawaiian.

I have a long record of being very interested in the Hawaiian community. I consider myself to have one of the best vested interest in Hawaii that there is, sitting in this room.

I want to thank the Senator for giving me the opportunity of speaking today. I had no intention of speaking, because I wanted hear from my Hawaiians. I am very, very proud of my Hawaiians today. I was very proud of us today. I admire the courage in this room.

[Applause.]

Ms. KEPANO. I salute them. I want to salute also the people who come up here, who are against this bill. This takes a lot of courage.

It takes a lot of courage, Senators and Congress people, for you all to sit there, because we know that you feel that perhaps your

intentions are not to be questioned, because we know that over the years, you have represented us. We have all voted for you. We have all supported all of you.

If I asked the Democrats in this room who have supported all of you to stand up, I would surely think it would be a proportion of the people in this room.

I want it to continue that way, because I am very frightened of what is happening in my country today. I do not want the Republicans to take over the United States again. I do not want this.

I do not want my people in Hawaii to not recognize the dangers inherent in a Republican takeover. There is an article today in a Texas papers that the Governor there has neglected the children that he purportedly represents.

We know what the Republicans are capable of. In the last Republican Presidency, they denied that there was any interest or responsibility to the Hawaiian people. This was one of the last acts that was done under the Republicans.

This is not what I intended to say. But I get carried away up here, and I only have a few minutes left. I just wanted to tell you that 30 years ago, we sat under a tree at the capitol, as very concerned Hawaiians.

Our concern was that we were not being recognized for the importance as the natural resource that the Hawaiians were in Hawaii. Without the Hawaiians, there is no Hawaii. Without the recognition of the Hawaiians, there is no Hawaii.

You can talk about economics all you want, but the Hawaiians are the exploited resource in Hawaii, that is not fully appreciated. We want to understand that.

The people sitting in this room have worked in music, in entertainment, in teaching, in law, everything. We are the backbone of Hawaii. This has got to be recognized.

I know that 25 years ago, people worked very hard. We believed that this was a government in exile; that this was the best legal action we had, to go back to the overthrow and say, this is the best legal ploy we have, government in exile, never having been overthrown.

We set up a temporary pro-tem Queen. She is not here today. It was going to be a temporary thing, and we were going to have a Democratic monarchy. We were going to return to that, for many reasons.

This would have been a very good economic benefit for the people of Hawaii. We might have benefited greatly, had someone recognized the importance of this. We might have been the only monarchy in the United States.

I know my time is running out, but we have so much to say, Senators and Congress people. We have so much to say. Our people are venting here today.

You have given us the privilege of speaking. We have been denied access in our own organization, which is OHA. You have at least granted us the privilege of coming out here. We do not mean to harm anybody. We only want the truth. The truth never hurts. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Now may I call upon Kahu Lloyd Imuaikaika Pratt.

STATEMENT OF KALU LLOYD IMUAIKAIKA PRATT

Mr. PRATT. Aloha; you have already been educated, and we are always talking about who we are. We know who we are.

So I want to address this. I would say that the U.S. Representatives, they do not represent us. So I am a sovereign. I am a Hawaii national. We should be addressed, not as a privilege, but as demanding. We speak now.

I have seen the laws. I have come into meetings like this, and a lot of times, I sit down in the back, and watch the Senators and Representatives of the United States listen to us. All they do is scratch their head, look around, and they never really listen to us.

We are really telling you folks, we really do not like all these amendments, statutes, laws, regulations that are being put in our face and shoved down our throat.

Now we know for a fact that we still have our status as a national, of all of our own kingdom, especially when you, as a country, and like Senator Inouye, looking on the side here, not really listening.

I am telling you folks that you do not represent us. You were not here any more, especially when the Apology Bill came about.

Now under international law, you are supposed to be following it, not dictating law that we need to abide by the United States laws.

[Applause.]

Mr. PRATT. It is nice to see men of all your honors, but you guys do not fall to honors. You say to our poopona that you are looking through our eyes.

Yesterday, I made a decision to take off, and I work hard up there, but just because my parents asked me to go to Oahu, to represent my family.

My family is on the Big Island, all the way down to Kauai. My last is the Kaika family on my mom's side, and my father's side is Kahu-lee. It is a huge family. I have over 5,000 members in my family who still live here.

Now I would say to you folks, stop this. This is not real. You guys have really tried to fraud us here and take over our lands, taking away all the assets that our kings, our queens, our prince, our princess has put aside as trusts for us, so that our kenkees and the unborn can live in a happy life.

We give mahalo to everyone that comes here. Yet, all you guys do is take and take and take; but there is no sharing.

[Applause.]

Mr. PRATT. This is how our popoonas taught; it is aloha. This is our spirituality. This is our kupuna. Can you not realize that every time you give, we do not ask for anything more, but hopefully to see the smile on your face?

Yet, with all you do to us, and I am saying for a fact, that I am tired of it. We do not want your directions any more. We know our directions. We know for a fact that our Kingdom is coming out. It is destined from God. God put us onto these lands so that we became the trustees to these lands, so that we could share it with all cultures. But you shot us off, and that makes us so frustrated.

I am a landscaper. I am also an educator. I am still doing it. Now we are breaking away from the State because we want to do it. We do not like the education system. It stinks. It does not teach our culture.

[Applause.]

Mr. PRATT. [Inaudible] is here, and he speaks in front of us, but I do not hear the words indigenous kanaka maoli or aboriginal. I am part of this land, and I will stay here; mahalo.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call upon Namaka Rawlins.

STATEMENT OF NAMAKA RAWLINS

Ms. RAWLINS. Aloha, kakahiaka 'oukou.

[Testimony in native tongue.]

My name is Namaka Rawlins. I came this morning with my father who is sitting in the back there. We came this morning from Hilo. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify.

So thank you, and I am happy to see you here and feeling fine, Senator Akaka, this morning.

The 'Aha Punana Leo was established out of a desire to restore our Hawaiian language to our people and provide high quality education to Hawaiians.

The act that incorporated Hawaii into the United States codified as territorial law a ban on our language in the public schools, initiated by those who overthrew the Hawaiian Monarchy. After a lengthy battle in our State legislature, led by our organization, the ban was removed.

However, our language still faced the problem and the status of Hawaii at the Federal level. We were especially concerned about the "English-only" movement, which sought to eliminate the recognition and support for any language other than English in the United States.

We were forced to take the issue to you in Washington, and with the sponsorship of both Senators Inouye and Akaka, the Native American Languages Act of 1990 was passed.

This act recognizes a unique relationship and responsibility of the United States to the languages indigenous to the United States, including Hawaiian.

I see many similarities between the struggles for official recognition of the indigenous status of the Hawaiian language and the struggle for official recognition of the Native Hawaiian people.

Any government that claims jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Islands must recognize the unique status of us indigenous people, as well as our language.

Among the governmental entities that claim some sort of jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Islands is the United Nations. The United Nations has sought to recognize the rights of indigenous people, as well as the rights of indigenous people to use their language.

The State of Hawaii also claims jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Islands, and recognizes distinct rights of indigenous people, including the use of the Hawaiian language.

Of all the governments jurisdiction over Hawaii, the Federal Government of the United States is the most powerful. In 1990,

through the Native American Languages Act, the United States Federal Government recognized the unique status of our language.

The legislation before you, S. 2899, now seeks to recognize the unique status of our people. We know that lack of the United States' recognition of the Hawaiian language for over 90 years was a major factor in the near total extermination of our language.

Lack of recognition of our Native Hawaiian people could also result in our extermination as a distinctive body of people.

The people in our 'Aha Punana Leo schools and in our various 'Aha Punana Leo offices come from a wide variety of political beliefs. Some of us have remained steadfastly loyal to the Hawaiian Monarchy. Others are very uninterested in Native Hawaiian sovereignty. Others have beliefs between these two points.

It is my understanding that S. 2899 allows individual Native Hawaiians to follow their own conscience and political ideals, while also assuring that the United States lives up to its own ideas and its claim over Hawaii, and the consequential inclusion of the Native Hawaiian people among the indigenous peoples within its boundaries.

[Testimony in native tongue.]

So here I am, and thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in support of this bill; mahalo.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call upon Robert Keliihoomalu.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT KELIIHOOMALU

Mr. KELIIHOOMALU. Aloha.

[Testimony in native tongue.]

[Applause.]

Mr. KELIIHOOMALU. In all these days that I have been here watching, from the first day to today, I have seen our people [testimony in native tongue.]

Senator Akaka, I came here today to ask you to [testimony in native tongue.]

[Applause.]

Listen to us. We came all the way from Pona as a kopona all the way here [testimony in Native tongue.]

[Applause.]

[Testimony in native tongue.]

Mr. KELIIHOOMALU. I believe in my people; we can. Why? because we believe in truth and justice.

[Applause.]

Mr. KELIIHOOMALU. [Testimony in native tongue.]

We have been stepped on and pushed. This is why I came here today. This will be the last time, because we are coming here, and we do this step by step. We have the process in hand.

They never really said they were sorry. [inaudible]

They should go and educate themselves. It is all in here; the law of the nation.

[Applause.]

[Testimony in native tongue.]

It is good for them to support us. What we reap, you also will reap. I think my time is up.

[Applause.]

Mr. KELIIHOOMALU. I have come all the way from Hawaii to talk with you, mahalo [testimony in native tongue].

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

Now may I call upon Sam Kaleiliki, Jr.; Jackie Carlisle, speaking for Harold Akkoola; Moi Kalani Hatchie; and Kenneth Nichols; Kamaki Kanahele; and Nalani Minton.

Is Sam Kaleiliki, Jr. and is Jackie Carlisle here? Is Ms. Hatchie here? Is Mr. Nichols here? Are Kalani Hatchie and Nalani Minton here?

The chair recognizes Sam Kaleiliki.

STATEMENT OF SAM KALEILIKI

Mr. KALEILIKI. Aloha, everyone, my name is Sam Kaleiliki. I live in Puuna. I am with the lawful Hawaiian government, reinstated March 13, 1999. Before I go any further, all kanaka maoli, we will meet on November 28, at the Olani Palace.

Why are we meeting on November 28? This was the day the Queen of England and the King of France recognized the Kingdom of Hawaii as a nation. It was taken away from us by the United States, when we celebrate Thanksgiving, on that day.

Now let me say, who did America fight for, in the first World War? Who did America fight for in the second World War?

AUDIENCE PARTICIPANT. Germany.

Mr. KALEILIKI. And?

AUDIENCE PARTICIPANT. Japan.

Mr. KALEILIKI. Right, so why did America fight Germany in the Second World War? Why goes a kehona have to change his citizenship to go to Japan?

I will tell you why. It is because of the law. That law is called post-vininium. It states that the conqueror must restore the conqueree to its full potential and enforce that country's law, not the conqueror's law. It is page 313 in the Law of Nations.

This is hardly heard. We hardly hear this. However, we saw a total surrender on the bow of the USS Missouri; total surrender.

America went to Germany with the nerve gas. America went to Japan with the A-bomb. America came to Hawaii with a gun to our head, and it remains there. America will not conquer us, because if you do conquer us, they have to give it back to us, like they gave Germany back to Germany, and Japan back to Japan; because of the laws they have to do that.

Kanaka maoli, we are the only people, the only people, who could exercise sovereignty. The rest of you people support us. You will be better off as citizens or subjects of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

We come from God. We honor God, first of all. I came here from Puuna because the hearing was changed to here. I may not have a wife when I go home. [Laughter.]

You can laugh, but that may be true. I am here, not on my ability, but through the grace of God.

I have been in Vietnam five times. I am a retired Sgt. Major in the U.S. Marine Corps, 30 years. Senator Inouye knows what I am talking about. You all have heard of Nogunree, Mailei Massacre.

Senator Inouye was probably a private that was sent into the jungles to go get another battalion or regime. His country gave him up. It is just like a lot of other Americans, young men, who have gone forward for this country, the United States.

I am hurt what the United States is doing. President Clinton was used as a mediator between Palestine and Israel. They go around the world and try to bring all these other countries back together, but they do not come here.

We are the only ones who can bring this country back. It is not for the United States to give. It does not belong to them.

[Applause.]

Mr. KALEILIKI. When you steal something, you have got to give it back. You have got to turn it back.

Remember, all kanaka maoli, November 28 is the day we all should honor, because our king, Amerimad, III, was recognized by the Queen of England and the King of France, and brought into the family of nations.

This is why we are an independent nation, and this is what we want, total independence. We can do it. We have done it before, and we can do it again.

[Applause.]

Mr. KALEILIKI. Everybody, come to the Olani Palace on November 28.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

May I now recognize Jackie Carlisle, speaking for Harold Akkoola.

STATEMENT OF JACKIE CARLISLE, ON BEHALF OF HAROLD AKKOOLA, JR.

Ms. CARLISLE. Aloha kalou and greetings, congressional members and my fellow brothers and sisters.

I would like to thank Harold Akkola, Jr. who is the president of the State Hawaiian Fisheries Association, for letting me speak for him.

Senator Akaka, it is an honor to meet you. I know you do not remember me, but I remember you at your very first campaign when you were running for Senate. I was that little girl that asked you [inaudible].

How many years ago was that? I never knew my political rights would lead me here today, to ask you, if you want to further your sincere desires, do not propose this bill. The intent of the bill, with its disclaimer, shall be as a claim for the sediment for the United States. It is an indirect attempt for us to abandon the Kingdom of Hawaii.

You know, I had to learn political rights and what were the inalienable rights. I thank all my brothers and sisters for having to force me to sit down and learn how to read and write. I appreciate it.

The intent of the bill is to create an internal governing body for the Hawaiian people, so they can hold a referendum to create an organic document. If we create an organic document and another constitution, we will be the Kingdom of Hawaii.

I encourage the Congressional Members to further encourage your congressional legislation to uphold the bill.

You know, it is very wonderful, because it was a pretty big bill. I got through it. I used the dictionary to define terms that I did not understand. Through this knowledge that I gained through the help of my brothers and sisters, we sat down and we really had to learn our political rights words. To politically motivate us is an awesome thing.

Queen Liliuokalani has set the path for us. Through your perfect right, it gives us the perfect obligation to reinstate your Kingdom of Hawaii.

Now political status, I never knew what political status was. There are only two, de facto versus de jure, and de jure supersedes de facto.

Again, I encourage you to uphold the bill, because it is another indirect attempt, as you have seen it. Thank you so much. I cannot thank you, and the nation of Hawaii has to thank you. I would like to achieve that, so we can say how great America is, to set the precedent before world.

My desire is to help put back our government, the Hawaiian government, so we can sit at the national (inaudible) in a society of foreign nations. In article I, section 8, clause 3, we do not attempt to reduce us to a tribal status.

We have constitutions and treaties. In article 6 of the constitution, the treaties are the supreme law of the land of the United States forever. We need to uphold that.

I am going to give you the benefit of the doubt, because I know that we can achieve the integrity and the honesty that you fully deserve.

I thank you very much.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. May I now recognize Moi Kalani Hatchie.

STATEMENT OF MOI KALANI HATCHIE

Mr. HATCHIE. Aloha kokou.

I am kanaka maoli. I want to introduce myself.

[Testimony in native tongue.]

I want to bring my kokoa just like the shepherds that bring the flocks in; okay, I want to bring the Hawaiians in. So let us forget the bills for awhile. We can put in our own bill, sovereignty to Hawaii, Kingdom of Hawaii. That is all I want to see; no change, nothing.

[Applause.]

Mr. HATCHIE. It was many years ago in 1893, when they took away the aina. Do not say nothing. I want to make sure they put this in the history and say that all the Hawaiians, we will get together somehow. Maybe the Congressional student is going to put us together again.

So, aloha, everybody; thank you.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. May I now call upon Kenneth Nichols.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH NICHOLS

Mr. NICHOLS. I would like to start off by saying that I understand the United States very well. These hearings are a sham.

[Applause.]

Mr. NICHOLS. How you can have the arrogance to say that you are going to put this bill forward and not travel to the outer islands is beyond explanation. There is no way to justify that.

If you think that you are doing a service to the people that you are supposed to represent by being here physically, at the expense of traveling to them, you have done a grave disservice. I absolutely cannot believe the arrogance in doing so.

The U.S. Congress and Senate, with Senators and Congressmen from Maine, Florida, Georgia, they are going to decide this issue, and we did not even travel to the outer islands to hear what the people, the kanaka maolis say. What is that?

The United States gets what it wants. I will say this right now. This bill is going to pass. It does not matter what you say. It does not matter. It is not your decision to make. It is the United States' decision to make. It does not include you. It never did. It never will.

If you need to know how the United States works, please do the research. Ask the Native American brothers and sisters who have shared their experiences. Look at the Black Americans, who know what it is to be second and third class citizens still, to this day. You cannot drive around in a nice car without fear of being beaten by a cop.

Why do I support independence for Hawaii? Because if I was a kanaka maoli, which unfortunately I was not given the blood of a kanaka maoli, but if I was, I know that if I had the choice between the United States dictating to me, as a kanaka maoli, what is in my best interests, or what I could do for myself, I would choose what I could do for myself; not what the United States could do for me.

[Applause.]

Mr. NICHOLS. According to the Public Broadcasting System of America, 800,000 kanaka maolis were here before first contact. Within 100 years, there were only 40,000 left. That is 95 percent gone in 100 years.

You can call that genocide if you like, or we can call it holocaust. Either way you look at it, it is a serious, serious crime. What was the reward in that 100 years of decimation? It was an overthrow by our representatives.

Yet, we have Haolees who come up here and speak about how this is better for Hawaiians. Shame on you. This is the most wealthy nation in the world; the most powerful nation in the world, and people are dying, waiting for homes, land that they owned by birthright.

[Applause.]

Mr. NICHOLS. Please, people, wake up; please wake up. This bill is not going to give you anything but misery, injustice, pain, and the loss of your birthright, which is your nation.

I served as a U.S. Marine. I represented my country. I went into combat, potentially to kill or be killed myself. Would you like to know why, Senators and Congress people, why I went to this place?

According to the President at the time, I went there to liberate Kuwait. I went there to help be a part of restoring the legitimate government of Kuwait.

For some reason, the United States felt so compelled to conduct a war where hundreds of thousands of people were killed, many of whom were armed by us, a few years earlier, because they happen to oppose the Iranians. I went there to potentially kill or be killed in the name of a legitimate government.

Today, I came here, thinking about the past 4 days of being here, or the past 3 days, and I cried. I am not really a crier. I am more of a fighter, really; but I cried today. I cried because I know that I can do nothing more within the realm of the United States.

I am ashamed of my country for what it does; not because it does the most heinous things in the world, but because it perpetuates itself as a just nation. Yet, it commits the most vile crimes, and has set up dictatorships around the world that are the most horrible in nature, but support our best economic policies and interests.

Next week, I am traveling to Canada. After I cried, I called the U.S. Consulate in Canada, to find out how I can renounce my U.S. citizenship, in shame and disgust. I intend to do that next week. I will submit the papers that are necessary.

If the United States denies my intent to renounce citizenship, then so be it. But I will continue to do so. I will not be a part of a nation that makes more nuclear weapons than anybody on the planet, and refuses to sign a test treaty. I know you are about to interrupt me.

The hypocrisy of the United States stands on its own. It is there. For anybody in this audience who needs to understand that, you simply need to look for the truth.

Your nation is here by the way, and these people right here represent it. It is there, and it will not take 10, 15, or 20 years. It is right there. It is October 8, by the way. Thank you for your time. [Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call upon Kamaki Kanahele.

STATEMENT OF KAMAKI KANAHELE

Mr. KANAHELE. I am Kamaki Kanahele with the State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Associations [SCHHA], president of the Kanaka Maoli Hawaiian Homestead Community Association, and director of the Native Hawaiian Traditional Healing Center in Waianae attached to the Waianae Health Center.

Because I am here on behalf of the SCHHA, I am here to support the position set forth by the chairman of the SCHHA, Tony Sang, to support both the bill, as well as the resolution.

You know, as a homesteader, we often watch and wonder where we would be next, with the collapse of the will of the Princess of Hawaii, with the near collapse of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Obviously, it says that the Hawaiian Homelands will be next to be attacked, and we worry.

Our position is to make sure that our foundation is solid, and that we will have a say as to what will occur with the Hawaiian Homelands Trust.

From a personal testimony, may I introduce my family. I have two sisters and nine brothers. Two sisters and two brothers are out of my mother's womb. By the way, my mother is straight back there, Agnes Kanahele O'cahako.

My other brothers I would like to name for you now. In 1963, my two sisters are Anne Cooley Alhoone and Georgiana Kanahele. My brothers are Kanahele Kanahele and Kameka Kanahele.

My other brother, mom raised this young baby right out of the diapers, cleaned his ocoli and as far as I am concerned, he is a very precious part of our family. He was a Filipino boy. That Filipino boy is the present Governor of the State of Hawaii. My mother raised him from diapers.

In 1963, my mother hanied a boy from Alteran. His name is Brother Toby Terima, who resides as artistic director at the Polynesian Cultural Center.

Then she hanied a Samoan boy in 1965. That was in 1965. That Samoan boy sits straight across the table here in Congressman Faleomavaega.

In 1974, my mother hanied a Haolee boy. She made sure that if he was going to be in politics, also, he would be a good politician. That Haolee boy is a precious member of our family, and one of my brothers. He sits straight across the table in Congressman Neal Abercrombie.

[Applause.]

Mr. KANAHELE. Thirteen years ago, my mother hanied a Japanese boy, and made sure that he also took very good care of the Hawaiian people. That Japanese boy is Dr. Terry Tolonasian Tomay. Her sister's son is Henry Peters Enhini.

I do come from a very controversial group of relatives, but every family has its ups and downs. [Laughter.]

For my brothers, we count our blessings. The whole purpose for my presence here today is because yesterday, during an incident, my mother heard on television somebody holler the name of her son and say, "Neal Abercrombie, you are an outsider."

He belongs to the Kanahele and the Coa family as a solemn member of my mother's kokoa. My mother said, you let them know that your brothers sit at that table, the precious kaiamaka even more precious than the great leader of this Nation, Senator Daniel Inouye.

Let them know that because they are your brothers, they would never do anything to harm or hurt your brothers, sisters, or your family, or your Hawaiian people.

This Kanahele supports this bill wholeheartedly, because my brothers sit there and tell me it is a good bill, and it is the way to go carry our people into the 21st century.

What an honor it is to have my brothers and to name them this day for the record, and to know that spiritually, they are well guided, and governed by a mother who makes sure that her children know what is best for not only themselves, but for Hawaiian people, as a whole.

Mahalo, Senator, for the pleasure of testifying. I appreciate it very, very much.

[Closing greeting in native tongue.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

May I now call upon Nalani Minton.

STATEMENT OF NALANI MINTON

Ms. MINTON. Aloha.

[Chant in native tongue.]

Ms. MINTON. Aloha, my name is Nalani Minton. I am here to present some facts that are being left out; things that we must consider on many different levels.

The passage of the Apology Law in 1993 was not only taken as a mandate by our kanaka maoli, but it has been taken all over the world to different tribunals, that are being held by indigenous people and nations all over the world.

We are in a time of greatness to nations on the earth, where those have suffered most, especially in genocide, are speaking out for the survival of all. So the manipulation of these two bills must end.

[Applause.]

Ms. MINTON. It is not that they just must end because I say they must end, but it is the law of physics, of critical mass. It the law of spiritual awareness.

It is the law of consciousness, that when people reach a certain point of understanding for themselves how they are being mistreated, and not only what rights there are that are supposed to be given to them; but who they are and what responsibilities and relationships and rights from that emanate from inside them.

That is what the inherent sovereignty, which is referred to in the Apology Law, Public Law No. 103–150 speaks to. Inherent sovereignty cannot be granted or taken away by any other human being.

The powerful admissions of the United States against itself in this Public Law are powerful indictments that have been taken also to the United Nations. Not only were they reported there in 1993, after the International People's Tribunal was held here, convened by Dr. Tiffany Bladestone but they have become part of a report on treaty studies. All the treaties with the many nations that Hawaii has are listed in that.

Also, this powerful poa'lana of kuate editions which Nua-Nua Sohae and I were honored to publish in 1998 are the permanent evidence and record of the spiritual, moral, physical, and political will of our people, of our ancestors.

Although there were two petitions, which account for almost all of the kanaka maoli and their supporters in 1898, this is one part of those petitions, which speaks that annexation must be protested forever.

What we have learned from this document is that there is no treaty of annexation between Hawaii and the United States. Under international law, this is a crime. It is a crime for a country to militarily occupy people, to evict them from their lands, to incarcerate them and arrest them for returning to live in their ancestral ways, under international law.

It is also a crime under international law to assimilate people, to force them into a system which is against their culture of survival. This is part of the Genocide Convention.

These things are known to all of us. That is why we have reached a point in time where the outdated tactics of American politics cannot defer us from our true right as an independent nation,

not only during the Hawaiian commemorade and constitutional monarchy period of time, but throughout thousands of years of being self-determining people, as all indigenous people of the Earth are.

We pre-date the contemporary political military nation systems of economy and economic globalization, in turning all of the lands and all of life forms into property, by thousands of years.

We emanate and we originate cosmological knowledge and cosmological law, which has to do with the support of life in our laws of renewal.

I have just completed a video documentary, which we gave to Senator Akaka earlier, as soon as it was created, with John Kaemacala which is about public protocol. It is about our responsibilities and relationships, as a people, to this part of the Earth.

All over the Earth, there are peace initiatives now to support indigenous people and unrepresented people and nations, to live on their homelands in the way that is most intelligent, and in the way that has developed over time, as family to the Earth.

Even human rights has measures to expand the human rights arena to include self-determination as an initiative for peace; that self-determination become one of the first human rights. Part of this comes from the movements of indigenous people of the Earth.

There is now going to be a forum in the United Nations and the records of the Kuae petitions of the Apology Law are part of those records.

Also part of their records is our right to decolonization; that as a free and independent and inter-dependent people among other nations of the Pacific and of the world, we have a right, when the United States forcefully militarily occupies our lands and forces us into their political and government systems and under their laws, to seek redress under a decolonization process, in which we do not have to succeed from anybody.

This is because, as kanaka maoli, we are related to the tonakolari. We are related to the taomaoli as family. These are our family.

To try to change our political identify, in order to get some minimal funding to help in education programs is typical, but very dishonorable.

We know that one of the tricks of U.S. law is to attach to bills things which would never pass in any other way. So if you want people to get their Social Security, but you also want to have strip mining going on, you attach Social Security to a bill that has strip mining in it. So the choice becomes a deplorable choice for people.

We know, through the Apology Law, that it is a mandate to our people, the powerful admissions of illegal acts in the devastation to our people, of our health and our environment and our culture are in that document.

The mandate for the minimal kinds of monies, after all the billions of dollars that are being taken from our lands, without any consent, the minimal amounts of money that come to health and education programs emanate from the mandate of that Apology Law. We do not need these bills.

[Applause.]

Ms. MINTON. I think it is beneath the Senators and beneath all the Representatives who are here to have created this kind of bill, which has enrollment and putting our lands under the Department of the Interior, as some sort of supposed remedy for us.

We are an intelligent people. We are a people in recovery. We are a people who voyaged throughout the Pacific. We are a people who speak our own language again, and who know that our first self-governance is as family systems within Ahu-pua'a, where life is sustained for all.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Ms. MINTON. So we ask you to examine your souls, that what legacy you leave for your children and your families no longer does any more harm to any of us, but realizes and recognizes our dignity as an independent nation and people, as the Apology Law already has; mahalo.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call upon Kaliko Chun and Hiko Hanapi. The chair recognizes Kaliko Chun.

STATEMENT OF KALIKO CHUN

Ms. CHUN. [Greeting in native tongue.]

Aloha, Senator Inouye; aloha, Patsy Mink; aloha, Representative Faleomavaega.

We are all family. It is an example of how different and diametrically opposed we are in dealing with things that we have to come and testify for or against something when, as family, we should come and talk about it and discuss it. This is what we are doing, but the format is foreign to our Hawaiian culture. It makes for a distressing environment.

Senator Inouye, you have been with us for a very long time. In your opening comments on Monday, you reflect on how much had gone on and how long.

Actually, I think just for this particular legislation, it has been 1 or 2 months, perhaps. My copy is dated July 24. But your involvement has been very, very long.

When we started moving owau we met at the end of 1989, Hawaiians, all of us, trying to do what you and others have been telling us to organize. For 1 year, we met every week, if not more than that, but at least once a week, to just get to the point of forming oenau-owau.

When we finally did it by 1990, going into 1991, I know that you came many times. We would fill the room to hear whatever advice you had. You would often get catcalls and disagreement, but you have lasted.

You would bring the staff, Patricia Zell and others. I remember at one of our meetings, I asked Patricia, because others had been asking us, what is the definition of sovereignty that you use. She said the use, occupancy, and control of [inaudible].

I thought, that is exactly what ours is. That is our sovereignty. That is what we are here for. That is what we have been working for.

Representative Mink for a very long time worked for the rights of our people. On behalf of my family and my father and my mother, I am here to say, thank you to you all.

My mother was a teacher and a principal, whose first rule at school so many years ago, and she retired in 1973, and part of her rule was, the child comes first; and especially the Hawaiian child that everyone seems to misunderstand. She told her staff, if you are not happy with putting the child first, you may go.

My father was a retired colonel in the Army. He served in World War II and in the Korean War. He served in the Hawaiian First Office, and was a Hawaiian warrior of Hawaii, first and foremost.

He worked with you, Patsy Mink, to accomplish the Kolokohani Bill, which was essentially to protect Hawaiian rights and to show immensely how our rights, how we live them, how we see that goes from the land to the ocean, all of our gathering rights, and how we live with the earth, the sky, and all the elements, and crafted a good bill. But now our difficulties seem to be in dealing with the Department of the Interior.

So, naturally, everyone here approaches this hearing with fear, because the legislation says for the Department of Interior to be even more involved in our affairs. That does not sit well with people who have not had good dealings with the United States.

Representative Faleomavaega, on January 17, 1993, you stood with us at Euwani Palace on the steps on that late afternoon, and recounted the acts of the United States against the Hawaiian people. You said, "Shame, shame, shame."

I thank you for that. I remember it to this day. I think those words should be the introduction to the legislation, which should recount the violations. We must do that in order to achieve an act of reconciliation, which is what I think this legislation should be able to say.

As an act of reconciliation, the first step is going to be, and is and should be, the recognition of the indigenous population of Hawaiian and the lineal descendants.

With that recognition comes the process that we would embark on together for our self-determination, and spell out not necessarily every task, but to say that therefore, with that recognition of our indigenous people comes the fact that that we will have an internal laudi a council and governing body to deal with the Congress, to enunciate thereafter what the further process should be.

That way, if the act says just that, and that is a great deal, we can formulate together the other parts.

The language reflects to the President, to the Department of the Interior, and to the Department of Justice. I think it has left out the Department of State.

Whatever office we do arrive at, whether it be a Special Trustee, if it is to be enunciated that we have a trust relationship, then it should be an off-shoot of the President, with assignments by the Secretary of State, Interior, and Justice, with Hawaiians, to formulate the next policy that we develop with the United States.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Ms. Chun.

Ms. CHUN. Thank you.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call upon Hiko Hanapi.

STATEMENT OF HIKO HANAPI

Mr. HANAPI. Aloha; I would like to say, mahalo for allowing me this chance.

First of all, let us get this out of the way. I do not support this bill. The next time that you see this brown face or any of our faces, will it have to be in Washington, DC? So, please, if you can consider this.

Our land here is at stake. If this bill will support us to see all of the lands that belong to native Hawaiians tomorrow, then I am on that program. Because without the control of our lands, we are dying.

We wait for land. We wait for our Queen's wishes. Raise the Queen's picture, please. We are waiting for her wish that the United States will return our sovereign nation.

So I still have aloha for you, because I know that you will do the right thing. So let us be balanced, again. Otherwise, you are going to have all this kakakou. You will see all these people over here, and they are going to talk up whenever they want talk.

They will do the protocol. Hawaiians know how. We have had that trouble for 1,000 years. We have had a government for over 1,000 years. Now, all of a sudden, we are children, and we need to be taken care of by you.

So mahalo; go in peace, and aloha.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Hanapi.

The hearing will now stand in recess until 1 p.m. this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12 noon, the committee recessed, to reconvene at 1:05 p.m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator INOUYE. The committee will please come to order.

The chair wishes to recognize Anthony Ako Anjo, Mrs. M. Kanani Kapuniai, Samuel Kaluna, Gabriel Keoloha, Jim McRae, Keoni Choy, John Roberts, Jerryl Mauhili, Anakura Melemai, Jonathan Na'one, Eleanor Ahuna, Palikapu Dedman, Lanny Sinkin, Dr. Manu Aluli Meyer, Ron Coffin, Merv Spencer, Harvey Keliikoa, Keoki Namauu, Jesse Kaleiohana, Soli Niheu, Patrick Kahahawaiolaa.

Is Soli Niheu here? The chair recognizes Solil Niheu.

STATEMENT OF SOLI NIHEU

Mr. NIHEU. Aloha, auinala.

[Testimony in native tongue.]

Everybody knows me as Soli, but I have been called other names. My ex-wives call me likhic. My children call me mahoose but most of the people know me as Soli.

I have been in the movement for over 36 years. I have been on the front line. I am probably the most active with those with most bad attitudes. I have had 22 bad attitudes, sitting in jail. I have been in jail in Hawaiian two times. I would like to share with you some of my experiences, which are quite long.

One of things I have done in the past is monitor the world situation on indigenous people. I have sat on the executive board of the [inaudible] Pacific movement over the last 12 years.

The purpose and objective of our movement in the Pacific is to support all indigenous people in their struggles for independence and sovereignty.

I have traveled in Alteava Teamavoia Melou and all throughout the Pacific. I have also been to the Sand Island, Repid Island, Koholawee and other islands here.

One of the things that we try to do is gather information throughout the world. At this time, I would like to announce to you a letter that we got from a Chamoto activist. Chamoto is the indigenous people of Ohau.

In this letter, it talks about H.R. 3999. The letter from this Chamoto fellow is asking the Representative from Samoa to reconsider his position in regards to the Chamoto people. It is our understanding that he has co-authored the self-determination bill for the Chamato people.

It happens that there are Chamato which sit on our executive board, who would like you to reconsider your position on the Chamoto bill.

Also, we would like you to not support the Akaka bill. The reason why I am here is not to praise this bill, but to bury it. For those of us who have been on the front lines for many, many years, we have suffered tremendously.

Is my 5 minutes up already? Anyway, one of the things that I would like to say to all those who are here, we must hold out, and we must continue to struggle forever and ever. It is our duty, and it is our obligation and responsibility to cooate forever.

One of the things that we must do, we must up the ante. We have been nice for too long. It is time that we must take action.

So in the near future, if you are invited to participate in showing your strong passion for our people, please attend. Now is the time to up the ante. Up the ante means to defend your culture.

All of us are becoming aware of what our culture is. All of us are becoming aware and exercising our culture in the Pacific way. Now it is time to defend your culture, by any means necessary.

In closing, I would like to say to all of you who are here, whenever makaee comes up to here to try and arrest any one of our brothers or sisters, it is our obligation and responsibility to protect that sister or brother, regardless of how we feel, because they have compassion; because they feel very strongly. All of us who have the compassion to continue in the struggle for our ancestors must support one another.

In closing, I would like to say, once again, [testimony in native tongue.]

I have one last thing. You are probably wondering why I am wearing this. This jacket represents the indigenous culture of Japan. It is called the Inu people.

The Inu people comprise less than one-half percent of the people of Japan. The Inu people have been struggling against the Japanese government for thousands and thousands of years, since they were occupied by foreigners.

So wherever I go, I have made it one of my subjects to ask your support for those people of the Inu people of Japan.

To Senator Inouye and Patsy, takimoto. I hope you have the time to go and understand the Inu culture, and what the Japanese gov-

ernment has done to their people. Like us, they need the kokooa of everybody.

So knowing this, it is also your duty and obligation and responsibility to assist the Inu people in whatever way you can; mahalo.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Now may I call upon Roy Dahlin, speaking on behalf of Keoki Namauu and Nelson Armitage. The chair recognizes Mr. Dahlin.

STATEMENT OF ROY DAHLIN, SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF KEOKI NAMAUU AND NELSON ARMITAGE

Mr. DAHLIN. Good afternoon, honorable delegation and people assembled here. I will read into the record testimony sent by Russell Meaks and Glen Morris, our brothers from the land of Lakota Sioux and Shoshone Nations.

As we face the current crisis, dangers, and manipulations of Federal recognition under Senator Akaka's bill, it is wise to listen to the reports of other indigenous nations, who have experienced the devastating effects of Federal recognition in their homelands.

The following excerpts from a communication from Russell Meaks and Glen Morris make their position clear.

Greetings to the people on the lands of the kanaka maoli. It is with heavy heart that we see our relatives being confronted by the U.S. proposal presented by Senator Akaka, to extend Federal recognition to your people, as has been extended to the American Indian with devastating effects to our cultural and physical survival.

Let us share with you what Federal recognition translates to, American apartheid. First, understand, the history of Adolf Hitler, who wrote that the U.S. Government policies against American Indians and its reservation camps are an excellent example of how to rid a society of an unwanted people. Hitler established his concentration camp system, based on the U.S. model.

In 1964, South Africa passed the Bantu Development Act, which instituted Apartheid. The Bantu Act was an updated version of the American Indian Reservation Act, also known as the Howard Wheeler Act in 1934, a full 30 years before South Africa's Apartheid law. Today, neither of these governments exist, but American Apartheid continue to thrive.

Beneath the seemingly innocuous veneer of the term "recognition" lies fundamental fraudulent assumptions of authority and legitimacy of whom, toward what purpose, and toward what end.

The United States invades our territory, kills our people, and destroys our political, economic, and social system, seizes control of our land and people by military force and occupation, against our will; and then pursues a legitimacy to recognize us by imposing the same system of destruction and exploitation as self-government in our homelands.

Through Federal recognition, indigenous people are expected to subordinate themselves voluntarily, under the absolute authority of the U.S. colonial system.

Today, indigenous people within the United States continue to work themselves this way and that, in order to receive Federal aid and funding for programs that force them into an even deeper quagmire of competitive dependency-ridden neocolonialism.

If the kanaka maoli fall for U.S. invented divisions, distractions, and diversions, and argue over the crumbs that are promised through the process of Federal recognition, then the United States is relieved of the necessity of answering the underlying question; by what right does the U.S. presume any authority or jurisdiction in kapuiaina Hawaii, whatsoever?

If we have learned one thing from the U.S. colonialism, it is this. Ultimately, the issue of indigenous people's rights boils down to territory; who occupies it, who exercises jurisdiction over it; and who is empowered to access the land, today and for future generations.

In the case of American Indian reservations, there are a few notable exceptions. The United States claims the underlying title for all reservations, with Indian people possessing only a right of use and occupancy.

The United States, of course, reserves itself the right, unilaterally, to alter that relationship at any time, with the termination of American Indian nations a constant threat.

The United States is adept at wrapping genocidal policies in the most benevolent and seemingly magnanimous language. We have witnessed legislation with the most benign titles operate to strip most of our territories, extinguish our local personality and our survival, kidnap our children from our homes, deny us our political liberties, and deny us access to the means of our economic self-sufficiency.

We are deeply concerned that the currently proposed Federal recognition legislation not bring the kanaka maolis the same thing. Government supposedly guarantees the protection of the land, providing social and economic programs, and a model of self-government.

In practice, the U.S. Government fabricated the Trust Doctrine in Federal lands of rampant theft of indigenous territory, resources, and property in the guise of benevolence.

The so-called Trust Doctrine, in Federal Indian law, has no constitutional basis for existence, and is, therefore, not enforceable against the absolute plenary power of the U.S. Congress, with trust violations that occur, as they repeatedly do.

The U.S. Government admits the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars on Indian Trust accounts, that it is responsible for protecting. Billions of dollars of oil, natural gas, timber, and water have been stolen from indigenous people's lands under U.S. trusteeship.

The corruptions are legendary. Under the Department of the Interior, autocratic bureaucracy decisions made by bureaucrats in Washington, DC deny indigenous people the freedom to control the destiny of their homelands. Kanaka Maoli would be wise to consider the risks of embracing such a disappointing destructive history.

The Federal recognition legislation by Senator Akaka states that his intent is to create a government-to-government relationship between the United States and the kanaka maoli.

Implicit in this use of the term "government-to- government" is the fatal phrase in which the United States determines a political status of indigenous people, as true self full determination, as is understood as an inalienable collective right of all people under international law.

The true relationship between indigenous people and the U.S. Government is a nation-to-nation relationship. Virtually every governmental unit, from the State of Hawaii to the local municipalities to regional consulates, has a government-to-government relationship with the United States.

Through the language of manipulation and limited autonomy, under U.S. constitutional law, it is being used to subvert the real rights of self-determination for indigenous people.

The kanaka maoili people have perhaps the strongest international legal case of any indigenous people under occupation by the United States. The historical record of illegal invasion and occupation of the kapaolani against the will of the people is clearly documented and powerfully admitted to by the United States in the 1993 Apology Law 103–150.

In that law, the indigenous Hawaiian people have been Federally recognized as inherently sovereign, the language of independent nations.

The permanent legal and moral evidence of the will of the people against the United States' forced annexation is clearly documented in the hoalaaina kuapont petitions of 1897 and 1998.

For kanaka maoli now to agree to a diminished political status in order to gain the American Indian model of Federal recognition would undoubtedly be interpreted by the United States as relinquishing any claim to a free and independent existence, and would be viewed as a voluntary concession to the status of domestic, dependent people on their Federal lordship.

Acceptance of Federal recognition under these terms would further send a signal to the international community that the kanaka maoli had voluntarily accepted integration and assimilation into the United States political system. Future reversal of such a decision would prove untenable.

After reading the apology that the United States, its President, and its Congress have extended to the kanaka maoli people, it is unbelievable that any status except independence would even be considered.

From our perspective, the kanaka maoli are in a tremendous, powerful position at this moment in history, to oppose the surrendering of land and self-determination, and advance the rights of free indigenous nations and peoples.

These words are conveyed in the spirit of aloha and friendship and solidarity, because our ancestors stood in relationship to the United States as the kanaka maoli do today.

Our homelands were once free. Our people were once unencumbered by predator cultures, and it later was not. Casinos will never replace our freedom, our lost language, and our sacred places.

We implore you to defend your freedom and your independence, in the interests of all indigenous people and nations with the inherent right of self-determination. We pledge to stand in alliance with you toward that end.

We know that the kanaka maoli will consider these momentous decisions carefully, because the entire future of your descendants depend on what you will do now. It is clear that the kanaka maoli belong to the global family of nations.

God speed, and may the great history continue to guide and protect the paths of you and your loved ones. Let you be a free man, free to travel, free to stop, free to work, free to trade, with your own teachers, free to follow the religion of your father, free to think, talk and act. I will obey every law or submit to the penalty.

Chief Joseph, 1879, was leader of the American Indian movement. Crazy Horse dreamed and went into the rest of the world, where there is nothing but the spirit of all living things. That is the real world beyond this one. Everything that we see here is something like a shadow of that world, Black Tail, 1931.

Thank you for your time.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

I will now recognize Nelson Armitage.

STATEMENT OF NELSON ARMITAGE

Mr. ARMITAGE. Senator, my name is Nelson Armitage. I am from the island of Maui.

To repeat what everybody has been saying for the past three days, and I am pretty sure you have got to understand the laws. Native Hawaiians that are here today, seeking independence, and trying to help assist with S. 2899, the Akaka bill.

The Akaka bill, at this point, is a good stepping stone about what we saw in the papers today. What was written today in the papers was written in the past couple of days in the newspapers. A lot of propaganda has been put in the paper.

Most important is that the bill that is proposed and that you folks are trying to work on today would put us right back in the saddle again. Under Federal Constitutional law, it would give us Hawaiians no change at to be self-determined.

Self-determined would be somebody who wants to determine their own destination or destiny without help, or maybe some honest help, from outsiders, for their own rights.

Unfortunately, today, we have been squeezed for over 107 years. People keep saying that we do not know what we want to do. We actually do know what we want. We want independence.

[Applause.]

Mr. ARMITAGE. It a shame. How can the Hawaiians live free and anybody respect the culture? Right now, our lands and our ocean is being prostituted for people from other parts of the world, which is good. But it is a shame that we kanaka maolis try to do the same thing, if we get stepped on and suppressed.

[Applause.]

Mr. ARMITAGE. We must still continue to ignore our crimes.

Senator please, with your heart, help the Hawaiian people instead of suppressing us. We are tired of being suppressed. It is tough trying to raise a family here on welfare. It is tough trying to be a kanaka maoli, period.

If you are sincere, do not repeat the actions that happened in 1893 and in 1989. It is a shame that here we are today, and look at all these people. I am so proud to see Hawaiians for the bill, and Hawaiians that independently want to be independent.

These people here sitting in front of us are the reinstatement of the Kingdom that was overthrown illegally in 1893. Why does our Government not recognize and want to sit down with these people, and listen to their cries and concerns?

It is time for all of our leaders out there who are seeking independence to finally get together and join hands, and sit down and sit with you folks, in a forum, in a quorum, and sit down and hack it out like a nation in a nation, and really understand what is our destiny for kanaka maolis.

I believe that we can work this out, instead of ramming this down our throats. It is a shame. Just read the paper some day. It is a shame that this propaganda keeps going on and on and on. Here we are, and we keep crying and crying and crying over and over.

So I believe the reinstatement of the Kingdom and formers leaders out there who profess international law and international recognition instead of Federal recognition, just ask the American Indians how they have been treated, and how they are trying to get out of the BIA.

We know the history. We know what is going on. We just need to understand and work with our people, instead of stepping on our people. We have been stepped on too long, Senator.

You know; you have been here since statehood. Please help us, already. It is time to recognize and give us our independence.

I am sorry that I did not really have the time to prepare myself, because I was flying in, and I did not expect this time to come up so quickly, so I could prepare myself properly.

But I really thank you for giving me the honor to come here today and speak on behalf of the kanaka maoli people. I wish them the best.

Thank you, Senator.

[Applause.]

Senator INOUYE. Our final witness today is John Roberts. Welcome, Mr. Roberts.

STATEMENT OF JOHN ROBERTS

Mr. ROBERTS. Aloha, greets to Senator Inouye, Representatives Mink, Abercrombie, and Samoa High Chief Faleomavaega.

My name is John H. Roberts, III. I am the Kaka'olelonui of the Royal Order of Kamehameha. I am here on behalf of the Order and the Ali'i and our ancestors. I would like to share some information to further the knowledge of our representatives here and our people.

Since January 17, 1893 the people of Hawaii have been led to believe that the Hawaiian Kingdom Government was overthrown, and then lawfully annexed to the United States. The people of Hawaii were being taught someone else's history.

Today, we have learned not to trust every information that is being written about Hawaii, but to check and verify if it is fact or fiction.

On November 28, 1843, the Queen of England and the King of France recognized the Hawaiian Islands as an independent state, with the Hawaiian Kingdom as its government. The international recognition granted the Hawaiian Kingdom equal standing among the members of the Family of Nations, which also included the United States of America.

On May 16, 1954, His Majesty King Kamehameha, III, by proclamation, declared Hawaii as a neutral state. On January 17, 1893, revolutionists, under the guise of the Committee of Safety, committed a crime of high treason by deposing Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani and her cabinet, and then proclaimed the establishment of the provisional government until terms of annexation with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon.

However, this attempt failed to overthrow the Hawaiian Kingdom government. U.S. President Grover Cleveland stated in his report on the findings of James Blount to Congress on December 19, 1893.

> When our Minister recognized the provisional government, the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the Committee of Safety had in the manner above stated it to exist. It was neither a government de factor nor de jure, and that it was not in such possession of the government property and agencies as entitled it to recognition.

On July 4, 1894, the self-proclaimed provisional government declares itself to be the Republic of Hawaii and asks the U.S. Minister assigned to the Hawaiian Islands to recognize it. On July 5, 1894, the U.S. Minister, Albert Willis, affords the same recognition to the Republic as it did to its predecessor, the provisional government, which was neither de facto nor de jure.

It is a fact that on June 17, 1897, representatives of the self-proclaimed Republic of Hawaii signed a treaty of annexation with the United States, subject to the approval by the U.S. Senate.

The next day, Queen Liliuokalani enters a protest in the U.S. State Department, and calls this attempt a "violation of international law." Signature petitions against annexation, which I have before me, were submitted to the U.S. Senate. The U.S. Senate failed to approve the annexation. That changed the whole picture.

It is a fact that on July 7, 1898, the U.S. Congress enacts Joint Resolution No. 55, providing for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States at the height of the Spanish-American War. Unlike treaties, Congressional Acts have no extra-territorial force.

It is a fact that on August 13, 1989, American troops illegally occupy the Hawaiian Kingdom, and establish the first U.S. Military Post, Camp McKinley, known today as Kapiolani Park, for the fighting against the Spanish in Guam and the Philippines.

Since 1898 to the present, the U.S. Congress has enacted domestic laws being imposed upon the Hawaiian Kingdom in violation of International Law for the purpose of acquiring an independent foreign nation.

It is a fact that in 1988, 90 years after the purposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by a Congressional Act, an opinion by the Office of Legal Counsel of the U.S. Department of Justice with regard to Hawaii, stated that:

> Congress has constitutional authority to assert either sovereignty over an extended territorial sea or jurisdiction over it under international law on behalf of the United States.

It states that when Congress annexed the Hawaiian Islands in 1898 by joint resolution, after the Treaty of Annexation was killed, "Congress was in explicit reliance on the procedure followed for the acquisition of Texas."

This argument, however, neglected one significant nuance. Hawaii was ont being acquired as a state. Because the joint resolution annexing Texas relied on Congress' power to admit new States.

The method of annexing Texas did not constitute a proper precedent for the annexation of land and people to be retained as a possession or in a territorial condition.

The legal opinion quoted by Westel Willoughby, the United States constitutional scholar wrote:

The constitutionality of the annexation of Hawaii, by a simple legislative act, was strenuously contested at the time both in Congress and by the press. The right to annex by treaty was not denied, but it was denied that this might be done by a simple legislative act. Only by means of treaties, it was asserted, can the relations between States be governed, for a legislative act is necessarily without extraterritorial force, confined in its operation to the territory of the state whose legislature it is enacted.

The Office of Legal Counsel of the U.S. Department of Justice concluded that, "It is therefore unclear which constitutional power Congress exercised when it acquired Hawaii by joint resolution."

In 1996, a memorandum entitled, Validity of Congressional Executive Agreements That Substantially Modify the United States Obligations Under an Existing Treaty, by Alan Kreczko, Special Assistant to the President and Legal Advisor to the National Security Council, quoted Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, a judicial determination that an act of Congress is to prevail over a treaty does not relieve the Government of the United States of the obligations established by a treaty.

The distinction is often ignored between a rule of domestic law which is established by our legislative and judicial decisions, and may be inconsistent with an existing treaty and the international obligations which a treaty establishes.

When this obligation is not performed, a claim will inevitably be made to which the existence of merely domestic legislation does not constitute a defense, and if the claim seems to be well founded and other methods of settlement have not ben availed of, the usual resource is arbitration, in which international rules of action and obligations would be the subject of consideration.

It is also a fact that during a certain testimony in 1898 before the House Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, Captain Mahan stated:

It is obvious that we do not hold the islands ourselves. We cannot expect the neutrals in the war to prevent the other belligerents from occupying them; nor can the inhabitants themselves prevent such occupation.

The commercial value is not great enough to provoke neutral interposition. In short, in war, we should need a larger Navy to defend the Pacific Coast, because we should have not only to defend our own coast, but to prevent by a Naval force an enemy from occupying the islands; whereas, if we preoccupied them, fortifications could preserve them to us. In my opinion, it is not practicable for any trans-Pacific Coast to invade our Pacific Coasts without occupying Hawaii as a base.

Also, General Scofield arrogantly stated:

We got preemption title to those islands through the volunteer action of our American missionaries who went there and civilized and Christianized those people, and established a government that has no parallel in the history of the world, considering its age, and we made a preemption which nobody in the world thinks of disputing, provided we perfect our title.

If we do not perfect it in due time, we have lost those islands. Anybody else can come in and undertake to get them. So it seems to me the time is now ripe when this Government should do that which has been in contemplation from the beginning as a necessary consequence of the first action of our good Government and education, and the action of our Government from that time forward on every suitable occasion in claiming the right of American influence over those islands, absolutely excluding any other foreign power from any interference.

Professor James Crawford, Queen's Council, a member of the United Nations International Law Commission Director from Cambridge University's Research Centre for International Law explains:

> Belligerent occupation, per se, does not extinguish the state. Generally, the presumption, in practice, a strong one, is in favor of the continuance and against the extinction of an established State.

Since May 16, 1854, it is a fact that Hawaii has maintained its neutrality to the present day, not withstanding the present and ongoing illegal occupation of Hawaiian territorial dominion by another State.

The creation of S. 2899 and H.R. 4904 is based on the purported illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom that now we know was an unsuccessful or fake resolution, and that the purported annexation of Hawaiian to the United States did not obtain the required two-thirds vote of its Senate members present to ratify to so-called Treaty of Annexation with the self-proclaimed Republic of Hawaii.

Therefore, the Royal Order of Kamehameha I finds S. 2899 and H.R. 4904 are not applicable to Hawaii, and affirms the existence of the Hawaiian Kingdom, despite the illegal occupation of the United States.

[Applause.]

Mr. ROBERTS. Mahalo for this time in allowing me to speak to you, for we have not forgotten our ancestors and the efforts and deeds that they have brought before us.

Mahalo, respectfully, John Roberts, kaka'olelonui.

[Applause.]

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

Senator INOUYE. With the gratitude of the committee, I must note that you have conducted yourself very well, and we appreciate that.

With that, we will stand in recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

[Whereupon, at 2 p.m., the committees were recessed, to reconvene at 9:30 a.m. the following day, Friday, September 1, 2000.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BECKY NINIAUKAPEALI'I TASHYANA KAWAIHAE

Ms. KAWAIHAE. Aloha and greetings to you, Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Representative Abercrombie, Mr. Berry, Mr. Van Norman, members of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and members of the House Resource Committee—Aloha! My name is Becky Niniaukapeali'i Tashyana Kawaihae and I am from Hilo, HI. My father's family is from Waimea and Niuli'i in Kohala and from Wailuku, Maui. My mother's family is from St. Petersburg and Vladisvostok in Russia. I am a mother of two children: My 12 year-old daughter, Niniau, attends the Hawaiian Language immersion school in Kea'au; my 10 year-old son, Keawe, attends public school. I, myself, am a senior at the University of Hawai'i-Hilo, majoring in political science in addition to being a 9-year employee of the State of Hawai'i, Department of Human Services' Child Welfare Services in Hilo.

I testify before you today as one who has been kanalua, or undecided, about the Federal legislation before us. I have vacillated between support for Senator Akaka's bill introduced to the U.S. Congress in July and opposition to it. As a delegate to the Native Hawaiian Convention, a native initiative that advocates self-determination, I have had the honor and privilege of serving with many of Hawai'i's renowned leaders in Hawaiian sovereignty. I chose to run as a delegate in that highly contentious election because I saw the Convention process as being the most inclusive of as many sovereignty groups as wanted to take part as well as free from any control or agenda of any particular political group. However, an obvious and pointed lack of support of the Convention process by many so-called native leaders has resulted in Senator Akaka introducing this bill for dependent nation status within the United States of America.

I fully understand that all of you here are either employed by or elected to, offices within the Federal Government. I also understand that Mr. Berry and Mr. Van Norman, when they visited Hawai'i last December, are bound, in their recommendations made in their recently released report, to such recommendations as allowed, under and within, the framework of U.S. constitutional law. And I commend all of you for saying what you have because I understand the couldn't-care-less attitude that many other Federal employees and elected officials alike in Washington, DC have demonstrated with regard to Hawaiian sovereignty. It is because I know these things to be true that I understand that the independence of the Hawaiian nation depends on a successful paradigm shift within the Government of the United States. Instead of deciding how much State land to give the new Hawaiian nation, the paradigm shift will see negotiations between the United States and the Hawaiian nation on how much land will be allocated for the State.

I believe that all of us here who are either testifying or listening to the testimony, are doing so because we recognize what is at stake: The future of Hawai'i nei. That future causes many of us to tremble with fear; some of us to look away with distrust; or some of us to lean forward with eagerness, trying to grasp the sun rising slowly over the horizon. I, myself, have struggled with seeing Hawai'i's future: Whether as a dependent, nation-within or an autonomous, independent state re-

stored. In the end, recent personal circumstances have caused me to re-evaluate and re-assess my priorities, The sudden passing of a beloved kupuna; the tragic death of a friend in Washington, DC; the celebration of new life for friends long thought barren. The cycle of life goes on. And where I now sit, my grandparents and great-grandparents once sat as well, signing their names to a long list of such names protesting a wrong done in 1893. Their signatures were ignored, as were their pleas for restoration of their own governance.

Today, I add my plea as well: Don't allow anti-Hawaiian groups to disband what little entitlements we presently enjoy. If this bill will prevent the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act from being ruled unconstitutional according to U.S. law, then I support it. If this bill will allow Hawaiian children to attend Hawaiian immersion schools in their own native language, then I support it. If this bill will allow the Hawaiian people the rights and responsibilities of a governance of our own choosing, then I support it. But don't take away our right to pursue an independent nation. And don't let the U.S. Government become complacent with our dependent status. Over 100 years ago, the Republic of Hawai'i held Queen Lili'uokalani hostage in order to avoid armed conflict. Let the record reflect that no such situation exists now. Mahalo a nui loa for the opportunity to testify.

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TRUSTEE, HAWAI'I ISLAND

Randall K. Ogata
ADMINISTRATOR

August 23, 2000

TO: US Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
US Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
US Senate Committee on Resources

FROM: Mililani B. Trask, Trustee-At-Large
Office of Hawaiian Affairs

RE: S.2899 Testimony

Aloha Senators and Committee Members:

I am an elected Trustee of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and a native Hawaiian attorney who is a member of the Native Hawaiian Community Working Group which has monitored the evolution of S.2899 and previously proposed amendments to earlier drafts of the measure.

I. General Comments

I support the purpose and intent of this measure. It is long overdue. Indigenous Hawaiians have been included in many Congressional bills as Native Americans, but we have always been excluded from the US Native American Policy for Self-Determination. I consider this exclusion to be a deprivation of Constitutional magnitude, a violation of the equal protection clause of the US Constitution, and a violation of the civil rights of Native Hawaiians.

II. Specific Comments

(a) Equal Protection and Native Hawaiians

The Equal Protection Rule in the American juridical system does not guarantee that all people are treated equally. It does provide that people similarly situated be given equal protection of the law. Consequently, Equal Protection does not require that white Americans receive the same

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benefits that Native Americans receive, but does require that all National Americans be similarly treated under the law.

As the result of recent challenges to affirmative action programs, and the US Supreme Court ruling in Adarand Constructors, Inc., programs and entitlement based on racial or ethnic classifications have come under "strict judicial scrutiny" requiring evidence of a "compelling governmental interest" in order to be maintained.

Programs and entitlements of Native Americans are not subject to the above analysis because such programs are not based on race, but upon the unique legal status of Indians under federal law and the political relationship of Native American Peoples to the U.S., Morton v. Mancari 417 U.S. 535(1974).

The US Congress has repeatedly recognized and reaffirmed that Hawaiians are Native Americans through passage of several federal laws conferring benefits on Native Americans (Indians, Alaskan Natives and Hawaiians). The quote below was taken from Congressional Acts:

"...through treaties, Federal statutes, and rulings of the Federal courts, the United States has recognized and reaffirmed that—

(A) the political status of Native Hawaiians is comparable to that of American Indians and Alaska Natives; and

(B) the aboriginal, indigenous peoples of the United States have —

(i) a continuing right to autonomy in their internal affairs; and

(ii) an ongoing right of self-determination and self-governance that has never been extinguished;

(13) the political relationship between the United States and the Native Hawaiian people has been recognized and reaffirmed by the United States as evidenced by the inclusion of Native Hawaiians in –

(A) the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.);

(B) the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);

(C) the National Museum of the American Indian Act (20 U.S.C. 80 q et seq.);

(D) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.);

(E) the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.);

(F) the Native American Languages Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 3434);

(G) the American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Development Act (20 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.);

(H) the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and

(I) the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.); and

In the area of housing, the United States has recognized and reaffirmed the political relationship with the native Hawaiian peoples through:

(A) The enactment of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.), which set aside approximately 200,000 acres of public lands that became known as Hawaiian Homes Lands in the Territory of Hawaii that had been ceded to the United States for homesteading by Native Hawaiians in order to rehabilitate landless and dying people:

(B) The enactment of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union," approved March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 4)—

(i) by ceding to the State of Hawaii title to the public lands formerly held by the United States, and mandating that those lands be held in public trust, for the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians, as that term is defined in section 801(15) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996, as added by section 3 of this Act; and

(ii) by transferring what the United States considered to be a trust responsibility for the administration of Hawaiian Home lands to the State of Hawaii, but retaining the authority to enforce the trust, including the exclusive right of the United States to consent to any actions affecting the lands which comprise the corpus of the trust and any amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 180 et seq.), enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii affecting the rights of beneficiaries of the Act;

(C) the authorization of mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration for the purchase, construction, or refinancing of homes of Hawaiian Home Lands under the Act of June 27, 1934 (commonly referred to as the "National Housing Act" (42 Stat. 1246 et seq., chapter 847; 12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.));

(D) authorizing Native Hawaiian representation on the National Commission on American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Housing under Public Law 101-235;

(E) the inclusion of Native Hawaiians in the Act commonly known as the "Native American Veterans' Home Loan Equity Act of 1993;" and

(F) the enactment of the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act (109 Stat. 357; 48 U.S.C. 491, note prec.) which establishes a process for the conveyance of Federal lands to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands that are equivalent in value to lands acquired by the United States from the Hawaiian Home Lands inventory."

(b) Civil Rights and Equal Protection Violations under the Federal Domestic Policies

1. Background

Although there were numerous federal statutes which recognize the indigenous Hawaiian peoples as 'Native American,' the United States has failed to include Hawaiians in the Federal policy which provides Indians and Alaskans with a limited right of self-determination. Several federal commissions and bodies have called for the acknowledgement of the political relationship between the U.S. and Kanaka Maoli, but no congressional action has been taken. In December 1991, the Hawaii Advisory

Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights published a Report entitled Broken Trust. This report documented the failure of the U.S. to protect Hawaiian civil rights for 73 years. Seventy-nine years have now elapsed and Hawaiian civil rights continue to be violated because of our peoples status as wards of the state. The Civil Rights Commission made the following finding in its report:

"**Finding 2:** Unlike other Native Americans, Hawaiians have never received the privileges of a political relationship with the United States. Yet Hawaiians, whose former kingdom was a member of the international community of nations and recognized by the United States, have a compelling case for Federal recognition.

The lack of formal recognition of Native Hawaiians by the federal government has resulted in their inability to secure controls of lands and natural resources, develop self-governance mechanisms, enjoy eligibility for Federal programs designed to assist Native Americans and other protected groups, and the denial of valuable legal rights to sue for discrimination. This constitutes disparate treatment and must be remedied without delay.

Recommendation 2: Federal Recognition of Native Hawaiians

The Congress should promptly enact legislation enabling Native Hawaiians to develop a political relationship with the Federal Government comparable to that enjoyed by other native peoples in the Nation. Such legislation would encourage the realization of sovereignty and self-determination for Native Hawaiians, a goal that this Advisory Committee strongly endorses.

The legislation should also explicitly confer eligibility to Native Hawaiian beneficiaries for participation in Federal programs designed to assist Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and other protected groups who have suffered from historical discrimination.

Native Hawaiians should receive the full protection of civil rights statutes and regulations applicable to Native Americans and other protected groups in the United States."

The Above Recommendation of the Civil Rights Report has not been addressed to date.

2. The Conflicting Solicitors Opinions – A Confused Federal Policy on Native Hawaiians

On January 19, 1979, US Deputy Solicitor Fredrick Ferguson issued an opinion for the Western Regional Office of the US Commission on Civil Rights which acknowledged that the US had a 'trust' obligation to Native Hawaiians by virtue of the Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920 and the Statehood Admissions Act.

Following the publication of the Civil Rights Report, Broken Trust, in 1991, the US Department of Interior began to disclaim its trust obligation. On January 19, 1993, in the waning hours of the Bush Administration, Deputy Solicitor Thomas Sansonetti issued an opinion overruling the Ferguson Opinion and finding that there was no trust obligation owed to Hawaiians by the US.

On November 15, 1993, nine (9) days before President Clinton signed Pub. L. 103-150, the Federal Apology Law, Solicitor John Leshy issued a third opinion withdrawing both the 1979 and 1991 opinions. In his opinion, Leshy states that the US would not bring legal action to enforce the provisions of federal statutes providing entitlements to Native Hawaiians, but would continue to assert that the US has no trust obligation to Native Hawaiians. The Leshy Opinion clearly states that as a matter of policy, the US will not protect Hawaiian entitlements. This is a violation of the Equal Protection Doctrine. The Leshy Opinion is now in clear derogation of the brief the United States filed in Rice v. Cayetano. Section 1c herein.

As a result of the above, Hawaiians continue to suffer from civil rights violations, poverty, ill health and homelessness while their vast land and fiscal resources are mismanaged by the State government.

3. A Comparison of Native American Indian and Alaskan Nation to Nation Status to Native Hawaiian Status as Wards of the State

Native Indians/Alaskan Natives	**Native Hawaiians**
1. Legal Status: Under the US Domestic Policy, Indian Nations have the right to create native nations with jurisdiction over lands and natural resources.	Hawaiians are wards of the state. There is no federal process to confer recognition on Ka Lahui Hawaii. Hawaiians are excluded from the US Policy because of their race.
2. Judicial Protection: Native American Indians and Alaskan Natives have the right to sue State and the US to enforce their property (trust) entitlements.	Native Hawaiians cannot sue to enforce the trust obligations of the US or the State. Neither the State or US has sued in their behalf due to conflict of interest.
3. Health: Indians and Alaskan Natives received health services through the Indian Health Service (HIS).	There is no state or federal health entitlements guaranteed for Hawaiians. Congressional legislation is piecemeal and not guaranteed.
4. Housing: Indian Nations have housing authorities which receive significant federal funding and have the power of an authority	Hawaiians have the poorest housing conditions in the US based on a 1996 Urban Institute Report (see Housing Problems and Needs of Native Hawaiians, prepared for the

to construct housing.	US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Sept.95). Current federal legislation enforces wardship by providing benefits to the State DHHL, an agency with an extensive history of breach of trust (see The Broken Trust, Hawaii Advisory Committee to the US Commission on Civil Rights, Dec.1991).
5. Child Protection: Native Alaskan and Indian children removed from their homes are placed in cultural environments under the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA).	Hawaiian children removed from dysfunctional homes are placed in environments which are not cultural. Hawaiian children are excluded from the ICWA.
6. Economic Opportunity: Indians and Alaskan native governments are allowed significant tax benefits under the IRS Code. In addition, these tribal governments are allowed the economic freedom to develop their lands and resources.	Hawaiians are wards of the state, do not have the authority to control or develop their resources. The IRS Code provisions for other Native Americans does not apply to Hawaiians.

(c) Rice v. Cayetano

The recent ruling of the US Supreme Court in the Rice v. Cayetano case presents a serious threat to Native Hawaiian benefits and to the Hawaiian trusts. The ruling is the logical result of the failure of the United States to acknowledge and formally establish a 'political' relationship with Native Hawaiians.

It is significant that the brief of the United States in the Rice Case, filed by Mr. Seth Waxman is an important departure from past positions of the Department of Justice. It is also a departure from the position of The Solicitor's Office as stated by Mr. Leshy. The United State's brief formally acknowledged that a trust obligation does exist between the US and our peoples. Despite these important changes, the US Supreme Court's ruling was against Hawaiians. Only the US Congress can clarify the political relationship and through passage of appropriate legislation.

III. Restoring the Hawaiian Peoples Right of Self-Determination

"Self-determination" is a term defined in the International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights (ICCPR). The ICCPR states:

> "All peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."

Self-determination is a human right. Some legal rights are rights that are recognized as national or state rights, some legal rights are recognized as corporate rights. Self-determination is not a right of the state of Hawaii or the USA or corporation, but it is a right that belongs to human beings.

Self-determination is a collective right. The international legal definition says that "peoples" have the right of self-determination. Individual people have individual rights – however, "peoples" rights go to collective groups of human beings. If we apply this to the Hawaiian situation this means that Hawaiians as a group have the right to determine their political status. Because of the overthrow of the Kingdom, Hawaiians lost our status as citizens of the Hawaiian Nation. As the result of annexation and statehood, Hawaiians were made to be wards or beneficiaries of the State and the United States. If Hawaiians are to be given their right of "self-determination" as part of the Reconciliation process under the Apology Law, then there must be a process which empowers Hawaiians to determine their political status.

To summarize, "Self-determination" is a collective human right which Hawaiians exercise through a process which allows them first to choose their political status, and then to use their political status to "freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."

Conclusion

S. 2899 is a measure which the Hawaii Advisory Committee to the US Commission on Civil Rights called for in 1991. It is corrective legislation which provides for increased participation of the Hawaiian peoples in their own economic, social and cultural development. It initiates and is part of the larger effort for Reconciliation which the Apology Law calls for and which the Hawaiian peoples indicated they are prepared to address.

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Hannah Kihalani Springer
TRUSTEE, HAWAI'I ISLAND

Randall K. Ogata
ADMINISTRATOR

August 30, 2000

TO: US Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
US Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
US Senate Committee on Resources

FROM: Mililani B. Trask, Trustee-At-Large
Office of Hawaiian Affairs

RE: First Supplemental Testimony on S.2899 - Amendments

Aloha Senators and Committee Members:

After considerable discussion with the Community Working Group and after consulting with Hawaiians on all islands, I am submitting the following amendments to the Bill. Most of these comments mirror the testimony of Ms. Beadie Dawson who is also a Working Group member.

AMENDMENTS TO S. 2899 AND H.R.4904

Sec. 1 FINDINGS:
Comment for Sec. 1(2), Findings:

The United States Constitution both explicitly and implicitly gives Congress plenary power over the indigenous peoples of the United States and the Court has never questioned that authority. This Act aligns Native Hawaiians with the other indigenous peoples of the United States and must be amended to expressly bring Native Hawaiians under the constitutional provisions of Art. I, Sec.8 (Commerce Clause), Art. II, Sec. 2, C I. 2 (Treaty Clause) and Art I, Sec.2 and IXV Am, Sec.2 (Indian Tax Clause) to enable Native Hawaiians to receive the same benefits and protections accorded to Indian tribes and Alaska natives. However, there is no need to perpetuate the error made by Columbus[21] who called the native in America "Indians," when a simple explanation will retire the word "Indians" and properly equate it to indigenous, native people of the land. Labels such as "tribes" and "Indians" are patently offensive to many Native Hawaiians. Thus Section I1(2) should be amended because "tribes" and "Indians" do not describe who we are or our traditional form of government:

> Sec. 1(2) Native Hawaiians are the indigenous, native people of the Hawaiian archipelago which became a part of the United States"

[2] "The term "Indian" was first applied by Columbus to the native people of the New World based on the mistaken belief that he had found a new route to India. The term has been understood ever since to refer to the indigenous people who inhabited the New World before the arrival of the first Europeans." (citations omitted throughout) Brief for the United States, Seth P. Waxman, Solicitor General, Rice v Cayetano.

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Comment for Sec. 1, Findings:

Because the history of Hawaii is critical to this Act and because so few Americans (read also Members of Congress) know or understand the actual facts about the desecration of the independent Kingdom of Hawaii and its people, the Findings Section should commence with twenty-five relevant recitals from the Apology Joint Resolution. In addition, the Findings Section needs to be amended to acknowledge that at the time of the overthrow, the Kingdom of Hawaii had twenty treaties with other foreign nations in addition to five existing treaties with the United States, and it had ninety-one consulates throughout the world.

Comment for Sec. 1(5), Findings:

This subsection is inaccurate and misleading. It must be amended to state that the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act was enacted for the express purpose of rehabilitating certain Native Hawaiians back onto the land. (HHCA was never intended to establish a "homeland" for the native peoples of Hawaii.)

NEW SECTION RELATING TO 5f TRUST:

Comments to Sec. 1(5)(6)(7)(8):

These sections create the false impression that the DHHL trust is the 'homeland' for Hawaiians and that there are only 18,000 natives who want to live on the homelands. This is the Democratic Party's proposal which has repeatedly surfaced. It has also been supported in Washington by the Pacific American Foundation. The Democrats want to get rid of the DHHL problem and give the debt the 200,000 acres of marginal land to Hawaiians while retaining the vast wealth of the Ceded Lands (5f) Trust for themselves. The only 5(f) lands for the Hawaiian peoples will be the 32, 000 acres of bombed out Kahoolawe Island.

These sections are included for political purposes.

Section 1(6)(7)(8) should be deleted.

New language:

(6) In 1959, as part of the compact admitting Hawaii into the United States, the Congress created the Ceded Lands Trust to "better the conditions of Native Hawaiians." This trust consists of approximately 1.8 million acres of land, the submerged lands and the revenues there from, the assets of which have never been inventoried or segregated.

(7) Throughout the years, Hawaiians have repeatedly sought to access the Ceded Lands Trust and its resources and revenues in order to establish and maintain native settlements throughout the State;

(8) The Hawaiian Homelands and the Ceded Lands provide an important foundation for the ability of the Native Hawaiian community to maintain the practice of Native Hawaiian culture, language and tradition and for the survival of the Hawaiian peoples.

Sec.2. DEFINITIONS:

Comment for Sec. 2(2), Adult Members:

Section 2(2) should be amended to eliminate any reference to either the Secretary of Interior or the Federal Register. (See amendments recommended for Section 7, supra.)

Sec.3. UNITED STATES POLICY:
Comment for Sec. 3(1) United States Policy:

It is critical in the prevention or successful resolution to future legal challenges that this Section be amended to establish that the provisions of Article I, Section 8, (Indian Commerce Clause) and Article II, Section 2, (Treaty Clause) and Article 1, Section 2 and XIV Amendment, Section 2 (Indian Tax Clause) of the United States Constitution apply to the Native Hawaiian peoples.

Comment for Sec. 3(4)(A) United States Policy:

Native Hawaiians have historically enjoyed many years of autonomy in their internal and external affairs. Native Hawaiians may wish to do so again, particularly in the areas of trade, commerce and exchanges and promotions of culture. A new section 3(4) D should be added referencing the peoples' right to become economically self-sufficient through trade and commerce.

Sec. 4 UNITED STATES OFFICE FOR NATIVE HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS:
Comment for Sec. 4, United States Office for Native Hawaiian Affairs:

The Native Hawaiian Community Working Group has previously requested that the role and authority of the Secretary and the Department of Interior be substantially reduced and that elected Hawaiians assume as much of the oversight as possible.

Sec. 7. PROCESS:
Comment for Sec. 7, Process:

Many in the Working Group found that the role and authority of the Secretary in the Process Section was overbearing and unnecessary, particularly since we were aware of the recent revelation of mismanagement and the loss of $2.4 billion of Indian Trust funds by the Secretary and the Department of Interior. Cobell v Babbitt. The entire Section 7 should be amended so that the role and authority of the Interior is substantially reduced. Native Hawaiians can certify their Roll and their Elections through the utilization of sworn statements and oversight of the Commission in an expanded role. If a legal requirement for the Secretary's oversight exists for Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians should be exempted from it. Native Hawaiians are "People," not a group of multiple tribes. The entire Process Section should be simplified.

Comment for Sec. 7(a)(2) A, Commission:

This Section should be amended so that Commission members are elected by Native Hawaiians and their roles and authority expanded. All Commissioners should be Native Hawaiian and the number of Commissioners should be expanded to include perhaps sixteen representatives, two each from Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kauai and Niihau and four from O'ahu.

Comment for Sec. 7(a)(2) B, Certification:

This section should be amended to permit Native Hawaiians to self-qualify themselves on the Roll by sworn statements. The Commission would review and certify the Roll prior to election of the Interim Governing Council. The Secretary could thereafter approve the Roll.

Sec. 7(a)(3): Notification: delete
Sec. 7(a)(4): Publication: delete
Sec. 7(a)(5): Effect of Publication: delete
Sec. 7(a)(6): Deadline for Petitions: delete

Sec. 7(a)(7): Certification of Additional Native Hawaiians on the Roll: delete
Substitute: "Additional Native Hawaiians may timely apply to the Commission for inclusion on the Roll"
Sec. 7(a)(8): Hearing: delete
Sec. 7(a)(9): Judicial Review: delete
Sec. 7(a)(10): Publication of Final Roll: delete
Sec. 7(a)(11): Effect of Publication: delete
Sec. 7(b)(1)(A): Organization of the Native Hawaiian Interim Governing Council:
Amend to organize meetings under supervision of the Commission.
Sec. 7(b)(1)(B): Election: Amend to have elections of Interim Council supervised by Commission
Sec. 7(b)(1)(C): Approval: Amend to have the election of the Interim Council supervised by the Commission.
Sec. 7(b)(2): Powers: No changes.
Sec. 7(b)(3): Duties: No changes.
Sec. 7(b)(4)(A): Elections: Amend to have the Commission supervise elections to ratify organic documents.
Sec. 7(b)(4)(C): Further Elections: Amend to have second or further elections to ratify revised organic documents supervised by the Commission.
Sec. 7(c)(1): Organization of the Native Hawaiian Governing Body: No changes
Sec. 7(c)(2): Ratification: Amend to have ratification of organic documents approved by the Commission.
Sec. 7(c)(3): Election of Governing Officers: Amend to have election of governing officers supervised by the Commission.
Sec. 7(c)(7): Additional Rights and Powers: Amend to add Enumerated Powers.
Sec. 7(e): Incorporation: Delete

Sec. 8. APPROPRIATIONS:
Comment for Sec. 8 Appropriations:
Amend to require substantial funding for the education of Native Hawaiians prior to all elections with references to this Bill and the Process and for funding the Commission to fulfill its tasks.

Sec. 11. REGULATIONS:
Comment for Sec. 11 Regulations: Delete
Amend to substitute: "The Commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations as necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

TESTIMONY OF

Dr. Solomon D.K. Nalua'I, M.D. (Ret.)
Honolulu, Hawaii, August 1, 2000

U.S. Congressional Hearings of the
106th U.S. Congress, 2nd Session
Honolulu, Hawaii, August 30, 2000

1. U.S. Senate Bill S.2899, July 20, 2000
   Mr. Chair, Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
   Mr. Daniel K. Inouye, U.S. Senator
   Mr. Daniel K. Akaka, U.S. Senator

2. U.S. House Bill H.R.4904, July 20, 2000
   Mr. Chair, House Resources Committee
   Mr. Neil Abercrombie, U.S. Representative
   Ms. Patsy T. Mink, U.S. Representative

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Aloha Mai, I'm Dr. Solomon D.K. Nalua'I, M.D., retired from Medicine & Surgery.

2. I represent my immediate family of 7 grown children and 10 grandchildren, numbering 26 in all.

3. I also represent my own extended family of 12 living siblings, with all of our combined grown children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, numbering 145 in all.

II. U.S. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE BILL (THE "AKAKA Bill")

U.S. Congressional Bill S.2899 and companion bill H.R.4904, regarding the policy of the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians.

1. I come before this distinguished body, to have the records reflect, and history reveal, that I, and all my family, stand firmly and adamantly against & opposed to your U.S. Congressional Bills S. 2899 and H.R. 4904 (The Akaka Bill).

2. These companion bills concerns an international issue that cannot be delt with by your U.S. domestic laws nor by your U.S. domestic departments, but must be negotiated by the joint Departments of State, of our two governments.

3. The formal protest by our Queen Lili'uokalani on June 17, 1897, filed with your U.S. Department of State, which protest was backed by the 38,000 signature "Monster Petition" of Hawaiian Nationals against the Annexation of Hawaii, had lodged forever, our inherent rights and claims to restore our sovereign independence, and said protests cannot be diminished with time.

4. The U.S. violated international laws, on January 17, 1893, when it co-conspired to deploy U.S. Military forces, to unlawfully overthrow and continues to take illegal occupation of our sovereign independent nation, making this an international issue of injustices, resulting in damages and injuries to us;

   a. A nation recognized by the world of nations, as a sovereign independent state, of equal status and equal stature, who, on November 28, 1843, was admitted as a member of the Family of Nations, by Great Britin, Ireland and France.

b. A nation that had over 25 lawful international treaties and conventions, with over 55 nations worldwide, and 5 such treaties with the United States, extending peace, friendship and amity, but all of which the U.S. breached, and unilaterally terminated, in violation of international laws;

1) Treaty of 1826: Peace, Friendship and Commerce.
2) Treaty of 1846: Peace, Amity, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.
3) Treaty of 1875: Friendly Relations, and Reciprocity (Free of Duty).
4) Treaty of 1878: Universal Postal Union and Convention Agreement, between Hawaii, U.S. and 53 other independent nations(55)
5) Treaty of 1884: Extension of the 1875 Treaty of Friendly Relations, and Reciprocity, with added exclusive entry of U.S. National vessels into our Harbor of Pearl River, for coaling and repair station.

c. A nation that had over 91 Consulates, with Consuls, Ministers or Ambassadors, extending international and diplomatic relations worldwide, with our own Hawaii Consul to the U.S. Headquartered in New York. Further,

5. The U.S. violated its own domestic constitutional laws, when it traversed beyond its own 12 mile territorial seas, and extended over, and far beyond 2,000 miles of open blue waters, and by mere domestic resolution (Newlands Joint Resolution JR-55, July 7, 1898), to annex our sovereign independent nation, again, in direct violation of international laws.

6. The U.S. does not have any right, under international laws, to determine for us, our Political Status. WE ALONE MUST DETERMINE THIS, FOR OURSELVES, WITHOUT ANY EXTERNAL INFLUENCE, COERSION NOR CONTROLS FROM THE U.S.

7. The U.S. does not have any jurisdiction, under its own domestic constitutional laws, to dictate, approve nor control for us, our political future, our lives and our destiny. WE ALONE WILL DETERMINE THIS, FOR OURSELVES, WITHOUT ANY EXTERNAL INFLUENCE, COERSION NOR DOMESTIC CONTROLS FROM THE U.S.

III. SOLUTION: REVISED INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE BILL (THE "NALUA'I BILL")

1. There is a peaceful, friendly and amicable solution to this international issue, to restore completely, our rightful and lawful sovereign independent nation, under the norms of international laws, that must be negotiated by the joint Departments of State of our two governments.

2. Reference is made to my enclosed proposal titled: "New Appropriations Bill", dated July 15, 2000 (Revised July 17, 2000), to wit;

a. Implement U.S. Public Law 103-150 (Apology Law) to protect all Native Hawaiian special programs through its federal funding process, as partial reconciliation payments due to our Hawaiians, for the past 100 years, for damages, injuriess and injustices, committed by the U.S., upon our nation, its government body, and all its citizen nationals.

b. Establish provisions for the lawful transfer of our rightful lands and assets, held by the State of Hawaii, and the U.S. Federal Government, back to our sovereign independent nation.

c. Completely aid and assist us, through international norms, and through all available U.S. resources, including direct funding, for our own process of self-determination and self-governance towards restoring our own sovereign independent nation.

d. Our restored sovereign independent nation will then negotiate, government to government, on the joint Department of State level of our two governments, all transitional treaties, to a future point where, we restore and regain the title and jurisdiction of all our dominion and domains, our territorial seas and EEZ, and our airspace.

e. Conversely, the U.S. would transitionally withdraw from our nation, and to maintain a treaty presence of only an embassy and military out-post.

f. This is the most equitable and just solution to true reconciliation, due from the U.S., to all our Hawaiian citizen nationals;

1) Reparations - Compensation of monies and services for damages, injuries and injustices committed upon us, by the U.S.
2) Reclammation - Restoring of lands and assets of our rightful dominion and domians belonging to our nation.
3) Restoration - Restoring our sovereign independent nation, to be once again recognized by the world of nations, and restoring all of our treaties, and reestablishing all of our consulates worldwide, including those with the U.S.

IV. STATEMENT OF CLAIMS AND RIGHTS RESERVED

1. Be it proclaimed, declared and affirmed hereof, that I and my entire family, and we Hawaiian citizen nationals, do hereby reserve all our national rights, to fully reconvene our lawful government body politic, to restore our own determined political status of sovereign independence, and to reclaim all of our rightful dominion and domains, and its full jurisdictions thereof.

V. CONCLUSION

I admonish all my fellow Hawaiian citizen nationals, that WE must act now, in unified solidarity, to determine alone, our own political status, and proceed in the full restoration of our once proud, sovereign independent nation, of equal world status and stature.

We can no longer rely on the goodwill of others, to make these decisions on our behalf. We must take the initiative to determine our own destiny, and that of the future of our children, our grandchildren, and those yet unborn.

Mahalo, and Aloha Ke Akua.

Ku Like Kakou,

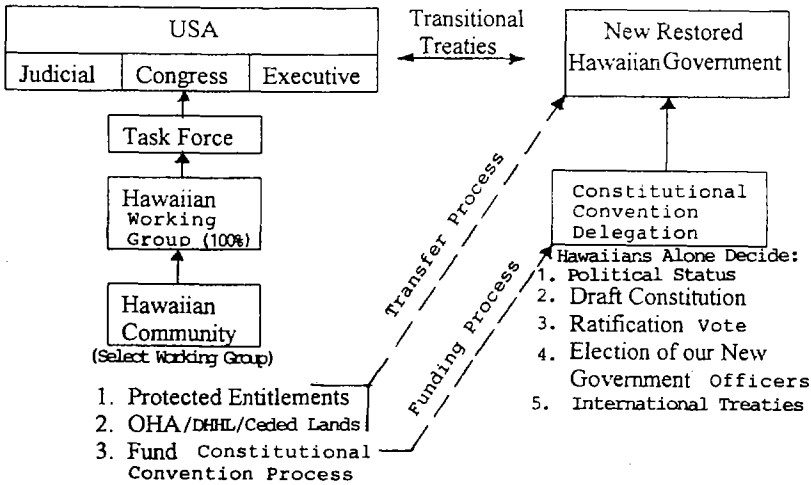
Dr. Solomon D.K. Nalua'I, M.D. (Ret.)
P.O. Box 23258
Honolulu, Hawaii 96823
(808) 235-4958

Proposal
New Appropriations Bill

Revise Akaka's Bill to a "New Appropriations Bill"

1. Implement Public Law 103-150 (Apology Resolution)
   As part of the reconciliation process to:
   a. Protect all Native Hawaiian Entitlements (Federal Funds; DHHL; OHA; etc.)
   b. Establish provisions to transfer lands and assets held by the state and federal governments to our sovereign entity.
   c. To completely fund our Constitutional Convention process, under International Criteria.

2. Once our Sovereign Entity is established then:
   a. Transfer all Entitlements as part of reconciliation, for Damages & Injuries.
   b. Transfer all OHA assets; DHHL Lands & Assets.
   c. Transfer immediate jurisdiction of all ceded lands.
   d. Negotiate Government to Government transitional Treaties.



Dr. Solomon D.K. Nalua'i, M.D. (Ret.)
Delegate, Kane'ohe District, Moku Ko'olaupoko
Chair, NHC Government Committee
July 15, 2000

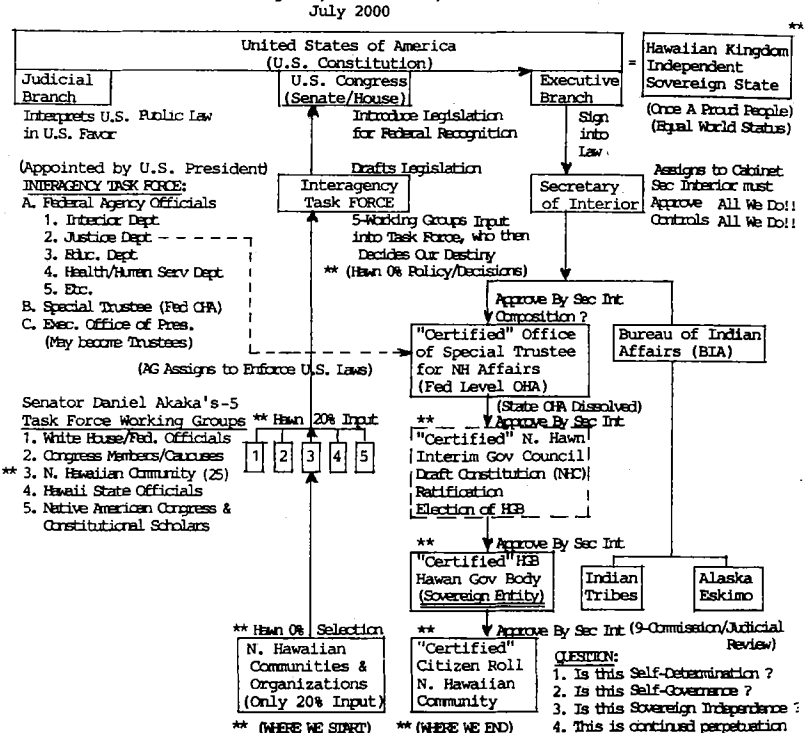
Revised: July 17, 2000

"ANALYSIS OF AKAKA BILL"

Solomon D.K. Nalua'I, M.D.
Chair, NHC Govn Cmmtt

U.S. FEDERAL INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
Senator Akaka Task Force Legislation
106th Congress, 2nd Session, U.S.A.
July 2000

April 25, 2000



Once a Proud People, Recognized as an Independent Sovereign State, Member of the World Family of Nations with 25 Treaties and 91 Consulates Worldwide ... Then to be Relegated to this Low Level of Dependent Wardship under U.S. Controls, is Unthinkable !!
Is this the Fate We wish to Accept ? or the Fear of U.S. Military Might?
Or do We Fear Our Own Ability to Sovereign Independence ? Who Will Decide ?

Ku Like Kakou,

Dr. Solomon D.K. Nalua'I, M.D. (Ret.)
Delegate, Kane'ohe District, Moku Ko'olaupoko
Chair, NHC Government Committee
Revised, July 5, 2000

Solomon DK Nalua'I, M.D.
Chair, NHC
Government Committee

TASK FORCE MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS
Senator Akaka Task Force Legislation
106th Congress, 2nd Session, U.S.A.
S.2899, July 20, 2000 (HR.4904)

July 31, 2000

I. ESTIMATED VALUE OF NATIVE HAWAIIAN LANDS & ASSETS:

A. Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA):
1. Ceded Land revenues (20%) that built current OHA Assets: OHA: $350 million

B. Hawaiian Home Lands (HHL Token Benefits):
1. Proformer of Estimate Real Estate Market Values. HHL: 200,000 Acres

	EST MKT VALUE	HHL ACRES	EST VALUES	
**	a. $10,000/Acre	200,000	$2.0 billion (Max)	$2.0 billion
	b. $ 5,000/Acre	200,000	$1.0 billion	$1.0 billion
	c. $ 1,000/Acre	200,000	$200 million (Min)	$200 million

C. Ceded Lands (Crown & Government Lands Stolen): CEDED: 1.2-1.8 mil acre
1. Proformer of Estimated Real Estate Market Values. (1.2 Govn; 0.4 Milt; 0.2 HHL

	EST MKT VALUE	CEDED LANDS ACRES	EST VALUE RANGE	
**	a. $10,000/Acre	1.2-1.8 mil acre	$12.0-18.0 billion (Max)	$12-18 billion
	b. $ 5,000/Acre	1.2-1.8 mil acre	$ 6.0- 9.0 billion	$ 6-9 billion
	c. $ 1,000/Acre	1.2-1.8 mil acre	$ 1.2- 1.8 billion (Min)	$1.2-1.8 billior

II. COMBINED VALUES OF NATIVE HAWAIIAN LANDS & ASSETS:
1. Proformer of Estimated Real Estate Market Values.

	EST MKT VALUES	OHA ASSET	HHL ACRES	CEDED LANDS	COMBINED VALUES	TRADE-OFF RATIOS (PERCENTAGE) GIVE-UP NH LAND/ASSETS	ACCEPT FEDERAL BENEFITS ($30mil)
**	a. $10,000/Acre	$350 mil	$2.0 bil	$12.0-18.0 bil	$14.35-20.35 bil	(99.85%)	0.15% (Max)
	b. $ 5,000/Acre	$350 mil	$1.0 bil	$ 6.0- 9.0 bil	$ 7.35-10.35 bil	(99.71%)	0.29%
	c. $ 1,000/Acre	$350 mil	$200 mil	$ 1.2- 1.8 bil	$ 1.75- 2.35 bil	(98.73%)	1.27% (Min)

NOTE: 1. This does'nt even include the values of all our Alii Trusts, estimated at ± $12.0-$15.0 Billion.
2. Also does'nt include Military Lands estimated in $ Billions.

"Sovereign Independent Nation" "Dependent Wardshi under U.S. contro

III. SUMMARY CONCLUSION: (Combined Value Estimated ± $35.0 Billion; Ratio = 99.9% : 0.1%)

It is intuitively obvious to me, that it is absolutely ridiculous for Native Hawaiians to even contemplate, much less agree, to this ludicrous TRADE-OFF, with the U.S. Federal Government, designed in the Akaka Task Force Bill S.2899 (HR.4904).

Our Congressional Delegates and staff hand-selected a body of distinguished, and college educated community leaders that sit on the Native Hawaiian Working Group (25), such as Legislators, Lawyers, Bankers, Administrators, Educators, Business and other Professionals. Yet, it seems, perceptually obvious, that none have traversed beyond basic 3rd grade mathematics, since they have'nt been able to understand this simple concept, nor able to figure out collectively, from their grossly distorted views, that comparatively, in this TRADE-OFF, We GIVE-UP absolutely EVERYTHING, and We GAIN absolutely NOTHING!!, except Permanent "DEPENDENT WARDSHIP" under U.S.A. controls!!

CLASS!! WE DO NOT EVER, TRADE-OFF, AND ACCEPT A MERE $35 MILLION IN U.S.A. FEDERAL "HAND-OUT" BENEFITS, IN EXCHANGE FOR GIVING-UP OUR MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR ($ 35.0 BILLION VALUE) SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENT NATION!! THAT'S ECONOMIC GENOCIDE!!

THE APOLOGY BILL = APOLOGIZES FOR THE OVERTHROW!! BUT THE AKAKA BILL = WILL LEGITIMIZE THE OVERTHROW!! AND THAT'S POLITICAL GENOCIDE!! BOTH OF WHICH ONLY RESULTS IN ETHNIC GENOCIDE!! A'OLE!! WE ALONE DECIDE OUR POLITICAL FUTURE!!

Mahalo, for the opportunity to express my most humble opinion!!

Ku Like Kakou,

Dr. Solomon DK Nalua'I, M.D. (Ret.)
Elected Delegate, Kane'ohe District
Moku Ko'olaupoko, Oahu Island
Chair, NHC Government Committee

** John Childs Co. Land Appraisal Report, 1993-1994 for DHHL; Value Range = 10,000 - 100,000/Acre (Min) (Max)

ALOHA ALOHA KAKAHIAKA (AUINALA)

MY NAME IS JOHN CARROLL AND I AM A CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE. THREE OF MY CHILDREN AND ELEVEN GRANDCHILDREN ARE OF HAWAIIAN DESCENT.
THESE COMMENTS ARE MADE WITH THE CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON MY DESCENDANTS.

THIS TESTIMONY IS OFFERED WITH RESPECT FOR BOTH SENATOR AKAKA AND MR. ABERCROMBIE. I AM SURE THAT THEY HAVE STUDIED THE STATISTICS AND KNOW THE CURRENT PLIGHT OF "NATIVE HAWAIIANS". ONE OF MY SONS IS A MATCH FOR THE PROFILE GENERALLY NOTED AS CHARACTERISTIC "HAWAIIAN". HE WAS CONVICTED OF A FELONY, BECAME A DRUG ADDICT AND GENERALLY HELD HIMSELF IN LOW ESTEEM. HE IS BRIGHT, LOVING AND VERY CAPABLE. HE WORKED WITH MENTALLY HANDICAPPED FOR MANY YEARS, COACHED CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL, AND SOCCER AND IN LINE SKATE HOCKEY TEAMS. HE NEEDS THE KIND OF HELP ENVISIONED IN THIS OFFERING. THERE ARE MANY MORE LIKE HIM, MALE AND FEMALE, YOUNG AND OLD.

ATTACHED TO MY TESTIMONY AND I WOULD LIKE TO INCORPORATE IT HERE BY REFERENCE IS A PLAN THAT I WORKED OUT PRIOR TO RICE V CAYETANO. IT IS OFFERED IN THE HOPE THAT IT WILL BE A STIMULUS FOR

AMENDING THE CURRENT BILL.

THE CURRENT FORM OF THE BILL SHOULD NOT BE PURSUED. IT IS HIGHLY FLAWED AND DISREGARDS TENETS OF HISTORY, INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE US AS WELL AS THE HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTIONS.

TO SAY THAT SOVEREIGNTY IS A COMPLICATED ISSUE IS A COMPLETE UNDERSTATEMENT. THE DISPUTE ENCOMPASSES HISTORICAL, MORAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS, WHICH DEFY ANY SIMPLE DESCRIPTION OR SOLUTION. AND LIKE MANY OTHER SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES, THE UNDERPINNINGS OF THIS DISPUTE DEAL WITH LAND, AND THE USE OF LAND.

WE ARE ALL FAMILIAR WITH THE SAD AND SHAMEFUL GENESIS OF THIS DISPUTE: IN 1893, A GROUP OF WEALTHY LANDOWNERS OVERTHREW THE KINGDOM OF THE HAWAII WITH THE COMPLICITY AND ARMED ASSISTANCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE REASONS FOR THE OVERTHROW WERE PURELY ECONOMICAL; THE LANDOWNERS SOUGHT TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN THEIR PROPERTIES FREE FROM INTERFERENCE FROM THE MONARCHY. AND TO THAT END, THEY ENLISTED UNDER FALSE PRETENSES, THE AID OF A COMPANY OF MARINES FROM ONE OF THE NAVAL VESSELS MOORED IN HONOLULU. THE ACTIONS TAKEN WERE RECOGNIZED AT THE TIME AS AN ILLEGAL ACT OF WAR UPON A PEACEFUL NATION BY THE UNITED STATES; A NATION WITH WHOM THE UNITED STATES HAD TREATIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND FULL DIPLOMATIC

RELATIONS.

AT THE TIME OF THE OVERTHROW, THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII WERE A DIVERSE MIXTURE OF DIFFERENT RACES, CULTURES AND HOMOGENOUS SOCIOLOGY. TO BE SURE, THERE WERE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF POLYNESIAN RACIAL EXTRACTION IN THE ISLANDS, BUT TO SUGGEST THAT THEY WERE THE ONLY INHABITANTS AFFECTED BY THE OVERTHROW WOULD DO SEVERE VIOLENCE TO PLAIN HISTORY. THE HAWAII CONSTITUTIONS OF 1840, 1864 AND 1887 HAD SPECIFICALLY RECOGNIZED NON-POLYNESIAN PEOPLES AS LEGITIMATE AND HIGHLY VALUED MEMBERS OF THE KINGDOM. AND THEY, ALONG WITH THEIR POLYNESIAN BRETHREN WERE GIVEN IDENTICAL, EQUAL RIGHTS AS (AND I QUOTE) "EVERY MAN;" OTHER THAN THOSE RIGHTS SPECIFICALLY RESERVED TO THE MONARCHY.

IN 1898, THE UNITED STATES ANNEXED HAWAII AS A TERRITORIAL POSSESSION. AS PART OF THAT PROCESS, ALL PUBLIC, GOVERNMENTAL AND CROWN LANDS WERE CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES. HOWEVER, REVENUES FROM THE CEDED LANDS WERE TO BE USED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES. NO DISTINCTION WAS MADE ON THE BASIS OF RACE OR ETHNICITY. AND BY DEFINITION, REVENUES WERE TO BE USED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, AND NOT FOR A SELECT OR FAVORED MINORITY. WHEN HAWAII BECAME A STATE IN 1959, THESE LANDS WERE RETURNED TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT OSTENSIBLY FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

HOWEVER, THE 1978 VERSION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION CREATED

CLASSIFICATIONS FOR THESE BENEFITS BASED ON BLOOD QUANTUM AND OTHER RACIAL INDICIA. IT DREW DISTINCTIONS BASED ON NATIVE HAWAIIANS VERSUS OTHER HAWAIIANS WHOSE FOREBEARS CAME TO HAWAII GENERATIONS AGO, AND WERE EQUALLY IMPORTANT IN THE HISTORY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ITS PEOPLES. AND IT ACCORDED THE RIGHT TO ADMINISTER THE CEDED LANDS TO THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS, AGAIN BASED ON RACIAL EXTRACTION AND ETHNICITY. AS THE OUTCOME OF RICE V. CAYETANO DEMONSTRATES, THESE CLASSIFICATIONS WERE, AND ARE INHERENTLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

IN SPITE OF THE SUPREME COURT'S RULING, THE BILL SPONSORED BY OUR CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP APPEARS TO PROMOTE THESE RACIAL DIVISIONS EVEN FURTHER. FIRST, IT STATES THAT BENEFITS UNDER THE BILL ARE TO BE PROVIDED EXCLUSIVELY FOR "NATIVE HAWAIIANS;" MEMBERS OF THE STATE'S POPULATION WHO ARE "LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF THE ABORIGINAL, INDIGENOUS NATIVE PEOPLE" WHO RESIDED IN THE ISLANDS ON JANUARY 1, 1893. ALL OTHER HAWAIIANS, INCLUDING THOSE WHO TRACE THEIR LINEAGE BACK TO SCOTCH, PORTUGESE, GERMAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, KOREAN AND OKINAWAN IMMIGRANTS WHO SETTLED IN HAWAII LONG BEFORE THAT DATE, ARE COMPLETELY EXCLUDED.

SECOND, THE BILL CREATES A NATIVE HAWAIIAN INTERIM GOVERNING COUNCIL TO BE COMPOSED (AGAIN) OF "NATIVE HAWAIIANS" TO REGULATE THE AFFAIRS OF A "NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNING BODY." THE BODY IS TO BE GIVEN SPECIALIZED POWERS, RIGHTS AND OTHER DUTIES TO ADMINISTER TO

"NATIVE HAWAIIANS;" ALL OF WHOM ARE RECOGNIZED AS HAVING AN "INHERENT RIGHT TO AUTONOMY, SELF GOVERNANCE AND SELF DETERMINATION," DISTINCT FROM THEIR ALLEGIANCE AS AMERICANS. ELIGIBILITY, VOTING RIGHTS, PARTICIPATION AND STANDING TO OBJECT ARE ALL RESTRICTED ALONG THE SAME LINES – MEANING THAT THE GOVERNING BODY AND ALL OF ITS OPERATIVE PARTS, ARE TO BE RACIALLY BASED AND MOTIVATED.

THIRD, THE BILL PROVIDES THAT ALL OTHER RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES WHICH "NATIVE HAWAIIANS" NOW ENJOY, ARE TO BE PRESERVED AGAINST ALTERATION, DIMINISHMENT OR ABRIDGMENT; MEANING THAT "NATIVE HAWAIIAN" AMERICANS ARE ACCORDED SPECIAL STATUS AS COMPARED TO OTHER AMERICANS IN THIS COUNTRY. THERE WILL, IN EFFECT, BE TWO CLASSES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS RESIDING IN THE STATE OF HAWAII; THOSE IMBUED WITH SPECIALIZED ENTITLEMENTS BASED ON RACE, AND THOSE WHO SHARE THE DAILY TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS WHICH ALL OTHER AMERICANS, HOWEVER SITUATED, BEAR AS A PRICE FOR THEIR FREEDOM.

FOURTH, THE BILL PURPORTS TO DERIVE SUPPORT FOR ITS PASSAGE FROM THE RESOLUTION OF APOLOGY PASSED BY THE 103RD CONGRESS IN OCTOBER OF 1993. HOWEVER, TESTIMONY PERTAINING TO PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION CLEARLY INDICATES IT WAS NEVER INTENDED TO LEAD TO THIS RESULT. ACCORDING TO SENATOR INOUYE WHO SPONSORED THE RESOLUTION, IT WAS INTENDED SIMPLY TO SERVE AS AN APOLOGY, NOTHING MORE; NO STEPS TOWARDS SECESSION OR INDEPENDENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR

ANY GROUP OF HAWAIIANS, NATIVE OR OTHERWISE, WAS EVER ANTICIPATED. IN FACT, SENATOR INOUYE SPECIFICALLY ASSURED HIS COLLEAGUES THAT THE RESOLUTION DID NOT "TOUCH ON HAWAIIAN HOMELANDS," AND WAS NEVER PROJECTED TO PROMOTE OR ADVANCE SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR ANY GROUP OF HAWAIIANS, REGARDLESS OF DESIGNATION. YET, THE LANGUAGE OF THE BILL, WHICH SPECIFICALLY PROVIDES FOR SUCH TREATMENT, REFERS TO THE RESOLUTION AS A PREDICATE FOR ITS AUTHORIZATION.

IN SUMMARY, THE BILL IS SERIOUSLY FLAWED FROM A HISTORICAL, MORAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE. IT WILL LEAD TO ENDLESS LITIGATION, AND, IN MY OPINION, WILL POLARIZE AND DIVIDE HAWAII'S CITIZENS BEYOND FUTURE CONCILIATION. THE BILL IS NOTHING MORE THAN A RACIALLY MOTIVATED MEASURE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF ONE CLASSIFICATION OF AMERICANS TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHERS. IT IS DIVISIVE, DISCRIMINATORY, AND, IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, JUST PLAIN WRONG.

Reparations by Congress could res

Invest money in education; open all ports to traffic

By John S. Carroll

Consider this scenario for resolution of the ongoing debate over sovereignty, the political status of Hawaiians and the future of the Hawaiian Islands:

In the not-too-distant future, a resolution is submitted in the U.S. Congress. It demands reparations as noted below and contains the following:

WHEREAS Hawai'i is the only insular state in the United States, and

WHEREAS there are no highways, pipelines, railroads or other land connections to the mainland United States, and

WHEREAS Hawai'i was illegally seized by the USA, and

WHEREAS in 1993 the U.S. Congress acknowledged the illegal taking of this sovereign nation, and

WHEREAS the state of Hawai'i has the right to be reinstated as a sovereign nation as the Kingdom of Hawai'i in accord with the guiding law and principals set forth in the law of nations, and

WHEREAS it is in the best interests of both the USA and the citizens of the state of Hawai'i that Hawai'i remain a state of the union, and

WHEREAS if the following demands are agreed to by the Congress of the United States the wounds to the Hawaiian Kingdom should be healed forever,

Therefore be it resolved that the U.S. Congress provide:

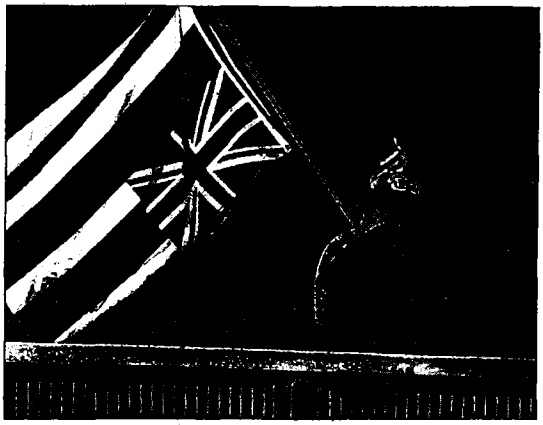
A. Reparations: The U.S. government must agree to pay as reparations for the illegal taking as well as for rents on royal patent and/or ceded lands, $00.50 per acre per year for all lands taken at the time of the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893.

(This would create a fund of approximately $95 million: 1.8 million acres at 50 cents per acre per year or 189 years.) Reparations would be paid to the state of Hawai'i over a period of years. Unpaid reparations would be accumulating interest at a nominal rate.)

B. That Hawai'i be deemed an open port, free of all duties on goods transported in or out of Hawai'i.

C. That there be no restrictions imposed on the state of Hawai'i by the U.S. Congress as to what vessels or aircraft may ply trade between Hawai'i and any other geographical location, country or principality, and it shall be within the sole purview of the Legislature of the state of Hawai'i to permit or prohibit foreign carriers, surface or air, from entering the state.

The citizens of the state of Hawai'i shall vote by way of referendum on the provisions of this resolution. If the measure passes by a two-thirds majority, the citizens of the state of Hawai'i and the Kingdom of Hawai'i shall forever and irrevocably relinquish and specifically abrogate their inherent rights to reinstatement, independence from the USA and sovereignty.



ADVERTISER LIBRARY PHOTO • January 1998

Richard Kinney waves an inverted Hawaiian flag at the State Capitol building during a 24-hour vigil to protest an upcoming bill.

The process

Is this possible? Could it work?

First, there must be a referendum held to determine whether this plan is acceptable to Native Hawaiians and the citizens of Hawai'i.

The proposed referendum could be initiated by the fiat of the state Legislature (resolution adopted by the Legislature and placed on the ballot for popular vote).

The exact amount owed by way of reparations would be calculated and paid into a central trust fund in accord with the provisions of the Resolution of Annexation, i.e. for the education of the children of Hawai'i.

This fund would be accessible to, and include, all children in Hawai'i whose parents are permanent residents, regardless of race. In addition, all persons of Hawaiian aboriginal descent, regardless of residence, would be eligible to receive benefits from the appropriate trust entity.

The central repository fund should be divided among separate trusts, each with a specific beneficiary class defined as set forth.

■ An education fund for all children of Hawaii, regardless of race or ethnicity, for the college education of qualified candidates.

■ An education fund for elementary and high school students (up to age 30) to allow them to be ready for college, if that is their goal.

■ A fund for education in skills training, including trades, nursing, computer, cyber tech, construction, driver training, flying, technology, and the like.

■ A fund dedicated to medical assistance, as well as job counseling and training specifically to assist those (up to age 30) who are beset with behavior problems. A fund would supply medical insurance for all "children of Hawai'i" up to age 30. By then the children should be in a position to obtain their own medical insurance through employment or from the state.

■ A trust fund, which could be utilized only for the benefit of aboriginal (persons of Hawaiian blood, criteria specified by OHA) for the purposes of creating farms, ranches, businesses or building homes. These would not be loans but grants in aid

Ceded lands

All ceded lands possible would be returned to the appropriate state agency for distribution to aboriginal children and adults. (This may be in conflict with the provisions of Rice v. Cayetano, but the purpose needs to be included as part of this plan. The racial aspect can be questioned on constitutional grounds.) This is not legally impossible, if the U.S Congress adopts it as a "Treaty Violation Reparations," which should remove the taint of the racially unequal distribution of the reparation fund.

Land should be given to all those who qualify under pre- Rice v Cayetano criteria. Such land should be conveyed in fee simple rather than lease for 99 years, as is currently the case.

Currently assigned leasehold Hawaiian Homes Lands would be conveyed in fee simple.

If Hawai'i were deemed an open port state, the state of Hawai'i would determine which nations' shipping companies and airlines would be allowed to do business here. All import and export taxes would be eliminated to reduce the cost of items required for daily living.

These concessions would provide more jobs on the docks and allow businesses, farmers and ranchers to bring in goods at much better prices. This, in turn, should ensure a significantly lowered cost to the consumer.

This plan would result in a lowered cost of living, and ultimately a thriving business economy.

The plan acknowledges the need for maintaining national security. It can be designed to ensure that the sea and air ports are secure and in compliance with security standards of the federal government.

Former state senator John S Carroll is a Republican candidate this year for the U.S. Senate.

ive Isles' status

REPARATIONS

Calculations in proposal for Hawaiians adjusted

Thank you for publishing my proposed plan to help heal the festering wounds left over from the takeover of Hawai'i in 1893 ("Reparations by Congress could resolve Isles' status," July 23).

In my calculations for the proposed amount of reparations, I used a formula of 1.8 million acres times 106 years times 50 cents per acre. This amounts to $95.4 billion, not $95 million. The 50 cents per acre charge was designed to give a benchmark for discussion of this issue and is not a number set in stone. The ultimate amount of reparations requested would have to be determined by a popular vote.

I have considered the terms of the 1840, 1864, and 1887 Constitutions of the Kingdom of Hawai'i in devising this plan. The proposal that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and other state agencies are reviewing favorably is divisive and not based on a consideration of history of international law.

To suggest that the kanaka maoli were an "Indian tribe" is to ignore the memory of Hawaiian ancestors. To place Hawaiians under the Bureau of Indian Affairs smacks of a desperate attempt by our federal legislators to do something after two decades of doing nothing.

It is time to change. We must cure the rage that fills many hearts and minds in Hawai'i.

HTA 8/9 Editor A-13

John Carroll

David kahelemauna Roy, Jr.,Consultant -
Hawaiian History, Culture, & Ancient Structural
Restorations

As a native Hawaiian whose roots are inextrricably and thickly entwined in the geneological fabric of my kupuna kahiko, and deeply committed to its language and history, I stand before you in utter perplexity, having pondered the ramifications of Senate bill S2899 as proposed by our illustrious senators Dan Akaka and Daniel Inouye, both of whom I have known a long time and regard as old friends.

Senate bill S2899, while it provides some attractive features which I find quite intriguing and tempting, however, bearing in mind the conditions outlined below, the apology bill no. 150 notwithstanding, I find myself unable to accept what is being proposed, preferring self determination by reason of being a member of an indrpendent political unit among the world Family of Nations as it existed before the insidious machinations of a small group of American businessmen aided by agents of the United States. This tiny kingdom was wrested from our people by threat of violence of the U.S. marines, supported by the devious workings of the then American plenipotentiary, John L. Stevens and descendants of the missionary elements, traitors to their benevolent Kingdom, Senate Bill 2899 is seriously flawed and presents my initial objection which lies in the definition of the Hawaiian people, to wit: Sec. 2. Definitions (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.....(5) Indigenous, native people--The term "indigenous people" means the lineal descendants of the aboriginal, indigenous, <u>native people of the United States.</u>

The definition set forth above implies that the Hawaiian people and its islands were always a part of the United States. Senator r Akaka's 1993 Us Apology Resolution acknowledges that

theUnited States in 1893 violated treaties and international law. Since the United States Constitution, under Article VI, treats of treaties as the supreme law of the land, the United States Constitution supports the Law of Nations.

The United States violated its own Constitution when it failed to ratify a treaty of annexation by a two thirds vote of the Senate and by submittingg a joint resolution of annexation, which jurisdiction was restricted to the limits of its borders. The photo of Sanford B. Dole receiving the documents supposedly confirming annexation was a ruse to deceive our people for generations to follow that annexation had indeed taken place This was done in spite of 38,000 signatures of Kanaka Maoli opposed to annexation.

Hawaii, was never annexed to the United States. Hawaiians are in fact Kanaka Maoli, aboriginal, indigenous, native people of Hawaii kuauli and its islands comprise the group taken.

The role of names proposed of all Hawaiian people in Bill S.2899 extinguishes all of the rights and privileges of the island peoples in and to the aina of the Kanaka Maoli, thus relinquishing all rights forever to the United States, another ruse to acquire by voluntary contribution, all the sovereign interests in and to our independent, separate nation which existed before the above mentioned complicity in the overthrow of 1893, a simultaneous violation of a treaty of friendship between Hawaii and the United States.

There is much further to enumerate relating to relinquishing all ties to our aina kuauli, but it is felt that the foregoing furnishes sufficient cause to abandon life as I have known it in my lifetime, in preference to the comfort of dwelling in the aina of my Kupuna. I speak for myself but fervently hope that others join me in my position in this issue.

P.O. Box 596 . Kailua-Kona, HI 96745, . Ph. (808) 322-3281 . Fax 324-1162

ERNEST KA'OPUA KANEHA'ILUA Jr.

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HAWAI'I

Home Phone 808-355-8336
Email Konakaimcheloi@msn.com

August 30, 2000

Office of Senator Daniel K. Inouye
U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kuhio Federal Building Rm. 7-212
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96850

Dear Sir,,

" The cause of Hawaii and Independence is larger and dearer than the life of any man connected with it. Love of country is deep-seated in the breast of every Hawaiian, whatever his station."

- Queen Lili'uokalani

On February 14, 1893, a treaty of Annexation was signed by the United States Secretary of State, under the Harrison administration, on the assumption that it was a popular revolt in the Islands. However, no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part in the Uprising. On February 15, 1893, the treaty was submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Upon receipt of the Queen's Protest, newly elected U.S. President Grover Cleveland withdrew from the U.S. Senate, the treaty of annexation, in March of 1893, and dispatched a representative to Hawaii to impartially investigate the causes of the so-called revolution and to report the same, before resubmitting the treaty for ratification.

The official report conducted by former United States Congressman, James Blount, into the events surrounding the revolution and the removal of our queen as the Constitutional Monarch on January 17, 1893, concluded that United States diplomatic and Military representatives had abused their authority and were responsible for the change in government, and that this actions were a gross violation of international law. In accordance with the principles of International Law, the revolutionaries were not successful in obtaining defacto recognition, which failed to alter the legal standing of the Hawaiian Kingdom as a dominion.

United Sates President, Grover Cleveland, reminded the Unites Sates Congress of the special conditions of Queen Lili'uokalani's surrender of her executive authority, where she surrendered not to the provisional government, but to the United States, "She surrendered not absolutely and permanently, but temporarily and conditionally until such time as the facts could be considered by the United States". President Cleveland further stated, " a substantial wrong had been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair," and call for the restoration of the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom. He also stated, " the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the Island without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for it's consideration."

Not withstanding the Illegal standing of the republic of Hawaii, a second attempt of a treaty of annexation was signed in Washington, D.C., on June 16, 1897, between the self proclaimed Republic of Hawaii and the newly elected president of the United States of America, William McKinley, but the treaty remained subject to ratification or approval by the United Sates Senate.

Fortifying her majesty Queen Lili'uokalani's second letter of protest were two signature petitions of thirty-eight thousand five hundred fifty-four Hawaiian subjects and residents of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Who vehemently protested annexation and whose petitions were filed in the Senate of the United States of America previous to it's convening in December of 1897 and in the U.S. States Department.

The United States Senate failed to obtain the required two-thirds vote, as mandated by the Unites States Constitution, to ratify the purported treaty of annexation. The dominion of the Hawaiian Kingdom remained intact.

During the height of armed conflict with the kingdom of Spain both in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean, the U.S. Congress passed a joint resolution purporting to annex the Hawaiian Islands on July 6, 1898, and President McKinley signed it into law on the following day.

A Joint Resolution is not a Treaty. The former being a municipal or domestic legislation of the United States passed by a simple majority in each House of Congress, and the ladder being a contract between nations under international law, which United States law requires that two-thirds of the Senators present must ratify or approve. Therefore, the Kingdom of Hawaii still exists. We are who we were, subjects of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and not American citizens because we were never naturalized

In conclusion, under duress, I object to Senate bill 2899 and HR 4904 and question it's jurisdiction and authority here in our nation of Hawaii. If the Hawaii Senators want to do the right thing than bring forth a Senate Bill to restore the Kingdom of Hawaii, as called for by President Cleveland in 1893.

Sincerely,

(Ernest Ka'opua Kaneha'ilua Jr.)

Written Testimony

To: U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Resources
From: Dennis Bumpy Kanahele
RE: S2899 and HR4904
Date: 8/23/00

Constructive Notice

As a matter of course in political events transpiring over the 107 years of the foreign military occupying powers, that have illegally invaded our national lands, and continue to conspire to deny the Kanaka Hawai'i Maoli, the original inhabitants of the Archipelago of Hawai'I, of our rights to self-determination, self-governance, including the right to Independence, **Constructive Notice** is herein served upon you.

We hereby inform you that, you are in **Violation** of well recognized principles of, domestic, customary and international law in your recent activities and attempts to interfere and disrupt, through S2899 and HR4904, the peaceful restoration of an Independent and Sovereign Nation of Hawai'i,

We herein appraise you in reference to your activities, as restated in the Law, so that upon review of your actions beyond any reasonable doubt, clear indications as to your obligations and duties both in an individual and assumed official capacity, is acknowledged.

This Constructive Notice is herein served upon you to allow you the opportunity to disengage from these Human & Civil Rights Violations, as justified by law, before any further action by you and your agents is taken.

We hope you will utilize the opportunity to correct your conduct and activities in a more lawful manner, subject to principles of domestic, customary and international Rights and Law.

U.S. Public Law 103-150 admits to an "Act on War", a clear violation of War Crimes & Crimes Against Humanity as well as the Genocide Convention of 1948 & the Genocide Convention Implementation Act, "the Proxmire Act." The liability of the these Crimes are life imprisonment and in some case the death penalty.

This Notice shall be prima facie evidence for all intents and purposes, be it explicit, implied or otherwise, served in good faith, and in accordance with well recognized principles of domestic, customary and international laws.

We hereby incorporate:

- U.S. Public Law 103-150, 107 Stat. 1510
- Expert Testimony and Legal Opinion of:
  Professor Francis A. Boyle
- United Nations Charter
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Customary and International Law
- War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity
  - U.S. Public Law 103-150 "an Act of War"
- Genocide
  - United Nations G.A. Resolution/Genocide Convention
  - U.S. Public Law 100-606 "the Proxmire Act"

The documents listed above are public, should you choose to review, úphold and follow the law.

CHAPTER 50A—GENOCIDE

Sec.
1091. Genocide
1092. Exclusive Remedies
1093. Definitions

§ 1091. Genocide

"(a) BASIC OFFENSE.—Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war, in a circumstance described in subsection (d) and with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, as such—

"(1) kills members of that group;

"(2) causes serious bodily injury to members of that group;

"(3) causes the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of the group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques;

"(4) subjects the group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part;

"(5) imposes measures intended to prevent the births within the group; or

"(6) transfers by force children of the group to another group; or attempts to do so, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

"(b) PUNISHMENT FOR BASIC OFFENSE.—The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) is—

"(1) in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1), a fine of not more that $1,000,000 and imprisonment for life; and

"(2) a fine of not more that $1,000,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both, in any other case.

"(c) INCITEMENT OFFENSE.—Whoever in a circumstance described in subsection (d) directly and publicly incites another to violate subsection (a) shall be fined not more that $500,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"(d) REQUIRED CIRCUMSTANCES FOR OFFENSES.—The circumstances referred to in subsections (a) and (c) is that—

"(1) the offense is committed within the United States; or

"(2) the alleged offender is a national of the United States (as defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (18 U.S.C. 1101)).

"(e) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 3282 of this title, in the case of an offense under subsection (a)(1), an indictment may be found, or information instituted, at any time without limitation.

Written Testimony
Preliminary Draft

To: U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Resources
From: Bumpy Kanahele, Ho'oipo Pa & Kūnani Nihipali
Re: S2899 and HR4904
Date: 8/22/00

Kaulana Nā Pua is a song of rebellion written in opposition to the annexation of Hawai'i to the United States. As we consider the proposed "federal recognition" bill, we should recall the wise words of this song.

Kaulana Nā Pua

Kaulana nā pua a'o Hawai'i
Kūpa'a mahope o ka 'āina
Hiki mai ka 'elele o ka loko 'ino
Palapala 'ānunu me ka pākaha.

Pane mai Hawai'i moku o Keawe
Kōkua na Hono a'o Pi'ilani
Kāko'o mai Kaua'i o Mano
Pau pū me ke one o Kakuhihewa.

'A'ole a'e kau i ka pūlima
Maluna o ka pepa o ka 'enemi
Ho'ohui 'āina kū'ai hewa
I ka pono sivila a'o ke kanaka.

'A'ole mākou a'e mina mina
I ka pu'u kālā a ke aupuni.
Ua lawa mākou i ka pōhaku,
I ka'ai kamaha'o o ka 'āina

Mahope mākou o Lili'ulani
A loa'a 'ē ka pono o ka 'āina.
Ha'ina 'ia mai ana ka puana
Ka po'e i aloha i ka 'āina.

Famous are the children of Hawai'i
Ever loyal to the land
When the evil-hearted messenger comes
With his greedy document of extortion.

Hawai'i, land of Keawe, answers
Pi'ilani bays (Maui) help
Mano's Kaua'i lends support
And so do the sands of Kakuhihewa (O'ahu)

No one will fix a signature
To the paper of the enemy
With its sin of annexation
And sale of native rights.

We do not value
The government's sums of money.
We are satisfied with the stones,
Astonishing food of the land.

We back Lili'uokalani
Who holds the rights of the land.
Tell the story
Of the people who love the land.

As the song says, it is important to tell the story of the people who love the land in order to understand the rights of the people to their land. The community that will be affected by this legislation must be informed of what they are giving up by agreeing to the terms of the bill. That can only happen with a full understanding of their history, including a look at the original documents.

The true effect of this bill is to establish a domestic dependent nation and to compromise and undermine our independent status as the Nation of Hawai`i.

The "Federal recognition" bill is yet another statement by the prevailing government that the Kingdom of Hawai`i – in their view - does not exist. The people of the United States apologized to "Native Hawaiians" for overthrowing our independent sovereign nation, the Kingdom of Hawai`i by an "Act of War." The Apology Bill speaks of reconciliation. This "federal recognition" bill does not recognize the existence of an independent state – it does nothing more than establish a domestic dependent nation.

If the "federal recognition" bill passes, the United States will rely on it to define the sovereignty of the Hawaiian people, rather than recognizing the Hawaiian people as members of a nation with independent status.

The federal recognition bill draws on the American Indian history and its government-to-government relationships to define the political status of Native Hawaiians, failing to appreciate our unique historical circumstances. The Nation of Hawai`i, an independent sovereign state, was recognized as a member of the world family of nations. The Nation of Hawai`i was a party to more than twenty

five treaties and had established over ninety consulates worldwide. The Nation entered into treaties on an equal basis with other sovereign nations, not as a domestic dependent nation. This bill is an inappropriate attempt to fashion a "remedy" for the wrongs of the past because it does not address the true essence of the political relationship between the Nation of Hawai`i and the United States. Instead, it attempts to characterize the relationship of the Hawaiian people as one of continuing dependence on the government of the United States.

<u>This bill is another attempt to coerce the Hawaiian people into submission.</u>

Federal agencies, state agencies, and "quasi-state" agencies make decisions on our behalf without even seeking informed consent from the people impacted by their actions. As they have set the stage, we are not in a position to bargain as equal partners at this time. Further, we are without the resources to inform our community of our unique circumstances so that we are also able to understand that we are entitled to much more than we are being forced to accept.

We are currently being coerced to accept the bill being drafted for the 106th Congress, which is being promulgated as the means for the Hawaiian people to achieve political status within the United States. This initiative is driven primarily by economics. If the Nation of Hawai`i is given due recognition as an independent sovereign nation, the State faces the threat of losing millions for programs and services for Native Hawaiians. It is said that the intent of this legislation is to "clarify the political, legal and trust relationship between Native Hawaiians and the United States." Moreover, we are

being told by politicians that this is all we can hope to attain, and that therefore, we should accept this process for federal recognition, now.

<u>These are some of the objections to the proposal</u>:

An analysis of the bill shows that we will end up in a position that is worse than status quo because:

1) The bill undermines our right of self-determination by dictating the terms of our self-governance.

2) The bill duplicates and compromises the Aha Hawai`i `Ōiwi (AHO) process to propose a Native Hawaiian government. This native initiative was approved by over 22,000 na 'ōiwi o Hawai'i who voted to elect delegates to propose a native Hawaiian government and over 9,000 who elected the 77 delegates of the AHO worldwide. The pending bill is an attempt to usurp that initiative and would undermine the AHO's mandate to reach consensus about the structure for achieving Native Hawaiian self determination.

3) Every step of the process has to be certified by the Department of Interior which illustrates the lack of control of the Hawaiian people and the extent to which this would result in domination and control by the federal government rather than the people of Hawai`i. The Department of Interior has been responsible for mismanaging American Indian trusts and is at this time involved in litigation regarding their mismanagement.

4) The authority and status of the State of Hawai'i is reaffirmed, along with its jurisdiction over Hawaiian programs; it would appear that this is just an attempt to "remedy" one illegal overthrow with a more subtle and possibly more far-reaching alternative form of overthrow—the result is the same—dependence and a lack of recognition of our sovereignty and our right to self-determination and self-governance. The proposed bill asserts that the delegation of federal trust authority was legal even though there are substantial questions about the nature and extent of that delegation.

5) The ownership of and title to land and natural resources is not defined, and therefore it is not clear that we will have land and natural resources.

6) The bill perpetuates the guardian-wardship relationship that maintains our dependence on and control by the United States and the State of Hawai'i.

7) By "bestowing" upon us a "quasi-sovereign" status, the ultimate effect of this bill will be to preclude us from obtaining true self-determination. The bill will divest us of our right to autonomy over our external affairs and our right to initiate and continue treaty relationships with other foreign nations.

8) This proposed governing entity will constitute the voice of the Native Hawaiian people at all levels and on all issues. In cases where there is substantial disagreement among different groups, the recognized voice will be the proposed governing entity and other voices will be excluded from the process.

We should not rush into this and should not let our actions be dictated by scare tactics regarding the loss of our entitlements. The authority of the federal government to make those entitlements seems justified under the law, and is strengthened by the 1993 Apology to Native Hawaiians which acknowledges the unique historical circumstances of Native Hawaiian people and pledges the United States commitment to reconciliation.

We must stand against this bill because it doesn't represent the essence of who we are and ultimately it will exclude the voice of the independence movement.

In order to understand the reality of what this bill will accomplish, it is imperative to inform the people about their true history.

August 23, 2000

Made in America.

My name is Luckie Kūkanaka Pono Rodenhurst. I am head Security of the Spiritual Nation of Kū, and Sgt of Arms of Hui Ea, Council of Sovereigns, and I, most importantly, am a Hawaiian. I have no American in front of that name, and it is the Gods of this land, and my God Jehova, who say to you people here, Your thoughts are not my thoughts, nor your ways like my ways, and we as Gods, "Condem" this bill. Be ye warned, we are not people talking to you. "You" this panel of Special interest, liars, and decievers, and Workers of iniquity, who make Good, Evil and Evil Good, So you can now Say, you are legally here, with the passing of this bill. This People is not an American Story, made in America. When do you realize you are Hawaiian 1st, and the Gods say what hawaiian People are you talking about? and you non hawaiians, why are you even talking here. When did we become American Hawaiian Gods? "NeVA" eVA. You put your hand to that Pala pala, now you have entered into the courts of the Gods and each one of you here shall be measured according to your Evil deeds.

Testimony in Support of Senate Bill S.2899
For Hearings on O`ahu
August 30, 2000
Blaisdell Center
Honolulu, Hawai`i

I am speaking in support of Senate Bill S.2899. My name is Roy L. Benham, I am a Native Hawaiian, born and raised in the islands and have lived and worked here for some 67 years. I graduated from the Kamehameha School for Boys and have lived essentially with Native Hawaiians.

I have served as an OHA Trustee, have been active with the Hawaiian Civic Clubs and with the Hawaiian canoe clubs, including the Hokule`a. I am currently President of the Kamehameha Alumni Association, Oahu Region, by far the largest of some 12 regions here and throughout the Continental United States. I am also a delegate to the Native Hawaiian Constitutional Convention and have served as a kupuna in the Department of Education Hawaiian Studies Program. As you can see, I have kept active in the Native-Hawaiian community.

I speak in favor of this bill as it will provide an important first step in our efforts toward sovereignty. This 'roll' which is part of the bill, will be a great opportunity for us to identify ourselves and hopefully more specifically identify who and where our Hawaiian communities are located. It is my hope that these communities will be further identified by the Native-Hawaiian system of ahu pua`a.

The fact that the bill will also enable us to meet and decide on interim delegates who will be elected to draft a governing entity is critical. Further, we will be able to obtain input from the communities and individuals on how this entity is to be established. Again, we will be afforded the opportunity to review the proposed entity before it is formally ratified.

This bill will provide the necessary funding for all of the steps. We will have representation for our entity in the Washington scene. Yes, we will be connected to the Department of Interior as prescribed for all Native-American groups under the U. S. Constitution.

I favor the bill also for the fact that it states "in section 3,(4)" Native-Hawaiians have (A) an inherent right to autonomy in their internal affairs; (B) an inherent right of self determination and self-governance. and C the right to organize a Native-Hawaiian governing body".

In summary, this act will help us identify ourselves, propose a governing body for ourselves, administer programs for the benefit of our people ourselves, an opportunity to give us a voice in Washington and provide actual experience governing ourselves.

Mahalo to our Congressional delegation and to the many people who worked on this bill.

OFFICE OF THE KĀKĀ'ŌLELO NUI
P.O. Box 5669
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i 96745

August 30, 2000

Office of Senator Daniel K. Inouye
U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Prince Kūhio Federal Bldg. Room 7-212
Honolulu Hawai'i 96850

RE: SB. 2899 & HR. 4904

Greetings to Senator Daniel K. Inouye and Senator Daniel K. Akaka, together with Representative Patsy T. Mink, Representative Neal S. Abercrombie and Representative of Samoa High Chief Eni Faleomaevaega.

My name is John H. Roberts III. I am the Kākā'ōlelonui of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I. I am here on behalf of the Order and the Ali'i Nui to further your knowledge.

Since January 17, 1893, the people of Hawai'i have been led to believe that the Hawaiian Kingdom Government was overthrown then lawfully annexed to the United States. The people of Hawai'i were being taught someone else's history. Today, we have learned not to trust every information that is being written about Hawai'i, but to check and verify if it is based on fact's or fiction.

On November 28, 1843, the Queen of England and the King of France, **recognized** the Hawaiian Islands as an *Independent State* with the Hawaiian Kingdom as its government. This International Recognition granted the Hawaiian Kingdom equal standing amongst the other members of the Family of Nations which also included the United States of America.

On May 16, 1854, His Majesty King Kamehameha III by proclamation declared Hawai'i as a Neutral State. On January 17, 1893, revolutionists under the guise of a "committee of safety" committed the crime of high treason by deposing Her Majesty Queen Lili'uokalani and her cabinet then proclaimed the establishment of the provisional government until terms of annexation with the United States have been negotiated and agreed upon.

However, this attempt failed to overthrow the Hawaiian Kingdom government. U.S. President Grover Cleveland states in his report on the findings of James Blount to Congress on December 18, 1893 that, " when our Minister recognized the provisional government the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the Committee of Safety had in the manner above stated it to exist. It was neither a government *defacto* nor *de jure*. That it was not in such possession of the Government property and agencies as entitled it to recognition..."

On July 4, 1894, the self-proclaimed provisional government declares itself to be the Republic of Hawai'i and asks the U.S. Minster assigned to the Hawaiian Islands to recognize it. On July 5, 1894, U.S.

Minister Albert Willis affords the same recognition to the Republic as it did to its predecessor, the provisional government, which was neither *defacto* nor *dejure*.

June 17, 1897, representatives of the self-proclaimed Republic of Hawai'i sign a treaty of annexation with the United States subject to approval by the U.S. Senate. The next day Queen Lili'uokalani enters a protest in the U.S. State Department and calls this attempt a "violation of international law." Signature petitions against annexation were submitted to the U.S. Senate. U.S. Senate fails to approve the annexation treaty.

July 7, 1898, U.S. Congress enacts Joint Resolution no. 55 providing for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States at the height of the Spanish-American War. Unlike Treaties, Congressional Acts have no extra-territorial force.

August 13, 1898, American troops "illegally occupy the Hawaiian Kingdom" and establishes the first U.S. Military Post, Camp McKinley, known today as Kapiolani Park, for the fighting against the Spanish in Guam and the Philippines. Since 1898 to the present, the U.S. Congress has enacted domestic laws being imposed over the Hawaiian Kingdom in violation of International Law for the purpose of acquiring an independent foreign Nation.

In 1988, ninety years after the purported annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by a Congressional act, an opinion by the Office of Legal Counsel of U.S. Department of Justice, with regard to Hawai'i stated that it doubts "...that Congress has constitutional authority to assert either sovereignty over an extended territorial sea or jurisdiction over it under international law on behalf of the United States." It states that when Congress annexed the Hawaiian Islands in 1898 by joint resolution, after the Treaty of annexation was killed in the Senate, the "...Congress was in explicit reliance on the procedure followed for the acquisition of Texas...This argument, however, neglected one significant nuance: Hawaii was not being acquired as a state. Because the joint resolution annexing Texas relied on Congress power to admit new states, "the method of annexing Texas did not constitute a proper precedent for the annexation of land and people to be retained as a possession or in a territorial condition. "

The legal opinion quoted Westel W. Willougby, the United States constitutional scholar wrote: "the constitutionality of the annexation of Hawai'i, by a simple legislative act, was strenuously contested at the time both in Congress and by the press. The right to annex by treaty was not denied, but it was denied that this might by done by a simple legislative act .... Only by means of treaties, it was asserted, can the relations between states be governed, for a legislative act is necessarily without extraterritorial force -- confined in its operation to the territory of the state by whose legislature it is enacted."

The Office of Legal Counsel of U.S. Department of Justice, concluded that "it is therefore unclear which constitutional power Congress exercised when it acquired Hawai'i by joint resolution." Accordingly, it is doubtful that the acquisition of Hawaii can serve as an appropriate precedent for a Congressional assertion of sovereignty over and extended territorial sea.

In 1996, a memorandum entitled Validity of Congressional Executive Agreements That Substantially Modify The United States Obligations Under An Existing Treaty for Alan J. Kreczko, Special Assistant to the President and Legal Advisor to the National Security Council quoted Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes (later the author, as Chief Justice, of the Pigeon River opinion) explained the position well: " a judicial determination that an act of Congress is to prevail over a treaty does not relieve the Government of the United States of the obligations established by a treaty. The distinction is often ignored between a rule of domestic law which is established by our legislative and judicial decisions and may be inconsistent with an existing treaty, and the international obligation which a treaty establishes. When this obligation is not performed a claim will inevitably be made to which the existence of merely domestic legislation does not constitute a defense and, if the claim seems to be well founded and other methods of settlement have not been availed of, the usual recourse is arbitration in which international rules of action and obligations would be the subject of consideration.

Recalling a certain testimony in 1898 before the U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Captain Mahan stated: " It is obvious that if we do not hold the islands ourselves we can not expect the neutrals in the war to prevent the other belligerent from occupying them; nor can the inhabitants themselves prevent such occupation. The commercial value is not great enough to provoke neutral interposition. In short, in war we should need a larger Navy to defend the Pacific coast, because we should have not only to defend our own coast, but to prevent, by naval force, an enemy from occupying the islands; whereas, if we preoccupied them, fortifications would preserve them to us. In my opinion it is not practicable for any trans-pacific country to invade our Pacific coast without occupying Hawai'i as a base."

General Schofield arrogantly states that: "We got a preemption title to those islands through the volunteer action of our American missionaries who went there and civilized and Christianized those people and established a Government that has no parallel in the history of the world, considering its age, and we made a preemption which nobody in the world thinks of disputing, provided we perfect our title. If we do not perfect it in due time, we have lost those islands. Anybody else can come in and undertake to get them. So it seems to me the time is now ripe when this Government should do that which has been in contemplation from the beginning as a necessary consequence of the first action of our good Government and education and the action of our Government from that time forward on every suitable occasion in claiming the right of American influence over those islands, absolutely excluding any other foreign power from any interference."

Professor James Crawford, QC, a member of the United Nations International Law Commission, Director for Cambridge University's Research Centre for International Law explains:

"Belligerent occupation, *per se*, does not extinguish the State. And generally, the presumption - in practice a strong one - is in favor of the continuance, and against the extinction, of an established State." Also, ...effective submission or disappearance of separate State organs (Hawaiian Kingdom Government) in those of another State (U.S./State of Hawai'i), over any considerable period of time, will result in the extinction of the State **so long as no substantial international illegality is involved."**

Since May 16, 1854, Hawai'i has maintained it's neutrality to the present day not withstanding the present and ongoing illegal occupation of Hawaii's territorial dominion by another state.

The creation of SB. 2899 & HR. 4904 is based on the purported illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom that now we know was an unsuccessful or fake revolution, and that the purported annexation of Hawai'i to the United States did not obtain the required two-thirds vote of its Senate members present to ratify the so-called treaty of Annexation with the self-proclaimed Republic of Hawai'i.

Therefore, the Royal Order of Kamehameha I, finds SB. 2899 & HR. 4904 is not applicable to Hawai'i and affirms the existence of the Hawaiian Kingdom despite the illegal occupation of the United States.

Mahalo for this time in allowing us to share our voice for we have not forgotten the efforts and deeds of our ancestors in preserving the independence of Hawai'i.

Respectfully,

Kākā'ōlelonui, Ali'i Sir John H. Roberts III

Ali'i Nui & Grand Master, Ali'i Sir Gabriel Makuakāne

KA LĀHUI HAWAI'I

Josiah "Black" Ho'ohuli
Kia'āina (Governor)

Keali'i Gora
Lukanela Kia'āina (Lt. Governor)

Shane Pale
Kākau 'Ōlelo (Secretary)

Lehua Kinilau
Pu'ukū Lāhui (Treasurer)

Ka Lāhui Hawai'i
P.O. Box 90417
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96835-0417
Phone: 808-386-1363
E-mail: kalahui@hotmail.com

Aloha to the Hawai'i federal delegation: Senator Daniel Akaka, Senator Daniel Inouye, Representative Neil Abercrombie and Representative Patsy Mink and members of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and House Committee on Resources,

My name is Keali'i'olu'olu Gora, and I am the Lukānela Kia'āina (Lieutenant Governor) and chair of international affairs of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i, a native initiative for Hawaiian self-determination and self-government, developed by grassroots Hawaiians. It is based on a democratic constitution, created by native Hawaiians, that identifies four branches of government: the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary and the Ali'i Nui. Citizenship is open to all Hawaiians and honorary citizenship is offered to non-Hawaiians. Only full citizens can vote and hold office.

Mahalo for allowing Ka Lāhui Hawai'i the opportunity to testify at this important hearing which is to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States' relationship with Native Hawaiians, and for other purposes.

Our Nation would formally like to submit for the official federal record, Ka Lāhui Hawai'i's draft federal legislation as the recommended alternative to the present proposed measures, S.2899 and H.R. 4904, for immediate adoption. **Attached to my testimony is a copy of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i's draft legislation.** Please review, analyze and definitely use Ka Lāhui Hawai'i's draft legislation to assist you in making more

prudent and judicious decisions affecting Native Hawaiians and our descendants.

In fact, the National Congress of American Indians had unanimously adopted two resolutions, 99-042 and 00-032 **(attached)**, which supports the sovereign rights of Native Hawaiians and recognizes the need to develop a true government-to-government relationship with the Hawaiian Nation and supports federal legislation calling for the restoration of the Hawaiian Nation and return of land to the Hawaiian Nation, respectively. Furthermore, NCAI wholeheartedly supports the efforts of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i to assert the rights of Native Hawaiians to ancestral land and the rights to self-government. NCAI is currently drafting letters to the Hawai'i state legislature, the Hawai'i congressional delegation, all members of the 106th Congress, the Secretary of Interior, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State and the President.

Members of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and House Committee on Resources, Ka Lāhui Hawai'i would also like to submit for the record and for incorporation, the United Nations Study on treaties, agreements and constructive arrangements between States and indigenous nations final report by special rapporteur Miguel Alfonso Martinez **(attached)**. This United Nations document, which was rendered in 1998, states that the 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i was illegal, 1898 treaty of annexation was an unequal treaty and could be declared invalid on those grounds, according to the international law of the times. Additionally, the report concludes by saying that Hawai'i should be re-listed on to list of non-self-governing-territories of the United Nations and resubmitted to the bodies in the Organization competent in the field of decolonization. Ka Lāhui Hawai'i asserts our right to reinscription and decolonization in the international arena.

Ka Lāhui Hawai'i truly believes it is time for the United States to comply with and implement the International Covenants of Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of which the United States are signatories to. Furthermore, Ka Lāhui Hawai'i calls upon the United States to adopt the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples **(attached)** without delay and amendments. The international documents address the issue of self-determination, the right of Native Hawaiians and their descendant to determine their political status and freely pursue the social, economic and cultural development.

Ka Lāhui Hawai'i calls upon the United States to implement for liberty and justice for all, more importantly, liberty and justice for Hawaiians. Justice. Justice for Hawaiians.

In closing, Ka Lāhui Hawai'i is committed and dedicated to self-determination which affords Native Hawaiians the right to determine their political status and freely pursue their social, economic and cultural development. Therefore, in that same spirit and because of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i's extensive track record in our homeland, nationally and internationally, our Nation strongly recommends that you support Ka Lāhui Hawai'i's federal legislation and implement self-determination under international legal standards as well .

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Attachments:

1. Ka Lāhui Hawai'i's draft federal legislation
2. NCAI Resolutions 99-042 and 00-032
3. United Nations Study on Treaties, Agreements, and other Constructive Arrangements Final Report
4. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/2/Add.1 – 20 April 1994

KA LAHUI HAWAI'I DRAFT
6/18/00

106th CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S._____

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

_____ introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To express the policy of Congress regarding the United States' political relationship with the Hawaiian Nation, and for other purposes

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of*
2 *America in Congress assembled.*

3 **SECTION 1. FINDINGS**

4 Congress finds that –

5 (1) the United States recognized the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Nation and
6 pledged perpetual "peace and friendship" between the United States and the "people and
7 subjects" of the "Sandwich Islands" in the first United States/Hawai'i Convention dated
8 December 23, 1826 and in subsequent Conventions (See *Treaty of Friendship, Commerce*
9 *and Navigation*, December 1849; *Convention of Reciprocity*, June 1876);

10 (2) on December 30, 1842, Secretary of State Daniel Webster delivered to

11 Hawaiian envoys a document, known as the Tyler Doctrine, which stated that the United
12 States had a special interest in Hawai'i by declaring that "no power ought either to take
13 possession of the islands as a conquest, or for the purpose of colonization and that no
14 power ought to seek for any undue control over the existing government;"
15 (3) by imposing the Tyler Doctrine on Hawai'i, the United States was asserting
16 Hawai'i was within the United States sphere of influence and was to be subjected to
17 United States colonial domination, as a consequence, all treaties and conventions
18 between the Hawaiian Nation and the United States negotiated subsequent to 1842
19 favored United States' interests over those of the Nation;
20 (4) in 1872, the War Department dispatched a secret military mission to Hawai'i
21 "for the purpose of ascertaining the defense capabilities of the different ports...in order to
22 collect all information that would be of service to the Country (United States) in the event
23 of war...," which was kept secret until 1897, when the mission and its report were
24 released to the Congressional Committee considering Annexation (See Volume II, *Native*
25 *Hawaiian Study Commission*, June 23, 1994, page 39);
26 (5) the United States Congressional Record of the United States Senate (S.6956),
27 June 23, 1969 reveals that United States armed forces lands in Hawai'i on February 1874,
28 July 1889, and January 16 to April 1, 1893;
29 (6) following the annexation of Hawai'i in 1898, Hawai'i was held by the United
30 States as a territory;
31 (7) in 1946, when the United Nations was created, the United Nations listed

32 Hawai'i as a Non-Self-Governing Territory under United States Administration;

33 (8) pursuant to Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter, the United States had a
34 "sacred trust" obligation to promote the political aspirations of the peoples of the territory
35 and to assist them in developing self-government, yet, the United States never fulfilled its
36 "sacred obligation" nor did it comply with the international standards requiring that the
37 peoples of the "territory" be provided with several options for self-government;

38 (9) in 1959, when the United States imposed statehood on Hawai'i, the United
39 Nations without inquiry or investigation and at the United States' request, removed
40 Hawai'i from the United Nations List of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

41 (10) the United States created a policy of "State Wardship" which it imposed on
42 Hawaiians and the State in the Admissions Act resulting in a small portion of vast
43 traditional archipelagic territories identified for native Hawaiians;

44 (11) lands were given by the United States to the State of Hawai'i in trust for
45 native Hawaiians for homelands and other uses, but they were never inventoried or
46 mapped, instead these lands were combined with other public lands and transferred to
47 the State of Hawai'i;

48 (12) since 1959, the United States has maintained a policy of non-recognition
49 of the indigenous peoples of Hawai'i and has consistently dealt with the State of Hawai'i
50 despite an extensive record of State neglect and mismanagement of the native trusts;

51 (13) the United States has failed to protect the Civil Rights of Hawaiians and has
52 further acted in collusion with the State by illegally acquiring for its own use trust lands

53 set aside by Congress for homesteading;

54 (14) in 1979, the Deputy Solicitor of the United States Department of Interior in a
55 letter to the Director of the United States Commission on Civil Rights (Western Division)
56 wrote, ". . . it is the Department's position that the role of the United States under Section
57 5(f) of the Admissions Act is essentially that of trustee...while making the State its
58 instrument for carrying out the trust;"

59 (15) the Reagan Administration began to disavow its responsibilities over the
60 native trusts in 1986 (See Presidential Statement H.J.R. Res. 17, Public Law No. 99-557,
61 October 27, 1986);

62 (16) on August 2, 1990, Tim Glidden, Secretary of Interior under George Bush,
63 notified the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights that the Interior Department "disclaimed
64 any trusteeship role in the administration of the [Admissions] Act;"

65 (17) on January 19, 1993, the Solicitor of the Department of Interior issued a
66 lengthy legal memo entitled "The Scope of Federal Responsibility for Native Hawaiians
67 under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act," which set forth the following conclusion,
68 "[w]e conclude that the United States had no trust responsibilities to the Native
69 Hawaiians either before Statehood or after" (See Memo of Solicitor to Counselor to the
70 Secretary of Interior and Secretary Designate, January 19, 1993);

71 (18) on November 15, 1993, the new Clinton Administration's Solicitor, John D.
72 Leshy issued a statement withdrawing the Bush policy of January 19, 1993 and indicating
73 that although the Bush policy (no trust obligation) was withdrawn, the Clinton

74 Administration would continue to assert there was no trust obligation in Federal Court;

75 (19) since this time the Administration has continued to deny its legal trust

76 obligation to Hawaiians and has undertaken closed negotiations with the State of Hawai'i

77 intended to limit United States and State liability, completely ignoring the Hawaiian

78 peoples in the process;

79 (20) in 1993, the United States Congress passed the Apology Bill, acknowledging

80 its role in the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Nation in 1893 and calling for

81 "Reconciliation," however the law does not provide for a process for "reconciliation,"

82 nor does it define "reconciliation;"

83 (21) the Apology Bill states "...the indigenous Hawaiian people never directly

84 relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people or over their national

85 lands to the United States, either through their monarchy or through a plebiscite or

86 referendum."

87 **SECTION 2. DEFINITION.**

88 In this Act:

89 (1) APOLOGY BILL. – The term "Apology Bill" means Public Law 103-150

90 (107 Stat. 1510), a joint resolution offering an apology to Native Hawaiians on behalf of

91 the United States for the participation of agents of the United States in the January 17,

92 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

93 (2) CEDED LANDS. – The term "Ceded lands" means those lands ceded to the

94 United States by the Republic of Hawai'i under the Joint Resolution of Annexation of

95 July 7, 1898 (30 Stat. 750), which was later transferred to the State of Hawai'i in the Act
96 entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Hawai'i into the Union,"
97 approved March 18, 1959 (Public Law 86-3; 73 Stat. 5).
98 (3) FEDERALLY CONTROLLED LANDS. – The term "Federally controlled
99 lands" means those lands retained by the United States after Statehood.
100 (4) HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS. – The term "Hawaiian Home Lands" means
101 those lands set aside by Congress under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920
102 (42 Stat. 108).
103 (5) THE HAWAIIAN NATION. – The term "Hawaiian Nation" means a
104 self-determined Hawaiian Nation created by and for native Hawaiians and their
105 descendants.
106 (6) NATIVE HAWAIIAN. – The term "native Hawaiian" means any
107 descendant of not less than one-half (1/2) part of the blood of the races inhabiting the
108 Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778 as recognized by Congress in the Hawaiian Homes
109 Commission Act and reaffirmed by the State of Hawai'i in the Admissions Act.
110 (7) SELF-DETERMINATION. – The term "self-determination" means the right
111 of native Hawaiians and their descendants to freely determine their political status and
112 freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development (International Covenant on
113 Civil and Political Rights, Section 1.1, 999 UN Treaty Series 171).
114 **SECTION 3. CONGRESSIONAL POLICY AND RECOGNITION**
115 Congress declares that –

116 (1) the goals of "Reconciliation" include but are not limited to the following:

117 (A) the resolution of historic claims relating to

118 (i) the overthrow;

119 (ii) claims relating to State and Federal misuse of native trust lands

120 and resources;

121 (iii) violations of human and civil rights; and

122 (iv) Federally controlled lands and resources;

123 (B) the structuring of a new relationship between the Hawaiian Nation and

124 the United States which acknowledges the rights of native Hawaiians and their

125 descendants, including our right to self-determination

126 (2) the essential elements of "Reconciliation" with the United States shall include

127 but not be limited to the following:

128 (A) express termination of the United States policy of non-recognition of

129 Native Hawaiian self-determination including repudiation of the United States policy of

130 State Wardship;

131 (B) federal recognition of the Hawaiian Nation as the indigenous

132 sovereign Hawaiian Nation and federal recognition of the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian

133 Nation over its national assets, lands, and natural resources;

134 (C) federal programs, legal and fiscal entitlements, tax benefits,

135 reparations, and other obligations to be negotiated;

136 (D) recognition of the Hawaiian Nation's sovereign rights to trade and

137 conduct commercial activities based on treaties between the Hawaiian Nation and other
138 sovereigns – before and after the overthrow; and
139 (E) a commitment to decolonize Hawai'i through the United Nation
140 process for non-self-governing territories;
141 (3) provision for land, natural resources, and cultural resources include but are no
142 limited to the following:
143 (A) restoration of traditional lands, natural resources, ocean and energy
144 resources to the National Land Trust:
145 (i) the United States and the State of Hawai'i shall inventory and
146 restore the lands of the native trusts (State controlled Hawaiian Home Lands and Ceded
147 lands) and Federally controlled lands, and the United States shall remedy all Federal and
148 State breaches of trust relating to these assets;
149 (ii) the United States and the State of Hawai'i shall not
150 automatically transfer land and water resources which have been toxified, polluted, or
151 rendered dangerous by virtue of military, state, commercial or industrialized uses, rather
152 the Hawaiian Nation shall establish a method to secure lands and resources which can be
153 used or need to be preserved for future uses;
154 (iii) the United States and the State of Hawai'i shall segregate the
155 National Trust Lands from other public and private lands;
156 (iv) the United States and the State of Hawai'i shall allocate not
157 less than two (2) million acres of land drawn from State-controlled Ceded lands, State-

158 controlled Hawaiian Home Lands, and Federally controlled Lands to the National Land
159 Trust; and
160 (v) the Base Closure Act and Federal Surplus Property Act shall be
161 amended to allow for land banking of these lands for the National Land Trust;
162 (B) cultural, traditional, religious and economic rights:
163 (i) the United States shall recognize individual and collective
164 Hawaiian rights to cultural and religious properties, marine resources (to the 200 mile
165 limit established under International Law) and cultural ecosystems;
166 (C) the National Land Trust shall include but is not limited to the following:
167 (i) state held trust lands: Hawaiian Home Lands and Ceded lands;
168 (ii) marine resources and fisheries to the 200 mile limit
169 recognized under international law;
170 (iii) surface and ground water rights and submerged lands (i.e.
171 shoals, reefs, atolls, estuaries, and marshes to the 200 mile limit);
172 (iv) lands and natural resources under the federal government of
173 the United States;
174 (v) energy resources: ocean thermal and geothermal resources;
175 (vi) minerals and other metallic substances;
176 (vii) airspace above the land and marine resources;
177 (viii) cultural properties, sacred sites, and traditional fisheries; and
178 (ix) the trust assets of the private trusts including the Kamehameha

179 Schools/Bishop Estate, the Queen Emma Foundation, Queen's Medical Center and Health
180 Care System, the Lunalilo Trust, the Queen Lili'uokalani Trust, and the Queen Kapi'olani
181 Women's and Children's Medical Center for their protection from State and Federal actions;

182 **SECTION 4. AMENDMENTS**

183 The Hawaiian Nation reserves the right to present amendments to this legislation
184 to Congress every year in order to properly effectuate the adopted Congressional policy
185 and recognition.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

July 28, 2000

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Susan Masten
Yurok Tribe

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
W. Ron Allen
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe

RECORDING SECRETARY
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Blackfeet Tribe

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Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe

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Cherokee Nation

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PHOENIX AREA
A. Brian Wallace
Washoe Tribe of NV/CA

PORTLAND AREA
Ernest L. Stensgar
Couer d'Alene Tribe

SACRAMENTO AREA
Marvin E. Hess
Bishop Paiute Tribe

SOUTHEAST AREA
A. Bruce Jones
Lumbee Tribe

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

JoAnn K. Chase
Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara

Lieutenant Governor Keali'i'olu'olu Gora
Ka Lāhui Hawai'i
P.O. Box 90417
Honolulu, HI 96835-0417

Dear Lieutenant Governor:

On behalf of the National Congress of American Indians, the oldest, largest, and most representative tribal organization in the nation, I would like to thank you for attending our Mid-Year Session in Juneau last month, as well as for presenting your resolution relating to the restoration of the Hawaiian Nation and return of your land. As you know, the National Congress of American Indians who wholeheartedly supports the efforts of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i to assert the rights of Native Hawaiians to ancestral land and the rights to self-government.

I am enclosing a copy of the resolution per your request. We are currently drafting letters to the Hawai'i state legislature, the Hawai'i congressional delegation, all members of the 106th Congress, the Secretary of Interior, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and the President. We would appreciate any input that you may have regarding these letters.

I personally look forward to attending the Aloha March here in Washington in August, and hope to meet you then. When you are in town, please feel free to come by our offices at 1301 Connecticut Avenue NW. If you are in need of further assistance, please feel free to contact our Governmental Affairs Director, Jack Jackson, Jr.

Sincerely,

[illegible]

[illegible] Chase
Executive Director

[illegible] NW, Suite 2[illegible] [illegible]ington, [illegible] [illegible]466.7767 [illegible] [illegible]466.7767

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Lumbee Tribe

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

RESOLUTION # JUN-00-032

Title: Support Federal Legislation Calling for Recognition of the Hawaiian Nation and Return of Land to the Hawaiian Nation

WHEREAS, we, the members of the National Congress of American Indians of the United States, invoking the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and purposes, in order to preserve for ourselves and our descendants the inherent sovereign rights of our Indian nations, rights secured under Indian treaties and agreements with the United States, and all other rights and benefits to which we are entitled under the laws and Constitution of the United States to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian people, to preserve Indian cultural values, and otherwise promote the welfare of the Indian people, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and

WHEREAS, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is the oldest and largest national organization established in 1944 and comprised of representatives of and advocates for national, regional, and local Tribal concerns; and

WHEREAS, the health, safety, welfare, education, economic and employment opportunity, and preservation of cultural and natural resources are primary goals and objectives of NCAI; and,

WHEREAS, the federal policy affords all Native Americans and Alaska Native the right to be self-governing within a defined land base; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for self-government; and

WHEREAS, NCAI at its 56th annual session adopted Resolution #99-042, which supports the sovereign rights of Native Hawaiians and recognizes the need to develop a true government-to-government relationship with the Hawaiian Nation; and

WHEREAS, NCAI also adopted in that same resolution that the Hawaiian Nation's goal is federal recognition as a sovereign indigenous nation with inherent rights to self-determination and self-governance.

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NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that NCAI does hereby support federal legislation calling for recognition of the Hawaiian Nation, a self-determined entity created by and for native Hawaiians and their descendants in furtherance of a true government-to-government relationship; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NCAI further supports the return of land to the Hawaiian Nation.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Hawai'i state legislature, the Hawai'i congressional delegation, the 106th Congress of the United States of America, Secretary of the Department of Interior, Attorney General of the United States, Secretary of State and the President of the United States of America.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted at the 2000 Mid-Year Session of the National Congress of American Indians, held at the Centennial Hall in Juneau, Alaska on June 25-28, 2000 with a quorum present.

Susan Masten, President

ATTEST:

Juana Majel, Recording Secretary

Adopted by the General Assembly during the 2000 Mid-Year Session of the National Congress of American Indians, held at the Centennial Hall in Juneau, Alaska on June 25-28, 2000.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

RECORDING SECRETARY

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ANADARKO AREA

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MUSKOGEE AREA

NORTHEAST AREA

PHOENIX AREA

PORTLAND AREA

SACRAMENTO AREA

SOUTHEAST AREA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

RESOLUTION # PSC-99-042

Title: **Support the Sovereign Rights of Native Hawaiians and Recognize the Need to Develop a True Government-to-Government Relationship with the Hawaiian Nation**

WHEREAS, we, the members of the National Congress of American Indians of the United States, invoking the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and purposes, in order to preserve for ourselves and our descendants the inherent sovereign rights of our Indian nations, rights secured under Indian treaties and agreements with the United States, and all other rights and benefits to which we are entitled under the laws and Constitution of the United States to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian people, to preserve Indian cultural values, and otherwise promote the welfare of the Indian people, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and

WHEREAS, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is the oldest and largest national organization established in 1944 and comprised of representatives of and advocates for national, regional, and local Tribal concerns; and

WHEREAS, the health, safety, welfare, education, economic and employment opportunity, and preservation of cultural and natural resources are primary goals and objectives of NCAI; and

WHEREAS, the federal policy affords all Native Americans and Alaska Natives the right to be self-governing within a defined land base; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for self-government; and

WHEREAS, there has been more than a century of injustice, including neglect and abuse of Native Hawaiian entitlements and human and civil rights, by the United States and its agent, the state of Hawai'i; and

WHEREAS, in 1993, the United States Congress passed the Apology Bill (Act of Nov. 23, 1993, Public Law 103-105, 103rd Congress, 107 STAT. 1510) acknowledging its role in the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Nation in 1893 and called for reconciliation; and

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WHEREAS, the Apology Law further stated "...the indigenous Hawaiian people never directly relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people over their national lands to the United States, either through their monarchy or through a plebiscite or referendum; and

WHEREAS, the Hawaiian Nation's goal is federal recognition as a sovereign indigenous nation with inherent rights to self-determination and self-governance.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that NCAI does hereby support the sovereign rights of Native Hawaiians and recognizes the need to develop a true government-to-government relationship with the Hawaiian Nation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NCAI does hereby request the government of the United States to articulate and implement the federal policy of Native Hawaiian self-government with a distinct, unique and special trust relationship and to implement reconciliation pursuant to Public Law 103-150; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Hawai'i state legislature, the Hawai'i congressional delegation, the 106th Congress of the United States of America, Secretary of the Department of Justice, and the President of the United States of America.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted at the 1999 Annual Session of the National Congress of American Indians, held at the Palm Springs Convention Center, in Palm Springs, California on October 3-8, 1999 with a quorum present.

Susan Masten, President

ATTEST:

Juana Majel, Recording Secretary

Adopted by the General Assembly during the 1999 Annual Session of the National Congress of American Indians, held at the Palm Springs Convention Center, in Palm Springs, California on October 3-8, 1999.

Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations

Final report by Mr Miguel Alfonso Martinez
Special Rapporteur

UNEDITED VERSION

INTRODUCTION

1. In Volume V (Conclusions, proposals and recommendations)of Mr. Martínez Cobo's monumental Study of the Problem of Discrimination Against Indigenous Populations, [1] the Special Rapporteur stressed the paramount importance for Indigenous peoples and nations in various countries and regions of the world of the treaties concluded with present nation-states or with the countries acting as colonial administering powers at the time in question.

2. He concluded that a thorough and careful study should be made of various areas covered by the provisions of such treaties and agreements, the official force of such provisions at present, the observance, or lack of observance, of such provisions, and the consequences all this may entail for Indigenous peoples and nation parties to such treaties or agreements.

3. He further noted that in preparing such a study, account must necessarily be taken of the points of view of all parties involved, a task requiring the examination of an extremely large quantity of documentation. For obvious reasons, this was an undertaking that could not be carried out within the framework of his own Study.

4. He therefore recommended that a thorough Study devoted exclusively to this subject should be undertaken in light of existing principles and norms in the field and the opinions and data submitted by all interested parties, primarily the Governments and Indigenous nations and peoples that signed and ratified treaties or agreements. He believed that only a thorough study could help determine with the necessary accuracy the present status of international agreements involving Indigenous peoples. [2]

5. Taking up an initiative of its Working Group on Indigenous Populations,[3] at its thirty-ninth session, the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities acted upon Mr. Martínez Cobo's

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[1] Document E/CN.4/Sub.2/1986/7/Add.4 (also available as United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIV.3).

[2] Ibid., paras. 388-392.

[3] Document E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/22, Annex I (Recommendations to the Sub-Commission), Recommendation 3.

recommendation by adopting resolution 1987/17 of 2 September 1987, entitled Study on treaties concluded between Indigenous peoples and States. In taking such action, the Sub-Commission was consistent with its resolution 1984/35-A of 30 August 1984, in which it had decided to consider Mr. Martínez Cobo's conclusions, proposals and recommendations as an appropriate source for its future work on the question of discrimination against Indigenous populations and for the work of its Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

6. In its resolution 1987/17, the Sub-Commission requested Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez "to prepare, on the basis of the opinions and data in Mr. Martínez Cobo's report and the views expressed on this issue in the Working Group ... and in the Sub-Commission, a document analysing the general outline of such a study and the juridical, bibliographical and other information sources on which such a study should be based, and to submit the document to the Sub-Commission for consideration at its fortieth session."

7. The resolution also recommended that the Commission on Human Rights recommend, in turn, that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) authorise the Sub-Commission to appoint Mr. Alfonso Martínez as Special Rapporteur with the mandate of preparing such a study, and to request the Special Rapporteur to present a preliminary report to the Sub-Commission at its forty-first session (1989). The recommendations contained in resolution 1987/17 were submitted for consideration to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session (1988).

8. At its forty-fourth session, the Commission adopted resolution 1988/56, in which a number of guidelines on this matter were established. These would eventually become the terms of reference for the Special Rapporteur's mandate for the present Study.

9. It should be noted that in adopting resolution 1988/56, the Commission broadened to a considerable extent the scope of the Study originally envisaged by the Sub-Commission in its resolution 1987/17, by recommending that ECOSOC authorise the appointment of Mr. Alfonso Martínez as Special Rapporteur, with the mandate of preparing "an outline on the possible purposes, scope and sources of a study to be conducted on the potential utility of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between Indigenous populations and Governments for the purpose of ensuring the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Indigenous populations." (Emphasis added)

10. Further, in adopting said resolution the Commission only authorised the Special Rapporteur to prepare and submit to the Working Group an outline of a possible study, not to undertake the Study proper, as recommended by the Sub-Commission. In fact, it withheld its authority, at least until 1989, to decide the convenience of commissioning such a Study by the Special Rapporteur.

11. Commission resolution 1988/56 was endorsed on 27 May 1988 by ECOSOC in its decision 1988/134.

12. The Special Rapporteur complied with the request and submitted the outline [4] to the Working Group and the Sub-Commission later in 1988. Both bodies endorsed that document. In addition, in its resolution 1988/20 of 1 September 1988, the Sub-Commission also requested the Commission and ECOSOC to finally authorise the Special Rapporteur to undertake the Study referred to in the above-mentioned Commission resolution 1988/56.

13. At its forty-fifth session, the Commission adopted --without either debate or vote-- resolution 1989/41 of 6 March 1989, by which it endorsed all the recommendations submitted on this matter by the Sub-Commission in resolution 1988/20. They were thus submitted for approval to the 1989 ECOSOC spring session.

14. Finally, ECOSOC formally authorised the beginning of this Study and confirmed the appointment of this Special Rapporteur for this undertaking by resolution 1989/77 of 24 May 1989.

15. From that date on, the Special Rapporteur has submitted to the Working Group and the Sub-Commission a preliminary report[5], and three progress reports. [6]

16. At its forty-ninth session the Sub-Commission adopted decision 1997/110 of 22 August 1997 by which it requested the Special Rapporteur to

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[4] Document E/CN. 4/Sub.2/1988/24/Add.1.

[5] Document E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/33.

[6] Documents E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/32, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1995/27 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1996/23.

submit his Final Report in due time (preferably before the end of 1997) so as to be examined by the Working Group at its sixteenth session and by the Sub-Commission at its fiftieth session in 1998. This Final Report is submitted to the consideration of both bodies pursuant to the above mentioned Sub-Commission resolution 1997/110.

17. As to the contents of this Final Report, it should be recalled, first, that the Special Rapporteur suggested from the start of his mandate a three-part structure for the Study as a whole.

18. The first part was to analyse the origins of the practise of concluding treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between Indigenous peoples and States, that is, the role of treaties in the history of European expansion overseas. The second part was to be devoted to the contemporary significance of such instruments, including questions regarding the succession of States, national recognition of treaties, and the views of Indigenous peoples on these issues. The third part was to address the potential value of all those instruments as the basis for governing the future relationships between Indigenous peoples and States. Both the form and substance of such instruments were to be considered in the final stage of the Study, as well as possible mechanisms to be institutionalized in the future, to secure their implementation. [7]

19. This final part, obviously, had to be undertaken in the light of the actual situations under which Indigenous peoples find themselves coexisting today with other, non-indigenous segments of the society in many States. It is precisely the precarious nature of their existence almost everywhere, that today provokes --as it did when Martínez Cobo's report was commissioned and completed-- growing concern in the international community.

20. Largely, the Special Rapporteur's research and analysis basically bear out his initial plan as far as the first two parts of the Study, as a whole, are concerned.

21. Obviously, at this final stage of the Special Rapporteur's work on the Study, particular attention shall be given to the potential value of all possible ways and means to achieve a new relationship between the Indigenous

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[7] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/24, Add. 1, paras. 21-23.

and non-indigenous sectors in multinational societies through adequate forward-looking, innovative mechanisms that would facilitate conflict-resolution when needed.

22. That the Special Rapporteur has been working on this Study for nine years and the fact that this, its Final Report, should be able to stand on its own with respect to publication by the United Nations has made certain inclusions necessary. The Special Rapporteur has therefore briefly recapitulated here the most important provisional conclusions advanced in previous progress reports, as well as certain references to the initial (or modified) reasoning behind them. He has also included some references to key cases or general situations fully reviewed in those reports. Without this background it would be difficult to fully grasp the sense and possible merit of the Conclusions and Recommendations offered here.

23. Consequently, Chapter I deals with four main topics: the process of selecting (and eliminating) cases relevant to this Study; treaty and treaty-making concepts; the importance of fully understanding the evolution of the Indigenous/non-indigenous relationship and its present situation, and defining and differentiating between the categories "Indigenous peoples" and "minorities". In Chapter II, the Special Rapporteur offers his views on the three juridical situations selected for their pertinence to the goals of this Study, focussing on the individual cases/situations selected for review in consideration of their juridical/institutional development. Chapter III describes the overall process of domestication of Indigenous issues in its various manifestations during different stages and links it to the present situation of Indigenous societies. Finally, Chapter IV brings all those elements included in previous chapters together, to offer his Conclusions and Recommendations for a look at what he considers might be a constructive approach to the future.

24. Lastly, a final remark about the contents of this Report.

25. It is worth underlining that the Special Rapporteur is fully aware that he --and only he-- is ultimately responsible for the content of the Conclusions and Recommendations with which the present Study will end. However, he is also aware that all human endeavour may contain flaws, shortcomings, and other defects, and thus cannot but benefit from constructive criticism.

26. In this context, it can never be overemphasized that in many aspects and cases reviewed, the final result of these long years of work --as reflected

like the Kuna, may gain their protection through "constructive arrangements", an apparently still ongoing process. For the Maya and Yanomami, see *infra*, para. 165).

158. Furthermore, at this final stage of his research, the Special Rapporteur is in a position to approach the other cases in question according to the pattern described below.

159. A first series of situations, including those of the Lubicon Cree and the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en in Canada, should actually be considered under the category of possible constructive arrangements, provided certain aspects of their situation can be resolved at an early stage in mutually acceptable terms.

160. The case of the Indigenous peoples of Australia might actually be addressed through a process of treaty-making, assuming the so-called Makarrata (or treaty), called for by the Indigenous parties since 1980 remains a running issue. [51] Nevertheless, this Makarrata should also be viewed, not only against the backdrop of the so-called reconciliation process launched by the Australian federal government in 1991 by virtue of the Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation Act, but also in light of recent judicial and legislative developments, most prominently the Mabo (No. 2) judgment of the Australian High Court (1992) and the Native Title Act enacted at the federal level in 1993.

161. In the case of the so-called rancherías in California, its relevance hinges mainly on the failure of the State party to ratify texts already negotiated with the peoples concerned and should therefore also be considered as a situation of eventual reemergence and proper implementation of treaties.

162. Considering the above, the Special Rapporteur has been led to believe that other cases of the failure of State bodies to ratify treaties negotiated at some point in history with Indigenous parties, ought to be re-examined at the appropriate level, with a view to determine the actual possibility of bringing the ratification process to completion.

163. By virtue of the so-called Apology Bill enacted by the Congress of the United States (P.L. 103-150, of 1993), among other reasons, the situation of the Indigenous Hawaiians takes on a special complexion now. The Apology Bill

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[51] Compare E/CN.4/Sub.2/1995/27, para. 225.

recognises that the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1898 took place unlawfully. By the same token, the 1897 treaty of annexation between the United States and Hawaii appears as an unequal treaty that could be declared invalid on those grounds, according to the international law of the times.

164. It follows that the case of Hawaii could be re-entered on the list of non-self-governing territories of the United Nations and resubmitted to the bodies in the Organisation competent in the field of decolonisation.

165. To the actual knowledge of the Special Rapporteur, still in connection with the list of cases considered above, only the Yanomami of Brazil, the Maya of Guatemala, the San (Botswana), and the Ainu (Japan) are examples of Indigenous peoples who never actually entered into consensual juridical relations with any State.

166. The question of whether, and in what manner each of these Indigenous peoples should seek a negotiated agreement --or any other freely agreed-to formula with the States in which they now reside-- remains to be addressed on a case-by-case basis with adequate Indigenous input.

167. Particular consideration should be given, in these cases, to the practical day-to-day consequences (sometimes grave) of the lack of such agreements for their juridical and political status in the mixed societies in which they now live, and for the preservation, promotion and effective realisation of their historical rights as peoples, including their human rights and freedoms.

CHAPTER III: A LOOK AT THE PRESENT: ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DOMESTICATION PROCESS

168. It must be recalled that in establishing the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, both the Commission and ECOSOC instructed him "...[to take into proper account] the social-economic realities of States...". [52] It is therefore

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[52] CHR resolution 1988/56 (op. para. 2), and ECOSOC decision 1988/134 (op. para. 2)

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E

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
Forty-sixth session
Item 15 of the provisional agenda

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Technical review of the United Nations draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples

Addition

DRAFT DECLARATION AS AGREED UPON BY THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP AT ITS ELEVENTH SESSION

Affirming that indigenous peoples are equal in dignity and rights to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such,

Affirming also that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

Affirming further that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin, racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

Reaffirming also that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,

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Concerned that indigenous peoples have been deprived of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, resulting, inter alia, in their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests,

Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights and characteristics of indigenous peoples, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources, which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies,

Welcoming the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring an end to all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur,

Convinced that control by indigenous peoples over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs,

Recognizing also that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment,

Emphasizing the need for demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples, which will contribute to peace, economic and social progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world,

Recognizing in particular the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children,

Recognizing also that indigenous peoples have the right freely to determine their relationships with States in a spirit of coexistence, mutual benefit and full respect,

Considering that treaties, agreements and other arrangements between States and indigenous peoples are properly matters of international concern and responsibility,

Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights affirm the fundamental importance of the right of self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Bearing in mind that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right of self-determination,

Encouraging States to comply with and effectively implement all international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, as they apply to indigenous peoples, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned,

Emphasizing that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples,

Believing that this Declaration is a further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field,

Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples:

PART I

Article 1

Indigenous peoples have the right to the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law.

Article 2

Indigenous individuals and peoples are free and equal to all other individuals and peoples in dignity and rights, and have the right to be free from any kind of adverse discrimination, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3

Indigenous peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, economic, social and cultural characteristics, as well as their legal systems, while retaining their rights to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Article 5

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

PART II

Article 6

Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and to full guarantees against genocide or any other act of violence, including the removal of indigenous children from their families and communities under any pretext.

In addition, they have the individual rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.

Article 7

Indigenous peoples have the collective and individual right not to be subjected to ethnocide and cultural genocide, including prevention of and redress for:

(a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;

(b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;

(c) Any form of population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;

(d) Any form of assimilation or integration by other cultures or ways of life imposed on them by legislative, administrative or other measures;

(e) Any form of propaganda directed against them.

Article 8

Indigenous peoples have the collective and individual right to maintain and develop their distinct identities and characteristics, including the right to identify themselves as indigenous and to be recognized as such.

Article 9

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No disadvantage of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 11

Indigenous peoples have the right to special protection and security in periods of armed conflict.

States shall observe international standards, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, for the protection of civilian populations in circumstances of emergency and armed conflict, and shall not:

(a) Recruit indigenous individuals against their will into the armed forces and, in particular, for use against other indigenous peoples;

(b) Recruit indigenous children into the armed forces under any circumstances;

(c) Force indigenous individuals to abandon their lands, territories or means of subsistence, or relocate them in special centres for military purposes;

(d) Force indigenous individuals to work for military purposes under any discriminatory conditions.

PART III

Article 12

Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artifacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature, as well as the right to the restitution of cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

Article 13

Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of human remains.

States shall take effective measures, in conjunction with the indigenous peoples concerned, to ensure that indigenous sacred places, including burial sites, be preserved, respected and protected.

Article 14

Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.

States shall take effective measures, whenever any right of indigenous peoples may be threatened, to ensure this right is protected and also to ensure that they can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

PART IV

Article 15

Indigenous children have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State. All indigenous peoples also have this right and the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.

Indigenous children living outside their communities have the right to be provided access to education in their own culture and language.

States shall take effective measures to provide appropriate resources for these purposes.

Article 16

Indigenous peoples have the right to have the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations appropriately reflected in all forms of education and public information.

States shall take effective measures, in consultation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to eliminate prejudice and discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all segments of society.

Article 17

Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages. They also have the right to equal access to all forms of non-indigenous media.

States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

Article 18

Indigenous peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under international labour law and national labour legislation.

Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour, employment or salary.

PART V

Article 19

Indigenous peoples have the right to participate fully, if they so choose, at all levels of decision-making in matters which may affect their rights, lives and destinies through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

Article 20

Indigenous peoples have the right to participate fully, if they so choose, through procedures determined by them, in devising legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

States shall obtain the free and informed consent of the peoples concerned before adopting and implementing such measures.

Article 21

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities. Indigenous peoples who have been deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair compensation.

Article 22

Indigenous peoples have the right to special measures for the immediate, effective and continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions, including in the areas of employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and disabled persons.

Article 23

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop all health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

Article 24

Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and health practices, including the right to the protection of vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals.

They also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all medical institutions, health services and medical care.

PART VI

Article 25

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual and material relationship with the lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

Article 26

Indigenous peoples have the right to own, develop, control and use the lands and territories, including the total environment of the lands, air, waters, coastal seas, sea-ice, flora and fauna and other resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. This includes the right to the full recognition of their laws, traditions and customs, land-tenure systems and institutions for the development and management of resources, and the right to effective measures by States to prevent any interference with, alienation of or encroachment upon these rights.

Article 27

Indigenous peoples have the right to the restitution of the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, occupied, used or damaged without their free and informed consent. Where this is not possible, they have the right to just and fair compensation. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status.

Article 28

Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation, restoration and protection of the total environment and the productive capacity of their lands, territories and resources, as well as to assistance for this purpose from States and through international cooperation. Military activities shall not take place in the lands and territories of indigenous peoples, unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned.

States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands and territories of indigenous peoples.

States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

Article 29

Indigenous peoples are entitled to the recognition of the full ownership, control and protection of their cultural and intellectual property.

They have the right to special measures to control, develop and protect their sciences, technologies and cultural manifestations, including human and other genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs and visual and performing arts.

Article 30

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands, territories and other resources, including the right to require that States obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands, territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources. Pursuant to agreement with the indigenous peoples concerned, just and fair compensation shall be provided for any such activities and measures taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

PART VII

Article 31

Indigenous peoples, as a specific form of exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, including culture, religion, education, information, media, health, housing, employment, social welfare, economic activities, land and resources management, environment and entry by non-members, as well as ways and means for financing these autonomous functions.

Article 32

Indigenous peoples have the collective right to determine their own citizenship in accordance with their customs and traditions. Indigenous citizenship does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

Article 33

Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive juridical customs, traditions, procedures and practices, in accordance with internationally recognized human rights standards.

Article 34

Indigenous peoples have the collective right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

Article 35

Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with other peoples across borders.

States shall take effective measures to ensure the exercise and implementation of this right.

Article 36

Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors, according to their original spirit and intent, and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements. Conflicts and disputes which cannot otherwise be settled should be submitted to competent international bodies agreed to by all parties concerned.

PART VIII

Article 37

States shall take effective and appropriate measures, in consultation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to give full effect to the provisions of this Declaration. The rights recognized herein shall be adopted and included in national legislation in such a manner that indigenous peoples can avail themselves of such rights in practice.

Article 38

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to adequate financial and technical assistance, from States and through international cooperation, to pursue freely their political, economic, social, cultural and spiritual development and for the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms recognized in this Declaration.

Article 39

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to and prompt decision through mutually acceptable and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall take into consideration the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 40

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.

Article 41

The United Nations shall take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of this Declaration including the creation of a body at the highest level with special competence in this field and with the direct participation of indigenous peoples. All United Nations bodies shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration.

PART IX

Article 42

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

Article 43

All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

Article 44

Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing existing or future rights indigenous peoples may have or acquire.

Article 45

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations.

Hearing
Committee on Indian Affairs
United States Senate
August 31, 2000
S. 2899- A Bill to Express the policy of the United States regarding the United States's relationship with Native Hawaiians
and for other purposes
Testimony of Ms. Kauanoe Kamanā
President, 'Aha Pūnana Leo, Inc.

Aloha E Nā Lālā O Nā Kōmike Kuleana 'Ilikini O Ka 'Aha Kenekoa O 'Amelika Hui Pū 'Ia a me nā 'elele 'ē a'e o Hawai'i.
(Aloha Members of the United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and Hawai'i's congressional delegation.)

I am Kauanoe Kamanā, president of the organization 'Aha Pūnana Leo, Inc., a non-profit Native Hawaiian language educational agency. I wish to support S. 2899 and express the appreciation of the 'Aha Pūnana Leo to its sponsors for their efforts to secure the rights recognized by the United States government for indigenous peoples within the United States.

The 'Aha Pūnana Leo was established out of a desire to restore our Hawaiian language to our people and provide high quality education through Hawaiian. The Organic Act that incorporated Hawai'i into the United States codified as territorial law a ban on our language in the public schools initiated by those who overthrew the Hawaiian Monarchy. After a lengthy battle in our state legislature led by our organization, the ban was removed.

However, our language still faced the problem that the status of Hawaiian at the federal level was unclear. We were especially concerned about the English-Only movement which sought to eliminate recognition and support for any language other than English in the United States. We were forced to take the issue to you in Washington, and with the sponsorship of both Senators Inouye and Akaka, the Native American Languages Act of 1990 was passed. This Act recognizes a unique relationship and responsibility of the United States for the languages indigenous to the United States, including Hawaiian.

I see many similarities between the struggle for official recognition of the indigenous status of the Hawaiian language and the struggle for official recognition of the Native Hawaiian people. Any government that claims jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Islands must recognize the unique status of us the indigenous people as well as our language.

Among the governmental bodies that claim some sort of jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Islands is the United Nations. The United Nations has sought to recognize the rights of indigenous peoples as well as the rights of indigenous peoples to use their languages. The State of Hawai'i also claims jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Islands and recognizes distinct rights of the indigenous people including use of the Hawaiian language. Of all the governments claiming jurisdiction over Hawai'i, the federal government of the United States is the most powerful. In 1990, through the Native American Languages Act, the

United States federal government recognized the unique status of our language. The legislation before you, S. 2899, now seeks to recognize the unique status of our people.

We know that lack of United States recognition of the Hawaiian language for over ninety (90) years was a major factor in the near total extermination of the language. Lack of recognition of our Native Hawaiian people could also result in our extermination as a distinctive body of people.

Senators, the families in our Pūnana Leo schools and in our various 'Aha Pūnana Leo offices come from a wide variety of political beliefs and we support that diversity. Some of us have remained steadfastly loyal to the Hawaiian Monarchy; others are uninterested in Native Hawaiian sovereignty; and others have beliefs between these two points. It is my understanding that S. 2899 allows individual Native Hawaiians to follow their own conscience and political ideals while also assuring that the United States lives up to its own ideals in its claim over Hawai'i and the consequential inclusion of the Native Hawaiian people among the indigenous peoples within its boundaries.

Mahalo i ka ho'olohe 'ana mai ia'u. No laila, eia hou au ke kāko'o aku nei i ka pila S. 2899.
(Thank you for allowing me to testify. Again, I wish to express support for S.2899.)

AUGUST 21, 2000

NATHAN KEALA KANA'E SR.
"MY TESTIMONY"
2754 KUILEI ST. #1602
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96826
PH. 955-9757

"MY TESTIMONY"

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN OF CONGRESS, I AM 85% HAWAIIAN, WITH BIRTH CERTIFICATES, TESTIMONIALS, AND GENEALOGICAL DOCUMENTATION OF PROOF. AS YOU CAN SEE, I AM NOT THAT HARD TO FIND IN A CROWD. BUT IT'S A DIFFERENT KIND OF CROWD THAT WE'RE TALKING ABOUT TODAY, WHICH MAY MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO FIND THE "HAWAIIAN" IN IT. THE CROWD I SPEAK OF IS THE ISSUES REGARDING HAWAIIANS THAT NEED TO BE RECOGNIZED. WITHOUT RECOGNITION, WHERE IS THE HAWAIIAN?

HAWAIIANS NEED A SOLID POLITICAL INSTITUTION VOTED IN BY ITS PEOPLE, OF ITS PEOPLE, AND FOR ITS PEOPLE, TO GOVERN THEIR AFFAIRS. NON-HAWAIIANS HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN BY BEING A PART OF THIS SYSTEM, EXCEPT TO BE "HEROES" IN THEIR OWN MINDS, AND BE DISRUPTIVE. NON-HAWAIIANS HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN BY VOTING, EXCEPT TO GET A FRIEND ELECTED, AND FOR WHAT REASON?

IT SEEMS THE APOLOGY RESOLUTION WAS TO BRING CLOSURE OF THE FRONT DOOR TO INJUSTICES DONE HAWAIIANS, AND LEAVE THE BACK DOOR OPEN FOR THE COURTS TO PILFERAGE WHAT IS LEFT. NON-HAWAIIANS SEE THE RECENT DECISIONS BY THE COURTS AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO INFUSE THEIR BELIEFS UPON OTHERS, AND DEHUMANIZE THEMSELVES. HAWAIIANS INTERPRET THE RULINGS OF THE COURTS AS AN ACT AGAINST THEM, WHEN IN FACT, IT IS THE LAW, BUT THEY GO ON TO EMBARRASS THEMSELVES AND ME.

I HAVE READ "A BILL," INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES OF THIS STATE. ITS CONCEPT AND APPROACH TOWARD GOALS TO BE ACHIEVED IS FAVORABLE TO ME. I HAVE RESERVATIONS AND CONCERNS, BUT STILL, IT IS A POSITIVE AGENDA.

WE CANNOT CHANGE THAT, WHICH MADE THIS LAND A STATE. BUT, LET'S NOT FORGET WHO FOUNDED, DOMINATED, STRUCTURED, CULTURED, AND IMPRINTED THEIR BEGINNING THROUGHOUT THESE ISLANDS. HEARING, SPEAKING, FEELING, TOUCHING, SEEING, AND KNOWING WHAT IS HAWAIIAN ALSO CANNOT BE CHANGED, NOR SHOULD IT BE IGNORED.

THANK YOU,

NATHAN KEALA KANA'E SR.

August 20, 2000

Senator Daniel Inouye
300 Ala Moana Blvd. Rm 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Senator,

I am 85% Hawaiian with birth Certificates, testimonials, and genealogical documents of proof. My concern is that which have affected my ancestors before, and what affects me now that could my children's future. Hawaiians have been bickering not only in the political institution of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, but amongst themselves, in social groups, and as activists. The name calling, racists remarks, blame, etc., has got to stop so that a new beginning can formulate! I am embarrassed by this nonsense!

"A BILL," introduced by you, Senator Daniel Akaka, and your colleagues, is a step forward in the direction of goals to acheive and I am thankful for it. Though I have some reservations and concerns, the basic concept is there. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nathan K. Kana'e Sr.
2754 Kuilei St. #1602
Honolulu, Hawaii 96826
Ph. 955-9757

COVER LETTER--NOTICE

September 7, 2000

U.S. Senate Committee
on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: S. 2899 and H.R. 4904 Hearings held on Oahu August 31, 2000 thru September 1, 2000.

Aloha (Alo--To go with or Be with)(Ha--breath, [Life force]) from the Big Island of Hawai'i and this Native Hawaiian ("NH), Anakura Melemai, Beneficiary of The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act ("HHCA"), 1920, amended, and my Ancestors.

Enclosed are 20 copies each as was required to submit testimony for the above-mentioned BILL introduced by Mr. Daniel Akaka and Mr. Daniel Inouye; Ms. Patsy Mink, who waited to give her decision until **ALL testimonies** were heard and for her show of **genuine concern** for what us NH truly desire, I sincerely give her mahalo nui loa [much thanks]!

My first testimony was submitted and mailed on the 23rd of August 2000, to the U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Prince Kuhio Building, Oahu, (I'm enclosing copies) and the first of two addendums, was "orally" taped, August 29, 2000, to the Oahu designated telephone number; copies enclosed.

The second addendum being submitted as a result of more thoughts of BILL's impact as it concerns me (a NH who sees this BILL as a "non-reconciliation" effort). NH did not lay the ground rules in this BILL to "**determine our own precepts for self-governance**";someone else did! **Not in favor of BILL**!

My second addendum explains in question form my concerns which I would like to have answered as well as this letter. With so many "breach of trust" perpetuated by The State of Hawaii, County, officials of NH programs already in affect, the record shows, "fiduciary duties" not being upheld. Programs are not providing their original intent, falling short, and NH getting the "short end" or "dead-end" results!

For instance, HHCA was legislated and enacted by The 67th Congress to rehabilitate and/or for the betterment of us NH so why introduce a new legislative BILL that appears to parallel in many ways HHCA except it's not for NH benefits.

For example: (1) HHCA has designated lands for landbase use and the specific provisions need only be adhered to and enforced to be more affective; serving the purpose(s) for which it was made.

(2) monitoring (check and balance system) of such programs in order to become qualified and eligible within a reasonable time frame is most necessary and maintain the program's functionality to keep it effective, over-all;

(3) strict measures taken to stop "breach of trusts" by The State of Hawaii, Gov. officials, et. al, and stop repetitive violations of our Native Hawaiian rights is needed to see that these programs are in compliance with The Admission Act (1959), Hawaii State Const. and The U.S. Const., to uphold the State/Federal Compact agreements mandated (co-operative federalism).

Also, according to The 67th Congress Law (1920)and Concurrent Laws and Resolutions, HHCA cannot be eliminated, any changes in part(s) without consent, and any inconsistent changes in part(s) will be automatically repealed.

Please answer my letter and questions in my addendum, in a timely manner and send me any future documentation regarding ALL your determinations; much appreciation. **"Feel what is being communicated" is done for keeping the balance for all!**

And **REMEMBER** to reflect on Public Law 103-150 (1993) to help **REMIND YOURSELVES** that **Your DECISIONS of TODAY, BE IN ALIGNMENT WITH CORRECTING "PAST ERRORS" TO US NATIVE HAWAIIANS. BE A PART OF THE RECONCILING FORCES THAT CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS "CORRECTIONS"**. This is definitely a much bigger picture that is taking place. **YOUR DECISIONS ARE** either a part of that **"RECONCILING EFFORTS"** or "PERPETUATES THE WRONGS BEING CONTINUALLY PUT UPON US NH"...**ONLY THIS TIME**, it is **your KULEANA (RESPONSIBILITY)** and **NOBODY can say they "didn't know"...THIS TIME, AROUND!!!**

Ms. Anakura Melemai, Hawaiian National
Post Office Box 1509,
Kea'au, Hawaii Hawaiian Kingdom 96749

Anakura Melemai

cc: Ms. Patsy T. Mink, Senator, Hilo office, Big Island
Mr. William J. Clinton, President of The United States

COPY

August 22, 2000

Mr. Daniel Inouye, Vice Chairman of The
Senate Committe on Indian Affairs,
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 7-212
Honolulu, Oahu 96850

RE: HEARINGS SET ON NATIVE HAWAIIAN RECOGNITON BILL

Aloha Na Akua and to All of our Ancestors. This is my testimony regarding S. 2899 and H.R. 4904 BILLS which I am submitting for the Oral Testimony to be held on August 31, 2000, on The Big Island, Hawaii and which I would be a participant.

We're fugitives* in our Homelands
Did you hear what I say
colonized by U.S.A.
fugitives in our homelands,

Our aina was stolen
by thieves who had no land
Smiling, they preached to us
grabbing underhand

Displaced us and disgraced us
stealing more than Trusts
Now Fugitives in our Homelands

What's this you say
1849 Treaty exists today?
No annexation, false deliberations,
Lies that played out so real
Can't trust what you see, Gotta trust what you feel
...to see the Deals

Now here you are today, listening to what we say
I don't think so, the records show
Only wala'au (talk), "walk the walk"
Don't think you know how,
it's only talk, talk, talk, talk
Better "walk the walk"

*Fugitive--to flee, having fled as from danger, (in this circumstance, **injustices being put upon us Native Hawaiians**)

 Anakura Melemai **P.O. Box 1509, Kea'au, Hawaiian Kingdom 96749**

Now tell me howz that work?
There's a hidden quirk
You stole from us
Now we're supposed to trust (U.S.)
I don't think so, the records show

Legislation in this bill
doesn't address' our needs or wills
We Na Kanaka just won't swallow
This bill confers confusion, illusion, too hollow!

Besides the holes, where's it go--it doesn't,
It's Not for us Hawaiians,
but for your Governmental Alliance
hidden agendas, pre-conceived, misconceived,
It's Not for us Hawaiians, as we're led to believe

It's just more ties to your fraudulent lies
While U.S. representatives (Akaka, Inouye--keep the status quos) continue thru these bills to conspire, purposefully, to annihilate us (HAWAIIAN GENOCIDE), **as they proudly aspire,**

You (U.S.) already got the stolen goods:
OUR RESOURCES, OUR LANDS
Now this bill that's been written
issues forth ***MORE HEINOUS DEMANDS***
Time and time again, Hawaiians being uprooted,
with the signature of a pen!

And what happened to **Public Law 103-150**
that recognizes the illegal overthrow...?
or the 39,000 signatures on petitions signed back then, ignored like testimonies, today, typed, written in pen.

Akaka's bill doesn't address our concerns, compensation
just more political B.S. and western dictation,
Of "who Native Hawaiians are and what we should do"
E Kalamai Au, (Excuse me) we'll determine that, not you

So we're here today, and Mr. President, "**We're not going away**"...**and "WE WANT OUR PAY",**
FOR Public Trust lands, (exchanged--leased) homestead lands,
With this Notice, **WE DEMAND**, " **FAIR COMPENSATION** "
in lieu of "waiting" [on DHHL lists], years of frustration,
sometimes dying before hand, **while waiting, for OUR LANDS**!

P.O. Box 1509, Kea'au,
Hawaiian Kingdom 96749

It is clear you're not here
to give us due compensation, and our lands back...
even knowing that your actions are **unauthorized**
by your **OWN Constitution, "*integrity U.S. lacks*"**,

It is clear by your quote on Page 34, Line 22
"Nothing in this Act is intended to serve as a
Settlement of any claims against the U.S."

Once again you're giving us Hawaiians the boot,
with your heavy-handed shoo!
JUST KNOW, ALL Ancestors are watching you!
It's more serious than you ***KNOW, in ALL that you DO***!

**FOREWARNING! DO IT RIGHT, ERASE THESE CRIMES,
Against Hawaiians and Humanity, or you'll do the time--
you'll wish you did it right, 'stead of facing the endless
night. It's NOW your KULEANA-responsibility to do it right!!**

We, Native Hawaiians along with All our Ancestors have waited long enough for the wrongs and **injustices to be made right, which is the REMEDY THAT ALL OF US NATIVE HAWAIIANS KNOW IS THE ONLY THING TO DO!** We do not need the very same entities, U.S. or their representatives, Mr. Akaka or Mr. Inouye, et al, to decide for us Natives Hawaiians how we should govern ourselves. If you support us as you stated in your Bill, "for us Native Hawaiians to be self-determined and live and govern ourselves, it is OUR INHERENT RIGHTS TO GOVERN OURSELVES AS WE DEEM , not privileges as was stated in Akaka's bill, that once again, "THE COLONIZERS", U.S. representatives, Akaka & Inouye, et al, think we should do!

To All OUR Ancestors and those who have remained "diligent, persistent, patient to see wrongs corrected, with an "Aloha Spirit that won't allow any further injustices to take place, throughout the past and present challenging years, to those whose Kuleana it is to make things "PONO", NOW....in The Kingdom of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands. IMUA!

Aloha Na Akua,
& Our Ancestors

Anakura Melemai

Anakura Melemai,
Native Hawaiian Beneficiary (Hawaiian Homes Commission Act)

 Anakura Melemai **P.O. Box 1509, Kea'au,
Hawaiian Kingdom 96749
808-965-0931**

First Addendum to ORAL TESTIMONY for Native Hawaiian Recognition Bill S. 2899/HR. 4904

Submitted by: **Anakura Melemai** Anakura Melemai
P.O. Box 1509
Kea'au, Hawaii, Big Island
Hawaiian Kingdom 96749
808-965-0931

This supplemental being sent as a result of change in venue of us Native Hawaiians not being able to speak on our own island causing a financial hardship for many to fly to Oahu!

I called via telephone to 808-541-2542, Oahu, and gave this part of my supplement, orally taped. Am submitting my copy for the records herewithin:

I, Anakura Melemai, Waiting List Applicant and Beneficiary of The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HHCA).

On December 18, 1893, President Grover Cleveland acknowledged by these "acts of war," our Hawaiian Sovereign Government was overthrown and said, **"a substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people required that we should endeavor to repair".**

On November 23, 1993, President William J. Clinton signed Public Law 103-150, "Apology Law" in recognition of Our Sovereign government being overthrown.

And now for today's "reconciliation efforts" we Native Hawaiians ("NH")were told either by phone or newspaper that the Hearings (for Native Hawaiian Recognition Bill) that were to be held on various outer islands during the week of August 28 thru Sept. 2, 2000, would have to be held on Oahu.

"The national character of the U.S." by U.S. political representatives (The Committe on Indian Affairs, with the exception of Patsy Mink) once again causes more injury to our Hawaiian people who it is supposed to be reconciling, **instead, perpetuates the oppressed feelings that have befallen our Native people as a result of the "illegal overthrow"**...your insensitive lack of concern for us NH by creating financial hardships because of these Hearings change of venue to Oahu.

Anakura Melemai

We are an oral people and though testimonies have been written, we are "oral"; especially as a result of the "fallout" from the overthrow, we need to excercise that aspect of us. And now "**that way**" has been taken away from us...**to do it in person**, unless you can afford to fly.

The record shows that we NH (39,000 signatures who signed petitions against the 1898 Annexation, **those petitions were ignored**--that Annexation never happened as we were led to believe as The Treaty of 1849 still exists today!) are **continually being ignored**, especially where the attention of our voice to speak up regarding **our Own Self-Determination of our Own Governance is concerned.**

Just like these Hearings. "Actions speak louder than words". These actions speak of conspiracy to stop us NH from being able to be heard...not as your representatives (with the exception of Patsy Mink, as she's at least waiting to hear what we NH have to say and isn't "jumping the gun"!) deem suitable...making less controversy available to you it appears!

DON'T EVEN ADDRESS TO US THAT IT WAS A DOCTOR'S determination...good reason, poor excuse!! We NH could have waited until Mr. Akaka could travel! There is never any reason to '**RUSH MATTERS**' **of major importance**. Infact, it's better not to, especially when it comes to **our Native Hawaiian's governance**. And what's the reason for your rush...**smacks of conspiracy to me**! We've been waiting 107 years, what's another month or so!!

As a beneficiary of The HHCA, **if The Admission Act (March 19, 1959, Pub. L. 86-3, 73 Stat. 4) (and its responsibilities of its adoption of The HHCA) were followed by The State of Hawaii,** there'd be less problems for us NH and much more benefits towards our betterment as the intent was for "rehabilitation, betterment of Native Hawaiians." It appears that there are so many "BREACH OF TRUST" that has been happening for ever so long regarding the Public Trust 5(f) lands.

I even addressed my concerns to Mr. John Berry, Asst. Secretary of The U.S. Dept. of The Interior in my letter dated 1/14/00, which I received a response from him 2/15/00, stating, "We are currently looking into your claims of **misuse of trust lands** by the Governor and the Univ. of Hawaii" regarding Mauna Kea. As of this date, 8/29/00, I am still waiting for his findings.

So with HHCA already in place I see no need to expand upon that program by the current Bill HR 4904, S.2899. I see that if HHCA were adhered to that is what we need!! Besides, HHCA is more for us "Native Hawaiians" if followed as is! The Bill that Mr. Akaka and Mr. Inouye is attempting to say is for us Hawaiians is really for The United State's governmental alliance and their control...it's not for us Hawaiians as we're led to believe.

I read the Bill and as a NH Beneficiary say:

> Get The State of Hawaii to follow the HHCA provisions on their part, instead of their trying to change it to conform to their needs! That's what I see this Bill HR 4904, S.2899 in the same light...trying to have us Native Hawaiians conforms to their (State) control!! If the State of Hawaii can't follow provisions of the HHCA, and many other Acts..no need talk!

I, Anakura Melemai was given the means to fly to Oahu. "I see the writing on the wall all over again". As long as it is being done in accordance to how it's being done now, it is all "wala'au" (talk) on the government's part as it has been in the past so why waste expenses on a roundtrip plane ticket, for the eventual outcome usually is for the "**non-betterment**" of us Native Hawaiians!!

True listening is taking what is given in oral or written words and DOING SOMETHING CONSTRUCTIVE with it as the NH want not as you dictate. So this additional written testimony I request, be added to my prior submitted testimony of three pages, mail postmarked, August 23, 2000.

This is all given and done with the spirit of aloha as my ancestors and all other concerned ancestors, as well as those of our Native Hawaiians who couldn't make it there because of lack of funds...**we all are crying out for JUSTICE AND REPARATIONS towards the wrongs committed upon us Native Hawaiians beginning with the 1893 overthrow which has perpetuated the continuity of INJUSTICES, DONE LEGALLY upon us NH!! (By the State of Hawaii, County, not following the provisions already set forth, in The HHCA for us NH).**

DATED: AUGUST 29, 2000

Anakura Melemai 808-965-0931
P.O. Box 1509
Kea'au, Hawaii,
Hawaiian Kingdom 96749

Second Addendum to "ORAL TESTIMONY" For Native Hawaiian Recognition Bill S. 2899/HR. 4904

Submitted by:

Anakura Melemai
P.O. Box 1509
Kea'au, Hawaii
Hawaiian Kingdom 96749

I, Anakura Melemai, am a waiting list applicant and beneficiary of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 ("HHCA"), and I am very concerned about this Bill being introduced. Reading Akaka's Bill and having first-hand experience with the HHCA it appears to me that the HHCA is more for us N.H.

QUESTIONS FOR COMMITTEE:

1. If the HHCA policy that's for the rehabilitation and betterment for us Native Hawaiians ("NH"), and is already in place, what do we need this new policy for?

2. Wouldn't it be more sound and much more effective if the HHCA provisions were adhered to and enforced?

3. Are there not enough "breach of trusts" happening by the State of Hawaii, County, local authorities because the HHCA provisions are not upheld, enforced?

4. Having first-hand experience with the HHCA and reading the legislation of this introduced Bill why is this Committee trying to re-create the HHCA?

Except to probably get more governmental control and powers over us Hawaiians as this Bill appears to confer.

Second Addendum to "Oral Testimony" for The Native Hawaiian Recognition Bill S.2899/HR. 4904

Submitted by: **Anakura Melemai**
P.O. Box 1509
Kea'au, Hawaii
Hawaiian Kingdom 96749

QUESTIONS FOR COMMITTEE

5. Are you legislators only concerned about getting a Bill passed and not about it's continued enforcement (for e.g. HHCA)?

6. As legislators aren't you supposed to see to it that the policies in existence now are monitored and followed?

I know there are too many Bills out there to do this, however, as **this Bill being introduced is in many ways much oriented as the HHCA,** [except much governmental control, whereas we Native Hawaiians are supposed to be in the "driver's seat" in order to be more **self-determing of re-establishing our** own self-governance. The United States political representatives--Akaka, Inouye are supposed to play a "supportive role," (yet they appear to be "back seat drivers")... they do not speak for us Native Hawaiians as their agendas and paychecks show whose side they represent...the status quos; political entities who stole from NH, to begin with].

7. **Why re-create the wheel again, especially at the expense of more legislation?**

The current policy (HHCA) needs only be re-inforced and upheld to function as it was "intended to", **for the "rehabilitation and betterment" of us NH, THE BENEFICIARIES and YOU, STATE REPRESENTATIVES, OUR TRUSTEES OF THE TRUST.**

PETITION AGAINST SENATE BILL 2899

"To Express the policy of the United States regarding its relationship with Native Hawaiians"

I oppose Senate Bill 2899 in its entirety. I demand that this bill and its counterpart in the House of Representatives be retracted immediately.

Date	Print Name	Signature	Address
8/29	Nick Agdeppa	Nick L. Agdeppa	1286 Kahoma St. Lahaina
8/29	Hilda Agdeppa	Hilda B. Agdeppa	175 Baker St. H-24, Lahaina
8/29	Patsy Agdeppa	Patsy Agdeppa	1286 Kahoma St, Lahaina
8/29	Lester Doong	[illegible]	1700 Makiki St. #224, Honolulu
8/29	Jennifer Gribble	Jennifer Gribble	1700 Makiki St. #224, Honolulu
8/29	Jonabel Atendido	Jonabel Atendido	374 Nahoko Cir Kahului Hi
8/29	[illegible]	[illegible]	606 Linekona Pl. Wailuku
8/29	Frank Ferriggiano	Frank Ferriggiano	1126 Hoomau Place
8/29	Ronald K Correa	Ronald K Correa	P.O. Box 330 Haiku
8/29	Cody Data	[illegible]	2215 Naukai Pl Kihei, HI 96753
8/29	[illegible]	Rosemary A. Ihu	1771 Naai St. Apt. 306, Wailuku
8/29	Ronald K Pelekai	Ronald Pelekai	370 West Papa 96792
8/29	Rochelle Yap	[illegible]	157 N Church St 96732
8/29	Nona Kalihiokalani	Nona Kalihiokalani	120 Kai Nana Pl. Kula 96790

PETITION AGAINST SENATE BILL 2899

"To Express the policy of the United States regarding its relationship with Native Hawaiians"

I oppose Senate Bill 2899 in its entirety. I demand that this bill and its counterpart in the House of Representatives be retracted immediately.

Date	Print Name	Signature	Address
8/26	Pat Cabrera	Pat Cabrera	71 Kono Pl. Kahului, Hi
8/26	Bernadeth Kusunoki	B Kusunoki	10 S. Laelua Pl. Paia
8/26	Janay Brash	Jay Brash	25 A Puukani St Kahului
8/26	DARREN KATO	Darren Kato	211 KANOA ST. WAILUKU, HI.
8/26/00	Michael M. Hamada	[illegible]	106 Iolo Place, Kula HI 96790
8/26/00	Doreen Pai	Doreen Pai	712 Onipaa Pl. Makawao
8/28/00	Marul Soares	[illegible]	1090 Ulele St. Makawao
8/28/00	Johnel Sanches	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1574 Makawao
8-28-00	Clayton A. Soares	Clayton A. Soares	1090 Ulele St. Mak. Hi. 96768
8-29-00	Jonathan Elizares	Jonathan Elizares	351 Hololani St. Pukalani
8/29/00	BERNARD S. PORTABES	Bernard S. Portabes	1582-B MALO ST., LAHAINA, Hi 96761
8/29/00	Cynthia Camara	Cynthia Camara	6112 Camphor Ave West CA 92683
8-29-00	ROGER F.H. PAI	Roger F.H. Pai	PO Box 1860, MAKAWAO, Hi 96768
8/29/00	MICHELE ELIZARES	Michele Elizares	PO Box 880174 PUKALANI HI 96788

PETITION AGAINST SENATE BILL 2899

"To Express the policy of the United States regarding its relationship with Native Hawaiians"

I oppose Senate Bill 2899 in its entirety. I demand that this bill and its counterpart in the House of Representatives be retracted immediately.

Date	Print Name	Signature	Address
8/15/00	JAMES D. KIMMEL	James D. Kimmel	276 Halenani Dr. Wailuku 96793
8/15/00	John C. SZASZ	John C. Szasz	TEMPORARY GENERAL DELIVERY KAHULUI, HI 96732
8/15/00	DEREK UILANI PACHECO	[illegible]	94 ANI ST. KAHULUI, HI 96732
"	James Kimmel, II	James Kimmel III	PO BOX 955 Paia, Hi. 96779
8/15/00	Rev. Anto NINO S.B. SALCEDO	anto NINO S.B. Salcedo	PO Box 1085 Puu Nene, HI. 96784
8/15/00	Owen Kauhor Harrison	Owen K Harrison	PMB 195 120 Hana Hwy Paia 96779
8/15/00	Jeffrey Ahrens	[illegible]	P.O. Box 487 Paia HI 96779
8/15/00	BRENDAN QUIGLEY	[illegible]	938 S. KIHEI RD, KIHEI, HI 96753
8/16/00	Paul Kimmel	Paul Kimmel	P.O. Box 1222 Haiku) 96708
8/16/00	BRENDAN K. NEAL	Brendan Kahani Neal	Box 998 Wailuku - Nukuwai ST.
8/15/00	Rico Sayer ↔	RICO SAYER	P.O. BOX 357 KIHEI HI 96753
8/16/00	SANDRA SCHULTZ	Sandra Schultz	P.O. Box 351 Kihei, HI 96753
8/16	Sandra Pearl SANDRA PEARL	Sandra Pearl	PO Box 1871 Kihei Hi 96753
8-16-00	Abbie Kimmel	Abbie Kimmel	P.O. Box 1222 Haiku, HI 96708

PETITION AGAINST SENATE BILL 2899

"To Express the policy of the United States regarding its relationship with Native Hawaiians"

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Date	Print Name	Signature	Address
08/15/00	Zelda Kapuni	Zelda Kapuni	980 A Hiehie St.
08/15/00	TODD MADSEN	Todd Madsen	" " " "
08/15/00	Cynthia Kapuni	Cynthia Kapuni	1001 A Ulele St Makawao 96768
08/15/00	Todd Kapuni	Todd Kapuni	Same Above
08/15/00	Dennis Hokoana	[illegible]	Paia Maui Hi
8/17/00	LAWRENCE Villegas	Lawrence Villegas	2044 W. VINEYARD ST. #7
8/17/00	CHARLES K. KAAUAMO	Charles K. Kaauamo	2044 VINEYARD ST. #3
8/17/00	John Villegas	John Villegas	2127 KAOHU ST. WAILUKU
8/17/00	Hannah Villegas	Hannah Villegas	" " "
	Kilani [illegible]	Kilani [illegible]	633 Pio Dr.
	Jodvonne Kimseu	Jodvonne Kimseu	633 Pio Dr. Wailuku, Hi.
8/18/00	MARK LUNDGREN	Mark Lundgren	417 FRONT LAHAINA HI
8/18/00	TONY HARRINGTON	Tony Harrington	" " "
8/20/00	ARLENE K. PIHANA	Arlene K. Pihana	388B Ano St. Kahului, Hi.

PETITION AGAINST SENATE BILL 2899

"To Express the policy of the United States regarding its relationship with Native Hawaiians"

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Date	Print Name	Signature	Address
8/14/00	John WARREN	[illegible]	99 WALAKA #6, Kihei, Hi. 96753
8/17/00	Chester Makana	Chester Makana	670 Kalakaua St Wailuku 96793
8/17/00	S. CAVALIERI	S. Cavalieri	BOX 441 PAIA HI. 96776
8/18/00	David Mogilefsky	David B Mogilefsky	2751 Kauhale St., Kihei, HI [illegible]
8/18/00	JIM EVERS	Jim Evers	333 DAIRY RD KAHULUI
8/18/00	John Boutin	John Boutin	140A Pauloa Pl. Kihei # 96753
8/20/00	Ann M. Barrett	Ann Marie Barrett	358B Ono St. Kahului
8/23/00	Jerry Osborne	Jerry Osborne	PO 1212 Kula, 96790
8/23/00	Alan Wilson	Alan Wilson	395 G Dairy Rd., Kahului, HI. 96732
8/23/00	Michael Anthony	Michael Anthony	110 [illegible]

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Kaeo, Maria Kuualoha Puuohana	Maria K. Kaeo	41-700 Kalanianaole Hwy	Waimanalo, HI 96795	(Y) N
Trueman, Mama, F.	[illegible]	41-1431 Kumula St	Waimanalo 96795	(Y) N
Kaeo, Sheldon Kuuoiwah	[illegible]	41-700 Kalanianaole Hwy.	Waimanalo, 96795	(Y) N
Kawakami, Marilyn, M.	Marilyn Kawakami	41-862 Olulu St	Waimanalo 96795	(Y) N
Kenoha, Boniface P.	Boniface P. Kenoha	41-256 Hali St	Waimanalo 96795	(Y) N
Albinio, Johnelyn L.	[illegible]	41-706 Kalanianaole Hwy	Waimanalo, 96795	(Y) N
Albinio, Aldene P.	Aldene P. Albinio	41-700 Kalanianaole Hwy	Waimanalo, 96795	(Y) N
Pellegrino, Robert M.	Robert M. Pellegrino	1715 A Pensacola St.	Honolulu 96822	(Y) N
Kalele, Beau	Beau Kalele	1153 King St #7	Honolulu 96819	(Y) N
Magdon, Krista, J	[illegible]	4222 Likini St.	Honolulu, 96818	Y (N)
Santiago, Valecie	[illegible]	95-1019 Ainamakua Dr. #91	Mililani, HI 96789	Y (N)
Nacone, Stacy	Stacy L Nacone	1590 Thurston Ave #208	Honolulu, HI. 96822	(Y) N
Simfroy, Milkaniya	[illegible]	2299 Kaluanui St.	Hono - HI 96863	(Y) N
Kawakami Jr, Joel K	[illegible]	99-211 Sherman Lp	Aiea HI 96701	(Y) N
Chow, Carissima	[illegible]	1402 Kawelu St.	Pearl City, HI 96782	(Y) N
Shizu, Noreen K.	[illegible]	3316 Castle St	Hon., HI 96815	(Y) N
Lori Apuna	[illegible]	3169 Olu St	Hon HI 96816	(Y) N
Judith Kunishige	Judith L Kunishige	[illegible]	Hon HI 96816	Y (N)
I-Lilipo Rossitter	[illegible]	P010545	Hon 96816	

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Punua, Leroy K.	Leroy K. Punua	45-081 Waikalua Rd.	Kaneohe, Hi 96744-2754	Y N
Punua, Primrose	Primrose Punua	45-081 Waikalua Rd	Kaneohe, Hi 96744-2754	Y N
Kéala Tahere	Kéala Tahere	PO Box 294	Laie Hi 96762	Y N
Kimo Kamaka	Kimo Kamaka	PO Box 294	Laie Hi 96762	Y N
Kusana, Odetta K.	Odetta Kusana	91-277 D Ewa Beach	Ewa Beach 96706	Y N
Lee, Lillian H.	Lillian Lee	931 Pearl St.	Wahiawa 96786	Y N
RODRIGUES, PENNY	Penny Rodrigues	94-1324 Lumikula St.	Waipahu, 96797	Y N
Pai, Lisa U.	Lisa U. Pai	45-020 Holowai St.	Kaneohe, Hi	Y N
Pai, Michael P.	Michael P. Pai	45-020 Holowai St	Kaneohe, Hi	Y N
Keala, Kelaiki	Kelaiki Keala	3766 Old Pali Rd.	Hon. Hi 96817	Y N
Santos Pua	Pua Santos	1450-706 "A"a St.	Hon 96817	Y N
Rosetani Moreno	Rosetani Moreno	623 Inu Wai Pl.	Honolulu 96825	Y N
Gora, Lawrence K.	Lawrence K. Gora	2621 Date St. #5	Honolulu 96826	Y N
Maile Ogawa	Maile Ogawa	2029 Nuuanu St	Hon Hi 96817	Y N
Victoria Nihau	Victoria Nihau	41-692 Bell St	Waim. 96795	Y N
Juanita Kaopuiki	Juanita Kaopuiki	350 Aoloa St B233	Kailua 96734	Y N
Kay Alexander	Kay Alexander	47-728-2 Hui Kelu St.	Kan 96744	Y N
Gary Alexander	Gary Alexander	47-728-2 Hui Kelu St	Kan 96744	Y N

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Cruz, Marla K.	Marla Cruz	45-561 Keaahala Rd.	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
Kalahiki, Jani D	Jani D. Kalahi	91-1091B Kekuilani Lp	Kapolei 96707	Y N
Bradshaw Tammy K	Tammy Bradshaw	91-1091 A Kekuilani Lp	Kapolei 96707	Y N
Kalahiki George K.	George K Kalahiki	948 Hoomuana St	P/City 96782	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Selude, Kenneth R	[illegible]	84-556 Makaha Valley Road	Waianae 96792	Y N
Tengan, Wendell T.	[illegible]	3551 Makanui Pl	Hon 96816	Y N
Agae, Ave, Eddie	[illegible]	PO Box 6158	Hon. 96818	Y N
Loletta Boucher	Loletta Boucher	92-1025 Makakilo Dr #72	Makakilo Hi 96707	Y N
Leialoha Haleamau	[illegible]	213 Kaala Av	Wahiawa 96786	Y N
Brad Wright	[illegible]	1561 Kanuna 701	Honolulu 96814	Y N
Hawley P. Runnels	[illegible]	45-412 Lupo St.	Kaneohe, 96744	Y N
Kidder John Keoki	[illegible]	94-488 Kupuohi St	Waipahu HI 96797	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
DuBois, Lorie Kanani	Lorie C.K. DuBois	85-175 Apt. C343 Farrington Hwy	Waianae 96792	(Y) N
Loscalzo, Michael Jana	Michael Loscalzo	PO Box 82	Waianae 96792	(Y) N
~~Lichen~~ Zhao, Lizhen	Lizhen Zhao	2230 Palolo Ave #D	Honolulu 96816	Y (N)
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Ledward Robert Haynes	R.H. Ledward Sr	25 Auliki St #123	Kailua, HI 96734	Y N
Kahale Edward	C.F. Kahale	41-275	WAI HI 96795	Y N
				Y N
KAMALU Jr DANIEL	Daniel Kamalu Jr	P.O. Box 4871 Kaneohe HI	96744-8871	Y N
Pascal Daniel K.	Daniel K. Pascal Sr.	161-2 oko st.	Kailua 96734	Y N
NAKILA, Joseph K.	Joseph K. Nakila	41-151 Poliola St	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
Anderson Jeanette J.	Jeanette J. Anderson	45-457 Meli Pl. #306	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
Kauka Marjorie M.	Marjorie W. Kauka	560 Kaupake Ln.	Kailua 96734	Y N
Dorynne D. Ringler	Dorynne D. Ringler	25 Auliki St. #311	Kailua 96734	Y N
Helen Mendoza	Helen Mendoza	45-155c Waikupanaha	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
Kaahue Lillian K	Lillian K.	41-753 Alakoa St	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
Wright, Agnes K	Agnes K. Wright	835 Mokulua Dr	Kailua 96734	Y N
Phillips Alma	Alma Phillips	45-457 Meli Pl-407	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
Jones, Julia K.	Julia K. Jones	45-239 B Wm Henry Rd	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
Liz Aragon	Liz Aragon	111-A Hekili St.	Kailua 96734	Y N
Andrew Aragon	Andrew Aragon	SAME	SAME	Y N
MICHELLE HILL	Michelle R. Hill	PMB 202 111 Hekili St	Kailua 96734	Y N
Annette M. Ringler	Annette M. Ringler	41-461 Moole St	Waimanalo 96795	Y N

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Lirell Priscilla K.	Priscilla K. Lirell	561 Alihi Pl.	Honolulu Hawaii 96[illegible]	(Y) ~~N~~
Hoomanawanui Sarah K	Sarah K. Hoomanawanui	41-146 Poliala St.	Wai 96795	(Y) N
EVA PUNSALAN	Eva Punsalan	1363-Kuloaa Pl	96734	(Y) N
Mary I Bowman	Mary I. Bowman	41-860 Oluolu St.	Wai. 96795	(Y) N
Ohumukini, Roosa	[illegible]	2801 Ulric St.	San Diego Ca. 92111	(Y) N
Ohumukini, Wynema Marie	Wynema M. Ohumukini	2801 Ulric St.	San Diego, Ca 92111	Y (N)
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Punua, Tina E.K.K.M.	[illegible]	45-385 Namoku St.	Kaneohe, HI 96744	Y N
Kam, Howard	[illegible]	47-105 Honeoa ST	Kaneohe HI 96744	Y N
[redacted]				Y N
Kanehira, Chad M.	Chad M Kanehira	45-606 Lulukia Rd.	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
Punua, Boyd	[illegible]	45-385 ~~Kaneohe St.~~ Namoku St.	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
Jardine, Venus Luana	Venus Luana Jardine	94-814 Ka'aka St.	Waipahu, HI 96797	Y N
Wish, Elizabeth A.	[illegible]	47-744 Hui Kalu St #4	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
Lottie K Ana	LOTTIE K. ANA	P.O Box 863	Kailua Hi 96734	Y N
[illegible]	A. Make	47-751 Kam Kaneohe 96744	96744	Y N
Makalii, Enette K.	Enette K Makalii	41-175 Nalu St 96795	Waimanalo	Y N
Nakamura, Anita ~~Anita Nakamura~~	[illegible] Nakamura	41-620 Bell St ~~96795~~	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
Jean M. Dermott-Valenzuela	Jean [illegible]	355 Aoloa St G203	Kailua Hi 96734	Y N
Akina, Charmen Jamie	[illegible]	99-024 Lohea Pl Aiea 96701	Aiea 96701	Y N
Kamakea-Ohelo, Pamai	[illegible]	41-252 Huli St.	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
Kamto, Katherine	[illegible]	41-046 Kaulu St.	" "	Y N
Quimpo, Regina	Quimpo, Regina	41-1509 Lukanela St #4	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
Yau Deborah H.	Yau Deborah H.	P0345 Kaneohe 96744	Kaneohe H 96744	Y N
Zandra Kaaihue	Zandra Kaaihue	244 Akiohala St.	Kailua 96734	Y N

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Albinio Carla	[illegible]	PO Box 224 [illegible]	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
TAMASHIRO, GAIL K.	[illegible]	46-001 PUULENA ST. #303	KANEOHE 96744	Y N
Carter, Dayton L.	Dayton L. Carter	1570 Wuyanui St.	Kailua 96734	Y N
Kekawa John Sr.	John Kekawa Sr.	41-946 Oluolu St	Waimanalo	Y N
Jamila, Andrew M. Jr.	Andrew M Jamila Jr.	41-640 Poalima St.	Nalo 96795	Y N
Kamaiopili, Julia P.	Julia P. Kamaiopili	41-681 Bell St.	Waimanalo Hi 96795	Y N
Keani A. Kapuwai	[illegible]	41-681 Bell St.	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
Silva Joan K	Joan Silva	41-554 Kamanaaina Pl.	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
Kruse, Janet E.	Janet E Kruse	P.O. Box 1602	Kailua Hi 96734	Y N
MENDOZA MARILYN	Marilyn Mendoza	PO Box 82	Waimanalo HI	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Y N
Freitas, Alice R	Alice R Freitas	45-316 Nakulua Pl	Kaneohe HI 96744	(Y) N
Pūnua, LeeAnn A.	[illegible]	43-031 Waikalua Rd	Kāne'ohe, Hi 96744	(Y) N
Paishon, Faylen G.A.K.	[illegible]	" " "	" "	(Y) N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Last Name	First Name	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
MORTENSEN	EDWIN	41-681 BELL ST.	WAIMANALO HI 96795	Y N
MAKANANI	DOREE	4593 ROCKVALE DR.	LAS VEGAS 89103	Y N
MAKANANI	ALEXANDER	4593 ROCKVALE DR	LAS VEGAS 89103	Y N
MORTENSEN	EDWIN SR	4593 ROCKVALE DR	LAS VEGAS 89103	Y N
BERARD	RICHARD	45-337 A Kahiko	Kaneohe	Y N
Sabado	Sean	45-557 Paleka Rd	Kaneohe	Y N
Keolanui	Audrey	45-557 Paleka Rd	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
KEOLANUI, JR.	John	45-657 PALEKA Rd.	KANEOHE HI 96744	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Alston Kaipole Awong	Alston K. Awong	4550 Likini St	Hon. Hi 96818	Y N
Jeffery A. Camoe	Jeffery A. Camoe	46-270 Kahuhipa St #A108	Kaneohe, Hi 96744	Y N
Benjamin Pale	Benjamin Pale	2337 Pauoa Rd	Hon. Hi [illegible]	Y N
[illegible]				Y N
Stringert, Jeffrey S	Jeff Stringert	524 Kaahi St #309	honolulu hi	Y N
Lepa Stephanie H.	Stephanie H. Lepa	94-099 Waipahu St #C326	Hon, Hi. 96819	Y N
[illegible]				Y N
April Montalbo	April Montalbo	733 D Kamoku St	Hon, Hi 96816	Y N
Ericka Mattos	Ericka Mattos	86-029 Glen Monger St.	Waianae, Hi 96792	Y N
Ayau, Michelle	Michelle Ayau	95-017 Kuahelani Ave #124	Mililani, Hi 96789	Y N
[illegible]	[illegible]	1220 Aala St	HONO 968-17	Y N
Sabrina Fiaai	Sabrina Fiaai	85-933 Bayview St #6	Honolulu, 96792	Y N
Tyreen Machado	Tyreen Machado	84-640 Widemann St.	Waianae, 96792	Y N
Brad Fiorilho	[illegible]	PO Box 1294 Waianae		Y N
Dane Maunupau	Dane Maunupau	84-640 Widemann St.	Waianae 96792	Y N
Minalynn Ballesteros	Mina Lynn Ballesteros	87-790 C Hakimo Rd.	Waianae, 96792	Y N
Gregory K Kawaiaea	Gregory K Kawaiaea	86-180 C Mailili Rd	Waianae, 96792	Y N
Jacob Wisner	Jacob Wisner	84-131 Kapakai pl.	Waianae, 96792	Y N

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Jones, Samantha M	Samantha M. Jones	87-206 Mikana St.	Waianae 96792	(Y) N
[illegible], Charles, M	[illegible]	86-984 Lale [illegible] Dr.	Waianae 96792	(Y) N
Carmen Gutierlez	Carmen Gutierlez	305 Bassett st.	KING CITY 93930.	Y (N)
Ibáñez, Ruth	Ruth Ibáñez	305 Bassett st.	KING CITY 93930	Y (N)
Pamaoro Melley	Pamaoro Melley	1957 Glen Ave	WAHIAWA 96786	Y (N)
GODINEZ JOHN	[illegible]	94-309 Puaoola St	WAIPAHU 96797	Y (N)
[illegible] Jack	[illegible]	87-37A Farrington St	Waianae 96792	(Y) N
[illegible] Roy	[illegible]	85-1367 Ha'ena Pl	Waianae HI 96792	(Y) N
Uahialeha (Piney) Akanui	[illegible]	87-167 Laiku St	WAIANAE, 96792	(Y) N
Grance, Gary, Thomas	[illegible]	91-1199 B Lauwanui La.	Ewa Beach, Hi 96706	(Y) N
Gordon Oanilla	Gordon Oanilla	92508 Awawa St	Kapolei Hi 96707	(Y) N
Edward Daniel	Edward Daniel	84-114 Fricke St	WAIANAE 96792	Y N
D. Freiton Makaalaala	Makaalaala	89-548 Kawaiki Ave	Waianae Hi 96792	(Y) N
George Vieira	George Vieira	PO. Box 153	Waianae 96792	(Y) N
FLORES, KEVIN	[illegible]	94409 KIAI PLACE.	WAIPAHU, 96797	Y (N)
George Schmidt	George Schmidt	89-1104 Pakeekeo St	Waianae, 96792	(Y) N
BRIANA AIPOALANI	[illegible]	85-760 Pilicka Pl	WAIANAE, 96792	(Y) N
Dalija [illegible] ALEGRE	[illegible]	87-972 B3 Makua Pl.	Waianae, 96792	Y (N)

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
MILLER TITAN K	Titan K Miller	92-1350 AANANA ST.	KAPOLEI/96707	Y N
[illegible] KIPI, NATHAN, CK	Nathan CK Kipi	89-267 MANO AVE	WAIANAKULI/96792	Y N
Wong Jonathan Y	[illegible]	85-1330 Waianae Valley Rd #A	Waianae 96792	Y N
VIERRA FRANK LEROY	Frank L. Vierra	85-1195 KANEAKI ST.	WAIANAE/96792	Y N
[illegible]	[illegible]	85-1141 Ala Wahua	Waianae - 96792	Y N
Maggio, BRIAN A.	Brian A. Maggio	86-121 PUHAWAI RD.	Waianae - 96792	Y N
Lasted, Cesar	Cesar Lasted	86-117 HAKUUKALI ST	Waianae 96792	Y N
Afong, Shannon H.	Shannon Afong	84-570 Nuhea st	Waianae 96792	Y N
DEOCAMPO KAAI K.	[illegible]	89-1206 PIKAIOLEWA ST.	NANAKULI 96792	Y N
AKIONA, Dean, O.	Dean Akiona	84-646 C Wulemanu St	Waianae 96792	Y N
Hyimeen M Akiona	Hyimeen Akiona	" "	"	Y N
Sabrina L. Fiaai	Fiaai, Sabrina	95-933 Bayview #316	Waianae 96792	Y N
Verna L. Daehu	Verna L. Daehu	92-775 Ahiwa St.	Makakilo 96707	Y N
KAWANA MAHUKA	[illegible]	89-117 NANAKULI AVE	WAIANAE 96792	Y N
Coronel Sonia Avilla	Sonia Avilla Coronel	86-459 MAIHIWI RD.	WAIANAE 96792	Y 50% N
[illegible]	[illegible]	85-145B Ala Akau St.	Waianae 96792	Y N
SHELLEY K. KAEO	Shelley K. Kaeo	41-706 KALANIANAOLE HWY WAIMANALO HI 96795		Y N
SHARLA K. KAEO	Sharla K Kaeo	41-706 KALANIANAOLE HWY WAIMANALO, HI 96795		Y N

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LAGAPA, GARY KEOKI JR	Gary K. Lagapa Jr.	91-1176 LANAKOI ST	96707	(Y) N
DE GRAY, WAIPUNA	Waipuna De Gray	99-141 Kohomua ST	96701	(Y) N
PACHECO, ALEXANDRIA	Alexandria Pacheco	1213 Kaala ave.	96786	Y N
Pa, David	David Pa	91-820 Kauwili St	96706	(Y) N
Eunice Taylor	Eunice Taylor	P.O. Box 506	96744-0506	(Y) N
Rebecca Kamaile	Rebecca Kamaile	P.O. Box 2627	96792-2627	(Y) N
Florence Kaeo	Florence Kaeo	91-745 Maeele	96706	(Y) N
Lewis, Cheryl K	Cheryl K Lewis	1496 Kuloko St	Pearl City, HI 96782	(Y) N
[illegible] Marie K.	[illegible]	2049 Vancouver Pl. #15	Hon. HI. 96822	(Y) N
Bambadio, Gene	Gene Bambadio	87-161 #3 Helelua St.	Waianae 96792	(Y) N
Ivernia Espinda Jr.	[illegible]	45-464 Makalani St	Kaneohe 96744	Y (N)
LEWIS, JANIECE	Janiece Lewis	97457 Ayong Homstead	WAIANAE 967[illegible]	(Y) N
Brown, Keola	Keola Brown	41-519 Imaole St	Naimanalo, 96792	(Y) N
Kaipa, Charity	Charity Kaipa	753 Iaukea St.	Papakolea, 96813	(Y) N
SEXTON-LAVONNE RICHARDSON	Lavonne Richardson Sexton	P.O. BOX 8146	HONOLULU, HI 96830	(Y) N
MIKAMOTO, LORI	Lori Mikamoto	4280 Salt Lake Blvd B-10	Hon. HI 96818	(Y) N
Simeon, Samantha	[illegible]	4933 [illegible]	Honolulu [illegible]	Y N
NOVAK, Rochelle Lynn Nalani	Rochelle Novak	1720 Algaroba St.	Honolulu, 96826	(Y) N

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Makaneʻole, S. Kehauloni	Kehauloni S. Makanaole	89-1133 Pohakupalena St.	Waianae 96792	Y N
Arevalo, Jennifer-H.S.K.	Jennifer H.S.K. Arevalo	45-717 Puohala St.	Kaneohe 96744	(Y) N
Zane, Tiffany Marisa	[illegible]	3754 Kumulani Pl.	Honolulu, HI 96822	Y N
Silva, Brandy S.H.	[illegible]	1209 10th Ave #305	Honolulu 96816	(Y) N
Hanohano, Deymell	[illegible]	91-1021 Kekailoni LP.	Kapolei, HI 96707	(Y) N
Turbana, Sheryl, L	[illegible]	3744 A Piliwai St	Hon, HI 96817	(Y) N
Naki, Serora (Nalani Q)	[illegible]	41-490 Saddle City Rd. #23	Waimanalo 96795	(Y) N
James Dillinger	James Dillinger	1646 Clark [illegible]	Honolulu HI 96822	(Y) N
Paniree, 'Iaugaga	[illegible]	P.O. Box 504	Aiea Hawaii 96701	(Y) N
CASUGAY, WINONA A.	Winona A. Casugay	224 CREST AVE.	Wahiawa, HI 96786	(Y) N
Lynn K. Thomas	Lynn K. Thomas	845 22nd Ave B	Honolulu, HI 96816	(Y) N
Charles, Kevin, K.	K. Charles	P.O. Box 1522	Kaneohe, HI 96744	(Y) N
Bernadine Nakea	Bernadine Nakea	29 Kaneohe St #3E	Kailua HI 96734	(Y) N
Rivera, Grace, L	Grace L. Rivera	348-B Krukowski Rd	Hon, HI 96819	(Y) N
KIMURA, ELAINE N.	Elaine N. Kimura	2804 NIHI ST.	HON., HI 96819	(Y) N
SOUZA, DOREEN	Doreen Souza	98-120 LIPOA PL #103	AIEA, HI 96701	(Y) N
Kaimanoku, Harriet	Harriet Kaimanoku	1511 Martin St	Hon. HI 96819	(Y) N
Makaran, Albert	Albert Makaran Jr.	41-734 Bell St.	Waimanalo, 96795	(Y) N

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Kuloloia, John M.	[illegible]	45-325 Grote Pl.	Kaneohe 96744	(Y) N
Sheldon Douglas K. Sr.	[illegible]	928 Lehua Ave	Pearl City 96782	(Y) N
Sheldon, Patricia Ann I.	[illegible]	928 Lehua Ave	Pearl City 96782	(Y) N
Lane, Kaliko, J.	[illegible]	524 Kaaahi St #305	Honolulu 96817	(Y) N
Abira Lynn K	[illegible]	98524 Kaonohi St. #3	Aiea 96701	(Y) N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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McKeague, Helen Lilia	Helen Lilia McKeague	41-916 Olu Olu St.	Waimanalo, Hi 96795	Y N
Kahalewai, Margaret	Margaret Kahalewai	41-902 Olu Olu St.	Waimanalo, Hi 96795	Y N
Chang Hannah Nunhine	Hannah M Chang	41-203 Huli St.	Waimanalo, Hi 96795	Y N
Low, Janice Kuuipo	Janice Kuuipo Low	Po Box 117 Waimanalo	" "	Y N
				Y N
Kamehe K Edwards	Edward Kamehe Sr	41-218 Kauhole Kahiki St	" "	Y N
Joyce, Thelma G.	Thelma G. Joyce	41-166 Huli St.	" " "	Y N
Ewaliko, Elsie K.	Elsie K. Ewaliko	41-162 Huli St.	" " "	Y N
Kakawa John Rukai	John Rukai Kakawa Sr	41-946 Olu Olu St	" "	Y N
Nakoa R Gladys	Gladys R Nakoa	41-249 Kauhole Kahiki St	Waimanalo Hi. 96795	Y N
Moniz, Becky	Becky Moniz	690 Keolu Dr	Kailua Hi 96734	Y N
Anela K Apolo	Anela K Apolo	41-1415 Kauhale St	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
Kauilani C. Chun	Kauilani C. Chun	1465 Ala St #1005	Hon Hi 96817	Y N
Harbattle, Cecilia P.	Cecilia P. Harbattle	41-163 Poliala St.	Waimanalo, Hi 96795	Y N
Arakaki, Gladys K	Gladys K. Arakaki	41-160 Kalanianaole Hwy	Waimanalo, Hi 96795	Y N
Nakila, Maude E.H.	Maude E.H. Nakila	41-151 Poliala St.	Waimanalo, Hi 96795	Y N
Conradt, Thelma	Thelma Conradt	41-923 Kalanianaole	Waimanalo 96795	Y N
Chang, Harry Fy	Harry Fy Chang	41-203 Huli St	Waimanalo 96795	Y N

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LODGE, TRACEY	Tracey Lodge	459 Kailua Rd	Kailua 96734	Y N
Nissen, Jonathan O	Jonathan O. Nissen	47-251 Kahuaki RD.	Kaneohe, 96744	Y N
OKAMOTO, DUANE K	Duane Okamoto	2121 LANIHULI DR	HONOLULU, 96822	Y N
Winger, Krista	Krista Winger	350 Aoloa St. B-106	Kailua, 96734	Y N
Diana, Lisa A.	Lisa Diana	99-1156 B1 Halawaltis Rd.	Aiea, HI 96701	Y N
Lacey A. Piercy	Lacey A. Piercy, Jr	94-955 Lumimoe St.	Waipahu, HI. 96797	Y N
Penny R. Piercy	Penny R. Piercy	94-955 Lumimoe St.	Waipahu, HI. 96797	Y N
Dorothy Stanley	Dorothy Stanley	94-955 Lumimoe St.	Waipahu, HI. 96797	Y N
Agnes Piercy	Agnes Piercy	94-955 Lumimoe St.	Waipahu, HI. 96797	Y N
Geraldine Roberts	Geraldine Roberts	55-341 Takeli St.	Laie Hi 96762	Y N
Donna Tuisamata	Donna Tuisamata	" "	" "	Y N
Joane Tuisamata	Joane Tuisamata	" "	" "	Y N
David Roberts	David Roberts	" "	" "	Y N
Deirdra Alo	Deirdra Alo	55-323C Kam Hi	Laie, Hi. 96762	Y N
Stanford Alo	Stanford Alo	" "	" "	Y N
Joanna Thompson	Joanna Thompson	55-484 Kam. Hi	" "	Y N
Norman Thompson	Norman Thompson	" "	" "	Y N
Margo Howlette	Margo Howlette	55-149 Kalanui	Laie 96762	Y N

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Last Name	First Name	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
ICKES	DAVID	1717 Mott-Smith Dr #400	Honolulu HI 96822	Y (N)
LOPES	Jerilynn	86-336 Halona RD	Waianae HI 96792	(Y) N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Kaho'okele, Sheila J.	Sheila J. Kaho'okele	45-315 Lilipuna Rd. B506	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
Raeimo, Lena	Lena Raeimo	45-315 Lilipuna Rd. B506	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
Stagner, [illegible]	[illegible]	46-185 Akakau	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
Burgess, Kau'i N.	[illegible]	4210 Keanu St. #3	Hon. HI 96816	Y N
Parker, David P.	David P. Parker	46172 Kohina St.	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
PARKER, [illegible]	[illegible] Parker	1583 Kalaepa'a Dr.	Hon HI 96819	Y N
Dacosta, Mary H	Mary H. Dacosta	47-122 Pulama Rd	Kaneohe HI 96744	Y N
Joseph, Dawn Valerie Ann	Joseph, Dawn Valerie Ann	47-218 Okana Rd.	Kaneohe, HI 96744	Y N
Joseph, Irvin Manuel	Joseph, Irvin Manuel	47-218 Okana Rd.	Kaneohe, HI 96744	Y N
ACASIA, Eleanor A.	Eleanor A. Acasia	47-218 Okana Rd.	Kaneohe, HI 96744	Y N
CORPUZ, R. PHILIP	Philip R. Corpuz	47-218 Okana Rd	Kaneohe Hi 96744	Y N
Terrence D. Blackwell	Terrence Blackwell	47-218 Okana Rd.	Kaneohe, HI 96744	Y N
Dhayne V Corpuz	Dhayne V Corpuz	47-675 B Lamaula Rd	Kaneohe HI 96744	Y N
Kurt HO'OKANO	Kurt Hookano	47-675 B Lamaula RD	Kaneohe, HI 96744	Y N
JOE-ANN HOOKANO	Joe-Ann Hookano	47-675-B-Lamaula R.D	Kaneohe Hi 96744	Y N
Dreasmer Hookano	Dreasmer Hookano	47-675-B-Lamaula R.D	Kaneohe Hi 96744	Y N
Linda Kalakau	Linda Kalakau	47-669 C Lamaula Rd	Kaneohe, HI 96744	Y N
Tim Jones	Tim Jones	47-735 AKAKOA RD	Kaneohe Hi	Y N
Annie K Tisalona,	Annie K Tisalona,	PO Box 27 Kaneohe Hi 96744		Y N

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Dela Cruz Abbie	Abbie Dela Cruz	454 Iaukea St.	Hon. Hi 96813	(Y) N
Cathcart, Charlotte L.	Charlotte L. Cathcart	3425 Loulu ST	" " 96822	(Y) N
Rapoza Mary Mokuahi	Mary M Rapoza	2269 Tantalus Dr	" 96813	(Y) N
Awai Violet C.	Violet C Awai	2254 " "	" "	(Y) N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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OMORI, JAMIE HULANI	Jamie Hulani Omori	98-1217 NOELANI ST	PEARL CITY 96782	(Y) N
Meahl, Elizabeth	Elizabeth Meahl	P.O. Box 192	Haleiwa, HI 96712	Y (N)
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Joseph S Santos III	[illegible]	92-1302 Kikaha St	Kapolei Hi	Y N
Ching, Robin K.	Robin K Ching	91-2106 G Fort Weaver Rd.	Ewa Beach, HI.	Y N
SHOAF, WALTER III	Walter [illegible]	92-1302 KIKAHA ST #96	KAPOLEI, HI	Y N
Bletia, Richard JR	Richard C. Bletia Jr	91-1070 E1 OAHANI St	Kapolei Hi	Y N
CHING ROCHELLE K	Rochelle K. Ching	91-2106 G FT. Weaver Rd	Ewa Beach Hi	Y N
CHING HATTIE L.	Hattie L. Ching	" " " " "	" "	Y N
Ching Mahealani	Mahealani Ching	" "	" "	Y N
CHING KSC RICHARD	Richard K.S.C. Ching	" "	" "	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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MOKUAHI, NANI	Puananinukuahi	732 Iau Kea St.	96813	(Y) N
Lee, Henrietta W.	Henrietta W. Lee	337 Liko Lane, Hon HI	96813	(Y) N
Kipapa, Roseline	Roseline Kipapa	740 Iaukea St.	96813	(Y) N
Kipapa, Kahilihiwa	Kahilihiwa Kipapa	1433 Ani St Mani	96732	(Y) N
Kaneakua, Philomena	Philomena Kaneakua	2390 Kaulana St	96813	(Y) N
Amaleka, Malia	Malia Amaleka	2140 Apio Ln. Hon.	96817	(Y) N
Lily K. Keiki	Lily K. Keiki	759 Iaukea St	96813	(Y) N
Kekauoha, Brendalon K	Brendalon K. Kekauoha	746 Iaukea St.	96813	(Y) N
KAOPIO, Bernicia A.L.	Bernicia A.L. Kaopio	91-568 Puhilele Pl. Ewa	96706	(Y) N
KAOPIO Jr. Matthew	Matthew J. Kaopio Jr	91-568 Puhilele Pl Ewa	96706	(Y) N
Kaopio, Kimball	Kimball J. Kaopio	"	"	(Y) N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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FRANK, Edith. H.	Frank, Edith, H.	315A Keaolou Lu	96817	Y N
SILVA ELIZABETH.K.	Silva Elizabeth K.	535 Krauss St	96813	Y N
ROSALINE L. KANEALI	Rosaline L Kanealii	609 Naale St.	96813	Y N
Ravencraft. Alice Wailani	Alice W. Ravencraft	487 Kalamaku St.	Hon. Hi 96813	Y N
Burgess, Edith KM	Burgess Edith KM	2137-A Kaneali Ave	Honolulu Hi 96813	Y N
Bugaoumo Maria	Maria K. Bugaoumo	2343 Tantalus Dr	Honolulu Hi 96813	Y N
Pauline Thornton	Pauline Thornton	55-341 Pakelo St.	Oia Hi 96762	Y N
Hank Howlette	Hank Howlette	55-149 Kulanui St.	Laie 96762	Y N
Leeann Avilla	Leeann Avilla	85-310 Mill st.	Waianae 96792	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Palakiko William David	William David Palakiko	3518 Wailuae Ave B-7	96816	Y N
Mitchell Carol ann Hiaa	Carol Ann Hiaa Mitchell	"	"	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
WHITEAL, Miriam Winona	[illegible]	45-402 Kuaua Way	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
CABRAL, Miriam K.	Miriam K Cabral	98-1228 Kuaua St.	Aiea 96701	Y N
CABRAL, MANUEL JUNIOR	Manuel J. Cabral	94-519 Lumiauau St.	WAIPAHU, HI 96797	Y N
Foster, Renard, Keoni	[illegible]	45-402 Kuaua Way	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Von, Blanche K.	Blanche K. Von	1465 Aala #1703	Hon 96817	Y N
Kahalehoe, Ellen K	Ellen K Kahalehoe	[illegible] Kaulaue St.	Hon Hi 96813	Y N
Saito, Doreen K.	Doreen K. Saito	2414-Kaululaau St	Hono Hi 96813	Y N
Kahumoku Rachel H	Rachel H. Kahumoku	2376-Tantalus Dr.	Hono, Hi 96813	Y N
Parker Elizabeth	Elizabeth Parker	440 Kaulaue St	Hon Hi 96813	Y N
Hewlen Pearl F	Pearl Hew Len	478 Krauss St	Hon Hi 96813	Y N
King, Verna	Verna King	478 Krauss St	Hon, Hi 96813	Y N
Doctorello, Lorraine	Lorraine U. Doctorello	2384 Kaululaau St	Hon. Hi 96813	Y N
Silva, Elizabeth K.	Elizabeth K. Silva			Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
(My signature and information provided below signifies my support for the intent of this Bill.)

Please provide complete and accurate information. Mahalo nui loa for your support of this very important effort.

Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Ney, Suzanne T.	Suzanne T. Ney	Box 12	Kapaau, HI. 96755	Y (N)
Winslow, Nina	Nina Lani Winslow	PO Box 1429	Honokaa, Hi	Y (N)
Leong, Sylvia Y.L.M.	Sylvia Leong	P.O. Box 302	Kamuela, HI. 96743	(Y) N
Hokoana, Evan	Evan Hokoana	P.O. Box 1232	Kamuela, HI 96743	(Y) N
Anakalea, Nicole K	Nicole K Anakalea	PO Box 6224	Kamuela HI 96743	(Y) N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Ochoa Paul Rey	Paul Ochoa	2072 Puu KAA	KAPAA 96746	Y N
Martin, Kalanium	[illegible]	P.O Box 965 Ke	Kekaha Hi 96752	Y N
Young, Jane (m)	[illegible]	330 B. Huina St.	Kapaa, 96746	Y N
Lane, Dora	[illegible]	POB 1973	Lihue Hi 96766	Y N
Garza, Marianella K.	Marianella K. Garza	P.O Box 959	Lawai HI 96765	Y N
Rogers, Lucille	Lucille Rogers	P.O. Box 50170	Koloa 96751-0170	Y N
[illegible] MEINTS, REMI	Remi Meints	P.O. Box 123	Kalaheo, HI 96741	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899 —
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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Fernandez Emily E	Emily E Fernandez	Wailua Homestead	Kapaa 96746	Y N
Josephine K Carrillo	Josephine Carrillo	Nakamura St	Lihue 96766	Y N
Louise E Kamakua	Louise E Kamakua	Kapaa	Kapaa 96746	Y N
Texeira Ruth R	Texeira Ruth R	Anahola	96703	Y N
Aki Maryann	Mary Ann Aki	Anahola	"	Y N
Chung Agnes	Agnes Chung	3861 Konona Rd	Anahola 96703	Y N
Kaona K. Florence	Florence K. Kaona	4060 Makaukau Rd	Anahola 96703	Y N
Hitchcock Helen F	Helen F Hitchcock	1266 Kamalu Rd	Kapaa 96746	Y N
Arthur K Trask	Arthur K Trask	[illegible] 96703	Kaupaku	Y N
~~Pris~~ Naine, Priscilla	P Naine	~~Anahola~~ PO Box 475	Anahola Hi	Y N
Naihe, Newman	Newman Naihe	PO Box 475	Anahola 96703	Y N
Silva Pearl	Pearl Silva	5989 Kapahi Rd	Kapaa Hi 96746	Y N
Leonora Kelekoma	Leonora Kelekoma	P.O. Box 135	Anahola Hi 96703	Y N
Eveline Malina	Eveline Malina	3221 Uni St	Kauai Hi 96766	Y N
Norton Malina	Norton Malina	3221 Uni St	Kauai Hi 96766	Y N
Lovell Castro	Castro Lovell	Box 360 Anahola	Anahola 96703	Y N
Kelekoma Clay	Clay S. Kelekoma	" 135 "	"	Y N
Lopez, Jonah J	Jonah J Lopez	5860 Hawaiala Rd	Kapaa 96746	Y N

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
[illegible], Henry K.	Henry K. [illegible]	4902-C Mailihuna	Kapaa 96746	Y N
Ohai, Frances W	Frances W. Ohai	4902-C Mailihuna Rd	Kapaa 96746	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
IKUNA CLARA	[illegible]	Box 761	Hanapepe 96716	Y N
BUKOSKI ELIZABETH	Elizabeth Bukoski	PO Box 7561	KOLOA, [illegible]	Y N
AYRES Gladys	Gladys Ayres	P.O. Box 41	Lawai 96765	Y N
LILIA KANAHELE	Lilia Kanahele	Po Box 101 M.	Mahaweli 96769	Y N
Alice CANALES	Alice Canales	P.O Box 1243	Kekaha 96752	Y N
HELEN CHU	Helen Chu	P.O. BX 321	Hanapepe 96716	Y N
SILVA MARGARET	M. Silva	4424 E Punee Rd	Koloa, 96756	Y N
Azeka, Elizabeth	Elizabeth Azeka	P.O. BOX 561 H	Hanapepe Hi	Y N
Makeole Esther	Esther Makeole	P.O. Box 61	Waimea 96796	Y N
Leoiki, Jack	Leoiki Jack		Waimea 96796	Y N
MIHAL, ELEANOR	Mihal Eleanor	P.O. Box 148	Kekaha, Hi 96752	Y N
Niau, Lei H.Y.	Lei H.Y. Niau	Box 101	Eleele Hi 96705	Y N
HADAMA, Walter M.	Walter M Hadama	Box 714	Koloa, Kauai 96756	Y N
HADAMA, Pauline M.	Pauline M Hadama	Box 714	Koloa Kauai 96756	Y N
Catherine Wilson	Catherine Wilson	Box 573-96796	Waimea, Kauai	Y N
IWATA, EMILY	Emily Iwata	Box 114	Hanapepe/Kauai	Y N
Kajiwara Florence	Florence Kajiwara	P.O. Box 502	Waimea 96796	Y N
Ethel Import	Ethel Import	P.O. Box 534	Kekaha 96752	Y N

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
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Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
Kaulili, Marjorie S.	Marjorie S. Kaulili	441 Koloa Rd	Koloa, Hi 96756	Y N
Aipoalani Margaret	Margaret Aipoalani	PO Box 112	Kokaha 96752	Y N
Lawrence Ouali	Lawrence Ouali	P.O. Box 883	Kokaha 96752	Y N
Esther Makuadole	Esther Makuadole	P.O. Box 81	Waimea, 96796	Y N
Hilda Perreira	Hilda Perreira	P.O. Box 345	Kalaheo, 96741	Y N
Roberta Rita	Roberta Rita	P.O. Box 222	Hanapepe 96716	Y N
Elfrieda A. Hamano	Elfrieda A. Hamano	P.O. Box 89	Lawai, 96765	Y N
Bernice Muramoto	Bernice Muramoto	P.O. Box 873	Lawai Hi 96765	Y N
Kuno, Elethia K.	Elethia K. Kuno	Box 654	Lawai Hi 96765	Y N
Silva, Lillian Y.	Lillian Y. Silva		Kalaheo Hi 96741	Y N
Palacio, Elizabeth	Elizabeth Palacio	Box 356	Hanapepe Hi, 96716	Y N
Nunies, Nellie W.H.	Nellie W.H. Nunies	PO Box 279	Kalaheo 96741	Y N
Nunies, Leander. N.	Leander N. Nunies	PO Box 279	Kalaheo 96741	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
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Please provide complete and accurate information. Mahalo nui loa for your support of this very important effort.

Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
KAAUWAI, WAYNE N.B.	Wayne N.B. Kaauwai	P.O. Box 11 96729	Hoolehua 96729	(Y) N
Agliam, Rufina	Rufina Agliam	Box 101	Hoolehua, 96729	(Y) N
Ruth L. Paaipuni	Ruth L. Paaipuni	P.O. Box 588	Kaunakakai 96748	(Y) N
Kahee Evelyn P	Evelyn P. Kahee	P.O Box 59	Kualapuu 96757	(Y) N
Kaauwai Carol Ann	Carol Ann Kaauwai	P.O. Box 11	Hoolehua 96729	(Y) N
Jonah J. Paaipuni	Jonah J. Paaipuni	PO Box 711	Kaunakakai, HI 96748	(Y) N
Timothy B. Paaipuni	Timothy B. Paaipuni	PO. Box 711	Kaunakakai, HI 96748	(Y) N
Mark K. Paaipuni	Mark K. Paaipuni	P.O. Box 583 Kaunakakai, HI 96748		(Y) N
Eliza Paaipuni	Eliza Paaipuni	P.O. Box 583 Kaunakakai, HI 96748		(Y) N
Claudine Paaipuni	Claudine Paaipuni	P.O. Box 711 Kaunakakai, HI 96748		(Y) N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

We, the undersigned, have read and agree with the attached **Statement of Support** for **S. 2899** and **HB 4904**, commonly known as the Akaka Bill. We support passage of these bills in the 106th Congress and their subsequent approval by the President.

No.	Printed Name	Mailing Address	City, State Zip Code	Signature
	KAILI R. ASING	P.O. BOX 3065	LIHUE, HI. 96766	Kaili R. Asing
	AMOS A.C. WONG	P.O. BOX 712	KOLOA HI 96756	[illegible]
	LINEKONG J. ASING	3748 [illegible]	LIHUE HI 96766	Linekong J. Asing
	PATSY L. ASING	4113 PALAUMAHU ST	LIHUE, HI 96766	Patsy L. Asing
	WILLIAM ASING	4113 PALAUMAHU ST	LIHUE, HI 96766	William Asing
	Stacy Sibayan	4113 Palaumahu St	Lihue, HI 96766	Stacy Sibayan
	HEALANI A.F. ASING	PO BOX 1643	LIHUE, HI 96766	Healani A.F. Asing
	Robert Robert NAITO	3748 NAWILIWILI RD	LIHUE HI 96766	Robert Naito
	Caroline M. Asing	PO Box 3065	Lihue, Hi 96766	Caroline M. Asing
	Pomai Kane	PO BOX 3502	Lihue Hi 96766	[illegible]
	KAIPO Y. ASING	4113 PALAUMAHU ST.	LIHUE HI 96766	[illegible]
	PHILIP K. BANQUEL	PO BOX 662281	LIHUE HI 96766	Philip K. Banquel
	MARIAN Agena	2849 Pua Loke St	Lihue Hi 96766	Marian Agena
	MAUREEN Rapozo Maureen	P.O. BOX 1043	Lihue Hi 96766	Maureen Rapozo
	David Banquel	228 Hokipa St	Kapaa 96246	[illegible]

Page _____ of _____

We, the undersigned, have read and agree with the attached **Statement of Support** for **S. 2899** and **HB 4904**, commonly known as the Akaka Bill. We support passage of these bills in the 106th Congress and their subsequent approval by the President.

No.	Printed Name	Mailing Address	City, State Zip Code	Signature
	ROBERT AGENA	2760 AHEAHE ST	LIHUE, HI. 96766	Robert Agena
	MICAH AGENA	2760 AHEAHE ST.	LIHUE, HI. 96766	Micah Agena
	Aaron Agena	2760 Aheahe	Lihue HI 96766	Aaron Agena
	SANDRA A. KAUI	P.O. Box 1922	Lihue, Kauai Hawaii	Sandra A. Kaui
	JAMES PACKARD	P.O. Box 366	Lihue, Kauai Hawaii	James Packard
	Joseph K. Arboleda	PO. Box 585	Anahola Kauai 96703	Joseph K. Arboleda
	LaFrance K. Arboleda	P. O. Box 585	Anahola, Kauai 96703	LaFrance K. Arboleda

Page _____ of _____

We, the undersigned, have read and agree with the attached Statement of Support for S. 2899 and HB 4904, commonly known as the Akaka Bill. We support passage of these bills in the 106th Congress and their subsequent approval by the President.

No.	Printed Name	Mailing Address	City, State Zip Code	Signature
	Alexander M. Kelekoma	P.O. Box 662281	Lihue Hawaii 96766-7281	Alexander M. Kelekoma
	Kelly K. Kelekoma	P.O. Box 486	Hanamaulu, Hi. 96746	[illegible]
	Irene K. Tanioka	P.O. Box 1836	Kapaa Hi 96746	[illegible]
	Shane R. Tanioka	" " "	" " "	S. R. Tanioka
	Charles Kielau Jr	4421 Laulima St	Lihue, Kauai	Charles Kielau Jr
	Lily K. Kielau	" "	" "	Lily K. Kielau
	Arde L. Long-Yamashita	P.O. Box 1868	Lihue, Hi 96766	Arde L. Long-Yamashita
	George K. Yamashita	P.O. Box 1868	Lihue, Hi 96766	George K. Yamashita
	Corrina Mahealani Yamashita	P.O. Box 1868	Lihue, Hi 96766	Corrina Ma Yamashita
	Linda Kelekoma	P.O. Box 1754 Koloa	Hi 96756	Linda T Kelekoma
	Tomie K. Kelekoma	P.O. Box 662281	Lihue Hawaii 96766-7281	Tomie K. Kelekoma
	Eunice A Kinoshita	4612 Ekolu St.	Lihue, Hi 96766	Eunice A. Kinoshita
	Kaydee Huno	"	"	Kaydee Huno
	Chanda Takamura	3144 Iyonye St.	Lihue, Hi 96766	Chanda Takamura
	Jeanette Mendonca	2823 Pua Loke St. Lihue, Hi 96766	Lihue, Hi 96766	Jeanette Mendonca

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No.	Printed Name	Mailing Address	City, State Zip Code	Signature
	Shawnee [illegible]	4409 Mowaea St	L. Kyc Hi 96766	[illegible]
	Alicia Ann Tomie Kelekoma	P.O. Bx 2281 Puhi Hi 96766-7281		[illegible]

Page _____ of _____

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No.	Printed Name	Mailing Address	City, State Zip Code	Signature
1	Nicole Waialeale	POBOX1274	Kapaa, HI 96746	Nicole Waialeale
2	MARCELA HORNO	4097 PUAOLE ST.	LIHUE, HI 96766	Marcela Horno
3	Margaret Kahaunaele	PO BOX 71	Anahola, Kauai, Hi	Margaret H. Kahaunaele
4	Troy S. Waialeale	P.O. Box 1274	Kapaa Hi 96746	[illegible]
5	CARMEN L. PANUI	P.O. Box 400	Anahola, Hi 96703	Carmen L. Panui
6	Keith L Hornos	4097 Puaole St	Lihue, Hi 96766	Keith L Hornos
7	Dianne L. Keale	P.O. Box 186	Anahola, HI 96703	Dianne L. Keale
8	Donna K Wichimai	P.O. Box 466	Anahola, HI 96703	Donna K Wichimai
9	Joan Toeio	P.O. Box 310	Anahola Hi 96703	Joan L Toeio
10	ROSEMARY VAIVAO	Box 1141	WAIMEA Hi 96796	Rosemary Vaivao
11	Dellvyne L. Gandia	POB 309	Kilauea 96754	Dellvyne L Gandia
12	Kuulei Gandia	"	"	Kuulei Gandia
13	MILILANI M. TEJADA	P.O. BOX 791	"	Mililani M. Tejada
14	IPO Kaneapua	P.O. BOX 778	Kalaheo Hi 96741	Ipo Kaneapua
15	Coreen Rita	2090 Kuhimana St Apt W	Lihue Hi 96766	Coreen Rita

Page 1 of 4

We, the undersigned, have read and agree with the attached **Statement of Support** for **S. 2899** and **HB 4904**, commonly known as the **Akaka Bill**. We support passage of these bills in the 106th Congress and their subsequent approval by the President.

No.	Printed Name	Mailing Address	City, State Zip Code	Signature
16	Anelalani J. Patterson	4982 Halelio Rd.	Kapaa, HI 96746	[illegible]
17	Harriet Lukela	P.O. Box 352	Anahola, HI 96703	[illegible]
18	Dennis G. Carvalho	4890 Nuhu Rd	Kapaa, Hi 96746	Dennis G. Carvalho
19	Vilet P. Maio	4890 Kuhuhi Rd #A	" " 96746	[illegible]
20	Phyllis K. Vidinha	5103 Haualala Rd. ~~Kapaa~~ 7674	Kapaa, HI 96746	Phyllis K. Vidinha
21	Colleen E Iwai	PO Box 128 ~~Koloa~~	Koloa HI 96756	[illegible]
22	EDWARD K. PANUI	P.O. BOX 8041 LIHUE	KAUAI 96766	Edward K. Panui
23	Annie Hussey	3-3400 Kuhio Hwy	3-409 Lihue Hi 96766	Annie Hussey
24	Charlotte Kaai	5114 Kawaihau Rd ~~Kapaa~~	Kapaa Hi 96746	Charlotte Kaai
25	Rev. ~~Kaiana~~ A.K. VIDINHA, SR	5103 HAUALALA ROAD	KAPAA, Hi 96746	Rev. A.K. Vidinha, Sr.
26	MARY G. SHIMAZU	HC# 5 14 DAICALA CAMP	MAKAWELI KAUAI 96769	Mary E. Shimazu
27	Bowen R. Kamon	5025 Kome St Kapaa	Kauai 96746	[illegible]
28	Carolyn Gutierrez	P.O. Box 756 anahola Hi.	96703	Carolyn Gutierrez
29	Johnny Vega	P. Box 1141 Waimea	96796	[illegible]
30	JOHN KAHAHELE	P.O. BOX 493 Kekaha	96752	[illegible]

Page 2 of 4

We, the undersigned, have read and agree with the attached **Statement of Support** for **S. 2899** and **HB 4904**, commonly known as the Akaka Bill. We support passage of these bills in the 106th Congress and their subsequent approval by the President.

No.	Printed Name	Mailing Address	City, State Zip Code	Signature
31	Keala Nihen	P.O Box 281	Makaweli, Hi 96769	Keala Nihen
32	William Keale	P.O. Box 575	Anahola, Kauai 9623	[illegible]
33	William Kamala	"	"	William Kamala
34	VERDELLE P. SOUZA	P.O. Box 3755	Lihue, Hi 96766	Verdelle P. Souza
35	Valerie Parbo	PO Box 132 Eleele	Hi 96705	Valerie Parbo
36	Denise L Parbo	P.O. Box 132 Eleele	Hi 96705	Denise L Parbo
37	CHERIE PARBO LINOZ	PO Box 132 ELEELE	HI 96705	[illegible]
38	DANIEL KELEKANA	P.O. Box 132 ELEELE	Hi 96705	[illegible]
39	KYLE A. LINOZ	P.O. BOX 132 ELEELE	HI 96705	Kyle A Linoz
40	JAMES PANUI JR	P.O. BOX 400 ANAHOLA	[illegible]	[illegible]
41				
42				
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44				
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We, the undersigned, have read and agree with the attached **Statement of Support** for **S. 2899** and **HB 4904**, commonly known as the Akaka Bill. We support passage of these bills in the 106th Congress and their subsequent approval by the President.

No.	Printed Name	Mailing Address	City, State Zip Code	Signature
46				
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Page 4 of 4

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Scarlett Ritte	S Ritte	Box 486 K'kai 96740
Ka'ohele	Ritte-Camara	Box 486 K'kai 9674
Kailana Ritte-Camara		Box 486 K'kai 96740
Paulie-Jean Paleka	Paulie-Jean Paleka	Box 1915, K'kai, HI 9674
Malie Ritte-Camara	Malie Ritte-Camara	Box 1 K'kai HI 9674
Kalaie Ritte-Camara	Kalaie Ritte-Camara	238-B Chon St. 96720
Leimana Ritte-Camara	Leimana Ritte-Camara	238 B Chon St 96720
Kattakuilaila Ritte-Camara	Kattakuilaila Ritte Camara	
Tyler Ritte	Tyler Ritte	1320 Victoria St Oahu
Maluhia Ritte-Camara	Maluhia Ritte Camara	Box 486 K'kai
Kauuela Ritte-Kalane	Kauuela Kalane	Box 486 K'kai
Thadd Camara	Thadd Camara	PO Box 1 K'kai 96748
Marcia Camara	Marsha Camara	Box 1 K'kai 967

Statement of Support
for S. 2899 & HB 4904 to the
Congress of the United States

We support the general purposes of S 2899 and HB 4904 to reaffirm the political, legal and trust relationship between the United States and the Native Hawaiian people and to provide a process for the reorganization of a Native Hawaiian governing body.

We understand the bill to include provisions that, if passed, would:

- acknowledge Native Hawaiians are an indigenous people with a right to self-determination; and
- acknowledge that Native Hawaiians intend to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their ancestral lands, political and cultural identity and to achieve greater self-determination in their own affairs; and
- declare that Native Hawaiians have never relinquished their claims to sovereignty or their sovereign lands; and
- make it a United States policy to continue to work towards reconciliation with the Native Hawaiian people; and
- create an office in the Department of Interior to work specifically on addressing Native Hawaiian issues and insuring federal compliance with the substance and spirit of reconciliation; and
- require the Department of Justice to designate an official to work with the Department of Interior office to protect Native Hawaiian rights; and
- form a Native Hawaiian Interagency Task Force to insure top level attention to Native Hawaiian issues and concerns in each federal department or program that affects Native Hawaiians; and
- set out a process for Native Hawaiians to re-organize a government of their own choosing and define their own membership and identity; and
- provide a mechanism for the ultimate transference of lands and other assets; and
- enable the Native Hawaiian government to exercise control and powers that other recognized Native nations currently exercise. These powers include:
    - regulating domestic relations of members,
    - prescribing rules of inheritance,
    - levying taxes,
    - regulating property within the Native Hawaiian government's jurisdiction,
    - making laws; and
    - administering justice.

We also understand that the disclaimer in section 10 means that this bill does not settle or do away with any claims against the United States, including but not limited to claims to our lands, water and access rights, or rights under international law.

We urge the Congress to pass S 2899 and HB 4904 during the 106th Congress of the United States and the President to sign them into law so that Native Hawaiians and the United States can take this important first step in the reconciliation process.

WE THE PEOPLE OF HAWAI'I ARE IN SUPPORT OF SENATOR DANIEL AKAKA'S BILL, S2899 - "THE UNITED STATES RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVE HAWAIIANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
1. Syna-Marie K. Souza	Syna-Marie K. Souza	1710 Young St. #304 Honolulu, HI 96826
2. Brian C. Mark	Brian C Mark	710 Lunalilo St #601 Honolulu HI 96813
3. Jeanne Haslwanter	Jeanne Haslwanter	747 Amana St #815 Honolulu 96814
4. Maile Kalilikane	Maile Kalilikane	99-431 Aleakini PL Aiea, Hi 96701
5. Diane B. Lagpacan	Diane B. Lagpacan	94-522 Kupuohi St. #203 Waipahu, HI 96797
6. Roberta Jones	Roberta Jones	1444 Laamia Dr. Hon., HI 96821
7. Sarah Rendon	Sarah Rendon	2647 D. Connor Lp Kailua, Hi 96734
8. Kathleen Tavete	Kathleen Tavete	1905 Lanakila Ave #3 Hon HI 96817
9. JoAnn M. Mew	JoAnn M. Mew	1603 Kalaepua Dr. Honolulu, HI 96819
10. Lily K. Meyer	[illegible]	P O Box 1375 Kailua, HI. 96734
11. Esther A. Tehada	Esther A. Tehada	45-1159 Makamae St Kaneohe HI 96744
12. Hattie H. Dumanal	Hattie H. Dumanal	P.O. Box 1462 Hon Hi 96806
13. Michael I Mew	Michael Mew	1603 Kalaepua Dr. Hon Hi 96819
14. Darlene Hoomana	Darlene Hoomana	P.O. Box 38171 Hono Hi 96820
15. Chris Rone	Chris Rone	87-192 Waiolu St Waianae, Hi. 96792

WE THE PEOPLE OF HAWAI'I ARE IN SUPPORT OF SENATOR DANIEL AKAKA'S BILL, S2899 - "THE UNITED STATES RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVE HAWAIIANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
1. Tara-Ann Brocce-Tom	[illegible]	2332 Akalakala St. Pearl City, HI 96782
2. Dawn Nakahashi	Dawn Nakahashi	99-790 Halawa Hts Rd. Aiea, HI 96701
3. Shelley Prado	Shelley Prado	94-1210 Mopua Lp#A4 Waipahu, HI 96797
4. Terri Okino	Terri Okino	3542 Manoa Rd. Hon. 96822
5. CHERYL LOSQUIAO	Cheryl [illegible]	94-347 HOKUAHIAHI ST Mililani, HI 96789
6. Vivian Villanueva	[illegible]	92-432 Farr. Hwy Kapolei, HI 96707
7 Monaliza Colobong	[illegible]	1363 Kinau ST 82 Hon. HI 96814
8. Marjorie Vicari	[illegible]	94-1103 Hakelehua St Waipahu, HI 96717
9. Brian [illegible]	[illegible]	P.O. BOX 90363 Hon HI 96835
10. Caroline Tamayose	Caroline Tamayose	Caroline Tamayose 2630 Kapiolani Blvd #402
11. Johnen H. Akiona	[illegible]	Johnen Akiona 45-351 Dua'ae Rd Kaneohe, 96744
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
(My signature and information provided below signifies my support for the intent of this Bill.)

Please provide complete and accurate information. Mahalo nui loa for your support of this very important effort.

Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address
Silva Lokelani R.	Lokelani R. Silva	1438 Nana Lp. Hilo
Thelma Perry	Thelma Perry	P.O. Box 10112 Hilo
Camara Violet K.	Violet K. Camara	608 Leilani St. Hilo
McKean Margaret	Margaret McKean	499 Ocean View Dr. Hilo
Lindsey Taylor	Lindsey Taylor	240 Nene Sq. Hilo
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Tanaka Winona L.	Winona L. Tanaka	410 King Ave Hilo
Kagawa Mary K.	Mary K. Kagawa	353 Deaha Ave Hilo
Olara (Aiki) Omero	Olara Aiki Omero	277 Baili St #2
Lydia Perreira	Lydia Perreira	5705 Wailuku Dr. Hilo
[illegible]		35 Kapeolani St #12 Hilo
David K. Paraina	David K. Paraina	Kapoho Puna
Rosita P. Miranda	Rosita P. Miranda	Ainaloa Puna
Miranda L. Edwin	Edwin L. Miranda	Ainaloa Puna
Torres, Malia	Malia Torres	144 Kamana St.
Georgeanne L. Murray	Georgeanne L. Murray	P.O. Box 1189 Hilo Hi

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
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Please provide complete and accurate information. Mahalo nui loa for your support of this very important effort.

Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address
Akoi, Rhea K.	Rhea K. Akoi	359 Todd Ave.
Akoi, Robert	Robert Akoi	" "
Tallett, Lucille	2140 Kalanianaole Ave	Hilo, Hawaii
Louise K John	1268 Kalanianaole Ave	Hilo Hawaii
Elizabeth Dulahe	92 Ewaliko St Hilo	92 Hilo Hawaii
Rosalinda Dulahe	92 Ewaliko St Hilo	
MARTIN EVELYN	[illegible]	1370 Ulani St
KEAWEKANE, Billie P.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 900 Hilo, HI 96721

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
(My signature and information provided below signifies my support for the intent of this Bill.)

Please provide complete and accurate information. Mahalo nui loa for your support of this very important effort.

Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address
THOMAS, AILEEN M.	Aileen M. Thomas	733 IWALANI ST. HILO, HI 9672
Waipa Violet K.	Violet K. Waipa	
~~[illegible]~~ Yung Lauae	Lauae Yung	345 Lauae Yung Ave
MANUWA, Barbara K.	Barbara K. Manuwa	415 Todd Ave Hilo Hi
Sugata Anna K.	Anna K. Sugata	79 Anela St. Hilo, Hi
~~Verna Villaverde~~		
Villaverde, Verna N.	Verna Villaverde	KONA Palasede, Kona, Hi
CHARLES L MAHI JR	Charles L Mahi Jr	1020 PC Box 1 Hi
JOSEPH [illegible]	Joseph [illegible]	144 KANA ST 23L
MEDEIROS, Carlton H	Carlton H. Medeiros	P.O Bx 10577 Hilo 96721
BENTO, RAYCE K.	Rayce K. Bento	100 Kaikuono St., Hilo, HI 9672

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
(My signature and information provided below signifies my support for the intent of this Bill.)

Please provide complete and accurate information. Mahalo nui loa for your support of this very important effort.

Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address
Poe MARGARET	Poe Margaret	15-578 S. Puni Mauka
Miriam M. Kahapea	Miriam M. Kahapea	29 Hoolaulea St. Hilo
Chang Margaret A.	Margaret A. Chang	1305 Wailani St. Hilo
Lee Hon, Elizabeth G. L.	Elizabeth G. L. Lee Hon	510 Auwae Rd
Aki Shirley Imaikani	Shirley I. Aki	21 Makalana
Okana, Herbert P.	Herbert P. Okana	HCII Box 5207 Keaau
Okana Amy	Amy Okana	HCII Box 5207 Keaau
Kamekuale Samuel	Samuel Kamekuale	21 Paipai St Hilo HI
Kamekuale Sadie	Sadie Kamekuale	21 Paipai St Hilo HI
Saragosa Terri Lynn K.	Terri Lynn K.	PO Box 4 Hilo, HI 96721
Carvalho David G. Sr.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 253 Keaau HI 96[illegible]
Nuaoka Renee K. H.	[illegible]	110 Pakaloa St. Hilo, 96720

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
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Please provide complete and accurate information. Mahalo nui loa for your support of this very important effort.

Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address
ELIA LOUIS K.	[illegible]	56 Mikioi St. Hilo
AINA-PAUL, MYRA I.	[illegible]	25-3376 Opalupali St Hi
LILLIAN L. WHITNEY	[illegible]	533 Lyman [illegible]
[illegible] FERNANDES	[illegible]	1688 Kaumana Dr.
Cagimero, Caroline K	Caroline K Cagimero	126 Olapaku Pl. Hilo Hi
Kaikuana, Dinah L	Dinah L Kaikuana	251 Andrews Ave Hilo
KAUA, Mabel I	Mabel I. Kaua	110 Oliana St Hilo
AINA, JANE	Jane Aina	6 Mikioi Street
EUGENE J FERNANDES	[illegible]	1688 B Kaumana Dr. Hi
YUNG, WAHFOOK B	[illegible]	342 Lauae Yung Ave
KAUHI, EMMA K	Emma K. Kauhi	HCR2 BX 6699 Keaau Hi
Carvalho, Michele	Michele A. Carvalho	P.O. Box 253, Keaau, Hi
[illegible]kawa, Carla	[illegible]	HCR 1 Box 4159 Keaau Hi
Dangarah, Heidi	Heidi Dangarah	POB 6615 Hilo, Hi 9672

Ahupua'a O Moloka'i

P.O. Box 1821
Kaunakakai, HI 96748

State Council of Hawaiian Homestead Association

Donna Howard, President
Kammy Purdy, Vice-President
Vivian Ainoa, Recording Secretary
Harry (Tuddi) Purdy, III Correspondence Secretary
Henrietta Mokiao, Treasurer
Bert Harris, Director of Fundraiser
Ochie Bush, Director of Finance
Ernest Puaoi, Sergeant-at-Arms
Linda Castro, Historian
Kupuna Evan English
Kuulei Perez

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with ammendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Isaac Kamaile	Isaac Kamaile	PO Box 564 K'Kai, Hi 96748
Ernest Puaoi	Ernest Puaoi	P.O. 1371 - K'Kai Hi
Colette M. Puaoi	Colette M. Puaoi	P.O. Box 1371 K'Kai, Hi 96748
William K D Puaoi	William K D Puaoi	P.O.B. 443, K'Kai, Hi. 9674
William H Puaoi	William H. Puaoi	PO Box 1756 K'Kai, Hi 96748
Pon. Puaoi	Ponime Puaoi	P.O. Box 1371 K'Kai, Hi 96748
Kanani Machado	Kanani Machado	P.O. Box 1371 K'Kai 96
Mojani Wampler	Molokai	P.O. Box 1821 96
Hanalei K. Yasso	Hanalei K. Yasso	P.O. Box 115 Ho'dehua
Ochie Bush	Ochie Bush	P.O. Box 134, Ho'dehua Hi. 9672
Louise M. Bush	Louise M. Bush	P.O. Box 121 Ho'dehua, Hi. 9672
Vivian L Ainoa	Vivian Ainoa	P.O. Box 1349 Kaunakakai Hi 96
Josephine L Crowell	Josephine L Crowell	1349 Kaunakakai Hi 96
Kuulei L Perez	Kuulei L. Perez	P.O. Box 39. Hi 96
Alberta L. Harris	Alberta L. Harris	P.O. Box 100-J6, K'Kai, Hi 967

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Kamoela Lenwai	Kamoela Lenwai	Box 432 H'hoa HI 96729
William H Kaliji S	William H Kaliji S	PO Box 1075 K'Kai, HI 96748
Jennie Abshire	Jennie Abshire	PO Box 51 K'Kai 96748
Ronald Szeszlz	Ronald Szeszlz	P.O Box 185 K'Kai, HI 96748
Charles Kaahanui	[illegible]	K'Kai Hi
Rorane Dudoit	Rorane Dudoit	PO Box 1383 K'Kai, HI 96748
Janis DelaCruz	Janis A DelaCruz	PO Box 1441 K'Kai
Lyndon Dela Cruz	Lyndon Dela Cruz	Same
R.L. Corder	R.L. CORDER	PO Box 1568 K.Kai
Zessica LM Apiki	Zessica LM Apiki	PO Box 1603 Kaunakakai, HI 96748
Abbie Kaawa	Abbie Kaawa	P.O. Box 43 Hoolehua, HI 96729
Tina Hefindsey	Tina Hefindsey	P.O. Box 2061 Kaunakakai
Angeline Lyons	Angeline Lyons	P.O. Box 141 K'Kai
Fernie R. Olsen	Fernie R. Olsen	P.O. Box 1459 K'Kai
Malia Pupuhi	Malia Pupuhi	P.O. Box 1595 K'Kai
Marrocalan Kamai	Marrocalan Kamai	P.O. Box 1383 K'Kai
David A Anfoot		PO Box 1349 K'Kai
Roberta Helm	Roberta Helm	P.O. Box 703 KK 96748
Gregory Helm	Gregory Helm	P.O Box 703 K.K 96748

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
HERMAN E.K. PUAOI	Herman E.K. Puaoi	Box 38 Hoolehua Hi 96729
MARK WOND	Mark Wond	PO Box 979 K'kai Hi 96748
HARRY TOLLEFSEN	[illegible]	PO Box 1051 K'kai Hi 96748
Tullian S. Kaholoa	So.	Box 194 Hoolehua 96729
Rolland Kaalekahi Jr	Rolland Kaalekahi Jr	Box 103 HOOLEHUA 96729
Edmund Wond	Edmund Wond	P.O Box 1883 K'ka.
Arthur Kaupu		P.O Box 1238 Molokai
Glynnis Hubbard	[illegible]	P.O. Box 757 K'kai Hi 9674
Rudy Dela Cruz Jr.	Rudy Dela Cruz Jr	P.O Box 739 K'kai Hi. 96748
Malia Reyes	[illegible]	P.O. Box 2066 " "
Nihaili Ignacio	Nihaili Ignacio	Box 1512 K'kai
Lennie Corpuz	Lennie Corpuz	PO Box 495 H'hua 96729
ARLAN ANGCO	Arlan Angco	P.O. BOX 1822 K'KAI 96748
Tom Manangan	Tom Manangan	P.O. 2036 K'kai 9674
Freddy V. Angel	Freddy V. Angel	P.O. Box 1082 K'kai 96
RANDY K.T. KUJIMORI	[illegible]	P.O BOX 344 H'LEHUA Hi 967
Ross Tamayo	Ross Tamayo	P.O. Box 743 K'kai Hi. 96748
Lechesse R. Bicoy	Lechesse R. Bicoy	P.O. box 171 Hoolehua 96729
SARAH L. STRICKLIN	Sarah	P.O. 435 HANA 96713

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
RENEE MONTIZOR	[illegible]	P.O BOX 2075 K'KAI, HI 96748
Chadd Hanaoka	Chadd Hanaoka	P.O. Box 1414 K'kai Hi 96748
NEIL K KAWANO	[illegible]	P.O Box 351 K'KAI HI 96748
NEIL K. RINNEY	[illegible]	Box 45 [illegible] 96729
Tanya Davis-Mendija	[illegible]	Box 198, H'nua 96729
KELLY K. CHING	[illegible]	P.O. Box 103 M'loa, HI 96770
LIBBY Bicoy	[illegible]	P.O Box 171 H'nua, Hi 96729
Antonette Nuuanu	Antonette Nuuanu	98-871 B Iho Place Aiea Hi
Maria Bicoy	Maria Bicoy	P.O BOX 171 H'nua, HI
Kanee Nuuanu		PO BOX 171 H'nua, HI 96729
PETER KALUNA	[illegible]	PO BOX 103 M'LOA 96770
ALVIN KAWAA	[illegible]	Box 439 K'KAI
Ululani Paleka	Ululani Paleka	Bx 199 96770
Jaime-Lyn Dekneef	[illegible]	53-1119 Halai st Hauula, 96717
KIMBERLY HANAOKA	Kimberly Hanaoka	Box 1414 K'Kai
ZHANTELL DUDOIT	[illegible]	Bx 1543 K'Kai
[illegible]	Elroy S Mulka	Bx 343 Hoolehua
Charry DeRundy		Box 92 M'LOA
Dawn Paaluhi	Dawn Paaluhi	Box 1222 K'Kai

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Franklin Montizon	[signature]	PO Box 2075, K'Kai, Hi
Simoi P Lua Palemana	[signature]	P.O. Box 1504 K'Kai Hi
Franklin NAKi		P.O Box 245 KAi. Hi
Davelyn Han	[signature]	P.O. Box 34 H'HUA, HI 96724
James NK Kahea	[signature]	P.O Box 211 K'Kai Hi 96748
Genoa Kanoa	[signature]	PO Box 15 H'hua Hi
Allen Kanoa	[signature]	PO Box 15 H'hua. Hi
Joe Domingo	[signature]	P.O Box 118 Hoolehua
Wahine Puaa	[signature]	P.O. Box 1419 K'Kai
Wahine Puaa		
Nadine Akiona		
[redacted]	Kayle Akiona	
Charmaine Puaa		PO B 1419 K'Kai
Priscilla Malin	[signature]	P.O. Box 1042 K'Kai
[signature]	Lodu Bocobac	PO Box 94 K'Kai
Ynette N. Helm	[signature]	Bx 361 H'hua
Andrea Kamae	[signature]	P.O. BOX 43 H'hua
Kathleen Keala		PO Box 1470, K'Kai HI. 96748
Japu Hanapi	[signature]	P.O. Box 861 K'Kai, HI 96748
[signature]	Patricia D. Chow	P.O. Box 2010 K'Kai

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
DARLING PHILLIPS	[illegible]	PBX 1754 K'KAI, HI 96748
Julio Labrado	Julio Labrado Jr	PBX 1404 K'KAI, HI 96748
[illegible]		PBX 32 Hoolehua, HI 96729
JOSHUA PUAOI	Joshua Puaoi	BOX 32 H'HUA, HI 96729
Malia Puaoi	Malia Puaoi	P.O. BOX 64 Maunaloa HI 96770
Yolanda K Gomes	[illegible]	P.O. BOX 1861 K'kai HI 9674
Thomas Farris	[illegible]	PBX 1814 K'Ka. HI 96 74
Rietta Kaupu	R. Kaupu	P.O. BOX 312 K'KAI, HI 96748
Leola Kahakwa	Leola Kahakwa	PO 1373 K'kai HI 96748
Donovan K Kekipuede	[illegible]	BOX 575
Tina Kekahuna	[illegible]	BX 235 Hoolehua
[illegible]		po box 311 Kaunakakai
WALTER KAIAMA		P.O. BOX 21 KAUAIPAPA HI
Manya Poaha		P.O BOX 1033 K'kai, HI
John Poaha Jr		P.O BOX 1033 K'kai HI
RUBIN K. TABILANGAN SR.		P.O. BOX 786 K'KAI HI
LORRAINE PUAOI		BX 786 K'KAI HI 96748
Laura Laine Puaoi		P.O. BOX 764 K'KAI HI 9674
Shanna Puaoi		Box 786 K'kai HI 96748

We the undersigned are in favor of Bill. S. 2899

1. Gregory C.K. Puaoi Sr. — P.O Box 1861 K'kai Hi
2. Paul K. Kaauwai — P.O. Box 504 K'kai, HI
3. Clyde S. Quiniones — P.O. Box 708 K'kai Hi 96748
4. David Shepherd — P.O. BOX 346 H'hua 9672
5. [illegible] — P.O. BOX 1767 K.ka. Molo 9674
6. Kenneth Jose — P.O. Box 753 K.Kai Hi 96748
7. [illegible] — P. Box 963 K.Kai
8. Jerry Bamonte — P.O. Box 590 Kamoi Ko. Hi 9674
9. [illegible] — P.O. Box 1227 K'kai, 9674
10. Ramona Nakihei — P.O. Box 1227 K'kai, 96749
11. Varna P. Nakihei — P.O. Box 464 K'kai Hi 96748
12. [illegible] — P.O. Box 464 K'kai
13. Kenualoha Gutierrez
14. Claudia N.L. Lee — PO Box 63 H'hua Hawaii 96729
15.
16.
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We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
RODMAN G Pacha	Rodman G Pacha	P.O. Box 1 H'HUA HI 96729
Barney Toledo	Barney Toledo	P.O. Box 164, 96748
Justina M. Pucci	Justina M. Pucci	Box 443 Kai, Maui Hi 967[illegible]

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Jodi Puaoi	Jodi Puaoi	PO Box 1093 K'Kai, Hi 96748
Zachary Helm	[illegible]	P.O. BOX 123, K'Kai, Hi 96748
Ardis Farris	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1814 K'KAI, Hi 96748
Jamo-Ann Farris	Jamo-Ann Farris	P.O. Box 1814 K'KAI, HI 96748
Jerry Puaoi	Jerry Puaoi	P.O. Box 1044 K'Kai, HI 96748

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
DEBORAH KALUA	Deborah Kalua	HC01 Box 270
Henalii K. Yasso	Henalii Yasso	Po Box 115 Hoolehua HI 96
Bill Castro	Bill Castro	PO Box 1576
Jonyon K. Busby	[illegible]	POB 246 Kpuu 96757
Kelson K. Poepoe	Kelson K. Poepoe	P.O Box 173 Kpuu
Jerome Kalama	Jerome Kalama	P.O. Box 1214 Kkai
Keawe K. Puwi	[illegible]	HC-01 Box 11 Kkai
Gordon Kapu	[illegible]	P.O. 168 Hoolehua HI.
Lokahi Herrod	Lokahi Herrod	P.O. Box 445 Halawa Hi 967
Kaipo K Poepoe	Kaipo K Poepoe	Box 173 Kualapuu HI 96757
Wren W. Wescott	Wren W. Wescott	Po Box 81 Kkai 96748

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Vinona Mahiai	Vinona Mahiai	PO BOX 1553 K'Kai, HI 96748
ANN MCGUIRE	Ann McGuire	P. Box 754 K'Kai, HI 96748
Kaanaaina McGuire	Kaanaaina McGuire	"
YOLANDA GRIFFIN	Yolanda Griffin	K-Kai, HI 96748
Catalino Mamuad	Catalino Mamuad	P.O. Box 162 Kualapuu HI 96757
Winnifred Kay	Winnifred	P.O. Box 742 96748
Penney K. Galam	Penney K. Galam	PO Box 1630 K'Kai
Grace McKiao	Grace McKiao	P.O. Box 1475 K'Kai, HI 96740
ANTONE KALILIKANE	Antone Kalilikane	P.O. Box 1716 K'Kai 96748
PHILLIP REYES	[illegible]	PO Box 1587 K'Kai 96748
Rhonda Kanalewai	Rhonda Kanalewai	PO Box 1866 K'Kai HI
Caroline P. Bicoy	Caroline Bicoy	c/o General Delivery PO Box 1278 Kaunakakai, Hawaii 96724

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Lottie Burrows	Lottie Burrows	H'Hua, Hi. 96748
Malia Powell	Malia Powell	Kaunakakai, Hi 96748
Kananionapua CYH Pakele	Kananionapua CYH Pakele	K'Kai, HI 96748
Florence K Kalilikane	Florence K Kalilikane	K'Kai HI 96748
Lani Sahagun	Lani Sahagun	K'Kai, HI 96748
Rollanda Faraon	Rollanda Faraon	Kpua, Hi 96757
Shawna Lopez	Shawna Lopez	K'Kai, Hi 96748
Keala Coelho	Keala Coelho	HC 01 Box 200 K'Kai 96748
Debra Spencer	Debra Spencer	c/o PO Box 677 K'Kai
~~[illegible]~~		PO Box 708
Edwina H. Cacoulidis	Edwina H. Cacoulidis	K'Kai, Hi 96748
Orianne Angco	Orianne Angco	PO Box 1522 K'Kai

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

8/23/00

Senator Daniel Inouye
Senator Daniel K. Akaka

Aloha Kakou:

This letter is in support of the intent of your bill to seek recognition for native Hawaiians. Attached is a list of people who also join me in support of the intent of the bill to recognize the native Hawaiians.

We do have problems with the substance of the bill especially formulating a process without native Hawaiians participation. However true or untrue the situation may be, we do support your intention to help native Hawaiians and pray that this bill does not adversely effect the native Hawaiians plight towards justice and independence.

Please consider all righteous solutions for a grave wrong that had been done to the native Hawaiians. Thank you for your considerations.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Kahikina
State Representative
43rd District

I support the intent of this bill by Senator Akaka. Please pass it.

Name	Address	Homesteader(y/n)
1. [illegible]	89-416 Nanakuli	yes
2. [illegible]	87-205 Helelua St. #6	NO
3. [illegible]	85-530 Momona Place	NO
4. [illegible]	86-047 Farrington Hwy.	NO
5. [illegible]	87-2143 #4 Helelua Pl.	NO
6. [illegible]	87-112 Mohihi Pl.	NO
7. [illegible]	2250 [illegible] St. #52B [illegible] 96816	NO
8. [illegible]	87-1933 Mohihi Street	NO
9. [illegible]	87-134 Kimo St Waianae	NO
10. [illegible]	87-134 Kimo St Waianae	NO
11. [illegible]	89-416 Nanakuli Ave	yes
12. [illegible]	87-205 Helelua St #6	No
13. [illegible]	87486 Farr. Hwy 96792	yes
14. [illegible]	89-486 Farrington Hwy. 96792	yes
15. [illegible]	85-530 Momona Place	No
16. [illegible]	Farr. Hwy	yes
17. [illegible]	89-[illegible] Nalakahiki Pl. 96792	yes
18. [illegible]	89204 Nalakahiki Pl. Waianae 96792	yes
19. [illegible]	Pikaialana 96792	yes
20. [illegible]	" "	yes.
21. [illegible]	87-217 Helelua St. #1 Waianae	NO
22. [illegible]	652 Aipo St Honolulu, HI 96825	NO
23. Kayvanne Hokoana	89125 Nanaikala St.	yes
24. [illegible]	87-201 Helelua St. Apt #04	yes
25. Angela Castillo	87-286 Mikana St.	No
26. [illegible]	87-118 Helelua St apt B204	
27. Lisa Kahua	87-2131 Helelua Plc. #6	No
28. Ann Silva	87-134 Helelua #A-102	NO
29. Carlene K. Silva	" " "	"
30. Dawelyn P. Garcia	87-117 Kaleiwahi-St Waianae	no
31. Paula Werner	89-470 Farrington Hwy Waianae	yes
32. Juliana Burgess	89-209 Helelua St #5	
33.		
34.		
35.		
36.		
37.		

I support the intent of this bill by Senator Akaka. Please pass it.

Name	Address	Homesteader(y/n)
1. Sautia K. Tamani	85-1373 C, Waianae Hi	Y
2. Henderson Kiaha	89-216A Pililaau Ave. Nanakuli, HI	Y
3. Tresa Post	89-222 Pililaau Ave Waianae, Hi	Y
4. Johnette Conselva	89-222 Pililaau Ave. Waianae, Hi	Y
5. Seagram Nahulu	89-222 Pililaau Ave. Waianae Hi	Y
6. Rendenna Kayananui	89-1023 Pikaiolena St. Waianae, Hi	Y
7. Robert Mokiao Jr.	89-220B Mano Ave Nanakuli HI	Y
8. Wayne Keiki	87-181 Laiku St Nanakuli	Y
9. Il Pillaloha M Kuahulu	PO Box 2799 Nanakuli, Hi	N
10. Anthony Davis	87-111 Halike pl	N
11. Jem Leal Keiki	87-181 - Laiku St	Y
12. Yaire Keiki	87-181 Laiku St	Y
13. Emelalaokekai Keiki	87-181 Laiku St	Y
14. Jayla Keiki	87-181 Laiku St	Y
15. Kiuaka Taufa	2568 - Dafe St #106	N
16. Toni Taufa	2568 - Dafe St #106	N
17. Rasha Hoohuli	89-1225 Pikaiolena St	Y
18. Hoku Hoohuli	89-1225 Pikaiolena St	Y
19. Wayne Hoohuli	89-1225 Pikaiolena St	Y
20. Watson Hoohuli	89-1225 Pikaiolena St	Y
21. Roelle Hoohuli	89-1225 Pikaiolena St	Y
22. Selene Apo	89-639 Mokiawe St	Y
23. Palani Niihau	89-639 Mokiawe St	Y
24. Paul Mokiao	87-2146 Helelehua pl.	Y
25. Fran Mokiao	" Unit #8 "	Y
26. Summer Mokiao	87-2146 Helelua pl	Y
27. Tammy Mokiao	87-2146 Helelua pl.	Y
28. Tracy Pama Sarmiejo	92-1269 Panama St. Kapolei	N
29. George Sarmiejo	92-1269 Panama St. Kapolei	N
30. Shanna Scalero	91-103 Theihe pl. Ewa beach	N
31. Johana Wilson	89-205 #2 Helelehua pl	N
32. Joe Wilson	89-205 #2 Helelehua pl	N
33. Grace Wilson	89-205 #2 Helelua pl	N
34. Janet Wilson	89-205 #2 Helelua pl	N
35. Nora Wilson	89-205 #2 Helelua pl	N

I support the intent of this bill by Senator Akaka. Please pass it.

	Name	Address	Homesteader(y/n)
1.	Charmaine Mokiao	89-220B Mano Ave	Y
2.	Tina Mokiao	89-220B Mano Ave	Y
3.	Dominga Gomes	89-210 Pua Ave	Y
4.	Nadine Gomes	89-210 Pua Ave	Y
5.	Kamaile Scanlan	87-111 Halike Pl	N
6.	Joke Gabriz	87-111 Halike Pl	N
7.	Alai Kiesel	89-220B Mano Ave	Y
8.	Jeremiah Mokiao	89-220B Mano Ave	Y
9.	Robert Beauchamp	85-165 Plantation Rd	N
10.	Tina Watson	89-220A Mano Ave	Y
11.	Moana Webb	85-165 Plantation Rd.	N
12.	Jason Scanlan	87-111 Halike Pl.	N
13.	Yvonne Taluai	95-698 Lauawa St. Mililani	N
14.	Esther Kerki	89-220 B Mano Ave	Y
15.	Lealoha Kahikina	89-416 Nanakuli Ave	Y
16.	Rody Gabriz	87-111 Halike Pl.	N
17.	Jalene Kuahiwinui	87-256 Hookena Pl.	N
18.	Kapena Cate	87-110 Pilikau Ave	Y
19.	Kadasha Hoohuli	89-1225 Piraiolena St.	Y
20.	Kendall Kum	98-870 Apt. A Ihio Pl.	
21.	Max Enoo	92-1342 Panana St	N
22.	Kelly Enoo	92-1342 Panana St	N
23.	Larry Montana	85-175 Farr. Hwy	N
24.	Leialoha Montana	85-175 Farr. Hwy	N
25.	Carlos Akiing	99-566 Aliipoe Dr.	N
26.	BRANDON		Y
27.	Ruaki Tina Kalama	92-932 Palailai St	N
28.	Punya Kalama	92-932 Palailai St	N
29.	Charmaine Kalama	92-932 Palailai St	N
30.	Kamaile Kalama	92-932 Palailai St.	N
31.	HARMON HOWARD	1060 Kamehameha	N
32.	LILY K. SASAKI	PO BOX 2799	N
33.	RONALD H. SASAKI	PO BOX 2799	N
34.	DANIEL M. SASAKI	PO BOX 2799	N
35.	DEREK SASAKI	PO BOX 2799	N

Testimony for:

Senate Bill 2899

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

Submitted by:

Concerned Residents of the Island of Lāna'i

Testimony in Support of S.2899 & HR.4904 to the Joint Hearing of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and the House Committee on Resources

Aloha Senator Akaka, Senator Inouye, Congresswoman Mink and Congressman Abercrombie. We are residents of the island of Lāna'i and find it necessary to express our support for the aforementioned bills recently heard on the island of O'ahu and currently before you in the Congress. We regret not being able to testify on Lāna'i, but nonetheless, we want to be sure that our voices are heard.

In light of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in Rice vs. Cayetano, it is clear that we as Native Hawaiians do not share the same political preference as other Native Americans, Native Alaskans and Eskimos do. They have been Federally recognized and have attained a ***quasi-sovereign*** status and therefore, their organizational structure and election processes are deemed legal while our Native Hawaiian processes have been determined illegal and racial in nature. Given the challenges whittling away at our Native Hawaiian entitlements, it is clear that we must seek Federal recognition and the ***quasi-sovereign*** status clearly identified by the U.S. Supreme Court as lacking.

It is therefore, our belief that the current bill, S. 2899 must be adopted by the Congress of the United States to bring Native Hawaiians to the same political status as all other Native peoples of America. Please accept this petition on our behalf, residents of Lāna'i, who wish to make a strong statement of support. There is no other choice in these critical times. We humbly and sincerely urge your passage of this measure. Mahalo for allowing us an opportunity to voice our concern and support.

Malia paha he iki 'unu, pa'a ka pōhaku nui 'a'ole e ka'a.

Perhaps it is the small stone that can keep the big rock from rolling down.

They may not seem to be very important, but they may be the support needed to sustain a superior position.

We are Lāna'i Residents:

Lānai City, Hi 96763

Signature	Print	Address City State Zip
Samuel Kaopuiki	SAMUEL KAOPUIKI	327 EHUNANI CR.
Gaylen K. Kahoohalahala	Gaylen K. Kahoohalahala Sr	946 Palawai Ln. Lanai City, Hi 96763
Rachel L. Kahoohalahala	Rachel L. Kahoohalahala	946 Palawai Ln Lanai City
Jackie Woolsey	Jackie Woolsey	428 Lana'i Ave Lana'i City Hi 96763
Ed Woolsey	Ed Woolsey	" " " " " " "
Louis J. Romero	Louis J. Romero	34 Ehunani Cir. Lanai
[illegible]	BEN SAMATE	438 Lanai St. Lanai
[illegible]	Eugene Perry Jr	P.O. Box 630228
Laura Mano	Laura Mano	P.O. BOX 630211
Desiree Akau	Desiree Akau	P.O. BOX 630945 Lanai City, Hi 96
ROBERT D. GALDONES	Robert D. Galdones	P.O. BOX 630376
[illegible]	[illegible]	P.O. Box 555
Bergilio Batom	Bergilio Batom	P.O. BOX 531
Renee P. Plunkett	Renee P. Plunkett	P.O. Box 630911, Lanai City, Hi 96763
[illegible]	[illegible]	POB 630434, Lanai City 96763
[illegible]	RAHEL AHONCIO	PO BX 631463 "
Yukio Matsumoto	Yukio Matsumoto	P.O. Box 631284 "
Matsuko Matsumoto	Matsuko Matsumoto	" " "
Barbara A. Eskaran	BARBARA A. ESKARAN	P.O. BOX 630607
Reuben M. Eskaran, SR	REUBEN M. ESKARAN, SR	" " " "
[illegible]	DAVID KANNO	P.O. Box 630988 96763
Laverne Kanno	LAVERNE KANNO	" " "
Irene Perry	IRENE Perry	P.O. Box 630503 Lanai Hi 96763
Robert Hera	Robert Hera	P.O. Bx 630339 " "
LaVern Limpahan	LAVERN LIMPAHAN	P.O. Box 630868
Lynette Kaopuiki	Lynette Kaopuiki	PO Box 630484
Pearl Ahtho	PEARL AHTHO	PO Box 630074 Lanai 96763
Mary E. Catiel	MARY E. CATIEL	BOX 630835 - Lanai
Gloria Alonzo	Gloria Alonzo	POB 630175 - Lanai
[illegible]	BRYAN SEHMAN	PO Box 630195 Lanai
Cecilia Kaaikala	Cecilia Kaaikala	P.O. Box 630222 Lanai

We are Lāna'i Residents:

LANAI City HI 96763

Signature	Print	Address City State Zip
[illegible]	JOHN SCHAUMBURG	P.O. BOX 631375 LANAI CITY 656 PUULANI ST.
Rita Moon	Rita Moon	POB 630309 Lanai HI 96763
Barbara Stokes	Barbara Stokes	P.O. BOX 631193
[illegible]	FRANK SCROGAM	P.O. BOX 630329 - 96763
[illegible]	FERNANDO HERMANO	P.O. BOX 630740 - LANAI 96763
Christie A. Batoon	CHRISTIE A. BATOON	" " " 886 "
Darrell L. Stokes	Darrell L. Stokes	Box 1183 Lanai 96763
Clarence K Lincoln	CLARENCE K LINCOLN	" 953 LANAI 96763
Robin Smith-Kaaikala	Robin Smith-Kaaikala	P.O. BOX 674 Lanai 96763
Masashi Tsumura	MASASHI TSUMURA	P.O. BOX 630536 LANAI
Anita J. Garanillo	Anita J. Garanillo	P.O. Box 630968 - Lanai 96763
Nancy Bailey	Nancy Bailey	P.O. Box 1405 Lanai 9676
Genva Lopez	Genva Lopez	P.O. BOX 630897 Lanai City, 9676
Darren Lopez	Darren Lopez	P.O. BOX 630897 Lanai City, Hi 9676
Robert K. Kahaleoumi II	Robert K. Kahaleoumi II	P.O. Box 631114 Lanai City, Hi. 96
Leilani Basques	Leilani Basques	P.O. Box 630382 Lanai City
[illegible]	Robert Basques	"
Owen Kaopuiki	OWEN Kaopuiki	P.O. BOX 187 Lanai City, HI 96763
Rosemarie Santiago	Rosemarie Santiago	P.O. BOX 631436 Lanai Hi 96763
Reynold Suenaga	Reynold Suenaga	P.O. BOX 630482 Lanai Hi 96763
[illegible]	JERNA LEVAL	P.O. BOX 631436 Lanai Hi 96763
Loriann N. Ohashi	Loriann N. Ohashi	P.O. BOX 630632 Lanai Hi 96763
[illegible]	Ernest Loo	P.O. Box 631228 Lanai, Hi. 96763
Timothy K. Catiel	TIMOTHY K. CATIEL	P.O. BOX 835 Lanai Hi. 96763
ALFRED KIMOKEO	ALFRED KIMOKEO	P.O. BOX 1006
Robert Amada	ROBERT AMADA	P.O. BOX [illegible]26
[illegible]	Rocky A. Fernandez Sr.	P.O. BOX 630682
Pat Caris	PAT CARIS	P.O. BOX 882
[illegible]	Melvin Catiel	P.O. BOX 630852
[illegible]	Vince DeRosario	P.O. BOX 503
Wanette Zakaran	Wanette Zakaran	P.O. BOX 630382 Lanai City, Hi 96763

We are Lāna'i Residents:

LANAI City HI 96763

Signature	Print	Address City State Zip
Wallace Tamashiro	WALLACE TAMASHIRO	547 AKAHI LANAI 96763
Elizabeth Keka Spitalsky	Elizabeth Keka Spitalsky	181 Lanai Ave Lanai 96763.
[illegible]	PAULINE A. KUHIA	181 LANAI AVE LANAI 96763
Roland Kealoha	ROLAND KEALOHA	181-LANAI AVE. LANAI 96763
Bobby Jo M.K. Kalawai'a	BOBBY-JO M.K. KALAWAI'A	181 LANAI AVE APT 541 P.O. BOX [illegible]
Magnanda Soriano	MAGNANDA SORIANO	[illegible] OHUKANI CIR. PO BOX 450 LAN

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

89-1075 Pohakupalena St.
Address

Nanakuli Hi 96792

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
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Sincerely,

Mour T. [illegible] Jr.
Name

89-1075 Pohakupaleka St.
Address

Nanakuli HI 96792

August 21, 2000

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838 Hart Senate Office Building
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Sincerely,

Jacqueline K. Tahua
Name

89-1075 Pohakupakoa 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
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,

Clayton J. Aki
92-1315 Kohee Place
Kapolei Hi 96707

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,

91-150 Waimapuna Place
Ewa Beach HI 96706

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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,

Dorsi Dudoit

95-351 Mahagili Ct. #139
Mililani, Hi 96789

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,

Sharon Gps

41-620 Kalanianaole Hwy
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

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Respectfully,

Joseph P. Keopuhiwa III
89-1120 Pikai 'Olena st
Nanakuli, HI 96792

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,

Roslin Maile Keopuhiwa

Roslin Maile Keopuhiwa
89-1120 Pikai'olena St.

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Kanoalani Ayau
85-1289 Koolina St Waianae
Hawaii 96792.

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,

RAYMOND K CHING
89-1017 POHAKUPAKENA ST.
WAIANAE HI. 96792

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,

Paul K.N. Maio
89-1033 Pekekupalena St
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
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Respectfully,

Mrs. Elaine Kanawa
89-401 Mokuiki St.
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
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Respectfully,

Roosevelt Kamanawa
89-401 Makiawe St
Waianai, 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

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Respectfully,

Rustin K. Kamanawa
89-407 Mokiowe St
Nanakuli 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

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Respectfully,

Theresa T. Morrison

89-408 Mokiaie St
Nanakuli, 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

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Respectfully,

P.O Box 700757
Kapolei, Hi. 96709

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,

85-235 Waianae Valley Rd
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

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Respectfully,

89-404 Mokiawe St.
Waianae, HI 96792

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,

91-1030 Puahala St 24R Ewa, 96706

Testimony in support of S.2899
Submitted by Heidi Dangaran

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S.2899

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self- determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Heidi Dangaran

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

89-1067 Pohakupalena St
Address

96792 Waianae Hi.

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,

91-1040 Hamana St.
Ewa 96706

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,

95-326 Waipuna St
Mililani, HI 96789

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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91-1030 Puahala St 24R Ewa, 96706

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Respectfully,

[illegible]

94-615 Palai St
Waipahu Hi 96797

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

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]

P.O Box 700757
Kapolei, HI. 96709

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,

Nancy C Kahoopii
Name

89-1091 Bohakupalena 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,

Orson D Kahoopii
Name
89-1091 Pohakupalena St
Address
Waianae, Hi 96792

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By

EXCEPTIONS

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

ARTHUR K. TRASK ① EXCEPT, HAWAIIAN ARE NOT AMERICAN INDIANS or vice versa!

② Reparations of $5 billions owing for the STEAL of the Hawaiian Kingdom by the United States!

3. Article VI of the US Constitution of Treaties of Hawaii with United States is Supreme Law allowing DAMAGES to Hawaii in US Supreme Court acted in Apoly Law!

Get off your OKOLE, THIS IS THE IMUA!

Arthur K. Trask
P.O. Box 492 Anahola, Kauai 96703
Phone 8230011

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,

Simeon Mike

[illegible] Pualeilani 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,

Marylin P. Jose
84-407 Mokiana St
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

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Respectfully,

Steven H. Kamanawa

Steven H. Kamanawa
89-407 Mokeawe St.
Waianae, Hawaii 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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Respectfully,

Chara L Kanawa

89-401 Mokeawe St. Nanakuli, 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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Respectfully,

Susan L. Kamarowa
89-401 Makiawa St
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

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Respectfully,

Nekki Spencer

87-163 Pualeilani St.
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

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Respectfully,

- Vinona L. Maka
87.163 Pualeilani St.

Print Name: 87163 Pualeilani 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

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Respectfully,

Simeon Mahi

97163 Pualeilani 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,

Scott Maka

81-163 Pualeiani 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,

David Feda
87-935 Kulauku St.
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
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,
William K Kuhoa

89686 Mokiawe St
Nanakuli 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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Respectfully,

Katherine K. Mahe

89-686 Mokiuwe St.
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
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who although I do not agree with the above referenced bills in it's entirety, I do support the intent of these bills as a beginning for the Hawaiian people toward self-government and self-determination.

It is in this spirit I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold their past promises made to our ancestors and help us now to protect and preserve our lands, trusts, cultural practices and traditional values for our descendants, forever.

Respectfully,

Janet K. Ledo

Janet K. Ledo
(Print Name)

57-031 B Paakea Rd
(Address)
Waialua 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

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Respectfully,

Jessica M. Aquino

JESSICA M. AQUINO
(Print Name)

87-179 Puaululani 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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Respectfully,

Olivia M. Aquino

Olivia M. AQUINO
(Print Name)

87-179 Pualeilani 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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Respectfully, Edward L. Kekoa

EDWARD L. KEKOA
(Print Name)

87-166 PUALEILANI ST
(Address)
WAIANAE HAWAII 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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Respectfully,

Lona K. Kekoa

Lona K. Kekoa
(Print Name)

87-166 Pualeilani St.
(Address)
Waianae Hawaii 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,

Beatrice A.K. Kenui
Name

89-1085 Pohakupalena St.
Address

Nanakuli, 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
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Sincerely,

Elizabeth K. Kenui
ELIZABETH K. KENUI
Name

89-1085 Pohakupalena St.
Address

Waianae, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Samuelat W. Kenui
Name

89-1085 Pohakupalena St.
Address

Waianae, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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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,

Jill S Mede Costa
Name
89-1128 Pohakujalena 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

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Sincerely,

[illegible]
Name

89-112 E Pohakupalena 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
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,

P.O. Box 700357
Kapolei, Hi. 96709.

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,

98-1451 Hookiki St.
Pearl City, Hi. 96782

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,

91-1030 Puahala St 24R Ewa, 96706

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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91-1040 Hamana St.
Ewa 96706

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Annie Aarona

ANNIE AARONA
91-1036 G Kaiau Ave
Kapolei, HI 96707

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,

RoseAnne L. Matas
92-734 Nohopono St
Kapolei, Hi 96707

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,

Elizabeth Millard
84-402 Makiawa St.

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
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Respectfully,

Jeanine K. Perry

89-402 Mohiauki St.
Waianae, Hi 96792

August 21, 2000

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Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Kristina Kawananakoa
89-407 Mokiauke St.
Waianae Hi 96792

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,

89-404 Mokiawe St.
Waianae, Hi 96792

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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August 21, 2000

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[signature]

89-404 Mokiawe St.

Testimony in Support of Senate Bill 2899

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony in support of Senate Bill 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements; while formally recognizing the trust relationship that the United States government has with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Signed,

Brenda Wong
Signature

BRENDA WONG
Name

2944 PAPALI PLACE
Address

HONOLULU HI 96819
City State Zip Code

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,

Arnold A Kidder Jr
89-404 Makiawe 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
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Respectfully,

Chelsea-Summer K. Kidder
84-409 Mokiawe 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,

Elaine Lokelani Kamanawa

89-407 Mokiawe St. 96792
Nanakuli, 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

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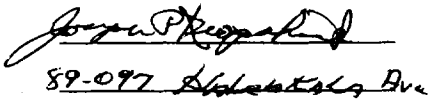

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,

Winifred N. Keefahuia
89-097 Haleakala Ave.
Nanakuli, 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

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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,

89-908 Haleakala Ave.
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
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,

Wylington K Hino

87-122 Mohiki Pl.
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
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,
Annie Ha'o

87-125 Mohili Pl.
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
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,

_____

_____

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 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,
Debby Mahuka

Debby Mahuka
89-354 Pua 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,

James P. Tabak
59-354 Pua Ave.
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
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,

89-354 Pua Ala
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
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,

Roslin Maile Keopuhiwa

Roslin Maile Keopuhiwa
89-1120 P. Kaidena 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,

Yvonne P. Korea

98-1451 Hoohiki St.
Pearl City, Hi. 96782

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 Millard
[illegible] Mcfarlane St.

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Henrietta Mokiao

Please print your name Henrietta Mokiao

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 487

Kaunakakai Hi

Zip Code 96748

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Louise M. Borsella

Please **print** your name Louise M. Borsella

Your mailing Address P. O. Box 293
Kaunakakai, Hi

Zip Code 96748

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Solomon Mokiao

Please **print** your name Solomon Mokiao

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 487

Kaunakakai Hi

Zip Code 96748

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Serena Hokiao

Please **print** your name Serena Hokiao

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 442

Kaunakakai Hi

Zip Code 96748

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Miriam C. Leong

Please **print** your name MIRIAM C. LEONG

Your mailing Address PO Box 89
Hoolehua HI

Zip Code 96729

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Richard Crowell

Please **print** your name Richard Crowell

Your mailing Address 2693 Waiomao Rd
Honolulu, Hi

Zip Code 96816

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Josephine K Crowell

Please **print** your name Josephine K. Crowell

Your mailing Address 2693 Waiomao Rd.
Honolulu Hi

Zip Code 96816

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Daniel Marcellino

Please **print** your name DANIEL MARCELLINO

Your mailing Address Piikapele Ave,
Hoolehua, HI

Zip Code 96729

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Alii Johni Naipo

Please **print** your name ALII IOHANI NAIPO

Your mailing Address 5927 Daniel Lp. SE

Lacey, Wa.

Zip Code 98513

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Tiario Dehuna

Please **print** your name Tiario Dehuna

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 177

HOOLEHUA HI

Zip Code 96729

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Hinano Roberts

Please **print** your name Hinano Roberts

Your mailing Address 15216 Turner Rd. S.E.
Rainier, Wa.

Zip Code 98576

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Roslynn Phillips

Please **print** your name Roslynn Phillips

Your mailing Address P.O.Box 139
Hoolehua, HI

Zip Code 96729

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Moses Phillips Jr

Please print your name Moses Phillips JR.

Your mailing Address P.O. BOX 139
Hoolehua, HI
Zip Code 96729

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) [signature]

Please **print** your name Charles M Busby

Your mailing Address PO Box 246

Kualapuu, Molokai, HI

Zip Code 96757

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Christian Bishaw III

Please print your name CHRISTIAN BISHAW III

Your mailing Address P.O X 45
HOOLEHUA, HI 96729

Zip Code

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Iola Kūʻoha

Please **print** your name Iolani Kūʻoha

Your mailing Address POB 1351
Kaunakakai, HI 96748

Zip Code

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) X Joseph Hanakua Jr

Please **print** your name Joseph Hanakua Jr

Your mailing Address PO Box 1283

Kaunakakai Hi

Zip Code 96748

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Luana E Hamakua

Please **print** your name Luana E Hamakua

Your mailing Address PO Box 1283

Kaumakani Hi 96748

Zip Code 96748

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Ronala C Yamamoto

Please **print** your name Ronala C Yamamoto

Your mailing Address 242 Halekaist
Kihei, Hi

Zip Code 96753

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Pamela Puha

Please **print** your name Pamela Puha

Your mailing Address 1443-A Aina Kea Rd
Lahaina Hi
Zip Code 96761

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Kamuela S.P. Hanakua

Please **print** your name Kamuela S.P. Hanakua

Your mailing Address 1443-A Anakea Rd.
Wailuku, Hi 96761

Zip Code 96761

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) X Gladys Nani Brandt

Please print your name Gladys Nani Brandt

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 521
Hoolehua, Hi. 96
Zip Code 96729

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Lafene E. Canto

Please **print** your name LAFEENE E. CANTO

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 462
HOOLEHUA, HI

Zip Code 96729

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Alvah K Kaai

Please **print** your name ALVAH K. KAAI

Your mailing Address P. O. Box 521
Hoolehua, HI 96729

Zip Code 96729

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Fidelia M. Kaiwi

Please print your name FIDELIA M. KAIWI

Your mailing Address P. O. BOX 1379
Kaunakakai, HI

Zip Code 96748

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Esmeralda E. Salinas

Please print your name ESMERALDA E. SALINAS

Your mailing Address PO BOX 91

KUALAPUU, HI

Zip Code 96757

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) [illegible]

Please **print** your name 'Awapuhimele Napoleon

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 95

Kalapu'u Hawai'i

Zip Code 96757

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Camellia Napoleon

Please **print** your name Camellia Napoleon

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 95

Kona HI

Zip Code 96757

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Richard K. Basques

Please **print** your name Richard K. Basques

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 872

Kīlauea, Hi 96754

Zip Code

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please sign) Audrey Pakapala Basques

Please **print** your name AUDREY PAKAPALA BASQUES

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 872

KAUNAKAKAI, HI

Zip Code 96748

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Flora Jumawan

Please **print** your name FLORA JUMAWAN

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 1379

K'Kai, HI

Zip Code 96748

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Andrea Kamae

Please **print** your name Andrea Kamae

Your mailing Address P.O. BOX 43
Hoolehua, Hawaii

Zip Code 96729

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Charles Kaahanui

Please **print** your name Charles Kaahanui

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 225
Kualapuu, HI

Zip Code 96757

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Irene Kaahanui

Please **print** your name Irene Kaahanui

Your mailing Address P.O. Box 275

Kualapuu Hi

Zip Code 96757

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

Mahalo Honorable Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self determination.

I believe this is indeed to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian governance and autonomy.

Name(please **sign**) Debra Spencer

Please **print** your name Debra Spencer

Your mailing Address PO BOX 1411
KaunaKaKai Hi

Zip Code 96748

Testimony in Support of S.2899

By

Ann Hayashi

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S.2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S.2899

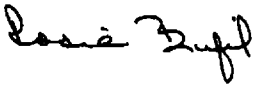
By

Rosie Bufil

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the intent of this legislation to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiians self-governance and autonomy.



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

89-1128 Pohakupalena 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
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am a Hawaiian who although I do not agree with the above referenced bills in it's entirety, I do support the intent of these bills as a beginning for the Hawaiian people toward self-government and self-determination.

It is in this spirit I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold their past promises made to our ancestors and help us now to protect and preserve our lands, trusts, cultural practices and traditional values for our descendants, forever.

Respectfully,

Jessica M. Aquini

JESSICA M. AQUINI
(Print Name)

87-179 Puaululani 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
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,
Debby Mahuka

Debby Mahuka
89-354 Pua Ave.

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

89-1075 Pohakupalena St.
Address

Nanakuli 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,

Moses T. [illegible] Jr.
Name

89-1075 Pohakupaleka St.
Address

Nanakuli 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

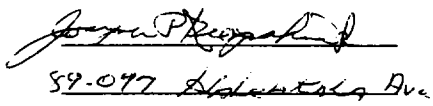
Re: Native Hawaiian Recognition Bills
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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,



August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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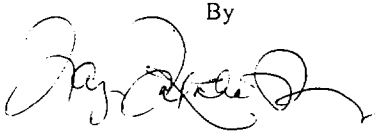
Respectfully,

Pauline L Kuhiti

89-404 Mokiawe St.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By



Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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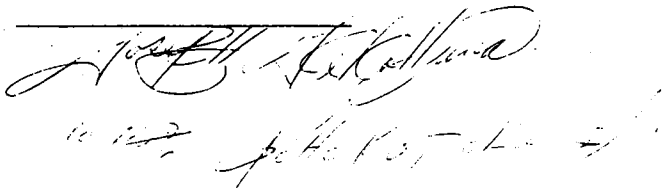

August 21, 2000

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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

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,

Evonne C Leda

87-935 Kulauku St.
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

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Respectfully,

Stacy N. Lewis 89-1018 Pokaku Pakela St
Waianae HI 96792 (808) 668-8625
Stacy N Lewis

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

By

MARILYN C. DE VERA
Print Name

2229-A KULA KOLEA DRIVE
Address

HONOLULU, HI 96819
City, State Zip Cope

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony in support of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Marilyn C. DeVera
Signature

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

By

Benjamin DeKoa
Print Name

2229 Kula Koka Dr.
Address

Honolulu, Hawaii 96819
City, State Zip Cope

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony in support of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Signature

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

By

JOHN T. DE VERA
Print Name

2229 Kuka Kolea Dr
Address

Honolulu Hi 96819
City, State Zip Cope

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I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

John T. De Vera
Signature

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

By

Elinora K. DeVera
Print Name

2229 Kula Kolea Dr.
Address

Honolulu Hi 96819
City, State Zip Cope

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony in support of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Elinora K. DeVera
Signature

Testimony in Support of Senate Bill 2899

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony in support of Senate Bill 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements; while formally recognizing the trust relationship that the United States government has with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Signed,

Signature

Karma Wallace

Name

PO Box 842

Address

Mt. View HI 96771

City State Zip Code

Testimony in Support of Senate Bill 2899

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I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements; while formally recognizing the trust relationship that the United States government has with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Signed,

Signature

NATHANIEL CHANG

Name

HCR 3 Box 14037

Address

Keaau, HI 96749

City State Zip Code

Testimony in Support of Senate Bill 2899

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony in support of Senate Bill 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements; while formally recognizing the trust relationship that the United States government has with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Signed,

Doreen Kodani

Signature

Doreen Kodani

Name

P. O. Box 400

Address

Keaau, HI 96749

City State Zip Code

Testimony in Support of Senate Bill 2899

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony in support of Senate Bill 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements; while formally recognizing the trust relationship that the United States government has with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Signed,

Signature

DEBORAH HEINDENFELDT

Name

70 NALANI ST.

Address

HILO HI 96720

City State Zip Code

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,

Steven H. Kamanawa

Steven H. Kamanawa
84-407 Mokiawe St
Waianae, Hawaii 96792

August 21, 2000

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
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Respectfully,

Chana L Kanawa

89-407 Mokiawe St. Nanakuli, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,

Susan L. Kawanawa
89-407 Mokiawe St
Waianae, HI 96792

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,

Nekki Spencer

87-163 Pualeilani St.
Waianae, Hi. 96792

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,

[illegible] K Ishio

87-122 Mokiku Pl.
Waianae, Hi 96792

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,
Annie Hale

87-125 Mokulei Pl.
Waianae, Hi 96792

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,
Debby Makuka

Debby Makuka
84-35H Piu Ave.

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

James P. Tabak
59-354 Pua Ave.
Waianae, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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89-354 Pua Ave
Waianae, HI 96792

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Respectfully,

Joseph P. Keepuhiwa III
89-1120 Pikai 'Olena st
Nanakuli, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Kamalani Aiyau
85-1289 Kolina St Waianae
Hawaii 96792

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
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Respectfully,

RAYMOND K. CHING
89-1017 POHAKUPACENA ST.
WAIANAE HI. 96792

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Kristina Kanarawa
89-407 Mokiawe St.
Waianae Hi 96792

August 21, 2000

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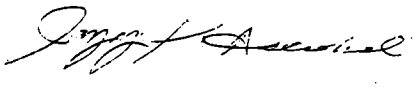

87-464 Mokiawe St

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Respectfully,

A arnold A kedder jr
39-40 Mokiawe St

August 21, 2000

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Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Chelsea-Summer K. Kidder
87-404 Mokiawe St.

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Elaine Fokelani Kamanawa

89-407 Mokiawe St. 96792
Nanakuli, HI.

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,

Doris Dudoit

95-351 Mahagili Ct. #139
Mililani, Hi 96789

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,

Annie Aarona

ANNIE AARONA
91-1036 G Kaiau Ave
Kapolei, HI 96707

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,

RoseAnne L. Matas
92-734 Nohopono St
Kapolei, Hi 96707

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,

Jeanne K. Perry

89-402 Mokiana St.
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:

I am a Hawaiian who although I do not agree with the above referenced bills in it's entirety, I do support the intent of these bills as a beginning for the Hawaiian people toward self-government and self-determination.

It is in this spirit I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold their past promises made to our ancestors and help us now to protect and preserve our lands, trusts, cultural practices and traditional values for our descendants, forever.

Respectfully,

Gracie Kalua
(Print Name)

87-1442 Akonai Rd
(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

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Respectfully,

Taumaileleí S. Sarusa Jr.

Taumaileleí S. Sarusa Jr
(Print Name)

87-1892 Holomalia St
(Address)
Waianae, HI 96792

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,

Amber Lanoza
(Print Name)

87-1892 Holomalia St.
(Address)
Nanakuli Hi 96792

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Tamara Holloway
(Print Name)

86-154 Lehoku St
(Address)
Waianae HI 96792

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,

Sharon Ipo

41-620 Kalaniana'ole Hwy
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

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Respectfully,

Clayton J. Aki
92-134 Kohea Place
Kapolei HI 96707

August 21, 2000

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91-150 Waimapuna Place
Ewa Beach HI 96706

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Respectfully,

Beverly Pagan

BEVERLY J. PAGAN
(Print Name)

LOT 182 KAUKAMANA RD
(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
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

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Respectfully,

Pilila W. Keopuhiwa Sr
(Print Name)

Lot 182 Kaukamana Rd
(Address)
Waianae, Hawaii 96792

August 21, 2000

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Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
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Respectfully,

Antoinette Keopuhiwa

ANTOINETTE KEOPUHIWA
(Print Name)

Lot 182 Kaukamana Rd.
(Address)
WAIMANALO, HAWAII 96792

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully, Ledo Darlene.

Ledo Darlene
(Print Name)

98-380 Koauka Lp #333 Aiea Hi
(Address)
96701.

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,

Beverly Payan

BEVERLY J. PAGAN
(Print Name)

LOT 182 KAUKAMANA RD
(Address)
WAIANAE, HI 96792

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Respectfully,

Pikika W. Keoputhiwa Sr
(Print Name)

Lot 182 Kaukamana Rd
(Address)
Waianae, Hawaii 96792

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Respectfully,

Antoinette Keopuhiwa

ANTOINETTE KEOPUHIWA
(Print Name)

Lot 182 KauKamana Rd.
(Address)
WAIANAE, HAWAII 96792

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Respectfully, Ledo Darlene.

Ledo Darlene
(Print Name)

98-380 Koauka Lp #333 Aiea HI
(Address)
96701.

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Wade Kalna
(Print Name)

87-1442 Akonai Rd
(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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Respectfully,

Taumaililei S. Savusa Jr

Taumaililei S. Savusa Jr
(Print Name)

87-1892 Holomalia 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

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Respectfully,

Amber Lanoza
(Print Name)

87-1892 Holomalia St.
(Address)
Nanakuli 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

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Respectfully,

Tamara Holloway
(Print Name)

86-154 Lehoku 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
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

Winifred N. Kenyakina
89-097 Haleakala Ave.
Nanakuli, 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,

Orson D Kahoo

Name

84-1091 Pohakupalena 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
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Sincerely,

Jacqueline K. Fahua
Name

89-1075 Pohakupakona St.
Address

Waianae, HI 96792

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,

[illegible] A. Lewis 89-108 Pomaku Pakua St
Waianae Hi 96792 (808) 668-8625
[illegible] A Lewis

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

89-1128 Polekupalena St
Address
Waianae, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Fancy C Kahoapii
Name

89-1091 Bohakupalina St.
Address

Waianae Hi 96792

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,

Olivia M. Aquino

Olivia M. AQUINO
(Print Name)

87-179 Pualeilani 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

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Respectfully, Edward L. Kekoa

EDWARD L. KEKOA
(Print Name)

87-166 PUALEILANI ST
(Address)
WAIANAE HAWAII 96792

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,

Lona K. Kekoa

Lona K. Kekoa
(Print Name)

87-166 Puaelani St.
(Address)
Waianae Hawaii 96792

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Brent A.C. Kanui

Name

89-1085 Pohakupalena St.

Address

Nanakuli, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Elizabeth K. Kenui
ELIZABETH K. KENUI
Name

89-1085 Pohakupalena St.
Address

Waianae, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Samuelat N. Kenui
Name

89-1085 Pohakupalena St.
Address

Waianae, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

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Committee on Indian Affairs
838 Hart Senate Office Building
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Name

Address

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Respectfully,

- Vinoria L. Mafoa
47162 Pualeilani St.

Print Name: 47162 Pualeilani St.
Address:

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Simeon Mahe

97163 Pualeilani St.

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Ward Ida
87-935 Kulauku St.
Waianae, HI 96792

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,
William K. Mahoe

89686 Mokiahale St
Nanakuli HI 96792

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,

Katherine K Mahoe

89-686 McKinnon St.
Waianae, HI 96792

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
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Respectfully,

Janet K. Ledo

Janet K. Ledo
(Print Name)

57-031 B Paakea Rd
(Address)
Waialua HI. 96792

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,

Jessica M. Aquino

JESSICA M. AQUINO
(Print Name)

87-179 Pualeilani St.
(Address)
Waianae, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Paul K.N. Maio
89-1033 Pehakupaleha St
Waianae, HI 96792

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,

Mrs. Elaine Kanawa
89-407 Mokiauk St.
Waianae, Hi 96792

August 21, 2000

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Respectfully,

Roosevelt Kamanawa
89-407 Makiawe St
Waianai, HI 96792

August 21, 2000

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Prince Kuhio Building, Room 7-212
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

Preston K. Kamanawa
89-407 Mokiawe St
Nanakuli HI 96792

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,

Eileen T. Morrison

89-408 Mokuaie St
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

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Respectfully,

Marylu F. [illegible]
89-407 Mokiawe St
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
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,

Marie Deny

~~Marie~~ 66-894 Alena Loop
Waialua, Hi 96791

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,

95-226 Waipono St
Mililani, HI 96789

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,

RONALD H. SCHAEDEL
(Print Name)

87-924 KULAWEA 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
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

Dear Senator Inouye:

Although I am not of Hawaiian ancestry, and do not agree with the above referenced bills in it's entirety, I do support the intent of these bills as a beginning for the Hawaiian people toward self-government and self-determination.

It is in this spirit that I desire the government of the United States of America to uphold their past promises made to the ancestors of the Hawaiian people and help them now to protect and preserve their lands, trusts, cultural practices and traditional values for their children, forever.

Respectfully,

Don R. Cabinetten

(Print Name)

87-241 OKOHOLA 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
S. 2899 and H.R. 4904

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Respectfully,

R. F. Johnson

RICHARD F. JOHNSON
(Print Name)

84-259 MAKAU 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:

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,

[illegible]

94-625 Kanakapuu Lp
Mililani HI 96789

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,

Evonne C Leda

87-935 Kulauku St.
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

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Respectfully,

Ronald S. Jain

89-407 MOKIAWE ST.
NANAKULI HI 96792

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,

Barbara J Kahapea

Barbara J Kahapea
89-225 Waianae 96792

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,

Thelma L. G. Smith
89-322 Mokiawe St 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

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Respectfully,

Joni Henderson
92 832 Palailai St
Kapolei Hi 96707

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,

Cynthia A I Reyes Cynthia A I Reyes
91-1065 Oaniani St HA
Kapolei, HI 96707

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,

Lois Higg

98-164 Hekaha St. Aiea, Hi 96729

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,

91-433 Hokuala St.
Mililani, HI 96789

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 I. Kenlamai

94-1017 Hewhea St

Waipahu, Hi 96797

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,

Evelyn Marjorton
98-1429C Kaahumanu St
Aiea, Hi 96701

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,

P O Box 700757
Kapolei, HI 96709

August 21, 2000

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Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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Respectfully,

91-1030 Puahala St 24R Ewa, 96706

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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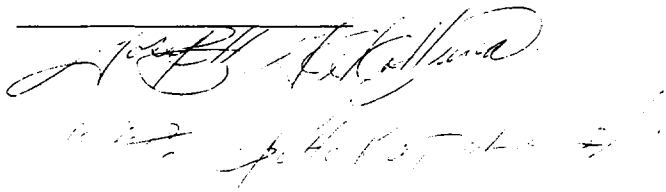
Respectfully,



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,

89-908 Haleakala Ave
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

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Respectfully,

Winifred N. Keoshima
89-097 Haleakala Ave.
Nanakuli, 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

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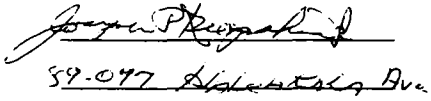

Joseph P. Kuzpak Jr.
59-097 Hakeakala Ave.

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

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,

Annie Hai

87-123 Mokolii Pl.
Waianae, Hi 96 7B

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,

[illegible]

87-122 Mokuku Pl.
Waianae, Hi 96792

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

We the undersigned support the intent of Bill S2899, with amendments that are made being beneficial to the Native Hawaiian people and that action on this Bill should be done immediately upon approval.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Scarlett Ritte	S Ritte	Box 486 K'kai 96748
Ka'ohele	Ritte-Camara	Box 486 K'kai 96748
Kailana Ritte-Camara		Box 486 K'kai 96748
Paulie-Jean Paleka	Paulie-Jean Paleka	Box 1915, K'kai, HI 96748
Malie Ritte-Camara	Malie Ritte-Camara	Box 1 K'kai HI 96748
Kalaie Ritte-Camara	Kalaie Ritte-Camara	238-B Chong St. 96720
Leimana Ritte-Camara	Leimana Ritte-Camara	238 B Chong St 96720
Kattakuilaila Ritte-Camara	Kattakuilaila Ritte Camara	
Tyler Ritte	Tyler Ritte	1320 Victoria St Oahu
Maluhia Ritte-Camara	Maluhia Ritte Camara	Box 486 K'kai
Kauuela Ritte-Kalane	Kauuela Kalane	Box 486 K'kai
Thadd Camara	Thadd Camara	PO Box 1 K'kai 96748
Marcia Camara	Marsha Camara	Box 1 K'kai 96748

Petition of Support for the Intent of Senate Bill 2899
(My signature and information provided below signifies my support for the intent of this Bill.)

Please provide complete and accurate information. Mahalo nui loa for your support of this very important effort.

Name (last, first, middle)	Signature	Address	Town/Zip Code	Hawaiian
WHITMAN, Miriam Winona	[illegible]	45-402 Kuaua Way	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
CABRAL, Miriam K.	Miriam K. Cabral	98-1228 Kuawa St.	Aiea 96701	Y N
CABRAL, MANUEL, JUNIOR	Manuel J. Cabral	94-519 Lumiauau St.	WAIPAHU, HI 96797	Y N
Foster, Renard, Keoni	[illegible]	45-402 Kuaua Way	Kaneohe 96744	Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N
				Y N

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Addison Arquette

Mahalo Senator Inouye, Senator Akaka, Representatives Abercrombie and Mink for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Jim Uamana Arquette

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TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S. 2899
By
David H Kamiyama

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I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy

David H Kamiyama

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Lionel Nahoa Lima Jr.

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Salvador Delizo

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Sal Delizo

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Anna Barbara Delizo

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Barbara Ann Delizo-Lima

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Jaylene Delizo

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Harvard Kim

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
K. Nani Maioho Kawa`a

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Virginia Nakanealoha Parish

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
William John Medeiros

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I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
B.J. Lanakila Medeiros

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Kimberlee I. Santos

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Kaylee K. Santos

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Epepania M. Cabanilla

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

William D. Palakiko 575-90-9895

WILLIAM DAVID PALAKIKO

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Velma M. Kailihiwa

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Valerie U. Kailihiwa

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Celeste V. Makua

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Willict Hakaleleponi Medeiros

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By

Rochelle K. Chiz

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by

Mulane Pua Flores

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By

Hattie L. Cheng

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By

Tami Orozco

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Jerry Lindille

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Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Cecily Matsunaga

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Esther Kailihiwa Santos

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Sheila Mililani Villanueva

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Leina'ala M. Kihm

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Betty Perry Kaya

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Catalino Villanueva, Jr.

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Christian Kekuanao'a Johnson

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Willene Wailani Bell

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Clarence L. Cheshire

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By Michele A. Carvalho

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Sincerely,

Michele A. Carvalho

Michele A. Carvalho

Testimony in Support of S.2899

By
Ronelle K.H. Iwaoka

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S.2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Sincerely,

Ronelle K.H. Iwaoka

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
James L.L. Mo'ikeha

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Wardine N. Mo'ikeha

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Mona-Amy H. Mo`ikeha

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Tonya-Anne Murray

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Michelle Clark

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Leslie Ozawa

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Katherine Erine Beckage

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Esther H. Smith
ESTHER H. SMITH

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

August 30, 2000
Written Testimony

For
U. S. Senate Committee On Indian Affairs
U. S. House Of Representative Committee On Resources
In Support of S. 2899

by
Jean A. Evans
99-1669 Hoapono Pl.
Aiea, Hawai`i 96701

The Honorable Senator Daniel Inouye and The Honorable Senator Daniel Akaka,

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Cathy Javor

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Mahealani Ching

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Carol Ann Mitchell
Carol Ann Mitchell

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By

Century K. Smith
Century K. Smith

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By

Carlson L. Wallace
Carlson L. Wallace

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Diana Aki

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony of Support of S. 2899
by
Nena Bargamento

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

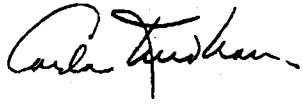
By

Carla Kurokawa

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the intent of this legislation to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.



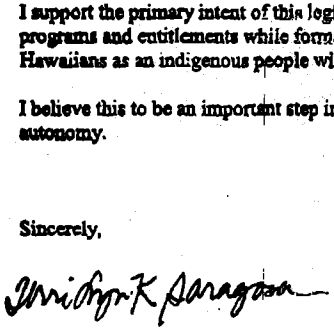
Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Terri Lyn K. Saragosa

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian Trusts, programs and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Sincerely,



Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
K. Nani Maioho Kawa`a

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899
By
Vicki-Ann Paresa
87-128 Kimo Street
Waianae, HI 96792

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony in support of S.2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislative measure as it was written to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be and important and necessary step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Vicki Ann Paresa
Signature

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By
Lonnie G. Christiansen
45-369 Mokulele Drive, #46
Kaneohe, HI 96744-2247

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By
Billie M. Christiansen
45-369 Mokulele Drive, #46
Kaneohe, HI 96744-2247

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Lowell Napuelua Sr.

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Lowell Napuelua Jr.

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Candice K. Napuelua

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Lillian U. Napuelua.

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Andrew K. Ah Yee

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Christine L. Ah Yee

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Kay H. Okamura

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Tammie Young

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Mildred A. Kong

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Sylvia Leong

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Ola Jenkins

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Virginia Nakanealoha Parish

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Georgianna Raymond

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
by
Desiree Kanani Tai

Mahalo, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka, for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Shanon Keolanui-Burard

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Shanon Keolanui-Burard

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Tani D. Kalaniki

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Tani D. Kalaniki

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

NOLA BUFFINS

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

NOLA S. T. BUFFINS

Nola S. T. Buffins

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Amy Clarke Cardamone

Amy C. Cardamone

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Jodi J. Gregor

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Rona Young

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By

Maria Cruz

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By

Kanani Padeken

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Kanani Padeken

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Crystal Chan

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Crystal Chan

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Lovey M.H. Slater

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Lovey M.H. Slater

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Frances-Ellen K. Ogama

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Josephine Pau Lani

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Louis Abrams

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Louis Abrams

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Sherilyn Chang

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Sherilyn Chang

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

JACKLYN MA

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Jacklyn Ma

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Kiera Tanaka

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Kiera Tanaka

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Kanani Medeiros

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Kanani Medeiros

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Mili Pang

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Bryce Domingo

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Bryce Domingo

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Jody Domingo

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Jody Domingo

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Mari-Kuulei Chan

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Mari-Kuulei Chan

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Joann Machiguchi

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Joann Machiguchi

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF S.2899

By
Vicki-Ann Paresa
87-128 Kimo Street
Waianae, HI 96792

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony in support of S.2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislative measure as it was written to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be and important and necessary step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Vicki Ann Paresa
Signature

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By
Lisa A. I. Yogi

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Lisa A. I. Yogi

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

TRAVIS OROZCO

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Travis Orozco

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Raymi Orozco

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Raymi Orozco

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Randi Tamura

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Wiana Tamura

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Raymond Orozco

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899

By

Meliga Orozco

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony on S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Melissa Orozco

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
James L.L. Mo`ikeha

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Wardine N. Mo`ikeha

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

Testimony in Support of S. 2899
By
Mona-Amy H. Mo`ikeha

Mahalo Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka for accepting my testimony of S. 2899.

I support the primary intent of this legislation which is to protect Native Hawaiian trusts, programs, and entitlements while formally recognizing the trust relationship with Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people with the right to self-determination.

I believe this to be an important step in the process toward Native Hawaiian self-governance and autonomy.

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