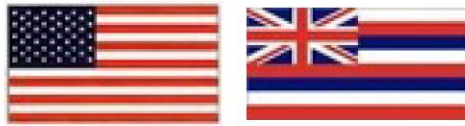


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Unity, Equality, Aloha for all



To: OMH
For hearing Wednesday, March 19, 2014

Re: HR 178 / HCR 226 INCLUDING HAWAIIAN NATIONALS AS A
POPULATION RESIDING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Testimony in OPPOSITION

This resolution deserves no respect because it is internally inconsistent, it contains numerous falsehoods about history and law, and voting for it would put a legislator in the position of violating his oath of office to "support and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The resolution identifies its purpose as recognizing "Hawaiian nationals as a population residing in the Hawaiian islands." But there are no longer "Hawaiian nationals" because the nation of Hawaii ceased to exist when it merged into the United States through the Treaty of Annexation offered by the Republic of Hawaii in 1897 and accepted by the United States in 1898 (this point will be explained further). In the

116 years since then, all Hawaiian nationals have died, and only their ghosts continue "residing in the Hawaiian islands."

We all know that the Kingdom of Hawaii was internationally recognized, and that thousands of people with no Hawaiian native blood were native-born or naturalized subjects (citizens) of that nation with full-fledged voting rights and property rights. At various times more than 1/4 of all the members of the Kingdom legislature, many of the monarchs' cabinet ministers, and most of the department heads and judges, were Caucasians. More than a thousand Chinese and several Japanese became naturalized subjects of the Kingdom fully equal to the natives. Thousands of Caucasians, Chinese, and Japanese were native-born as subjects of the Kingdom while their parents were working on the sugar plantations or as business owners, professionals, or servants. For example Sanford B. Dole was born on April 23, 1844 on O'ahu at what is now known as Punahou School which was founded by his father. This year we celebrate the 170th birthday of Sanford Dole, who served as elected Representative from Koloa Kaua'i, and later as Supreme Court Justice appointed by King Kalakaua, and then President of the Provisional Government and the Republic. Three Caucasians have tombs in Mauna Ala (Royal Mausoleum) including Englishman John Young whose bones are the oldest ones there -- his tomb is the only one built in the shape of a miniature heiau and is guarded by a pair of pulo'ulo'u (sacred taboo sticks). Kamehameha The Great gave him the status of Ali'i Nui because of his essential role in helping Kamehameha unify the islands. Young's son, Keoni Ana (John Junior), became Kuhina Nui to Kamehameha III, and his signature appears next to the King's on the first Constitution of the Kingdom in 1840. Young's granddaughter grew up to become Queen Emma, wife of Alexander Liholiho Kamehameha IV. The point of this history lesson is that Caucasians, Chinese, and Japanese were full partners in founding the nation of Hawaii and helping it thrive.

A major internal inconsistency of this resolution is that its purpose is to recognize "Hawaiian nationals" -- a multiracial polity including many non-indigenous immigrants -- but then the resolution, in a glaring inconsistency, begins to try to justify that by referring to "Act 195,

Session Laws of Hawaii 2011, recognizing Native Hawaiians as the indigenous people of Hawaii." And then a few paragraphs later the resolution repudiates indigeneity as being a defining characteristic of the "Hawaiian nationals" by saying "the term "Hawaiian National" is not synonymous with the term "Native Hawaiian", which was coined by the United States Congress to narrowly define Hawaiians according to aboriginal blood quantum."

The resolution says "international law clearly confirms that the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Kingdom was never relinquished or extinguished and that the Hawaiian Kingdom is "in continuity." That's false. There is no international law stating any such thing. One barrister wrote an essay trying to explain why, in his opinion, the sovereignty of the Kingdom was never extinguished and exists in continuity -- but such an opinion does not constitute international law. The U.S. apology resolution of 1993 says Native Hawaiians never relinquished their sovereignty; but that resolution of sentiment was adopted with no committee hearings or testimony where experts could have refuted the numerous historical falsehoods in the resolution; and it is merely an internal resolution by the United States which does not make it "international law". A panel of three arbitrators paid \$10,000 apiece by David Keanu Sai were required by the rules of arbitration to accept as fact whatever defendant Sai and plaintiff Lance Larsen both agreed upon -- they agreed on every allegation about Hawaiian history, so the arbitrators issued a decision throwing out the case because there was no justiciable dispute and because considering the historical claims would require the presence of the U.S. (which Sai and Larsen had previously dismissed from the case).

The authors of the present resolution have vitiated any use of PL 103-150 (apology resolution) and also Hawaii Act 195 Session Laws of 2011. Both of those laws were directed solely to "Native Hawaiians" or "indigenous people" but the present resolution makes them irrelevant by explicitly stating that "Hawaiian nationals" are NOT "Native Hawaiians."

The current resolution says "international law prohibits the coercive assignment or altering of a person's nationality and citizenship to a foreign state without the explicit free, prior, and informed consent of the person." But when one nation absorbs another through conquest, merger or annexation, it is normal that the citizens or subjects of the nation which was absorbed thereby become citizens or subjects of the nation that absorbed them. There has never been a situation where each individual is asked to consent to the transfer of his citizenship, so that any individuals who choose not to be transferred are allowed to retain their previous citizenship or choose a different one. Many mergers or annexations have been done without a referendum among the people whose citizenship is being transferred; but even when there is a referendum, there is no right for individuals or groups who disagree with the outcome to retain their previous citizenship. For example in U.S. history, the Louisiana Purchase resulted in a transfer of nationality from France to the U.S. for all the people residing there, even though they were never asked. Likewise the purchase of Alaska resulted in transfer of nationality from Russia to the U.S. without referendum and emphatically without seeking individual permission from each resident. During the 20th Century the borders of Poland had major changes on several occasions. Either through war or through treaties, people in parts of Poland suddenly found themselves to be citizens of Germany or Russia, and vice versa. The individuals had nothing to say about it. Likewise people living in the Saar district along the Rhine River were switched from being citizens of Germany to being citizens of France, or vice versa. When India got its independence from Britain, hundreds of millions of people had a new nationality; and when Pakistan seceded from India, and later Bangladesh seceded from Pakistan, millions of individuals and ethnic subgroups suddenly had new nationalities whether they liked it or not. The United Nations itself has been responsible for transferring the nationality of millions of people in Africa and the Middle East through the creation of new nations and the readjustment of international borders.

Let's review how Hawaiian nationals became U.S. nationals.

The monarchical government of Hawaii was put to an end by the Hawaiian revolution of 1893. The successor government of the still independent nation of Hawaii -- the Republic of Hawaii -- was internationally recognized de jure during the last half of 1894 by formal letters of recognition personally signed by emperors, kings, queens, and presidents of 20 nations on 4 continents writing in 11 languages, all of whom had previously had diplomatic relations with the Kingdom government. Photos of those letters were taken in the Hawaii state archives and can be seen at <http://tinyurl.com/4wtwdz>

Some so-called experts on "international law" will say that the sovereignty of a nation does not change merely because the heads of government of other nations recognize a change. And indeed, Hawaii continued as a sovereign independent nation for five and a half years after the revolution of 1893. But what government is recognized as having the authority to speak on behalf of all the people of a nation is decided through the process of diplomatic recognition between the heads of those nations. There was no change in sovereignty of the nation of Hawaii caused by the revolution of 1893; but there was a change in the government of that nation, and all the other nations who had previously recognized the monarchy now recognized the Republic as the lawful government.

Subjects of the Kingdom of Hawaii now became citizens of the Republic of Hawaii without any need to ask for their permission. That's what happens after revolutions throughout the world. Nobody asked the people of Russia whether they wanted to become citizens under the new Bolshevik government after the Tsar was overthrown in 1917. Of course there were people in Hawaii who objected to the revolution and remained loyal to Liliuokalani, just as there were royalists in Russia after 1917. But they lost, and their permission was not needed for them to become governed by their new leaders. Barack Obama became President of the United States -- he is President with authority over me even though I did not vote for him and regardless of whether I approve of him. My permission is not required.

An attempted counterrevolution led by Robert Wilcox in early January 1895 failed to restore the monarchy.

On January 24, 1895 ex-queen Liliuokalani signed a five-page letter of abdication and a one-page oath of loyalty to the Republic of Hawaii. Six witnesses including her longtime personal attorney and her cabinet ministers signed a statement certifying that she had freely and voluntarily signed in their presence. Notary W.L. Stanley also notarized the documents. Knowing that at least 19 nations had already recognized the Republic of Hawaii, and that the attempted counter-revolution by Robert Wilcox had been crushed earlier in the month, Liliuokalani decisively ended any hope for the monarchy and pledged her loyalty to the Republic. Thus Liliuokalani herself formally recognized the Republic -- her abdication and loyalty oath belong among the letters whereby heads of government around the world (including Liliuokalani for those who believed her position as head of state for the Kingdom of Hawaii was still viable) gave de jure recognition to the Republic as the rightful government of Hawaii. The originals of Liliuokalani's letter of abdication and her oath of loyalty to the Republic, personally signed by herself, are in the Archives of the State of Hawaii. Photographs of them can be seen on the internet at <http://tinyurl.com/4u8es4>

But even if Lili'uokalani had not signed a formal abdication and loyalty oath, it would not matter. Very few revolutions throughout the history of the world, including in modern times, have ever been followed by a formal abdication. In many cases the monarch, dictator, or head of state who was overthrown was killed during or soon after the revolution without the nicety of signing an abdication. Whether the deposed head of state dies without signing an abdication, or continues living for many years, his/her government was ended by the revolution and he/she does not remain head of state. To say otherwise is absurd. During the 19th, 20th, and 21st Centuries, how many monarchs, dictators, or presidents in Europe, South America or Africa were overthrown? How many of them signed letters of abdication? How many of the overthrown dictators continued to be recognized as head of state until they died, by their treaty partners or under international

law? Is Saddam Hussein still the lawful head of Iraq? Is Muammar Gaddafi still the lawful head of Libya? The Republic of Hawaii was merciful to ex-queen Lili'uokalani.

In 1897 the lawful, internationally recognized government of the Republic of Hawaii offered a Treaty of Annexation to the U.S., which the U.S. accepted by joint resolution of its Congress in 1898. There was no longer an independent nation. All citizens of the Republic of Hawaii became citizens of the United States through that treaty whether they wanted to be or not. That's how it is when nations merge or borders change.

The government of Hawaii had full authority under international law to offer the Treaty of Annexation on behalf of all the people of Hawaii. Some Hawaiians today complain about the method used by the U.S. to accept Hawaii's offer of a Treaty of Annexation. But it's up to any nation, including the U.S., to decide for itself what method it will use to finalize a treaty. There are no international laws forcing any nation to have a Senate, or to ratify a treaty by a 2/3 vote of it. Certainly people in Hawaii (then a foreign nation) who disagreed with the U.S. method had no right to tell the U.S. what method it must use; and today's history-twister Hawaiian activists have no standing at all on that issue.

Contrary to what this resolution says, all persons born in Hawaii since 1898, regardless of race, are citizens of the United States, not nationals of a long- dead nation of Hawaii. With Annexation all Hawaii nationals became U.S. nationals. There are no more Hawaii nationals today, despite the wishes of the diehard deadenders professing loyalty to the Hawaiian kingdom.

The Organic Act of 1900, section 4 entitled "Citizenship" says: "That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii. And all citizens of the United States resident in the Hawaiian Islands who were resident there on or since August twelfth, eighteen hundred

and ninety-eight and all the citizens of the United States who shall hereafter reside in the Territory of Hawaii for one year shall be citizens of the Territory of Hawaii."

This resolution says "in section 19 of the Admission Act, the United States Congress affirmed that the Admission Act itself does not confer or terminate or otherwise change the nationality status of Hawaiians." Apparently the authors of this resolution want you to believe that the statehood admission act of 1959 left Hawaiian nationals behind. But no. At that time there were no more Hawaiian nationals. The 1898 annexation and 1900 Organic Act had already terminated Hawaiian nationality by transferring all citizens of the Republic of Hawaii to become citizens of the United States. Section 19 of the admission act is only one sentence long. Here it is in its entirety: "Nothing contained in this Act shall operate to confer United States nationality, nor to terminate nationality heretofore lawfully acquired, or restore nationality heretofore lost under any law of the United States or under any treaty to which the United States is or was a party." The purpose of Section 19 was to preserve for each individual in Hawaii whatever nationality he had as a resident of the Territory of Hawaii immediately prior to the admission of Hawaii as a U.S. state in 1959. It is irrelevant to Hawaiian nationality, because there were no more Hawaiian nationals in 1959, long after 1898.

The authors of this resolution want to put the State of Hawaii on record as recognizing the continued existence of an independent nation of Hawaii as a separate government and citizenship. By doing so, the legislature would be paving the way for secession. Any legislator who conspires with Hawaiian nationalists would be guilty of treasonous violation of his oath of office to "support and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Let me end by quoting from the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which ends and concludes with Article 46, which states: "Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the

United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States." To emphasize the relevant portion of that: "Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act ... which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States."

Dear legislators of the State of Hawaii: please don't be an accessory or co-conspirator in ripping apart the State of Hawaii or assisting in secession from the United States. Vote "NO" on this resolution.

The Committee of Hawaiian Nationals

Ho'omau e Kuleana

P.O. Box 23055 • Makiki Station • Makiki, O'ahu, Hawaiian Islands

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON OCEAN, MARINE RESOURCES AND HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

PUBLIC HEARING:

March 19, 2014

9:45 AM, ROOM 325

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HR 178 and HCR 226 – Recognizing Hawaiian Nationals as a population residing lawfully in the Hawaiian Islands

To: Chair Hanohano, Vice-Chair Rep. Cullen and Members of the House
Committee on Ocean, Marine Resources and Hawaiian Affairs:

Aloha mai,

I offer this testimony today on behalf of the Committee of Hawaiian Nationals.

We **SUPPORT the PRINCIPLES contained in HR 178 and HCR 226**. But we object to the new wording because it violates the original intent and purpose of the resolutions.

For years the State of Hawaii has targeted, persecuted, denied due process, and punished Hawaiian Nationals because of our *nationality*; the *nationality* inherited from our kūpuna.

Three years ago the Committee of Hawaiian Nationals initiated what has now resulted in HR 178 and HCR 226. These resolutions were intended to address the serious problem of DISCRIMINATION against Hawaiian Nationals.

These resolutions were written to clearly establish that Hawaiian *nationality* is valid and lawful. The aim is to cause the state to stop its unjust, discriminatory persecution of Hawaiian Nationals. The practice of *discrimination based on national origin* is prohibited in Hawaiian Kingdom laws, U.S. Federal laws, international laws and even in State of Hawaii laws. All hold that a person's nationality is sacrosanct and inviolable.

*Starting the resolution with: "**Recognizing Hawaiian Nationals...**"* would establish an acknowledgement that Hawaiian Nationals exist and what constitutes nationality — particularly Hawaiian nationality. It also establishes that there is a distinction between a Hawaiian Kingdom resident and a State of Hawaii resident.

On the other hand, *starting the resolution with: "**Including Hawaiian Nationals...**"* denotes non-recognition of Hawaiian nationality. It presumes that absorption (inclusion) of Hawaiians into the State of Hawaii is sufficient to address the problem.

The one that starts with "**Recognizing Hawaiian Nationals...**" would provide a way to end the State's discriminatory practices.

The one that starts with "**Including Hawaiian Nationals...**" would give impunity for the State to continue its discriminatory practices.

Hawaiian Nationals are not trying to be absorbed as U.S. Citizens or "residents" of the State of Hawaii. We are asking the state legislature to correct a grave injustice and allow our people to live in peace in our own country.

We are not asking the State of Hawaii to create a new nationality, which the State cannot. But neither does the State have the power to deny, degrade, extinguish, ignore or reject someone's nationality.

All we are asking this Legislature to do is to stop the discriminatory abuse by acknowledging that Hawaiian Nationals living in their own country already exist and should not be treated worse than illegal aliens.

We urge this committee to restore the original intent and amend the resolutions by replacing the word, "**Including**" with the word "**Recognizing**" as in earlier submissions.

We also ask that the word "**lawfully**" be restored, as the current presumption by state officials is that Hawaiian Nationals are intrinsically unlawful.

Mahalo nui loa,
Leon Siu
Hawaiian National

cullen2

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2014 8:59 AM
To: omhtestimony
Cc: cocpwdhawaii@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HR178 on Mar 19, 2014 09:45AM

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HR178

Submitted on: 3/17/2014

Testimony for OMH on Mar 19, 2014 09:45AM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Derek Tamura	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments: There are a population of people living in Hawaii that are not US citizens, that are being denied their human rights, civil rights and representation. Therefore, as a member of what I assume is a just society, I support the intent of HR178.

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cullen2

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Cc: deetex123@hawaii.rr.com
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HR178

Submitted on: 3/16/2014

Testimony for OMH on Mar 19, 2014 09:45AM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Diane Texidor	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: I support HR 178 and HCR 226 ONLY if the committee amends these resolutions to its original wording by using "Recognizing" (or "Acknowledging") to replace the word "Including" and restoring the word "lawfully". This change is important to maintain the integrity of the resolutions that were introduced over the past two years. Mahalo.

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HR178

Submitted on: 3/17/2014

Testimony for OMH on Mar 19, 2014 09:45AM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Emily Kandagawa	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I support ONLY IF the committee restores the original wording, amending these resolutions by replacing the word "Including" with the word "Recognizing" (or "Acknowledging") and restoring the word "lawfully [in the Hawaiian Islands]". These are critical to maintaining the original integrity of the resolutions that were introduced over the past two years. In altering the wording by changing "Recognizing" to "Including" and deleting the word "lawfully," the resolution was hijacked from protecting the rights of Hawaiian Nationals to be separate and distinct from American citizens, to being blended in as an integral part of the State of Hawaii. It's the same kind of deceptive sleight of hand used during "annexation" and "statehood" to capture Hawaiians into US citizenship. By restoring the original wording, the resolution can function as intended by stopping the state from harassing, prosecuting and incarcerating Hawaiian Nationals. Discrimination on the basis of national origin is strictly prohibited by international and US laws. Mahalo for the opportunity to testify. I respectfully request the legislature recognize and honor the legal basis for the original resolution.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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cullen2

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Cc: oshea606@gmail.com
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HR178

Submitted on: 3/17/2014

Testimony for OMH on Mar 19, 2014 09:45AM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dennis O'Shea	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Please replace the word "including" with the word "recognizing" and restore the word "legally" before "residing". as was the original intent of this bill. Stop screwing with Hawaiians, and start representing their interests over special interest, who wish to continue suppressing the Hawaiian people. Mahalo nui.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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Aloha Kākou

I came to Hawai'i in 1959 when I was 8 years old. I learned to love Hawai'i by it's music, hula, songs and language, and the great outdoors...beach every day....and no shoes at school! But as I grew older I discovered there was more to the history and genius, yes I do mean genius of Hawai'i, namely the Hawaiian Kingdom and her national and international State activities. The amazing brilliance of the Kingdom is that they accomplished in 50 years what took England 500. An independent, neutral, globally recognized with treaties, a sovereign Kingdom with her subjects. I remember too, when I was little the bedtime stories my mother would tell me of London during the Blitz, when the Nazi Luftwaffe was trying to crush England as a precursor to invasion; and how bright the fires were - like daylight - and raining shrapnel from the ack ack fire, at one point my mother and her immediate family had to run through the streets of London with blankets on their heads to shield them from the rain of metal. I entreat you to protect the status of Hawaiian Nationals in their own homeland. History will praise your pono actions!

I support the Kingdom of Hawaiian Nationals to: ... amend these resolutions by replacing the word "**Including**" with the word "**Recognizing**" (or "Acknowledging") and restoring the word "**lawfully**". These are critical to maintaining the integrity of the resolutions that were introduced over the past two years.

Me ka Pono a me Mahalo,

Christopher M Sorrell

Honolulu

LATE



HCR226/HR178
INCLUDING HAWAIIAN NATIONALS AS
A POPULATION RESIDING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

House Committee on Ocean, Marine Resources, & Hawaiian Affairs

March 19, 2014

9:45 a.m.

Room 325

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) offers the following comments on HCR225 and HR178, which would:

- Formally recognize “Hawaiian Nationals” (defined in HR178 and HCR226 to include lineal descendants of Hawaiian Kingdom subjects, anyone born in the Hawaiian Islands, or anyone naturalized through a formal process) as the authentic heirs, beneficiaries, and body politic of the continuing Hawaiian Kingdom; and
- Formally recognize the right of Hawaiian Nationals to organize and restore their national government in the Hawaiian Islands; and

OHA’s stakeholder meetings and other gathering continue to confirm that Native Hawaiian people generally agree that their claims to inherent sovereignty have never been relinquished, and that repatriation of that unrelinquished inherent sovereignty is just and overdue. This general agreement is affirmed by Public Law 103-150, which acknowledged that Native Hawaiians never relinquished their sovereignty and urged the federal government to engage in meaningful reconciliation with the Native Hawaiian people.

The community has not yet, however, arrived at a general consensus regarding the best way to repatriate its unrelinquished inherent sovereignty. Specifically, the community has not yet reached a consensus about whether it should seek formal acknowledgment of its inherent sovereignty through state, federal or international legal mechanisms, or some combination of the three.

When this Legislature passed Act 195 in 2011, it formally recognized the Native Hawaiian people as the only indigenous, aboriginal, maoli people of Hawai‘i and established a Native Hawaiian Roll Commission responsible for preparing a roll of qualified Native Hawaiians who will be eligible to participate in the process of reorganizing a government for purposes of self-governance.

Consistent with Act 195, subsequent decisions about how to reorganize the government will be made by the convened enrolled members and advanced

through additional action. OHA has committed to moving this process forward as a facilitator and convenor, alongside other Native Hawaiian institutions.

OHA believes that the Native Hawaiian people should be given the opportunity to come together to discuss these fundamental questions about who is a member of the lāhui and what its collective destiny should be. It is our hope that the Act 195 enrollment process and subsequent nation-building efforts result in a productive convention where Native Hawaiians with differing beliefs and opinions can unite to move forward with self-determination and self-governance. OHA is committed to being a facilitator and supporter throughout this important dialogue to the best of its ability.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify on this important issue.

LATE



Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs

P. O. Box 1135
Honolulu, Hawai`i 96807

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON OCEAN MARINE RESOURCES
AND HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

HR178/HCR226 INCLUDING HAWAIIAN NATIONALS AS A
POPULATION RESIDING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Wednesday, 3/19/14; 9:45 am; Room 325

Aloha Madam Hanohano, vice chair Cullen and members of the Committee.
I am Soulee Stroud president of the Association of Hawaiian Civic clubs
(AHCC) testifying in support of the measure.

In 2012 at the annual convention of the AHCC a resolution to include
Hawaiian Nationals as a population residing in the Hawaiian Islands was
adopted by the delegates convened after being amended in committee.

This resolution recognizes Hawaiian Nationals as an authentic population
residing lawfully in the Hawaiian Islands.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of this measure.

Contact: jalna.keala2@hawaiiantel.net

LATE

State: HB 178

“INCLUDING HAWAIIAN NATIONALS AS A POPULATION
RESIDING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS”

March 18, 2014
Honolulu

MICHAEL DALY
1253 Beretania Street, 2910
Honolulu Hawai`i 96814
alohamichaeldaly@gmail.com

SUPPORT

I SUPPORT HB 178 NOTING, HOWEVER, THAT THE TITLE,

*“INCLUDING HAWAIIAN NATIONALS AS A POPULATION
RESIDING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS”*

AND CLAUSE,

*“...Hawaiian Nationals are hereby included as an authentic population residing in
the Hawaiian Islands”*

HAVE **NO SUBSTANCE** IN LEGAL MEANING AND IS INADVERTANTLY DEMEANING TO THE PEOPLE
THE BILL SEEKS TO ACKNOWLEDGE.

IT IS NOTEWORTHY TO SEE THE ORIGINAL DRAFTED WORDAGE WAS:

*“...recognizing Hawaiian Nationals as a population residing **lawfully** in the
Hawaiian Islands”*

FOR THIS REASON I RECOMMEND THE ORIGINAL WORDAGE BE ADOPTED.

STILL, I SUPPORT HB 178 BECAUSE IT WILL BENEFIT THE PRACTICE AND PROTECTION OF KANAKA ‘AINA
(HAWAIIAN NATIVE) CULTURE, AND IN SO FAR AS THIS BILL IS ALIGNED WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW AND
THE US APOLOGY LAW, JOINT RESOLUTION – 103-150 of 1993 which lawful mandates have not been fulfilled
including: “reconciliation efforts between the United States and the
Native Hawaiian people”.

Mahalo

Michael Daly

resident

LATE

cullen3

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, March 19, 2014 3:48 AM
To: omhtestimony
Cc: farmfreshhawaii@gmail.com
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HR178

Submitted on: 3/19/2014
Testimony for OMH on Mar 19, 2014 09:45AM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Juanita Kawamoto Brown	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please amend this resolution to reflect "lawfully recognize Hawaiian Nationals" as the AG has not met with the community who helped design this bill and clarified why the original bill was changed. The community has requested a meeting but did not receive a reply. Where is the transparency?

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