

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII



MICAH A. KANE
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION
KAULANA H. PARK
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN
ROBERT J. HALL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

P.O. BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96805

TESTIMONY OF MICAH A. KANE, CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

IN SUPPORT OF HB 1660
RELATING TO HAWAIIANS

February 4, 2009

Chair Carroll, Vice-Chair Shimabukuro and Members of the Committee:

The Hawaiian Homes Commission and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands support the intent of this measure that would explicitly clarify that Hawaiians are indigenous to the Hawaiian Islands which now comprise the State of Hawaii.

Native Hawaiians are defined and referenced in the Admission Act, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, various other federal laws, the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, and various provisions of the Hawaii Revised Statutes. This designation may be helpful in facilitating further laws that relate to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians.

We respectfully urge this committee to pass this bill and we thank you for the opportunity to testify.



Na Koa Ikaika o Ka Lahui Hawaii

c/o 400 Hualani Street, Bldg 10, Suite 194 ♦ Hilo, HI 96720
(808) 961-2888 phone ♦ (808) 935-8854 fax ♦ gibson@ilhawaii.net
Mililani B. Trask, Convener



TESTIMONY RELATING TO:

1. HB 1600 Relating to HAWAIIANS (SUPPORT)
2. HB 1667 relating to CEDED LANDS (OPPOSE)
3. HB 1805 relating to LANDS CONTROLLED BY THE STATE (OPPOSE)
4. HB 1841 relating to THE PUBLIC LAND TRUST (SUPPORT)

Hearing: Wednesday, Feb. 4th 2009
Time: 9:00am
Place: C.R. #329

#1. HB 1600 Re: Hawaiians: IN SUPPORT

This measure is a simple bill that makes clear that the indigenous people of the islands are Hawaiians. I support this measure because it states what many people take for granted. In addition there are those who believe that a Hawaiian is anyone born or living in the islands. This is not the case. We need this clarification because it will ensure that legislation intended to impact issues and needs of Hawaii's indigenous peoples would be understood.

#2 & #3 HB 1667 & HB 1805: IN OPPOSITION

These measures are intended to place a moratorium on the sale of ceded lands but fail to do so because they are too narrow. The ceded lands are held by several State agencies, including the Dept. of Transportation, and the DOE as well as OHA. Also, these bills do not get to the heart of the problem, there is no accurate inventory of the trust lands and this has led to confusion and bickering between and among Agencies and the State Executive.

#4 HB 1841:

I strongly support this measure because it imposes a moratorium for a reason and gets to the heart of the problem. The Ceded Lands Trust, by law (the Admissions Act) was created for two beneficiaries, the public and the native Hawaiian. The fighting that the State has endured stems from the simple fact that the State has no ceded land trust inventory, consequently it has not been able to "segregate" or divide the trust so that native Hawaiians can have some land and the public can have some land. This measure achieves that goal.

Mililani B. Trask



TESTIMONY OF
AHA KIOLE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**IN SUPPORT OF
HB 1660**

House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs
Conference Room 329, 9:00 a.m.

February 4, 2008

Aloha Chair Carroll and Members of the Committee:

The Aha Kiole Advisory Committee (AKAC) was created through Act 212 in Legislative Session 2007. “The purpose of this Act is to initiate the process to create a system of best practices that is based upon the indigenous resource management practices of moku (regional) boundaries, which acknowledges the natural contours of land, the specific resources located within those areas, and the methodology necessary to sustain resources and the community.

HB 1660 recognizes Native Hawaiians as the indigenous people of Hawaii and amends Chapter 5, Hawaii Revised Statutes by stating this and by defining “Hawaiian” to mean any descendant of the aboriginal peoples inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands who exercised sovereignty and subsisted in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, and which peoples thereafter have continued to reside in Hawaii.”

Since its inception in 2007, the AKAC has strived to restore the Aha Moku System, an ancient proven system of traditional land and ocean resource management used universally in Hawaii prior to the 9th century A.D. This restored system is to aide government in its goal of ecosystem sustainability in Hawaii today. The basis of the Aha Moku System is that it is based upon the indigenous Native Hawaiian resource methodology. Therefore, it is important to recognize and stress that “Hawaiians” as stated in HB 1660 are the indigenous people of Hawaii.

We are in support of HB 1660 as stated. Thank you for your consideration in hearing this testimony and we urge passage of this bill.

Respectfully,

Vanda Hanakahi, Moloka'i, Chair

Timothy Bailey, Maui

Leslie Kuloloio, Kahoolawe, Vice-Chair

Winifred Basques, Lana'i



Hugh Lovell, Hawai'i



Charles Kapua, O'ahu



Sharon Pomroy, Kaua'i



Jean Ilei Beniamina, Ni'ihau



JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

HONOLULU CHAPTER

P.O. BOX 1291, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96807

PHONE: 523-8464

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Alan Murakami

HB 1660: Relating to Hawaiians Testimony in Support

Hearing: Wednesday, February 4, 2009 at 9:00 a.m. in Conf. Rm 329

To: The Honorable Mele Carroll, Chair
The Honorable Maile S.L. Shimabukuro, Vice Chair
Members of the Committee on Hawaiian Affairs

The JACL Hawai'i, Honolulu Chapter strongly supports HB 1660, recognizing Hawaiians as the indigenous people of Hawai'i.

Founded in 1929, the Japanese American Citizens League is the nation's oldest and largest Asian Pacific American Civil Rights organization made up of over 20,000 members. Locally, we are a strong civil rights organization committed to the protection of civil and human rights of all. The Honolulu chapter is a staunch supporter of the human and civil rights of Native Hawaiians, including their right to self-determination. We believe that the Native Hawaiians are the indigenous people of Hawai'i.

We were among the many groups supporting the 1993 Apology Bill, which acknowledged the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i on January 17, 1993. Until 1893, Hawai'i was a sovereign and self-governing nation recognized in the international community. In 1868, the *Gannenmono*, the first Japanese contract laborers, arrived in Honolulu. Beginning in 1885, the first 955 *Kanyaku Imin* arrived in Hawai'i. Over the next thirty-five years, 86,000 Japanese contract workers were brought to Hawai'i to work on sugar plantations and were later joined by 132,000 Japanese immigrants from 1900 and 1924. The Honolulu chapter is conscious of the history of Japanese immigration to Hawai'i, and of its impact on our contemporary culture and political conditions.

Although Japanese workers faced harsh conditions on the plantations, the Native Hawaiians treated them with aloha. They were allowed to become naturalized subjects of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, with suffrage rights, under the Hawai'i Constitution of 1852 (whereas Japanese immigrants were denied suffrage rights in the United States for nearly a century). In 1887, however, Western businessmen used extraordinary political and military pressure to force King Kalakaua to sign the "Bayonet Constitution", which denied Japanese suffrage, among other things. We note with dismay that, after the annexation of Hawai'i by joint resolution in 1898, the United States government denied the privilege of naturalization to persons of Japanese ancestry until after World War II.

Accordingly, descendants of those Japanese workers today remain immeasurably grateful for the treatment afforded to their ancestors by an unassuming Kingdom, which merely treated people fairly, without demanding gratitude (or asking these new citizens to prove their loyalty by sacrificing their lives in battle). Memories of the harsh treatment they received as workers on plantations run by American and European businessmen contrast sharply with recollections of the political treatment afforded to them, as equals, by the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

We further recognize that while Japanese Americans have received redress and reparations for the injustice of the evacuation and internment, Native Hawaiians have received only an apology for the denial of their sovereign rights and the deprivations they have suffered. The JAACL National Council adopted a resolution supporting reparations for Native Hawaiians at its 1984 Convention in Honolulu.

The Honolulu chapter of the JAACL recognizes Native Hawaiians as aboriginal, indigenous and kanaka maoli. They are not simply an ethnic minority. Rather, they occupy a unique position in the society that now calls Hawai'i home. That position is based on a political history that was once guided by an independent Kingdom recognized in the international community of nations that was forcibly displaced in 1893. Therefore, we urge your support of HB 1660.

Sincerely,

Shawn L.M. Benton
President, JAACL Hawai'i, Honolulu Chapter
Japanese American Citizens League

HPACH
919 4th Street
Pearl City, Hawaii 96782

STATE OF HAWAII
City and County of Honolulu } ss.

I, Henry Richard Kinney, Jr., a Native Hawaiian descendant and Sovereign, born on December 26, 1938 at Queen's Hospital in Honolulu, Hawaii, do hereby renounce my citizenship to the United States of America as of 6 P.M. Hawaiian Standard Time on January 17, 1993.

I protest against any and all acts done against my native country, the Hawaiian Kingdom and its constitutional sovereign, Queen Liliuokalani by United States troops on January 17, 1893. *Mo QLO*

Now, to avoid any collision of arrest from agents of the United States, and perhaps the loss of my life and freedom, I seek the full independence of the Hawaiian Islands as an independant nation of the Free World. *Mo*

Henry R. Kinney

Henry R. Kinney, Jr.
731 McCully Street
Honolulu, Hawaii
96826

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

15th day of January, 1993

Kenn H. Ostler

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit
State of Hawaii

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 6-1-96

ls

HPACH

919 4th Street
Pearl City, Hawaii 96782

February 4, 2009

Representative Mele Carroll, Chair
Representative Maile S. L. Shimabukuro, Vice Chair
And Committee Members on Hawaiian Affairs
House of Representatives, 2009 Legislature Session
State of Hawaii

Subject: HB 1660, Relating To Hawaiians, SUPPORT

ALOHA Kakou,

My name is Richard Pomaikaiokalani Kinney. On January 17, 1993 after reading Public Law 103-150 I renounced my citizenship to the United States. I come here today as a Hawaiian Nationalist of the Hawaiian Kingdom. I strongly support the restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom government that was invaded and occupied thru an Act of War on January 16, 1893 with the involvement of the diplomatic and military forces of the United States.

As Sovereign of the Hawaiian Political Action Council of Hawaii, I strongly SUPPORT the intent and passage of HB 1660, Relating to Hawaiians.

United Nations has passed a "Declaration of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the World." Prior to the passage of this declaration the Indigenous Peoples of the World were not recognized in the United Nations' "Declaration of Human Rights." The Indigenous Peoples of the World were not recognized as Human Beings.

The Kanaka Maoli Hawaii are the Indigenous People of the Hawaiian Kingdom. When everyone walks on the lands of Hawaii today, you walk on the bones of the Kanaka Maoli Hawaii, the Indigenous People of the Hawaiian Archipelago.

When Hotels, Shopping Malls, Private Homes and roadways are being built and bones are found. They are the bones of the Indigenous People of this land, the Kanaka Maoli Hawaii.

Hawaii needs to join many States and Nations all over the world that have passed legislation that recognizes the Indigenous People of their States and Nations.

HPACH
919 4th Street
Pearl City, Hawaii 96782

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February 4, 2009
HB 1660

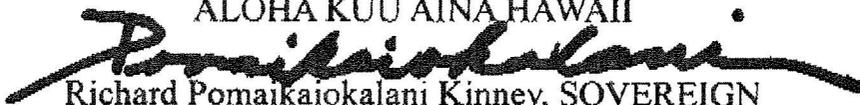
Recognizing the Kanaka Maoli Hawaii as the Indigenous People of Hawaii is a move in the right direction and is Pono.

Mahalo Nui to the introducers of the most important bill.

Once more, HPACH Strongly Supports the passage of HB 1660.

Mahalo for allowing me to give testimony on the Bill.

Attachment:
1993 Renouncement Document

ALOHA KUU AINA HAWAII

Richard Pomaikaiokalani Kinney, SOVEREIGN
Hawaiian Political Action Council of Hawaii
87-168 Maaloo Street, Waianae, Hawaii, 96792
Email: HIAHAWAII@aol.com

JEANNINE JOHNSON

5648 Pia Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96821

Phone: 373-2874 (h) / 537-7261 (w)

February 1, 2009

COMMITTEE ON HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Rep. Mele Carroll, Chair

Rep. Maile S.L. Shimabukuro, Vice Chair

Hearing: Wednesday, February 4, 2009 at 9 am in Conference Room 329

HB 1660 RELATING TO HAWAIIANS.
Recognizes Hawaiians as the indigenous people of Hawaii.

HB 1667 RELATING TO CEDED LANDS.
Prohibits the board of land and natural resources from selling, exchanging, or otherwise alienating ceded lands in the public land trust.

HB 1805 RELATING TO LANDS CONTROLLED BY THE STATE.
Prohibits the disposition in fee simple of ceded lands.

HB 1841 RELATING TO THE PUBLIC LANDS TRUST.
Prohibits the sale, exchange or other permanent transfer of lands in the public lands trust to a private entity; requires the Department of Land and Natural Resources to make an inventory of lands in the public lands trust; appropriates funds for the inventory, to be matched by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Aloha Chair Carroll, Vice Chair Shimabukuro and Honorable Committee Members,

I strongly support each of the above bills. The fact that the State of Hawai'i does not already have an inventory of the Public Trust Lands it is holding in trust is a breach of its fiduciary duty to Kānaka maoli:

The current status of the Crown Lands, as simply part of the Public Lands Trust, ignores the significance of these lands to Native Hawaiians and their strong claim to them.

...

The State of Hawai'i's role as trustee of the Public Lands Trust for the benefit of Native Hawaiians is spelled out in Hawai'i's Constitution and was explained by the District Court in its Rice decisions. The Hawai'i Supreme Court has stated that "Article XII, Section 4 [of the Hawai'i State Constitution] imposes a fiduciary duty on Hawai'i's officials to hold ceded lands in accordance with the Section 5(f) trust provisions, and the citizens of the state must have a means to enforce compliance. **The State as trustee of the Public Land Trust is held to the same strict standards applicable to private trustees, and "the beneficiaries of this trust should not be left powerless to prevent the State from allegedly neglecting its obligations."** "Who Owns The Crown Lands of Hawai'i?" by Jon M. Van Dyke (emphasis added).

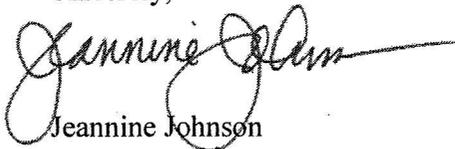
COMMITTEE ON HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

February 1, 2009

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I humbly request your support of each of these important bills. Mahalo for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeannine Johnson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jeannine Johnson

cc: Sen. Sam Slom
Rep. Lyla Berg
Rep. Barbara Marumoto

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THE TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2009

COMMITTEE ON HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
Rep. Mele Carroll, Chair
Rep. Maile S.L. Shimabukuro, Vice Chair

Rep. Della Au Belatti Rep. Scott Y. Nishimoto
Rep. Joe Bertram, III Rep. Ryan I. Yamane
Rep. Tom Brower Rep. Gene Ward
Rep. John M. Mizuno

NOTICE OF HEARING

DATE: Wednesday, February 4, 2009
TIME: 9:00 am
PLACE: State Capitol / Conference Room 329
415 South Beretania Street

ALOHA, MY NAME IS LEONA M. KALIMA

I SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING HOUSE BILLS:

HB 1660

-RELATING TO HAWAIIANS.

Recognizes Hawaiians as the indigenous people of Hawaii.

HB 1667

-RELATING TO CEDED LANDS.

Prohibits the board of land and natural resources from selling, exchanging, or otherwise alienating ceded lands in the public land trust.

HB 1805

-RELATING TO LANDS CONTROLLED BY THE STATE.

Prohibits the disposition in fee simple of ceded lands.

HB 1841

-RELATING TO THE PUBLIC LANDS TRUST.

Prohibits the sale, exchange or other permanent transfer of lands in the public lands trust to a private entity; requires the Department of Land and Natural Resources to make an inventory of lands in the public lands trust; appropriates funds for the inventory, to be matched by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

EMAIL: For comments less than 5 pages in length, transmit to HAWtestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov

February 4 2009

To: Representative Mele Carroll, Chair
Representative Maile Shimabukuro, Vice Chair
House Hawaiian Affairs Committee

From: Tanya Lee

Re: Testimony in support of HB 1660 Relating to Hawaiians

Dear Chair Carroll, Vice Chair Shimabukuro and Members of the House Hawaiian Affairs Committee:

I write you to ask for your support of HB 1660 Relating to Hawaiians. This bill recognizes Hawaiians as the indigenous people of Hawaii.

I thank you in advance for your consideration. I urge you to please vote in support of HB 1660.

Sincerely,

Tanya Lee

TO: COMMITTEE ON HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
Rep. Mele Carroll, Chair
Rep. Maile S.L. Shimabukuro, Vice Chair

Re: HB 1660 RELATING TO HAWAIIANS.
Recognizes Hawaiians as the indigenous people of Hawaii.

For hearing Wednesday, February 4, 2009 9:00 am
Conference Room 329

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION

By: Kenneth R. Conklin, Ph.D.
46-255 Kahuhipa St. Apt. 1205
Kane'ohe, HI 96744
tel/fax (808) 247-7942
e-mail Ken_Conklin@yahoo.com

Aloha Chair Carroll, Vice Chair Shimabukuro; members of the
committee,
and members of the public.

I oppose HB 1660 and ask you to consider my reasons.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS BILL?

Is the bill is intended as a statement of fact (ethnic Hawaiians are an indigenous people)? Then legislating it as a bill is irrelevant. As a factual issue it is either true or false, and there's nothing you can do to make it true merely by passing a bill. Wishing will not make it so. I will provide information showing that the statement is indeed false.

Is the bill is intended to be a definition (adding the term "indigenous" to the already-existing statutory definition of "Hawaiian" which is repeated in part (b))? Of course you can define cows as mammals with wings who meet various additional criteria, but then your definition would be useless because there are no such creatures.

WHAT MIGHT BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH A BILL?

The bill seeks to declare (ethnic) Hawaiians as indigenous people of Hawaii, and repeats the already existing definition of "Hawaiian" as anyone who has at least one ancestor who lived in Hawaii prior to 1778.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in *Rice v. Cayetano*, ruled that ancestry can be a proxy for race, and that the same definition of "Hawaiian" provided in HB1660 part (b) was indeed a racial designation when used in the Constitution of the State of Hawaii to limit who could vote in OHA elections. Any future legislation based on HB 1660 would meet the same fate in the courts as the racial restriction on voting in OHA elections.

There must be some purpose the race-mongers have in mind for wishing this bill to be enacted. I would hazard a guess that those who benefit from race-based entitlement programs in Hawaii have some practical reasons why they want the Legislature to declare ethnic Hawaiians to be an indigenous people.

Perhaps they think that declaring ethnic Hawaiians to be an indigenous people will give them an advantage over the other citizens of Hawaii in getting race-based benefits. But, of course, the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution makes that illegal. In any case it is immoral for our government of a multiracial society to treat one racial group as having superior rights or entitlements. Do we want Hawaii to resemble Mississippi or Alabama of 60 years ago, where the disadvantaged group (Negroes) had separate drinking fountains and had to sit in the back of the bus? Is that the reason why the race mongers want you to pass this bill?

Perhaps they think they can benefit from recent work by the United Nations on its declaration regarding the rights of indigenous people. However, the United States has not agreed to that declaration and is not bound by it. Furthermore, it is improper for any State to have its own foreign policy because foreign policy is the domain of the federal government.

THE MEANING OF "INDIGENOUS", AND WHY ETHNIC HAWAIIANS ARE NOT AN INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Let me briefly summarize some points in a webpage I wrote on this topic. For a more thorough analysis please read that webpage: "Are kanaka maoli indigenous to Hawai'i? Would the status of being indigenous give them special rights?" at: <http://tinyurl.com/33br3>

Does "indigenous" mean "who got here first"? There are disputes among anthropologists, but it is generally believed that today's "Native Hawaiians" are descended from Tahitians who invaded Hawaii around 1200-1300 and who wiped out the previous "first people" of these islands. They imposed their own new gods, and the hierarchical social system of ali'i, maka'ainana, and kauwa. They introduced the new concept of human sacrifice, and the death penalty for even minor infractions of a taboo system, and severe restrictions on what and where women could eat.

So it appears today's ethnic Hawaiians are not descended from Hawaii's first people, whom their ancestors invaded and destroyed. Even if the Tahitian invaders, following their conquest of the islands, could be called truly "indigenous", we must hope that today's ethnic Hawaiians do not follow the religion or customs of those people.

Truly indigenous people live in close contact with the land. They hunt, fish, gather, and grow food, utterly dependent upon the land and sea for daily survival. They pray throughout the day and night to their indigenous gods, in their indigenous language, on every important occasion such as arising in the morning, gathering plants or hunting animals, felling a tree, eating, or going to sleep. Most of today's ethnic Hawaiians have no such intimacy with the land or the gods. For truly indigenous people today, look to the Indians living in the Amazon River basin in Brazil, or tribes living in the African bush, or Australian aborigines living in the outback. Do not look to ethnic Hawaiians whose lifestyles are totally non-indigenous and indistinguishable from everyone else.

CAUTION REGARDING A VERY DANGEROUS CONCEPT OF "INDIGENOUS"
WHICH WOULD UNDERLIE A GOVERNMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT OF A
(FASCIST) RELIGION

Every ethnic group in Hawaii, including ethnic Hawaiians, are "settlers" in the sense that every one of their ancestors came here from somewhere else. Even a native Hawaiian with 100% native blood quantum has 99% of the bones of his ancestors buried somewhere else in the world. Today we celebrate the revival of voyaging canoes which navigate by the stars, which brought the first Polynesians to settle Hawaii and later brought the Tahitian invaders. Thus ethnic Hawaiians acknowledge they are settlers.

There is only one reason why ethnic Hawaiians could possibly claim that they are different from all other mere settlers. They can claim that they have a genealogical family relationship with the land itself and with the gods. Such a claim is indeed being asserted by today's activists seeking race-based sovereignty. It is an extraordinarily dangerous assertion.

The basic concept, terribly shortened, is this. The gods mated and gave birth to these Hawaiian islands as living beings (thus every piece of land is sacred, and all the plants and animals and the rocks themselves are sacred). Later the gods mated and gave birth to the primordial kanaka maoli ancestor -- the first man from whom all other ethnic Hawaiians are descended. Therefore anyone with a single drop of Hawaiian native blood is a child of the gods and a brother to these islands in a way nobody can ever be who lacks a drop of the magic blood. Therefore ethnic Hawaiians are entitled to racial supremacy in government, and especially in land management. They own not only the ceded lands, but all the lands and seas and skies of these islands. The best word to describe racial dominance by law is fascism. This particular theory can properly be called Hawaiian religious fascism. For further discussion of this religious theory see "Religion and zealotry in the Hawaiian sovereignty movement -- how religious myths are used to support political claims for racial supremacy in Hawaii" at: <http://tinyurl.com/2n4hy>

The U.S. Constitution, First Amendment, says there shall be no governmental establishment of religion. Every time the Legislature passes laws to give special rights to ethnic Hawaiians based on their assertion of "sacred place" or "indigenous" those laws constitute an establishment of religion. This bill, HB 1660, would use the word "indigenous" to establish Hawaiian religious fascism as the law.

A book published at the end of 2008 by University of Hawaii Press is written by sovereignty activists who assert the theory of indigeneity as the only thing which separates ethnic Hawaiians from other settlers. The book then explains that Asians in Hawaii are settlers who are collaborating with haoles to oppress Hawaii's indigenous people under the colonial domination of the United States, and that Hawaii's people of Asian descent have a duty to be subservient to ethnic Hawaiians and help them throw off the yoke of American imperialism. This bill, HB 1660, gives aid and comfort to Hawaiian religious fascism in general, and to those who tell Hawaii's Asian people to kow-tow to their ethnic Hawaiian masters in an anti-American jihad. See a book review of "Asian Settler Colonialism" at <http://tinyurl.com/8mkdmj>

THE SWORN DUTY OF A LEGISLATOR

To run for election and become a member of the Legislature you took an oath "to support and defend the Constitution of the United States." You accepted the responsibility of passing laws that will treat people equally regardless of race. You have a fiduciary duty to 100% of the people of Hawaii not to establish racial supremacy by law for a group consisting of 20% of them. Hawaii should not become like South Africa before Mandela, where a small minority exercised dominion over a much larger majority. To learn about the very real danger that we are headed in that direction, read my book "Hawaiian Apartheid: Racial Separatism and Ethnic Nationalism in the Aloha State" at: <http://tinyurl.com/2a9fqa>

Please vote against HB 1660.

Rep. Maile Shimabukuro

From: Joel Fischer [jfischer@hawaii.edu]
Sent: Saturday, January 31, 2009 2:40 PM
To: HAWtestimony
Subject: HB1660; HAW; 2/4/09; 9AM; Rm329

Importance: High

HB1660, Relating to Hawaiians
HAW; Chair, Rep Carroll

PLEASE PASS THIS BILL!

I cannot tell if this is a joke or a serious bill. I realize that racists are doing everything they can to undermine the rights of Kanaka Maoli, but are they going so far as to question that Kanaka Maoli are the native, indigenous people of Hawai'i?

HEWA!!!

I'm wondering to whom the apology resolution signed by President Clinton was addressed. The haole who conducted the overthrow and stole the land?

OK; I'll play along. If this bill is needed, let's do it!

Thank you.

Aloha, joel

Dr. Joel Fischer, ACSW
President, 19-3, Democratic Party

Professor
University of Hawai'i, School of Social Work
Henke Hall
Honolulu, HI 96822

"It is reasonable that everyone who asks justice should DO justice."
Thomas Jefferson

"There comes a time when one must take a position that is neither safe, nor politic, nor popular, but one must take it because one's conscience tells one that it is right."
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"Never, never, never quit."
Winston Churchill

Rep. Maile Shimabukuro

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Sunday, February 01, 2009 2:52 PM
To: HAWtestimony
Cc: thirr33@gmail.com
Subject: Testimony for HB1660 on 2/4/2009 9:00:00 AM

Testimony for HAW 2/4/2009 9:00:00 AM HB1660

Conference room: 329
Testifier position: support
Testifier will be present: No
Submitted by: Arvid T. Youngquist
Organization: The Mestizo Association
Address:
Phone:
E-mail: thirr33@gmail.com
Submitted on: 2/1/2009

Comments:
Chair Mele Carroll
Vice Chair Maile S.L. Shimabukuro
Honorable Members of the House HAW Committee

I testify in support of HB 1660 which propose to recognize the Kanaka Maoli as the Native Indigenous People of Hawaii.

This Legislature's Hawaiian Caucus bill is a practical and direct approach to a local debate which has festered much too long.

I urge that the Hawaiian Affairs committee report this out with is strongest recommendation of adoption.

Imua!

Me Ke Aloha Pumehana.
("1 of 16,588 local voices")

February 4 2009

To: Representative Mele Carroll, Chair
Representative Maile Shimabukuro, Vice Chair
House Hawaiian Affairs Committee

From: Leanne Ferrer

Re: **Testimony in support of HB 1660 Relating to Hawaiians**

Dear Chair Carroll, Vice Chair Shimabukuro and Members of the House Hawaiian Affairs Committee:

I write you to ask for your support of HB 1660 Relating to Hawaiians. This bill recognizes Hawaiians as the indigenous people of Hawaii.

I thank you in advance for your consideration. I urge you to please vote in support of HB 1660.

Sincerely,



PACIFIC ISLANDERS IN COMMUNICATIONS



Leanne K. Ferrer
Program Manager

1221 Kapi'olani Blvd, Suite 6A-4
Honolulu HI 96814

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