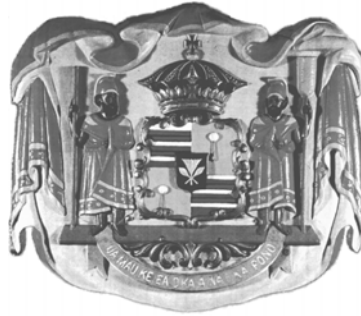


Kingdom of Hawai'i



Interim Provisional Government Council



Privy Council

U.S. HEARINGS ON S 2899

Hearing - Wednesday, August 30, 2000
Honolulu, Hawai'i

RE: 106 Congress, 2nd Session - S 2899

*TO EXPRESS THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES'
RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVE HAWAIIANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES*

We are here to make a formal objection to the above mentioned Senate Bill S 2899. This proposed bill does not address the sentiments of the majority of the people that testified in the last two hearings, the U.S. Commission On Civil Rights, held at the University of Hawaii, East-West Hawaiian Imin International Convention Center, on Saturday, August 22, 1998 and the U. S. Reconciliation Hearings also held at the University of Hawaii, East-West Hawaiian Imin International Convention Center, on Saturday, December 11, 1999, independence were the demands of the people. Furthermore, the United States of America, and its agencies and agents sent to the aforementioned hearings have never formally or informally responded to the testimony or any documents of the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

The the United States owes to the Hawaiian people for the wrongful overthrow of the free, sovereign, and independent Government of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. It is not the natural, personal or civil liberties of people that are in issue here. It is the political liberty of the Hawaiian people that must be addressed.

The apology Bill acknowledges the fact that the de jure constitutional government of the Kingdom of Hawai'i was wrongfully overthrown by force of arms. The Congressional enactment also acknowledges the fact that the de jure constitutional government was abdicated upon grounds that there would probably be a great loss of life and damage to property if arms were taken up against the usurpers and insurgent forces. The efforts of the Queen to have the Nation peaceably restored to its rightful place among the Nations of the Earth fell upon deaf ears in Washington, D.C.

The errors and usurpations of the past are correctable, however, there is no de jure Hawaiian government in place at this time that can represent all of the Hawaiian people. This raises the first and fundamental question which needs to be addressed. "How do we proceed to reinstate the wrongfully overthrown government of the Hawaiian Nation?" Any other questions and their answers are, at best, premature. There is no department or agency of the Nation of Hawai'i that can negotiate on behalf of all the Hawaiian people or come to an agreement with the agents and representatives of the United States at this time.

The internationally recognized Constitution for the Kingdom of Hawai'i provided for a recognized procedure when the Head-of-State and executive department failed. The constitutional plan called upon the duly elected Hawaiian legislature to reinstate the government departments. It was also the duly elected legislature that was primarily responsible for amending the Nation's Constitution. It is a duly elected legislature that needs to be established and seated now. It is necessary and proper that all the Hawaiian people and all the islands be duly represented in this reinstatement and reconciliation process. Questions about the form of the reinstated constitutional government, its departments, its powers and limitations, can only be addressed in this representative forum, and through a process of self-determination. Reconciliation can only be effected and completed through government-to-government negotiations and agreements.

The people of the United States used this same process to establish and ordain their Constitution, and since the enactment of the Apology Bill, have fundamentally denied the Hawaiian people the same political liberty. If the apology and reconciliation are not just meaningless words on paper, it is an obligation of the United States, its departments and agencies, and those of the State of Hawaii, to assist the people of Hawai'i in reinstating our Constitutional government.

The proposed Senate Bill S 2899 and U. S. Congress attempt to dictate the term that they see fit, is inappropriate and direct contradiction with the Constitution for the United States of America and the *Law of Nations*. This bill is full of flaws, contradicting even creating new definitions of words that have long been defined and legal meanings, and misinformation.

The U. S. Congress should be aware that this proposed Senate Bill S 2899 is an internal domestic law that creates a new class of subjugated people and a so-called government entity under the purview of Federal Laws and the U. S. Department of Interior and totally deficient in correcting the unlawful participation the United States of America as stated by its President Grover Cleveland in 1893, that it was a violation of the *Law of Nation*, and that the de jure government of the Kingdom of Hawai'i be reinstated.

The U. S. Congress be made aware that the reinstatement and recognition process is already within the Constitution and Laws of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, including the election process and qualifications of electors and its members of government. Any other process other than the process of the Kingdom of Hawai'i would be unlawful and void. All governmental entities claiming authority within the Hawaiian archipelago are usurpers including the Provisional Government, Republic of Hawaii, United States of America, State of Hawaii, and all local county governments and political subdivisions, including all international entities.

The U. S. Congress and other agencies of the United States of America is obligated to assist in reinstatement and recognition process is already within the Constitution and Laws of the Kingdom of Hawai'i and its authority. Not create a new entity and class of people subjected like the American Indians or Eskimos in a limited domestic nation. Nor are the People of Hawai'i native of the United States of America through forced expatriation. Those who choose to be part of the Kingdom's society will determine the structure and its future.

Due to the limits placed on presentations, the legal premise is set out in the “Position Paper” and was incorporated and attach to the written comments and recommendations were submitted to the Civil Rights Commission and U. S. Reconciliation Hearings and should be review by this hearing also. The recommendations made to the Civil Rights Commission and U. S. Reconciliation Hearings are applicable here, and require both good faith consideration and timely action by the United States of America.

Approved and Ratified by Council:

Done this 27th day of August 2000 Anno Domini.

Signed & Sealed

Roy Dahlin, Minister of Finance,
Sui Juris, Jure Soli,
Jure Sanguinis, Jure Coronea

Signed & Sealed

Dennis W. Ragsdale, Advocate General,
Sui Juris, Jure Soli,
Jure Sanguinis, Jure Coronea

Signed & Sealed

Daniel Sibonga, Minister of the Interior,
Sui Juris, Jure Soli,
Jure Sanguinis, Jure Coronea

Signed & Sealed

Russell Stewart, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Sui Juris, Jure Soli,
Jure Sanguinis, Jure Coronea

See the Following Documents:

- ◆ U.S. Civil Rights Commission Statement - August 22, 1998.
- ◆ U. S. Reconciliation Hearings Statement - December 11, 1999
- ◆ Position Paper - Article 41.
- ◆ Public Law 103-150 [S.J. Res. 19] 107 STAT. 1510.
- ◆ Constitution for the Kingdom of Hawai`i 1887.
- ◆ Law of Nations - Introduction; Book I, Chapters 1-4 (Emir de Vattel).