

Ka Mana'olana O Ke Ea

The Hope For Sovereignty

Aia ke kai hohonu

There is a deep sea

Eia ka 'āina kamaha'ō

Here, the wondrous land

Aia ka 'eha o ka wā ma mua

There is the pain of the past

Eia ka mana'olana o ke Ea

Here, the hope of Sovereignty

E ho'opuana 'ia ka pono

Cause the truth to be expressed

Na Ka Lāhui Hawai'i

By the Hawaiian Nation

Na ka hānauna a'e

For the coming generations

Na nā 'Aumākua a pau loa

And for all the Ancestral Guardian Spirits

E aloha i nā po'e o Hawai'i e

Aloha to the people of Hawai'i

E aloha i nā pua onaona

Aloha to our people, the fragrant flowers

Kanalu Young 1/21/95

“Ho'okupu a Ka Lāhui Hawai'i,” the Ka Lāhui Master Plan for Hawaiian sovereignty was prepared by the Ka Lāhui Hawai'i Mokuna (elected legislature) in 1994. It is a Ho'okupu - or sacred offering to the people of Hawai'i, Native and non-Native alike, to our 'Aumākua (guardian spirits) and the Akua (Creator). It is a proposal for a comprehensive strategy to achieve self-determination and self-governance for the indigenous peoples¹ of Hawaiian ancestry.

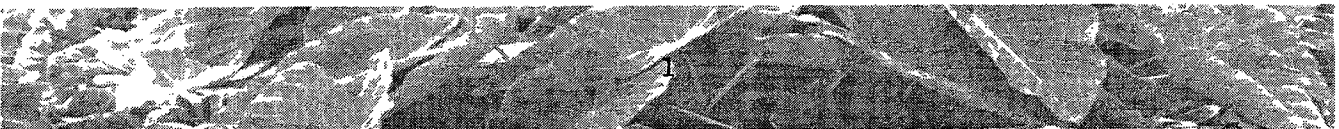
The purpose of “Ho'okupu a Ka Lāhui Hawai'i” is to set forth a template for future work in many political and community spheres and to propose a process of consensus building which can meet the needs of the many sovereign groups in Hawai'i.

Eia ka Ho'okupu a Ka Lāhui Hawai'i
Here is the offering of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i Eo!

Heed the call of

Ho'okupu a Ka Lāhui Hawai'i,
and join together as we
move towards self-determination
and self-government.

¹For discussions on the term “peoples” see Hurst Hannum, *Autonomy, Sovereignty, & Self-Determination: Accommodation of Conflicting Rights*. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1990), 45, footnote 153. Also UN Charter, Article 1 Sec. 2, 1945. Also UN General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV), Sec. 2, “Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries & Peoples,” (Dec. 14, 1960).



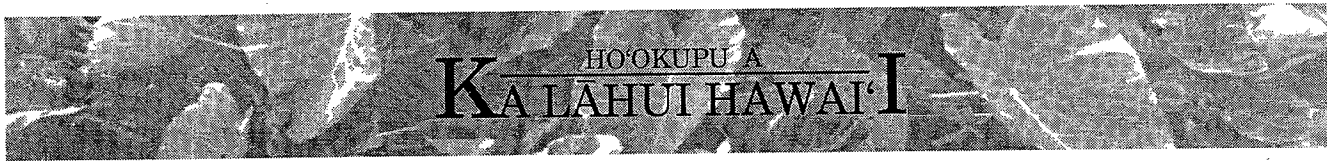
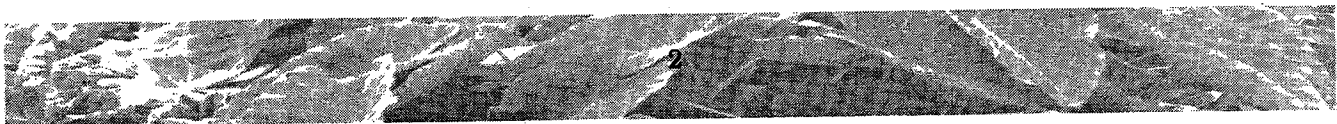
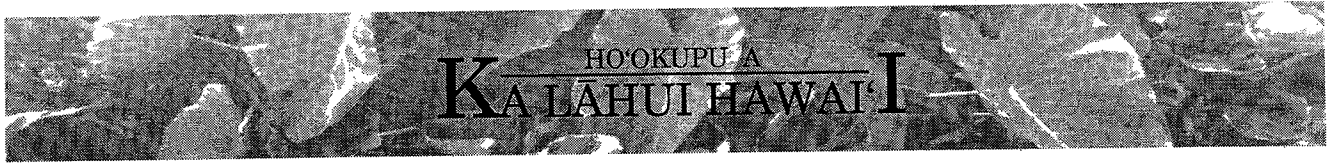


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HO'OKUPU A KA LAHUI HAWAI'I

I. Endorsement of Fundamental Principles

The Ka Lāhui Hawai'i Master Plan for Hawaiian Self-Government is founded upon a firm belief in and commitment to certain fundamental principles which set international standards for the protection of individual human rights and civil liberties, for maintaining the well-being and peaceful coexistence of our nation with other sovereigns, and for the protection and recognition of collective rights of our citizenry.

These Fundamental Principles include the following:

A. Commitment to Peace, Disarmament, and Non-Violence

The practice of peace requires that we resolve conflict in a non-violent manner. This commitment to non-violence relates not only to our undertakings in the political arena, but involves the seeking of non-violent solutions to family, personal, and community problems. Violence in all forms including spouse and child abuse, elderly abuse and neglect is rejected.

Disarmament means that the Hawaiian Nation shall not engage in acts of militarism, nor shall it endorse military undertakings on its land or territories.

Civil disobedience is the use of non-violent means to oppose injustice, to stop violations of human rights, and to stop the degradation of our trust assets. Civil disobedience should be utilized only after good faith efforts to resolve conflict have failed. Where civil disobedience is contemplated, the community impacted should be supportive of the event and fully informed of the reasons for the event.

B. Recognition of the Inherent Dignity and of the Equal and Inalienable Rights of Native Hawaiians and their Descendants Under International Legal Standards

Considering the obligation of States, including the United States, under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and freedoms of all peoples, Native Hawaiians and their descendants endorse and assert the rights and principles contained in the following international covenants, declarations, and agreements:

1. The Charter of the United Nations (done at San Francisco, June 26, 1945. [entered into force for the United States, October 24, 1945. 59 Stat. 1031, T.S. No. 993]);
2. The Draft Declaration for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (E/CN.4Sub.2/1993/29);
3. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (999 UN Treaty Series 171);
4. The International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights (999 UN Treaty Series 3).

C. The Right to Self-Determination

Native Hawaiians and our descendants have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right, we are entitled to freely

determine our political status and freely pursue our economic, social and cultural development (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Section 1.1, 999 UN Treaty Series 171).

D. The Right to Self-Development

Native Hawaiians and our descendants have the right to determine and set priorities and choose strategies for development. This right includes the development of and administration of programs relating to land, housing, economic and social needs.

Native Hawaiians and our descendants have the right to maintain and develop our own political, economic, and social systems; to be secure in the enjoyment of our own means of subsistence and development; and to engage freely in all traditional and other economic activities (UN Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Articles 21 and 23, E/CN.4Sub.2/1993/29).

E. Termination of Wardship

The imposition of the Western Doctrine of Manifest Destiny and the Tyler Doctrine in the Pacific Region resulted in the colonization of the Hawaiian Archipelago. The consequences of Hawai'i's unique legal and historical experience are:

1. The current political status of Native Hawaiians and their descendants as wards of the State of Hawai'i; and
2. The usurpation of our peoples collective rights to land and to political and social power by state agencies and instrumentalities; and
3. The violation of the human and civil rights of Native Hawaiians and their descendants by the United States of America and its agent, the State of Hawai'i.

The policy of wardship imposed by the United States and State of Hawai'i is explicitly rejected as a fundamental violation of Native Hawaiians' right to self-determination. Ka Lāhui Hawai'i Master Plan seeks to establish a new relationship between the Hawaiian peoples and other sovereigns, including the United States of America and its agent, the State of Hawai'i.

F. Establishment, Jurisdiction, and Recognition of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i

The inherent right of self-determination provides for the establishment of an indigenous sovereign nation by processes determined and created by Native Hawaiians and their descendants without interference from other sovereigns. The Nation, as the collective representative of Native Hawaiians and their descendants, shall have jurisdiction over its lands, territories, internal and external relationships, including, but not limited to the following powers:

1. The power to determine its membership
2. Police powers;
3. The power to administer justice;
4. The power to exclude persons from National Territory;





5. The power to charter business organizations;
6. Sovereign immunity;
7. The power to regulate trade and enter into trade agreements;
8. The power to tax;
9. The power to legislate and regulate all activities on its land base, including natural resources and water management, activities and economic enterprises.

II. Consensus Building

Ho'okupu a Ka Lāhui Hawai'i - the Hawaiian Initiative for Self-Government

The legislature of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i has fashioned our Nation as a ho'okupu (offering) to future generations and to the 'Aumākua. We believe that we have provided a strong vehicle for the indigenous peoples of Hawai'i - to express self-determination. We offer our Ho'okupu to all of the peoples of Hawai'i, indigenous and non-indigenous.

Consensus can be achieved by building upon what has been established and agreeing to abide by and support determinations endorsed by the collective whole.

A. Building Upon What We Have Established

Ka Lāhui Hawai'i is a political expression of self-determination. Ka Lāhui Hawai'i was created by Native Hawaiians and their descendants. Our Constitution is a reflection of what we believe about ourselves, our culture, traditions and political rights, and other inalienable human rights. Ka Lāhui Hawai'i was created without interference or financial support from the United States of America or its agent, the State of Hawai'i.

Ka Lāhui Hawai'i is the evolutionary product of several generations of Hawaiians who sought to address past and present injustices arising from the subversion of our indigenous culture and political system and the overthrow and annexation of our territories by the United States of America.

Ka Lāhui Hawai'i has been endorsed by thousands of Native Hawaiians and their descendants. Our accomplishments include:

1. The formation of a strong, democratic, and elective nation whose indigenous citizens, by virtue of their individual vote (regardless of wealth, genealogy or sex) exercise self-determination.
2. The drafting of a constitution which incorporates traditional, cultural and spiritual values and practices with current processes and which can be altered to accommodate the need of the indigenous peoples to change;
3. Establishing a respected international reputation including membership in U.N.P.O. (Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organizations - the Hague); acknowledgment and

inclusion in the UN Working Group Treaty Study; participation in International Consultation with the World Council of Churches in Geneva; and participation with other indigenous collectives in international consultations in Vienna, Austria; Geneva, Switzerland; Cairo, Egypt; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Darwin, Australia; and elsewhere;

4. A long track record on issues relating to human rights violations and the mismanagement of native trust assets and other entitlements by the United States government and the State of Hawai'i.

No other Hawaiian group or purported Hawai'i sovereign has such a record of accomplishments. These and many other achievements of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i can be shared with all those who endorse this initiative and choose to participate as citizens or legislators of the Nation.

B. Accepting the Challenge of Change

In order to safeguard the right of self-determination for future generations, Ka Lāhui Hawai'i's Constitution provides the opportunity for its citizens to change the nation's governmental structure, its processes, policies, and land base. Acknowledging that all things change, we accept that the Nation we have built may need to be changed to meet the needs of our peoples and of our 'āina. We believe that the process for change is what makes change possible.

All citizens of Ka Lāhui Hawai'i are empowered with the ability to create political change or to completely restructure the Nation if we can work collectively and gain the support of and the consensus of our own people.

Persons or groups who may favor other structures of government, for example: monarchical, traditional, free-association, or commonwealth status can change Ka Lāhui Hawai'i's structure if they win the support of the Nation's citizens and elected leaders. Ka Lāhui Hawai'i has the process for change, but it can only work if people choose to use it.

III. Dealing with the United States

A. The Evolution of United States Policy Relating to Hawai'i and its Indigenous Peoples

1. The Policy of Perpetual Peace and Friendship - 1826 - 1842

The United States recognized the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Nation and pledged perpetual "peace and friendship" between the United States and the "people and subjects" of the "Sandwich Islands" in the first United States/Hawai'i Convention dated December 23, 1826. Subsequent Conventions reiterated this pledge of mutual respect. (See *Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation*, December 1849; *Convention of Reciprocity*, June 1876.)

2. The Policy of United States Colonial Domination - The Tyler Doctrine 1842

