

1 EMCEE HOWARD: How about a hand for the panel?

2 (Audience applause.)

3 EMCEE HOWARD: Thank you very much, Andon Amaraich,
4 for your words of wisdom and funny jokes. I also want to
5 acknowledge, you know, thank Danny for his presence, and thank
6 you, James Naich, for being a great moderator.

7 We are going to go on a 15-minute break. But
8 before we go, I want to remind you that we're gonna reconvene at
9 10:15.

10 (Recess taken, 10:00 a.m. to 10:28 a.m.)

11 EMCEE HOWARD: Welcome back. May I ask everyone to
12 please go back to your seats. We're going to start pretty soon.
13 Okay, is everybody ready?

14 You know, I regret not doing this earlier, but it
15 was brought to me by some of my colleagues out there that we
16 wanted to give a (indiscernible) a symbolic of appreciation for
17 all the sacrifices that the Hawaiians have done for us, the
18 hosting culture have done for the Micronesians here, to Senator
19 Kalani English. But he had left. So I just wanted to show you
20 that. So we were gonna give him this.

21 So right now, I would like to introduce
22 Mrs. Lillian (indiscernible) Segal-Harper. And she will
23 introduce to you her panel.

24 Our theme right now -- well, I guess before we
25 even go there, I would like to recognize one more person in this

1 crowd and that is Dr. (Indiscernible). Because when we first
2 moved, when I first came to Hawai`i and many of the Micronesians
3 who are here today helping out, we know that we are here in a
4 new place and it's a different place from where we come from.

5 And we also realize that we have to learn our
6 responsibilities and our rights here in Hawai`i, and he was one
7 of the very person, first people that help us understand that.
8 So please, Dr. (Indiscernible), can you stand (indiscernible).

9 (Audience applause.)

10 Topic 4: Educating about Rights,
11 Responsibilities, and Representation

12 Introduction

13 BY MS. LILLIAN SEGAL:

14 (Speaking in foreign language.) Good morning and
15 thank you for your attention to this panel which is educating
16 about rights, responsibilities, and representation. This is the
17 fourth topic of this conference.

18 Just a few things before we get started. The format
19 of this panel would be each presenter will speak for about 12
20 minutes. And we ask the audience to please state your questions
21 till the end. And if time permits, then hopefully we will have
22 up to 30 minutes for audience to then use the microphones in the
23 aisles here to pose questions.

24 And at that time, audience members, something that we
25 (indiscernible) yesterday and are requesting today is that you

1 please mention your name and your organization before you pose
2 your questions. That would be greatly appreciated.

3 So we'll get started. Actually, I had one more,
4 (indiscernible) unrelated, but I think sort of related theme
5 also that I wanted to say before we get -- (indiscernible).

6 I just wanted to say it's a big privilege for me to be
7 sitting up here on this panel before you with Micronesian women.
8 And I'm bringing it up, because in Micronesia, we know women do
9 have an important role in Micronesia. But these roles are often
10 done with grace and behind the (indiscernible). And this is a
11 first for me to be sitting with a panel that is made of entirely
12 Micronesian women speaking to Micronesians in the audience and
13 the others who are interested (indiscernible) Micronesia. So
14 thank very much.

15 I also wanted to salute you and all the Micronesian
16 women in the audience, as well as the women who have made it
17 possible for us to be here today, who have helped to teach,
18 shape, and influence us so that we could be here to share some
19 perspectives about educating on rights, responsibilities and
20 representation.

21 So with that, beginning our topic, I thought it would
22 be fitting to share a little bit -- in August of 2007, I had an
23 opportunity to attend a United Nations (indiscernible) sponsored
24 training in Canberra, Australia, about conflicts prevention and
25 peace building (indiscernible) of indigenous peoples of the

1 Pacific.

2 At this conference, I learned many things, and I'm so
3 glad I finally get an opportunity to share with my fellow
4 Micronesians and others. One of our trainers was Dr. James
5 Anaya who's professor of the University of Arizona, College of
6 Law, a professor of human rights law and policies.

7 And the biggest thing that I took away from -- because
8 in thinking about rights, when we think about rights in terms of
9 the individual and promoting the individual, this is a very
10 different way of being and different from the values that guide
11 us Micronesians. Because in Micronesia, the group or the
12 community takes precedence over the individual.

13 And as a matter of fact, I don't know if there's any
14 Micronesian language that has the word for rights, in terms of
15 the individual's rights. But when we think about right in terms
16 of pono, the Hawaiian concept of pono, then we Micronesians can
17 understand. When we think about rights in terms of human
18 sacredness, compassion, and respect, it fits the Micronesian way
19 of being.

20 And a little bit on self-determination --.
21 Self-determination I learned from this training was that it's a
22 (indiscernible) of system in place where people can live without
23 oppression and be self-determined. It's about building a
24 construction of relationships where people can connect,
25 reconcile, and coexist. It's a tool that builds solutions.

1 Decolonization in itself is not self-determination.
2 It doesn't really free a country and all of its people of
3 oppression, as we seen happening in the Micronesian nations
4 today. And as we heard earlier, self-determination requires
5 responsibility. And that's why we are here today.

6 And so with that, I would like to introduce our first
7 panelist, Ms. Elfriede Suda. Elfriede Suda is from Weno, Chuuk,
8 and is a graduate of Xavier High School, which is also in Weno,
9 Chuuk.

10 After high school, she attended the College of
11 Micronesia-FSM where she received her liberal arts degree and
12 also attended the Fiji School of Medicine for a year to pursue a
13 diploma in pharmacy.

14 After graduation from COM-FSM, she moved to Honolulu
15 with a full scholarship to attend a clinical psychology summer
16 program at the University of Hawai`i Manoa, and returned back to
17 Micronesia -- I'm sorry -- this time to Saipan where she worked
18 as a computer data analyst.

19 In 2000, she moved back to Chuuk and worked as a
20 volunteer teacher and administrative assistant for a year; then
21 moved back to Hawai`i to pursue an undergraduate degree in
22 speech here at the University of Hawai`i Manoa.

23 While doing this, she was introduced to The Judiciary,
24 State of Hawai`i, Office on Equality and Access to the Courts,
25 and became an interpreter. She is now officially registered