



## Kingdom of Hawai'i

Sovereign Nation of God

Majesty Akahi Nui  
P.O. Box 2845  
Moku'aina O Walluku, Moku'uni o Maui,  
Ke Aupuni O Hawai'i

Telephone (808) 575-2060

Fax (808) 575-9095

Re: Truth, Freedom and Justice

Aloha

I, Majesty Akahi Nui, King of the Hawaiian Islands, indigenous aboriginal inhabitants Na Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i nationals and Hawaiian citizens of the lawful independent nation, am of 100% royal blue blood lineage of **Liloa (k)** and **Akahi-a-Kuleana (w)** from both paternal and maternal sides and direct lineal descendants of King Liloa, King Umi-a-Liloa, King Kamehameha I, II, III, IV, V, King Piilani King Kahekili My sixth great grandmother Akahinui (w) is the seventh wife of sixth great grandfather Keouakupuapaikalani the father of King Kamehameha the first.

Please find this is a very informative documentary that tells you of what has happen to our NATION. January 16, 1893 The Seed of Poisonous Tree of Doctrine (unlawful overthrow committed by U.S. and the U.S. military force. (4) Executive Council S.B. Dole, J.A. King, P.C. Jones, W.O. Smith, who administered the Executive Departments of their unlawful Government which consisted of (14) members S.B. Dannon, A. Brown, L.A. Thurston, F.F. Morgan, J. Emmeluth, H. Waterhouse, J.A. McChesney, F. Wilhelm. W.R. Castle, W.G. Ashy, W.C. Wilder, C. Bolte, was planted and it bears branches The *illegitimate* Provisional Government, *illegitimate* Republic of Hawai'i, *illegitimate* Territory of Hawai'i and now The *de facto* state of Hawai'i the perpetuation from the Poisonous Fruits of the Poisonous Tree of Doctrine criminal act). We are also seeking recognition for our nation the Kingdom of Hawai'i from the foreign nations. The Kingdom of Hawai'i is of Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people and has always been in existence as long as God permits our race to live. Our sovereignty comes from God.

Whereas the indigenous Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people never directly relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people or over their national lands to the United States. (U.S.P.L. 103-150 11/23/93)

Whereas the well-being of the indigenous Na Kanaka Maoli Hawaiian people is intrinsically tied to their deep feelings and attachment to the land. (U.S.P.L. 103-150).

- The indigenous Na Kanaka Maoli were the original inhabitants of the island archipelago, Hawai'i. Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian people's) oral traditions are passed on through chants, legends, myth and *mo'oku'auhau* or genealogies, and trace the origins of the ancient ancestors. Na Kanaka Maoli are a part of nature and nature is a part of them. In Na Kanaka Maoli language term which expressed this harmonious fundamental relationship was *lokahi*, unity. Related terms expressing this fundamental relationship was "*aloha'aina*," love the land "*malama'aina*" care for and protect the land.
- *Aloha'aina*, love the land, aloha in *Ke akua*, love of God, *aloha kekahi i kekahi*, love one another, expresses the three precepts which formed the core of Na Kanaka Maoli philosophy, world view and belief system. It is important for a Na Kanaka Maoli to sustain supportive, nurturing and harmonious relations with the land, Akua and each other, particularly our 'ohana or extended family.
- Na Kanaka Maoli traced their lineal ancestry to historical figures and ultimately, through them, to various deities and god of the land, ocean, forest and nature.
- The land and all nature was the source of existence for Na Kanaka Maoli not only as the origin of humanity, but also as the source of natural resources for day-to-day subsistence. Na Kanaka Maoli related to the land as an ancestor and dear friend giving its various moods at different times of the year, nurturing it with loving care. They did not possess or own the land or its abundant resources. This was inconceivable. Instead, they maintained steward ship over it planting and fishing according to the moon phased and the changes from rainy to dry seasons. The traditional Na Kanaka Maoli access to the resources they would need for subsistence and to allow for steward ship over the land to the lineal descendants associated with particular ancestral and *akua*.
- The recognition of the Kingdom of Hawai'i was always in existence.<sup>1</sup> The U.S. invasion in 1893. By virtue of its sovereign integrity as a member of the international community, Hawai'i had exclusive jurisdiction over its nationals within its defined territory, i.e., the Hawaiian Islands, the authority over such process by which the United States of America and her creation, the state of Hawai'i, now asserts its jurisdiction over the indigenous Na Kanaka Maoli, Hawaiian citizens acting within the Hawaiian territory are several:

1- the laws of nations including treaties, and customary international laws.

---

<sup>1</sup> This memorandum uses the term Kingdom of Hawai'i and a number of other terms to refer to as the nation of Hawai'i, the Hawaiian Kingdom, Hawaiian nation. The term nation here is not meant to be in derogation of the full international rights and privileges of those entities termed "states" or "nation-states" in international law but instead should be read with equal status with those.

2- internal laws of sovereign nations.

3- the United Nations Charter and subsequent U.N. acts to carry out the terms of the charter.

We begin from January 16, 1893, a time when there can be no debate of the legal international status of two states - Hawai'i and the United States of America.

Both of these states were recognized in the international community as sovereign. Among the attributes of sovereignty were the exclusive right of a state to govern and exercise jurisdiction over its own citizens within its territories.<sup>2</sup>

Sovereignty remain in effect for states unless and until certain circumstances occur which properly changes the relationship between such states and other states or changes the relationship citizens and territories to existing states.

What are the those circumstances which were appropriate to have affected the change in lawful relationship between four international bodies the Kingdom of Hawai'i, the United States of America, Indigenous Na Kanaka Maoli, (Hawaiian citizens) and Hawaiian territory? The continued exercise of U.S. jurisdiction over Hawai'i is unlawful.

#### **A. Under Traditional International Law Principles**

a. On January 16, 1893, the nation of Hawai'i was recognized as a sovereign and independent nation equal in international rights as other similarly recognized nations of the world. The Hawaiian nation had treaties and executive agreements with other nations and peoples, including the United States of America, Belgium, Bremen, Denmark, France, the German Empire, Great Britain, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New South Wales, Portugal, Russia, Samoa, Spain, Swiss Confederation, Sweden, Norway and Tahiti.<sup>3</sup>

b. As of January 16, 1893, the United States of America was equally recognized as a sovereign and independent nation equal in international rights as other states of the international community.

c. The laws of nations which included both international customary laws and the treaties in existence between the nation of Hawai'i and the United States of America were binding upon these two nations regarding their conduct towards one another.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> Schooner Exchange v. McFaddon 11 U.S. 116, 135 (1812)

<sup>3</sup> Digression from the Spirit of Self-Determination and Hawaiian Sovereignty, pp. 5-6

<sup>4</sup> See Grover Cleveland's Message to the Joint Houses of Congress, December 18, 1893.  
Richardson, A compilation of the messages and Papers of the President: 1789-1908, Vol. IX (1993)

d. The United States of America conspired to overthrow the Hawaiian nation and committed aggression against the nation of Hawai'i in violation of international law.<sup>5</sup>

e. As a direct consequence of the U.S. misconduct, a puppet regime was established in Hawai'i, denominated first, the Provisional Government, and later the Republic of Hawai'i.<sup>6</sup>

f. The Provisional Government and the Republic of Hawai'i were not governments of the people, by the people, or for the people but were primarily the creatures of the minority Anglo-Saxons who believed in the doctrine of divine right of the minority to govern the majority.<sup>7</sup>

g. The United States of America executed treaties of annexation with *de facto* governments promoted and supported by the United States of America, i.e., first, the Provisional government in 1893, and the Republic of Hawai'i in 1897.<sup>8</sup>

h. Queen Lili'uokalani wrote letters of protest to president Benjamin Harrison and to the President-elect Grover Cleveland who was about to take office.

When President Grover Cleveland took office, he rejected the request of the Provisional Government to annex Hawaii.

The majority of the na Kanaka Maoli petitioned United States against annexation of their nation. The heading on Hui Aloha 'Aina's petition read: PALAPALA HOOPII KUE HOOHUI AINA "Petition Protesting Annexation"<sup>9</sup>

i. On November 1896 William McKinley, a Republican, was elected president of the United States, replacing the Grover Cleveland. McKinley was inclined to annexing Hawaii. In early 1897 McKinley agreed to meet with a committee of annexationists, L. Thurston, F. Hutch, and W. Kinney. In June 1897 McKinley signed treaty of annexation with representatives of the Republic of Hawaii.

## **B. Under Internal Laws of the United States of America**

a. Both treaties of annexation were never consented to by two-thirds (2/3rds) of those presented in the United States Senates as required of all treaties in accordance with the U.S. Constitution.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> Cleveland's Message, *infra*, U.S. Acknowledgment and Apology for the Overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, S.J. Res. 19, 103d Congress, 1st Sess, PL 103-150 (107 Stat 1510) 1993

<sup>6</sup> See note 3 pp.14-15

<sup>7</sup> See *infra* at pp13-14

<sup>8</sup> See note 3 pp. 13-14

<sup>9</sup> Ku'e: The Hui Aloha 'Aina Anti-Annexation Petitions 1897-1898, compiled by Nalani Minton and Noenoe K Silva

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Constitution Art. 2, sec.2

b. The organic act presumptively extending U.S. citizenship (sec. 4) to Hawaiian citizens and descendants of them as well as asserting jurisdiction over the territory (sec.2) and citizens of Hawai'i was not properly grounded in that it was based upon the previous resolution on 1898 of annexation of Hawai'i (The Newlands Resolution, *infra* note ).<sup>11</sup>

c. Subsequent applications of laws by the United States of America upon citizens and activities engaged within the territorial limits of Hawai'i were based upon a presumption of appropriate taking of jurisdiction over Hawaiian citizens and Hawaiian territories. These applications of law are only as valid as the foundations provided by the joint resolution of annexation of 1898<sup>12</sup> and the Organic Act of 1900. But if the instrument of annexation is illegitimate, all subsequent acts founded on the initial act are equally unlawful.

**Fruit of Poisonous Tree Doctrine bears the poisonous fruits  
you shall be known by your fruits**

What is happening to United States of America "in God we Trust"  
and its *de facto* state of Hawai'i.

### C. Under U.N. Process of Decolonization

a. Independent of the historical international relationship between the nation of Hawai'i and the United States of America by virtue of the U.S. membership in the United Nation specifically, under Article 73 of the U.N. Charter, the U.N. Charter obligated the United States of America and other metropolitan states found in similar circumstances, as a matter of sacred trust, to *bring about self-government* of people within territories.

b. The United States of America has continued assertion of jurisdiction over Hawai'i territory and its citizens,<sup>13</sup> Unknown to most of the people in Hawai'i, in 1946 under the charter of the United Nations at Article 73, the United States was charged with bringing self-government to Hawai'i.<sup>14</sup>

c. The Hawai'i "statehood" vote, the U.S., reported to the U.N. that it "had met its responsibility" under Article 73. Believing this to be true, the U.N. General Assembly by Resolution 1469 (XIV) in 1959 relieved the United States of America of further responsibility to report to the U.N. on Hawai'i.

---

11 See note 3 pp. 12-15

12 Newlands Resolution of July 7, 1898; 30 Stat. 750; 2 Supp. R.S. 895

13 See note 3 pp. 16-22

14 Principles Which Should Guide Members in Determining Whether of not an obligation Exists to transmit the Information. Called for in Article 73(e) of the Charter of the United Nations, Annex to GA Res. 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960

The U.N. General Assembly subsequently adopted its Declaration on the Granting of Independence to colonial Countries and People, (GA Res. 1514 (XV) 14 of December 1960) and formed the Special committee On The Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting on Independence to Colonial Countries and People. That declaration and the activities of the special committee reflect that the actions taken by the United States in Hawai'i did *not* meet the standard of self-governance required under Article 73. The exercise of self-determination in Hawai'i has not been accomplished. The plebiscite taken in 1959 failed to meet the requirements of the exercise of self-determination for at least two reasons; the U.S. government altered the "self" in defining who qualified to participate in the process, and limited the choices which the people should have *had only to a form of integration within the United States of America (territorial status or statehood), not to independence.*<sup>15</sup>

### **CHRONOLOGICAL FACTS OF STATEHOOD**

On August 21, 1959, Hawaii *illegitimately* became a fiftieth state when U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower declared that "the procedural requirements imposed by the Congress on the State of Hawaii to entitle that state to admission into the Union have been complied with in all respects."

While the colonial establishment has subsequently annually celebrated August 21 as a State holiday, only since about 1990, have we Kanaka Maoli begun to learn that the 1959 Statehood process was a fraud.

- In 1946, at the time of the founding of the United Nations (UN), Hawaii was placed on the UN List of Non-Self-Governing Territories (colonies) eligible for decolonization as a consequence of the U.S.'s forced annexation of Hawaii in 1898.
- According to the UN Charter, Chapter XI, Article 73, the U.S., as the administering (colonizing) power in Hawaii, had a sacred trust... to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the people concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement... and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions." The U.S. intentionally failed to fulfill this "sacred trust" responsibility to the colonized Kanaka Maoli people.
- Instead, aware that the UN was under pressure to refine a decolonization process that was to become General Assembly Resolution (UNGAR) 1514 in 1960, the U.S. moved to ensure that Hawaii (and Alaska) would be incorporated as states of the Union before 1960.
- March 12, 1959, the U.S. Congress passed the Hawaii Statehood Admission Act (PL.86-3), before a vote on the issue by the colonized Kanaka Maoli people, in violation of the Kanaka Maoli right to self-determination.

---

<sup>15</sup> The Admission Act of March 18, 1959, Pub Law 86-3, 73 Stat 4.

- Later, on June 27, 1959, a Statehood Plebiscite in Hawaii posed only one option on the ballot: immediate statehood. The colonial establishment trumpeted statehood as "equal opportunity and autonomy." The only other (unstated) option was for Hawaii to remain as a territory. No reference was made to two other options-independence or free association-as provided by UNGAR 742 of 1953.
- All U.S. citizens in Hawaii, including U.S. military personal, were permitted to vote, instead of only the colonized Kanaka Maoli people who were the only island residents eligible for the exercise of self-determination and who comprised only 16 percent of the resident population. The vote outcome was as predicted with a large majority in favor of immediate statehood.
- On September 17, 1959, unknown to the general public, the U.S. misinformed the UN the "Alaska and Hawaii had attained full measure of self-government as admitted states."
- On December 12, 1959, without public announcement, the misinformed UN General Assembly approved Resolution 1469 noting that " the people of Alaska and Hawaii have effectively exercised their right to self-determination and clarified some specific features, conditions and outcomes of the UN decolonization process:
  - The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the UN and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation.
  - All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
  - Inadequacy of political, economic, social and educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.
  - All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.
  - Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or color, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.
  - Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nation.

The colonized Kanaka Maoli in particular have never been publicly informed of the foregoing historical events.

This history does not appear in textbooks and is not taught as part of the core curriculum in the island colonial schools.

### C. STATEMENT OF CASE:

a. The U.S. is obligated to conduct itself in international affairs in accordance with international law.

The U.S. Constitution has incorporated treaties of the United States of America with other states as "the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby<sup>16</sup>." The U.S. Constitution explicitly recognized the validity of international law when it conferred to Congress the right and duty to punish offenses against the law of nations.<sup>17</sup> The United States Supreme Court has already stated that it must take judicial notice of international customary law.<sup>18</sup>

• "The United States has concluded that it has a trust obligation to indigenous Hawaiians because it bears a responsibility for the destruction of their government and the unconsented and uncompensated taking of their lands. U.S. Solicitor General Seth Waxman to the U.S. Supreme Court"<sup>19</sup>

While international law may differ from municipal, internal or domestic laws in that internal laws have a system of enforcement while the enforcement of international law is uncertain at best, the fact that a law is enforceable doesn't make it law. Rather, the fact that it is law demands its obedience, whether enforceable by arms or by moral conscience.<sup>20</sup> Grover Cleveland, in addressing the joint houses of the U.S. Congress, declared that:

The considerations that international law is without a court for its enforcement, and that obedience to its commands practically depends upon good faith, instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal, only give additional sanction to the law itself and brand any deliberate infraction of it not merely as a wrong but as a disgrace.

The U.S. Constitution itself requires courts to view treaties as part of the Supreme Law of the Land<sup>21</sup> **Furthermore, it is a fundamental doctrine of International Law that a state may not excuse itself for violations of international law on the basis that its municipal constitution or laws permitted violations of such international laws.**<sup>22</sup>

Thus, every court in the United States is obligated to look beyond the mere legislative pronouncements of the Congress and hold up these transactions of the U.S.

---

16 U.S. Constitution, Art. VI.

17 U.S. Constitution, Art. 1 sec.8 Piracies & felonies-10

18 The Paquete Habana: the Lola 175 U.S. Reports 677 (1900)

19 Ka wai Ola o OHA vol 16, number 8, 'Aukake 1999 pg. 1 & pg.9

20 See Fitzmaurice, "The Foundations of the authority of International Law and the Problem of Enforcement," 19 Modern L. Rev. 1, 1-2, 8-9 (1956); Weston, Falk and D'Amato, International Law and World Order, West Publishing Co. 1980 p. 116 et seq.

21 U.S. Constitution Art. VI

22 Werner Levi, Comemporary International Law: A Concise Introduction, Westview Press, Colorado, 1979 at p. 25; Article 13, Declaration of Rights and Duties of States adopted by the International Law Commission 1949; The judgment at Nuremberg, 1 International Military Tribunal, of the Major War Criminals 171 (1947)



government with regards to Hawai'i against the backdrop of international law and the Constitution of the United States.<sup>23</sup>

B. The transactions engaged in by the U.S. in its dealings with Hawai'i in accordance with international law in its pattern of conduct attempting to annex Hawai'i to the U.S..

The United States had formally recognized Hawai'i as an international personality, **recognizing the Nation of Hawai'i as a sovereign, independent nation state**. The treaty of Friendship, Commerce, Navigation and Extradition (hereafter FCN&E) proclaimed November 9, 1850, declared, "There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, his heirs and his successors."<sup>24</sup>The U.S. was to violate this treaty time and again.

By 1873, U.S. Minister to Hawai'i Henry Pierce, bent on annexation, informed U.S. Secretary of State Fish that annexation would be achieved only if "...the planters, merchants and foreigners... will induce the people to overthrow the Hawaiian Government, establish a republic, and then ask the United States for admittance into its Union"<sup>25</sup> The U.S. government was not limited to merely writing letters between high officials. On January 15, 1873, Major General and commander of the United States Army Military Division of the Pacific, John Schofield, (formerly Secretary of War) and Brigadier General B.S. Alexander of the Corps of Engineers, arrived in Hawai'i pretending to be on a vacation. Instead, they were spies to report about "the defense capabilities of [Hawai'i] different ports and their commerce facilities, and to examine any other subjects that may occur to you as desirable, in order to collect all information that would be of service to the Country in the event of war with a powerful maritime nation. They submitted a secret report on the great value of Pearl Harbor as a port to provide a safe harbor to protect several hundreds ships. This report was kept secret until 1897 when it was declassified to support annexation in Congress.<sup>26</sup>

By 1882, the U.S. President administration was engaged in encouraging the destabilization of the Hawaiian government through discussion with Lorrin Thurston. The Arthur administration assured Thurston that the U.S. government would look with great favor to an annexation treaty should there be a revolt and overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy and a new government formed.

The U.S. government subsequently sent to Hawai'i annexationist John L. Stevens, as its Minister Plenipotentiary. Stevens was well known as an annexationist. As editor of the Kennebec Journal for time, in partnership with U.S. Secretary of State Blaine, he and Mr. Blaine wrote numerous articles for the annexation of Hawai'i.<sup>27</sup> On

---

23 See also Schooner Exchange v. McFaddon, 11 U.S. 116, 135 (1812)

24 Art. 1 p. 908 William M. Malloy, Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements between the United States of America and Other Powers 1776-1909, Vol. 1, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1910.

25 Letter from Pierce to Fish, February 17, 1873, house Executive Document, 53 Congress 2nd Session, Washington, D.C. 1895, hereinafter cited as the Blount Report, p. 153; Rich Budnick, Stolen Kingdom: an American Conspiracy, Aloha Press 1992, pp.36 & 37.

26 Budnick at p. 37&38; Blount Report at pp. 153, 154, &158.

27 P. Laenui, "Three Days in January" The Overthrow if the Hawaiian Monarchy, a companion

March 8, 1892, he requests instructions from Blaine on how far he may deviate from established international rules and precedents in order to advance the goal of destabilization and annexation of Hawai'i.<sup>28</sup>

By 1892, U.S. Harrison administration, itself, as on the same course as the Arthur administration 10 years earlier, encouraging Thurston toward the destabilization of Hawai'i.<sup>29</sup> On the 17th of January, 1893, through the connivance of the U.S. Minister plenipotentiary, with Thurston, the Hawaiian monarch was forced to yield her authority to the U.S. government by the aggression of the U.S. military upon Hawaiian soil.<sup>30</sup>

Every one of these acts was in violation of international law, both as a matter of customary international law<sup>31</sup> as well as the FCN&E treaty. They were also in contradiction to the much earlier declaration of the U.S. President to the Congress on December 31, 1842, recognizing Hawai'i independence and pledging never to take possession of Hawai'i.<sup>32</sup>

In Article 6(a) of the Nuremberg Charter, we find Crimes Against Peace; namely, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing.<sup>33</sup>

The United Nations General Assembly at its first session in 1946 recognized the principles set out in the Nuremberg Charter.<sup>34</sup>

The United States committed crimes against peace under the law of nations by planning and implementing the use of force to overthrow the Hawaiian monarch without any provocation by her official representatives. United States President Cleveland in addressing the joint houses of Congress on December 18, 1893, stated it accurately when he said, "candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the Provisional Government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States." The United States Congress, in its apology bill signed by President Clinton on November 23, 1993, was equally explicit when it stated:

---

booklet to a Nine Hour Radio Broadcast of the Event of the Century, Hawaiian National Broadcast Corporation, Honolulu, 1993 at 12.

28 Ibid at 10. Blount Report p. 182

29 Gavin Daws, Shoal Of Time: A history of the Hawaiian Islands, U.H. Press, 1974, p. 266.

30 President Grover Cleveland's Message to the Congress of the United States on December 18, 1893, Executive Doc. no. 47, 53rd Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representative; Apology Bill, PL. 103-150; Liliu'okalani, Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen, Tuttle Press, Tokyo 1965

31 "acts of aggression constitutes international crimes against the human species." Unanimous resolution of 18 February 1928 of 21 American republics at the Sixth (Havana) Pan-American Conference. International Law & World Order, Note 20, supra, at p, 155; By 1893, acts of aggression were already contrary to international law in the Americas and in the South Pacific. Kazi Aktar Hamid, Self-Determination: The Case Study of Hawai'i, Dissertation for the degree of the Doctor of Laws (LL.) 4 November 1991, University of Ottawa, p. 246-247.

32 Dispatch from Pageot, French representative in Washington, to Guizot, French minister of Foreign Affairs, no. 55, June 11, 1844, AMAE (Paris), Etats Unis, Vol. C.

33 Judicial Decisions, International Military Tribunal (Nuremberg). Judgment and Sentences; 41 American Journal of International Law 174 (1947).

34 U.N. General Assembly Resolution 95(1), U.N. Doc. A/6. at 188 (1946).

"On January 14, 1893 John L. Stevens...the U.S. minister ...conspired with a small group of non-Hawaiian residents of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, including citizens of the United States, to overthrow the indigenous and lawful government..."<sup>35</sup> The U.S. Congress concede that the government of the Kingdom of Hawai'i was the lawful government at that time, and that an official agent of the United States government conspired to overthrow the government of Hawai'i. The United States government is bound by the actions of its agents, of its ministers.<sup>36</sup> The President was bound by the actions of the minister. The United States government conspired to overthrow the lawful government of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, which was an internationally illegal act at the time it was done, and is currently acknowledged by President Clinton and congress.

The next paragraph continues, "pursuant to the conspiracy... naval representatives called armed forces to invade the sovereign Hawaiian nation on January 16, 1893, and to position themselves near the Hawaiian government buildings and the (Iolani) Palace to intimidate the Queen Liliu'okalani and her government."<sup>37</sup> Congress significantly calls an invasion an invasion. That is what it was, a clearly illegal act, an invasion in violation of treaties and international agreements, an invasion in violation of international law, and an invasion in violation of the United States Constitution the overthrow of a lawful government.

Under the international law when you have a violation of treaties of this magnitude, the World Court has ruled that the only appropriate remedy is restitution.<sup>38</sup> The Kingdom of Hawai'i, that is our independent nation state. This is the appropriate remedy.

The Public Law goes on from here, reciting the sorry history of what happened, the establishment of the provisional government.<sup>39</sup> Well, that is not entitled to any

---

35 Apology Bill, PL. 103-150, Cleveland's Message, *infra*, U.S. Acknowledgment and Apology for the Overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, S.J. Res. 19, 103d Congress, 1st.Sess, PL. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510) 1993.

36 See Nuclear test case (Austl. v. Fr) 1974 I.C.J. 252 (Dec. 20). where the International Court held that:

It is well recognized that declaration made by way of unilateral acts, concerning legal or factual situations, may have the effect of creating legal obligations. Declaration of this kind may be, and often are, very specific. When it is the intention of the State making the declaration that it should become bound according to its terms, that intention confers on the declaration the character of a legal undertaking, the State being thenceforth legally required to follow a course of conduct consistent with the declaration. All undertaking of this kind. If given publicly, and with an intent to be bound, even through not made within the context of international negotiations, is binding. *Id.* at 267. (holding France bound to statements made by government ministers). *But see* Personnel Management v. Richmond, 496 U.S. 414 (1990) ("The United States is neither bound nor estopped by acts of its officers or agents in entering into an arrangement or agreement to do or cause to be done what the law does not sanction or permit.")

37 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No.103-150, 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510.

38 Case concerning the Factory at Chorzow, 1928 P.C.I.J. (ser. A) No. 17, at 47 (Sept. 13). *But see* J. Patrick Kelly, *The Changing Process of International Law and the Role of the World Court*, 11 Mich. J. International Law 129, 159(Fall 1989) ("actual practice indicates that compensation is now governed by the doctrine of unjust enrichment rather than a right of restitution").

39 "Whereas, on the afternoon of January 17, 1883, a Committee of Safety that represented the

legitimacy at all. It was imposed by raw, naked, and brutal military force, at the point of a bayonet, (gunboat diplomacy), just as was practiced in many other countries, only here now Congress has finally admitted this.

The next paragraph points out that the establishment of this provisional government was without the consent of the Native Hawaiian people or the lawful government of Hawai'i, and violated all of the international treaties and agreements.<sup>40</sup> So under international law, you would not call this provisional government. You would call it a government of military occupation. That is, we had military forces here and then we had a civilian arm of the military occupying regime.

Therefore, this "provisional government" referred to in the Public Law is really the civilian arm of a military occupation force. That was the predecessor to the current government of Hawai'i that administers to us. Again, following the implications of that law, the state government of Hawai'i occupies a similar position to that provisional government. The federal military forces here keeping it in power.

We then come to the statement by our precious so loved Queen Liliu'okalani, "that I yield to the superior force of the United States of America,"<sup>41</sup> She made it very clear that this statement and her later abdication were procured under duress and force. It could not be treated by anyone as a valid surrender of sovereignty by the Native Hawaiian people at all and she made that very clear in this language. She was simply bowing to superior power, but NOT as a matter of right or of law.<sup>42</sup>

In a parallel case communicating with the World Court, the Owen-Stoltenberg plan<sup>43</sup> to partition the republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was concluded, by means of threats and duress, compulsion and coercion. It was therefore invalid, under international law and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.<sup>44</sup> Our Queen Liliu'okalani a very powerful person, and preserving the rights of her people under duress, she committed an act now seen as "under extreme duress".

The law goes on, with Congress admitting that [w]ithout the active support and intervention by the United States... the insurrection...would have failed for lack of

---

40 American and European sugar planters, descendants of missionaries, and financiers disposed the Hawaiian monarchy and proclaimed the establishment of a provisional government." Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150, 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1510-11.

"Whereas, the United States minister thereupon extended diplomatic recognition to the Provisional government that was formed by the conspirators without the consent of The Native Hawaiian people to the lawful government with Hawaii and in violation of treaties between the two nations of international law." Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150, 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1510-11.

41 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution Public Law No. 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510 1511.

42 See Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of The Crime of Genocide (Bosnia & Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia), 1993 I.C.J. 325 (Sept. 13).

43 See Alan C. Laifer, Note, *Never Again? The Concentration Camps in Bosnia Herzegovina; A legal Analysis of Human Rights Abuses*, 2 New Eur. L. Rev, 159, 187 (Spring 1994).

44 "A treaty is void if its conclusion has been procured by the threat or use of force on violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations." Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties, *supra* note 12, at art. 52.

popular support and insufficient arms.<sup>45</sup> And in 1893 "the minister raised the flag and declared Hawai'i to be a protectorate of the United States."<sup>46</sup> They did not protect anything, did they? Was there a need to protect Hawai'i from itself, from its own people? Who was threatening Hawai'i at that time? It was the United States. They needed protection from the United States, so this is absurd. Hence, The occupation was entitled to no legal validity at all at the time and is not now. That is basically what Congress is saying.

The Blount Report states that "military representatives had abused their authority and were responsible for the change in government."<sup>47</sup> Again, this is further admission that the United States acted illegally under international law. The implication then, of these admissions by Congress, by the Blount Committee, is that there must be restitution.<sup>48</sup> Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people, Na po'e O Hawai'i have a right to be returned to the situation they were in, as of January 17, 1893. The federal government disciplined the minister and forced him to resign his commission. The overthrow should be reversed. The President could have done it if he wanted to; he just did not do it.

President Cleveland's message to congress admitted all this. "An act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of Congress."<sup>49</sup> The President clearly admitted that this was illegal behavior of the most heinous type. A "substantial wrong" was done, calling for the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy.<sup>50</sup> The United Nations Charter.<sup>51</sup>

The Newlands Joint Resolution<sup>52</sup> provided for the annexation of Hawai'i in 1893. Where is the authority for this? There is none. They stole the land, the country, displaced the government, and now they have annexed it. This very issue was addressed by the Nuremberg Tribunal in 1945, where German Nazi government tried to maintain that some of the annexations of foreign territory that it had undertaken before and during the Second World War were entitled to legal recognition. The Nuremberg Tribunal itself in 1945 said, "no annexations are valid prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty."<sup>53</sup>

---

45 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150, 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1512.

46 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law 103-150, 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1512.

47 *Id.* ("Presidential established investigation conducted by Congressman James Blount into the events surrounding the insurrection and overthrow").

48 See Nark A. Inciong, Note, *The Lost Trust: Native Hawaiian Beneficiaries Under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act*, 8 *Ariz. J. Int'l & Comp. L.* 174, 191 n.34 (1991) ("The Blount Report ... found that the overthrow ... had been illegal ... and that Liliu'okalani [should] be restored to power").

49 "whereas, in a message to Congress on December 18, 1893, President Grover Cleveland reported fully and accurately on the illegal acts of the conspirators." Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150, 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1511.

50 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, public Law No. 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1511.

51 U.N. Charter, art. 1, & 2.

52 Newlands Resolution, Public Law No. 55, 30 Stat. 750 (1898).

53 "[I]t was held that, by 1939, the rules on belligerent occupation [that it does not transfer

The United States government and the President conceded that they engaged in acts of war, that they are occupying our land and that they put themselves at war with our people.<sup>54</sup> The United States annexation has no validity under international law. The U.S. have effectively, in this law, invalidated the entire annexation. The whole legal basis for it now been invalidated.

The annexation of the land is invalid, then where does the title come from, who has title to the land? It is Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people who retain title to the lands of Hawai'i, as a matter of international law. It is not the federal government, not the state government, but Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people themselves. That is the implication here. The truth of the findings of facts and conclusions of law are now officially set forth by Congress.

"[T]he Newlands Resolution, the...Republic of Hawai'i ceded sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands to the United States."<sup>55</sup> But the Republic of Hawai'i<sup>56</sup> never had sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands. We have already determined the Republic of Hawai'i was the civilian occupying arm of a military occupation forces. Sovereignty remains in the hands of the displaced sovereign. This is black letter international law.<sup>57</sup>

"The Republic of Hawai'i ceded 1,800,000 acres of crown, government, and public lands of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, without the consent of or compensation to Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people, or sovereign government.<sup>58</sup> The Republic had no authority to do this. The Republic of Hawai'i was a military occupation authority, the civilian arm, without any sovereign claims to the land under the laws of military occupation and the laws of war. So they had no power to cede anything. The title to the land rested and still rests, under international law, with the Kingdom of Hawai'i Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people.

Our Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i, Hawaiian people of the Kingdom of Hawai'i cannot "trespass" on our own land. The trespassers are the state of Hawai'i, the land developers, the golf courses, and the resorts. What this fact does is point out that the whole situation is completely turned around on its head. It now changes the whole way that these U.S. and state authorities should be looking into this matter. The federal government is the trespasser and the criminal. The Kingdom of Hawai'i is Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people asserting our rights under international law. This reversal of positions between who is the criminal and who are the VICTIMS, and between who is asserting their RIGHTS and who is violating our rights has been effectively conceded by Congress.

---

sovereignty] been recognized by all civilized nations and were regarded as being declaratory of the law and customs of war." George Shwwarzenberger, 2 International Law 165 (1965) (citing Nuremberg Judgment, International Military Tribunal, Cmd. 6964 at 65 (1946)).

54 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510.

55 *Id.* at 1510.

56 Mililani B. Trask, *Historical and Contemporary Hawaiian Self-Determination: A Native Hawaiian Perspective*, 8 *Ariz. J. Int'l Comp. L.* 77, 91-95 (1991).

57 "[A]nnexation of occupied territory is a violation of international law... Title to the territory in question must not change until there is complete subjection (*debellatio*) or a peace treaty has been put into effect." Gerhard Von Glahn, *Law Among Nations* 768 (1992).

58 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1512.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>59</sup>

Article 25 of Declaration provides that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health, well-being of themselves and their family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services."<sup>60</sup> In 1994 a survey was done in the state. Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people were ranked #1 as highest in poverty, ill health, homelessness, and imprisonment. The state of Hawai'i has no right to throw anyone of our Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people out. Where is the governments right?

Article 18 of the Declaration provides that "everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. This includes freedom to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance."<sup>61</sup> The state of Hawai'i, real estate developers, or resort developers, has no right to destroy any of what our ancestors have created as Heiau to worship on our lands or burial sites to respect. Under Article 18.

"Whereas, the Congress...annexed Hawai'i...and vested title to the lands in Hawai'i in the United States.<sup>62</sup> This is clearly illegal. The annexation was invalid. The United States cannot get title from the Republic of Hawai'i because the Republic of Hawai'i never had title in the first place. They had no sovereignty. They were nothing more than a military occupation power, and a military occupation power cannot validly transfer title to land. Again, black letter international law.<sup>63</sup> The occupying power cannot sell land legally. You cannot transfer land title. It does not make it lawful, but invalid. It's illegal. Occupying power cannot sell land legally. All transactions that were done, are all invalid. It is illegal. It's all arguably, they are obliged to leave, and not to stay.

The law goes on to state; "Where, the Newlands Resolution effected the transaction between the Republic of Hawai'i and the United States government.<sup>64</sup> The Newlands Resolution is entitled to no validity at all, since it is based on an illegal invasion, a violation of treaties, and a violation of the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*.<sup>65</sup> Many numerous and repeated violations of law have accrued as a result of this.

Congress admits that "the indigenous Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people never directly relinquished their claims to ... inherent sovereignty... through a plebiscite or a referendum.<sup>66</sup> The U.N. General Assembly subsequently adopted its Declaration on the Gantion of Independence to Colonial Countries and peoples, (GA Res. 1514 (XV) of 14

---

59 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res. 217 (III) U.N. GAOR, 3d Sess, 61.

60 *Id.* at art. 25.

61 *Id.* at art. 18.

62 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1512.

63 "Belligerent, occupation does not transfer sovereignty. Instead it transfers to the occupant the authority to exercise some rights of sovereignty." Von Glahn, *supra* note 58 at 774. *See also*

64 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law, No. 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.)1510, 1512.

65 *See* Martin Hession, *The Legal Framework of European Community in International Environmental Agreements*, 2 New Eur. L. Rev. 59, 103 (Spring 1994).

66 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1512.



December 1960) and formed the **Special Committee On The Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples**. That declaration and the activities of the special committee reflect that the actions taken by the United States in Hawai'i did meet the standard of self-governance contemplated under Article 73. The exercise of self-determination in Hawaii [Hawai'i] has not been accomplished. The plebiscite taken in 1959 failed to meet the requirements of the exercise of self-determination for at least two reasons; the U.S. government altered the "self" in defining who qualified to participate in the process, and limited the choices which the people should have had only to a form of integration within the United States of America (territorial status or statehood), not to independence.<sup>67</sup> The vote is meaningless, as a matter of international law and of United States domestic law. Pursuant to the principle of self-determination in article 1, Paragraph 2 of the United Nations Charter.<sup>68</sup>

The Public Law more admissions "Whereas, the long-range economic and social changes in Hawai'i over the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been devastating to the population and to the health and well-being of the Hawaiian people."<sup>69</sup> A survey done in Hawai'i in 1994 the Hawaiian people rank number 1 in poverty, ill health, homelessness, and imprisonment. The Hawaiian people have been subjected to the international crime of Genocide, as determined and defined by the 1948 Genocide Convention,<sup>70</sup> and the 1987 Genocide Convention Implementation Act,<sup>71</sup> the Proxmire Resolution. That was one of the findings of the San Francisco Tribunal. The key findings held here concerning Hawai'i *Ka Ho'okolokolonui Kanaka Maoli*.

In the International Court of Justice, they have been convinced that Genocide is going on in Bosnia-Herzegovina,<sup>72</sup> There is no reasonable doubt my next step is the World Court. GENOCIDE has being practiced by the United States government against Na Kanaka Maoli Hawaiian People. This will take my people, Na Kanaka Maoli back to the creation of a nation and will bring protection for Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian) people and the Hawaiian Citizens of Hawai'i. I, Majesty Akahi Nui, King of the Hawaiian Islands will not at all even consider what Secretary Babbitt is considering as the same status as Native Americans. My people are not even as close to the same status of a Native American. My people are Na Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i and the people not of the race are Hawaiian citizens.

---

67 U.N. Charter art. 73, The Admission Act of March 18, 1959, Public Law 86-3, 73 Stat. 4.

68 U.N. CHARTER art. 1 paragraph 2

69 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1512.

70 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, January 12, 1951, 78 U.N.T.S. 277.

71 Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987, Public law no. 100-106, 102 Stat. 3045 (1987).

72 See Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of The Crime of Genocide (Bosnia & Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia, 1993 I.C.J. 325 (Sept. 13.)



"It is proper and timely for Congress to acknowledge the historic significance of the illegal overthrow."<sup>73</sup> It had no validity at all.

The Resolution then addresses support for the reconciliation efforts.<sup>74</sup> Under international law for a violation of this nature, the remedy is restitution.<sup>75</sup> To set right the harm that has been done to restore the situation to what it had been before the violation in 1893. See the *Chorzow Factory case*.<sup>76</sup>

Section 1, acknowledgment and apology.<sup>77</sup> The law again repeats, "illegal overthrow." the significance of the various "whereas" clauses were "resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress and Senate, and signed by the President."<sup>78</sup> This provision of the law recognizes the illegal overthrow and "acknowledges the historical significance of this event which was ultimately the suppression of the inherent sovereignty."<sup>79</sup>

Paragraph 2 apologizes for the overthrow "with the participation of agents of the United States."<sup>80</sup> The U.S. government again is responsible for the actions of its ministers, Congress now calls these people "agents" Their illegal conduct, binds the United States government. The United States government is under an obligation to undo the harm that was done. But even if the United States does not, I, Majesty Akahi Nui and my Na Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian people) have our right to act to undo the *curse of injustice* in the World Court It is presently active in the World Court. The rest of the sentence reads, "the deprivation of the rights of Native Hawaiians to self-determination."<sup>81</sup>

Congress has conceded that the Native Hawaiian peoples have the right to self-determination. Self-determination of the people is under the U.N. Charter provides a rights to full sovereignty.<sup>82</sup>

Paragraph 4 expresses its commitment to acknowledge the ramifications.<sup>83</sup> The ramifications, and the implications, of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

The definition section, Congress defines Native Hawaiians as "any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people, prior to 1778...occupied and exercised sovereignty, in the area that now constitutes the state of Hawai'i."<sup>84</sup> Our right to determine our political status, our government, through customary systems, and to freely pursue our economic, social, and cultural development in accordance with article 1 of

---

73 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1513.

74 *Id.*

75 Case Concerning the Factory at Chorzow, 1928 P.C.I.J. (ser. A) No. 17, at 1 (Sept. 13).

76 *Id.*

77 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1513.

78 *Id.*

79 *Id.*

80 *Id.*

81 *Id.*

82 U.N. CHARTER art. 1, paragraph 2.

83 Overthrow of Hawai'i Resolution, Public Law No. 103-150 1993 U.S.C.C.A.N. (107 Stat.) 1510, 1513.

84 *Id.*

both the International Covenant on Civil Political, Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.<sup>85</sup> This affirms that the Kingdom of Hawai'i is still in existence. The descendants of the aboriginal people still lives which affirms the existence of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. The sovereign authority of these lands.

I, Majesty Akahi Nui has been recognized by the illegitimate government that I am a descendant of 1778 on 12th of March 1998.

It is not the state or the federal government, but the Hawaiian people. The sovereignty is still and will always remain in the hands of my people Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i. The territory is the state. The Hawaiian Archipelago, the lands before the invasion of 1893. We claim a twelve mile territorial sea and a 200 mile exclusive economic zone, in accordance with customary international law and the Law of the Sea Treaty of 1982.<sup>86</sup>

Congress has recognized *Na Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i* with sovereign powers. We are the original inhabitants and occupants of these islands. We have always been in possession of our land. Our sovereign nation the Kingdom of Hawai'i was always in existence because the race still lives *Na Kanaka Maoli Hawai'i (Hawaiian people)*. Our rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>87</sup>

We can come together with a great understanding and great respect for each others nation state to speak with peace and brotherly love.

*"Men may change the laws of the land." "They can not change the truth."*

*"May we now bring healing to the hearts of our people,"*

*"I will prepare the throne for Our Coming King of Kings and Lord of Lords"*

Mahalo, thank you for your time in reviewing the importance of the truth that has been brought to your attention. Future communications will be considered.

On this Eighteenth day of the fifth month in the Holy Year of our Almighty Heavenly Father Yahweh Two thousand.

In Sacred Trust I am;

Majesty Akahi Nui

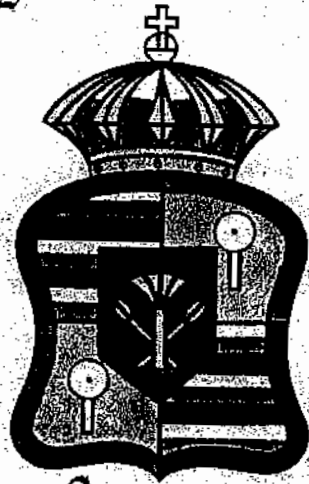
---

85 *International Covenant on Civil Political, Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*, G.A. Res. 2200 (XXI), U.N. GAOR, 21st Sess., Supp. No. 16 at 49, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966).

86 *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, opened for signature Dec. 10, 1982, U.N. Doc. A/CONF.62/122, reprinted in 21 I.L.M. 1261 (1982).

87 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, G.A. Res. 217 (III), U.N. Doc. A/810, at 71 (1948), reprinted in 21 I.L.M. 1261 (1982).

Kingdom of Hawaii



Aupuni

*An excerpt  
from*

→ DEPOSITION TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE  
AT THE HAGUE  
WITH EXHIBITS OF EVIDENCE

MAJESTY AKAHI NUI  
FEBRUARY 9TH, 1998

## II LIST OF ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST THE KINGDOM OF HAWAII

### A POLITICAL ACTIONS OF THE MISSIONARIES 1800'S

After the missionaries landed, as time went on, they made sure that they were highly involved in political and business life here in the Kingdom, as they were sneaking their way into the inner sanctums of government and royalty, as they had more than just preaching on their mind. As they were gaining strength in a government they assisted to confuse with their foreign perspective of greed, profit, equity and "only one God, as all else are devils" philosophy, they were grabbing up land and power wherever they could find it, which they supported with their foreign laws that could not be properly comprehended by us. Thus their agent provocateurs in high level government positions passed laws and Constitutions which were contrary to the beliefs, wishes and way of Life of the Kanaka Maoli People.

That is why the Kingdom now returns to its original Constitution of 1840, for it is the purest form from which to base our reality of existence in this day and age. We will then set about creating a simple set of Amendments which will allow for the modernization of society. In fact, if you compare the Constitution of 1840 which is approximately 1/2" thick with the Constitution of 1887 which is 5-6" thick, this will demonstrate the difference between stewardship (1840) and equity (1887) consciousness. The 1887 Constitution by the way is called the Bayonet Constitution, because they forced King Kalakaua to sign it at bayonet point, taking His Sovereign Power to govern away from Him. When the missionary/businessmen in power at the time discovered that Queen Lili'uokalani was trying to change the 1887 Constitution with a just and noble Constitution of 1893, they quickly devised a plan to covertly overthrow the government right before she was going to put this new Constitution in place on January 18th.

As the greed and corruption of these missionary families was draining the society, they shipped in workers from other Nations to do the slave labor required to maintain their plantations and falsely gained empires.

### B THREAT OF DEATH TO MONARCHY 1800'S

As the missionary families were gaining in power while successfully paganizing our beliefs and ways of life in order to disorient us, throwing us off guard enough in order to fulfill their scheme of genociding our race, the lives of the royal families were greatly endangered. They even went so far as to tie them to wagons when caught and drag them along the jagged lava rock covered

land until their flesh tore from their bones. So it was necessary to even change our names to protect our life and limb.

C  
LEPER'S COLONY - KALAUPAPA  
Approx. 1870'S-1920'S

In the colony of Kalaupapa, where they would ship Hawai'ians off who were discovered with the disease of leprosy, most in this world know only of Father Damien, the minister who helped them out for decades. But what the world doesn't know, but will soon discover, is that there was a conspiracy to do away with the Hawai'ians by injection of the disease into select individuals over a period of time, especially the royal blood line.

D  
PINEAPPLE SLAVES  
PRACTICE OF SPIRITUAL BELIEFS OF HUNA PUNISHABLE BY DEATH  
SPEAKING OF INDIGENOUS NATIVE LANGUAGE IN SCHOOL ILLEGAL  
1920'S

During the 1920's, a new law was passed by the territorial government requiring all citizens to carry valid identification with them at all times. The Na Kanaka Maoli People of Hawai'i knew nothing of this law, and with it they managed to grab 60-80,000 people off the streets, whereby they put them to work as slaves making the pineapple plantation roads, and 60-80,000 Hawai'ians died horrible enslaved deaths as a result.

During that same decade, to practice our sacred spiritual beliefs known as Huna was punishable by death, and to speak our native tongue in the schools was illegal.

E  
FALSIFYING TITLES AND DOCUMENTS  
LAND FRAUD  
ONGOING

On the day of the overthrow, January 17th, 1893, right after they had overthrown the Queen, a fire "mysteriously" broke out in King Kalakaua's library, destroying all documents, where he had spent a number of years gathering the records of all the islands, including the secrets of the spiritual beliefs and wisdoms known as Huna. Quite often documents were falsified simply by forgery or omission, and combined with the strange ways and laws of the foreigners, they made sure that Hawai'ian's land and livelihood were stolen from them, by such things non-payment of taxes. So while the missionary families and their children were telling us to look up and praise the "one true God", they were stealing our lands. They even had a loan company called the Hawai'i Men's Society, designed to give the Kanaka Maolis loans, and then default them, taking everything away. By disconnecting us from our heritage, and disorienting us with their beliefs,

they managed to finagle their way through marriage of powerful families, the employment of deceitful mechanisms of indebtedness of the monarchy to them, and the institution of their foreign laws of equity, opposite our way of stewardship.

This land fraud is still ongoing to this day, as revealed in the ever-lucrative "real estate market". Your honors, I tell you this day, that their repeated and continuous acts of fraud for selling land that is not their own, and which has a cloud on title to ALL of it, may be the crime of the century. Land-grabbing lawyers are still in operation, in collusion with the courts and STATE OF HAWAII in perpetuating of this crime against God the Almighty, the good Citizens of this Nation and mankind itself, by ripping these innocent people off time and time again. This leaves us with a giant deprivation when these foreign banks and merchants of a slow death set up camp to literally set out to destroy the pristine virgin areas of this planet in the name of "progress, greed and profit". Never have they EVER provided ANY documented proof that they have valid claim to title, let alone be able to peddle it. In their constant and blatant violations of their oaths of office to their Constitution and the People whom they are supposed to be servants of, they effectively commit a slow but sure genocide of a whole race and people.

Kamehameha III knew the intent and crafty ways of these foreign businessmen. That is why, in 1855, He put all lands in allodial under the King and the King only, in a form of "trust" whereby the land could never be bought, sold or owned, in order to protect the lands of paradise. This soon extended to all the Chiefs of Polynesia, effectively encompassing the whole of the Polynesian Triangle.

As I have been battling a fraud upon My own family's land ever since 1984, when they had forged My deceased Uncle's signature on a title, when I was dragged into court in 1992, the land-grabbing lawyer named Tom C. Leuteneker with the conglomerate land-grabbing law firm known as Carlsmith, Ball, Wichman, Case and Ichiki said "Your Honor, I am offering Mr. Akahi a sum of money." Then when I said "Your Honor, I do not accept the money for this land. My choice between a sum of money or land is I take the land. I would like to know, who had the right to take My mother's signature off of this title. I think there is a fraud in this case." The judge then proceeded to turn to the lawyer and say; "Did you hear that Mr. Leuteneker, Mr. Akahi has said that there has been a fraud here." At which point the lawyer quickly grabbed his papers and walked out.

Ever since then, they have attempted to get me off of My own land, saying that I am trespassing on it. I ask the honorable court this day, just how can anyone be trespassing on their own land? It has been in My family's name since before it was awarded by Kamehameha III in the 1840's and still remains so to this day. So I would like to know, how can someone trespass on their own land, and where is their valid title to it? There is a cloud on all land titles, because they constantly peddle what is not theirs to do so with. I would like to see the documented evidence displaying proof, and have that recorded in STATE OF HAWAII's Public Record or Kingdom of Hawai'i Public Record.

For your honors information, My name being Akahi, and My blood being royal, there are large amounts of land to which I could personally lay claim, which would have a very valid foundation. But as His Majesty and the Sovereign Heir as King and Head of State of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, I cannot do this process with you merely for Myself, I must do it for all Citizens of My Nation, and for God.

F  
DONUT HOLE EFFECT OF ECONOMY  
1900'S

As the developers and profiteers make more and more profit through mechanisms of greed such as stealing and raping the land, and throwing up resort after resort or elite gated house on our pristine public beaches and prime real estate lands, and lock the good and innocent citizens into artificially inflated debt structures so large they must spend the rest of their lives toiling away just to keep afloat, they go elsewhere to do the same damage to our virgin lands. But what they leave in their wake is a debt structure that locks innocent people into it for the rest of their lives, while the monies gets constantly sucked out of the local economies through foreign banks, leaving an effect known as "donut hole", whereby there is a vacuum in the center of an economy which is that community's breadbasket. This leaves raped lives, burdened by unreasonable foreign debt, and an impoverished society, which breeds those social disease which thrive such conditions. All the while, good people who are just trying to make a living are the ones paying the heavy price with their own and their families lives.

G  
U.S. DECLARES WAR ON HAWAII  
1940'S

The world knows about the bombing of Pearl Harbor in the 1940's. But how many people know that the President and his defense cabinet were able to crack the Japanese code, deciphering the information that they were going to do this bombing SIX MONTHS in advance? Then they just let it happen, murdering 1200 of their own men, just so they could get into world war II. This sort of act, the allowance of an act of war to occur even though they knew FULL WELL what was going to happen, and then not only doing nothing about it, but keeping it hush (and thus supporting it) so that it could happen, must be construed as nothing less than an act of war against Hawai'i and its Kingdom, literally destroying civilian and government property, life and limb.

H  
U.S. DROPS BOMBS ON THE KINGDOM OF HAWAII  
1940'S-1990'S

Then, after the war which the United States' own President and Cabinet made sure to place themselves (and thus us) into, they fashioned an enemy known as communism, which would

"threaten the American way of life", so they could keep their Citizens in fear. In this way, they could stifle what they considered as "too much healthy growth" in their Citizenry. Along with this marketing of fear, they decided to spend the next 50 years using Hawai'i as a bombing range, utterly destroying one of our sacred islands, Kahoolawe, the "meeting place of Kings".

Today, it is still extremely dangerous to be on the island, due to the decades of unexploded ordinances lying about. This bomb dropping is not only a disgrace to the United States itself, but is a heinous way to keep reminding your citizens about a war they themselves perpetuated upon their own country, where 120 million lives were lost. In My eyes this is an extended act of war against My Kingdom.

I  
DOUBLE JEOPARDY TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS  
THREATENING TO INCARCERATE WITH FALSE CHARGES  
CORRUPTION OF POLICE  
1993-1997

After I was instructed by God the Almighty Creator to file claims to all manners of possession that is rightfully the Kingdom of Hawai'i's on behalf of MySelf and My People as their leader, including the claim to our own license plates as a sovereign foreign State of foreign jurisdiction to STATE OF HAWAII's and the United States, claiming My unalienable God-given legal right to travel the roads freely and without license, they started ticketing us with traffic citations again and again and again for the same violations. Approximately over 700 citations later, and realizing that we are not giving up, they are still doing their crimes against us TO THIS DAY.

This blatant and continuous act of double jeopardy is just the surface level of corruption in the MAUI COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, where they are regularly instructed (unofficially) to constantly harass us in order to keep us busy with minuscule and fraudulent traffic and other court infractions designed to distract us from the true business at hand of the restoration of our Kingdom. It was Judge Vail, on his last day in the seat, who was hearing My case, in which they had drummed up even the hundreds of bogus traffic violations that were dismissed with prejudice, and they were all sitting on Mr. Vail's bench. This was his last day, and he had been actively involved in this colluded act of fraud with intent to destroy a foreign government through covert means since the 1950's, and he said (as he looked at the 4" file); "Tell you what Mr. Akahi, if I give you 30 days in jail, and you accept, we'll wipe every one of these off your record, AND we will not harass you any further from this point on." I accepted this, and went in on January of 1997, because I was tired of playing their games.

But since then, they have continuously sought to harass Me and My people to this day. The most recent attack on Me and My Queen in which they are trying to place bogus charges of theft on Me, My Queen and a personal security guard when I jumped on My land to save Myself and they hurriedly left, which I then proceeded to cut off the handcuffs and save them as exhibits of evidence, and for terroristic threatening when My Queen tried to place a chair in between Her



and six uniformed officers, Bowner, Duchane, Kiyota, Leggner, Palmer and Yabuta, to protect herself, at which point they jumped and slammed Her on a cement floor, damaging Her vertebrae. They want to put us in prison for five to seven years, and this still stems from the bogus trespassing charge upon Me on My own land, where My great, great, great grandmother's grave lies, and where I Bless and receive permission from My Ancestors for each act I do. This most recent incident involved plain clothed officers who, in an unmarked car, and without showing any identification, handcuffed Me in front of My own Property. I jumped back on My own land, to prevent them from kidnapping Me, and they quickly left to prevent positive identification. They were (I found out later) Sergeant Ching, officers Kumo'o, Rodriguez and Rohust.

This state of dysfunction stylized as a police state can be best summed up at this point by a quote of Assistant Chief Hall of the MAUI COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, in which he informally stated off the record to Myself and My Queen Akahi Wahine; "We can make a criminal out of anybody." I tell you, I smell a stench, and it is corruption rotting the roots of the Heritage of My People under the threat of annihilation by genocide through greed and destruction of our way of Life.

J  
STATE RECEIPT OF FUNDS FOR INCARCERATION OF HAWAIIANS  
ONGOING

The STATE OF HAWAII, a corporate franchise of the corporate UNITED STATES, receives \$80,000 per Hawai'ian, no matter what the blood quantum, for each one they throw in prison. This doesn't matter if they are in for a day or a year. These moneys are derived from the interest off the principle of the fund designated to help us, not destroy us.

K  
YOUNG HAWAIIAN WOMEN STERILIZED

It has recently come to light that as some young women of Kanaka blood lineage are being sterilized without their knowledge when going into certain health clinics.

L  
CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES KIDNAPS HAWAIIAN CHILDREN  
ONGOING

STATE OF HAWAII's Child Protective Services kidnaps young children of Hawai'ian families, doesn't tell the families where the children are, after repeated inquiries by the competent parents into their whereabouts, and then, after years of not knowing, Child Protective Services charges them ransom disguised as child support in the 10's of thousands of dollars. They will also keep charging the parents for child support even though the children will already be back with them and living in their house.

**III**  
**EXHIBITS OF EVIDENCE - OVERVIEW**

**EXHIBIT A**  
**THE HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO**

This is the Birthplace and Homeland of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. It is also the Central Kingdom of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, which comprises of the whole of the Polynesian Triangle, including New Zealand.

**EXHIBIT B**  
**MAJESTY AKAHI NUI'S GENEALOGY CHART**  
**THROUGH ALL TIME OF MAN ON THIS EARTH**

Majesty Akahi Nui's genealogy chart clearly charts the path of history that His Royal Blue Blood lineage took, all the way from Adam and Eve and the legendary Ruler Gods of Hawai'i, to finally wind up in His veins, in which it now flows 100%, along with the Heritage, Destiny of Restoration and Divine Rulership which accompanies it. There is written proof that His Lineage dates back to the year 214 A.D.

**EXHIBIT C**  
**TREATIES LIST**  
**1800'S**

The Kingdom of Hawai'i has many treaties with other Nations (26 Nations) that were already in effect at the time of the illegal overthrow. Since they are still valid (as they were never terminated or revoked), and this has already been recently recognized as such by at least 10 of those 26 States, then the recognition of this fact must also require the recognition of the Nation Kingdom of Hawai'i as a valid and legal State among the States of this world.

**EXHIBIT D**  
**KINGDOM OF HAWAII**  
**ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION**  
**DECLARATION OF RIGHTS (HAWAII MAGNA CARTA)**  
**1840**

This being our original Constitution, it displays through simple format, that our uncomplicated life was Sacred, and was based on the right relationship of mankind to the Earth. Great respect was allotted for all dealings with our Earth, of which we are placed upon to Steward. This, combined with the Hawai'i Magna Carta, must be the foundation upon which our rights and government shall extend into the next millennium, and beyond. The judicial process that I will employ shall be the King's Court and Bench of 1827.

EXHIBIT E  
KAMEHAMEHA III PROBATE TRUST- OVERVIEW  
OCT. 24, 1855

As King Kamehameha III was wise to the ways of crafty foreigners, he placed all the lands of Hawai'i into His Probate Trust and directed His successor to form an alliance with the chiefs of Polynesia to put all of their lands in His Probate Trust under Alloidal Patents to protect the entire Nation of Hawaiiti (the whole of Polynesia). This was done and now I, Majesty Akahi Nui, as the Beneficiary to the Trust, step forward to claim it. This Trust leaves no room for negotiating with any foreign government illegally occupying these lands. This Trust restores the Kingdom into its rightful status and provides the venue for the jurisdiction of all of the lands of Polynesia to be under the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

EXHIBIT F  
OVERTHROW OF THE MONARCHY  
JAN. 14-17, 1893

This document lays out the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom by an illegal military occupation. The STATE OF HAWAII is the civilian arm of this military police-state government. Of course Queen Lili'uokalani, being wise from Her years as Queen and Her connection with God the Almighty, preserved the opportunity for us to regain our Nationhood back at some time in the future by lodging an official Protest. That future time is now.

EXHIBIT G  
W. Q. GRESHAM'S DEPT. OF STATE'S LETTER TO CLEVELAND  
OCT. 18, 1893

This communiqué from the Department of State of the time relates in truthful terms the conditions, atmosphere and elements responsible for the illegal act of the overthrow of 1893.

EXHIBIT H  
PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE  
DEC. 18, 1893

Even the United States' own President denounced and demanded the immediate return of the true Government of the Kingdom of Hawai'i back into power. At which point the grand-children of these "religious" missionary families chose to break away and hold out when they could have one of their boys as President in the next term, President McKinley. At which point Mr. McKinley attempted to quickly annex Hawai'i as a Territory in 1898, but which was never properly ratified into law by 2/3rds majority of the Senate, as required by the united States Constitution.

EXHIBIT I  
THE BEGINNINGS OF THE BLOUNT REPORT  
1894

An investigative agent at the time, James A. Blount was commissioned by President Cleveland to independently investigate the situation and state of affairs of 1893-4 Hawai'i. His findings, submitted to the House Foreign Relations Committee and officially called "Affairs In Hawai'i" and numbering 1437 pages, also clearly outline the other countries such as France and Great Britain's intent to overthrow the Kingdom of Hawai'i before 1893 through failed attempts. This clearly outlines some of the diabolical forces bearing down upon the Monarchy in 1800 Hawai'i, and also paves the way for accountable sharing of the burden of restitution toward the Kingdom by those Nations responsible before 1893.

EXHIBIT J  
RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF HAWAII  
RATIFYING THE TREATY OF ANNEXATION  
JUNE 16TH, 1897

This is the signification of the consent of Hawai'i to annexation referred to in the *Joint Resolution of Congress*, post p.40. The treaty as set forth in this resolution of the Senate of Hawaii differs slightly in spelling and punctuation itself. The treaty was not properly ratified by the Senate of the United States.

EXHIBIT K  
QUEEN LILI'UOKALANI'S PROTEST TO ANNEXATION  
JUNE 17, 1897

Once again, Queen Lili'uokalani strengthened our position for future restoration of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, as She clearly lays out Her official Position and Opinion of the near annexation of Hawai'i as a Territory of the United States.

EXHIBIT L  
NEWLANDS RESOLUTION  
JULY 7TH, 1898

The Republic of Hawai'i ceded through its consent all rights of sovereignty which it did not have to offer.

EXHIBIT M  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD  
(NATIVE HAWAIIAN RIGHTS - CHANG 1997)  
JUNE 20-27, 1898

As the Congressional Record of 1898 will demonstrate, the annexation had not yet occurred, and by 1899, this was still the case.

EXHIBIT N  
GENOCIDE CONVENTION ACT  
ARTICLE 73 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER  
ENTRY INTO FORCE: JANUARY 12, 1951

The United Nations Convention of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948 lays out those ideals which must be followed when considering the fact that certain governments are committing acts of genocide against another people. Territory of Hawaii/STATE OF HAWAII, besides conducting on-going genocide of My People, committed a direct and blatant violation in 1959 through the actions of a Daniel Inouye, now a U.S. Senator for STATE OF HAWAII, and other parties to the facts, who blatantly covered up through conspiring against the Kingdom of Hawai'i Government and the People of Hawai'i, by sponsoring, participating in and supporting an illegal plebiscite vote, which did not properly include the Kanaka Maoli Hawai'ians. He then proceeded to outright lie to the U.N. saying that My People wanted to be a part of the U.S. They also forged fictional documentation which suggested that they complied with the Genocide Convention Act of 1948, that the Hawai'ians voted to become part of the United States, and that it was no longer in the hands of the United Nations to monitor. May I suggest to your honors to request the documents surrounding the creation of Hawai'i as a State of the United States in 1959 from the United Nations, the U.S. and its Congress, Senator Daniel Inouye, and the Territorial Records of STATE OF HAWAII surrounding this event.

EXHIBIT O  
LAND AND POWER IN HAWAII - BOOK  
DEC. 1985

Written by a lawyer or two who used to be a part of the corrupt system, it clearly lays out documented evidence revealing who did what behind the scenes, with whom and when it occurred.

EXHIBIT P  
A BROKEN TRUST - BOOK  
DEC. 1991

Shows that the relationship of the United States and the STATE OF HAWAII has consisted mainly of a string of broken and unkempt promises after the overthrow. How long must this go on, this dishonoring of Nations and breaching of States' Honor? Until true justice is served before God and His Court now in Session, I shall not rest.

EXHIBIT Q  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT - 9TH CIRCUIT  
1993

The case that started it all for the Kingdom of Hawai'i under My Grant, filed in the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco, 1993, it lays claim to all here in Hawai'i on behalf of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, all title, including the archipelago, all legal government documentation and identifications, and our rights. Not only did the Ninth Circuit Court not fight any of the issues, it took only a few days for it to conclude it clearly lacked subject matter jurisdiction.

EXHIBIT R  
PUBLIC LAW 103-150  
EXCERPTS AND FULL LAW  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD-SENATE  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD-HOUSE  
SIGNED NOV. 23, 1993

Although this Public Law states at the end that it is merely an apology, it is also clearly an admission of guilt. Thus it remains as an exhibit of evidence, in the United States' own words, supported and signed into Law by President Clinton, showing that the United States possessed full accountability, and still does to this day, of what had happened to the Kingdom of Hawai'i, which has deprived Me and My Nation, including all of Polynesia of Hawai'i, due to the cause and effect of the suspension and severance of the Kamehameha III Probate Trust from its goal of the support of the strength and evolution of all of Polynesia and its Heritage for all future generations of this Nation.

EXHIBIT S  
EXCERPTS FROM PROFESSOR BOYLE'S STATEMENT  
DEC. 28, 1993

Professor Francis Anthony Boyle, a legal scholar of international law, gives his professional opinion of what exactly the Public Law 103-150 means, and the implications of it.

EXHIBIT T  
ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC LAW 103-150  
DEC. 1993

Analysis of some of the most basic premises of the Public Law 103-150

EXHIBIT U  
KINGS DECREE  
1997

Lays out a portion of Majesty Akahi Nui's Claim as the True Heir to the Crown and Throne of the Kingdom of Hawai'i as its King and Just Ruler.

EXHIBIT V  
CASE AGAINST STATE OF HAWAII (17pg)  
1997

Clearly lays out the beginning stages of the case laws and jurisdictions which apply in this case. This is just the tip of a much larger mass crime, as further thorough investigation shall reveal.

EXHIBIT W  
REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF JURISDICTION/VENUE  
AUG. 18, 1997

In this Request to the various offices of the United States, namely, the House of Representatives, the Senate, Department of Justice, Secretary of State and the President, they have yet to respond appropriately to any documents we have ever sent. This Diplomatic Notice between Nations also fell on deaf ears. My only conclusion is that they have none.

EXHIBIT X  
U.S. SENATE'S RESPONSE/NO RESPONSE  
SEPT. 2, 1997

In this response from Strom Thurmond, it basically states nothing of value, except for the evidence that the timing on his notification to Senator Daniel Inouye, and the following attacks by police upon us, provides the makings of an investigation into the matter, with interesting results.

EXHIBIT Y  
DR.'S REPORT OF QUEEN'S INJURIES FROM POLICE  
NOV. 4, 1997

After six uniformed officers jumped on My Queen onto a cement floor, without a warrant, and on bogus charges mixed with double jeopardy, she had to see a doctor who was shocked at this blatant example of police brutality.

EXHIBIT Z  
REQUEST FOR ORDER OF PROTECTION TO HAGUE COURT  
NOV. 5, 1997

In seeing enough was enough, it was time to send this first communique to you of a REQUEST FOR ORDER OF PROTECTION, to protect us from the terroristic threatening from uniformed and ununiformed officers, and other inidentified individuals.

EXHIBIT AA  
PROCLAMATION DECREE  
SIGNED FEB. 9TH, 1998

States and Decrees why the Kingdom of Hawai'i cannot engage or participate in any activity, affiliation or association with the current and corrupt STATE OF HAWAII or the United States.