

The Polynesian.

VOL. XXI

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 2000

No. 3

The Polynesian:

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

P.O. Box 2194

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Preliminary Hearings Set in The Hague for December 7, 8, 11 and 12th, 2000

Beginning on December 7th, the World Court (Permanent Court of Arbitration) will hear preliminary presentations regarding the Arbitration case initiated by Lance Paul Larsen. The case, which was filed in The Netherlands in October of 1999, alleges a violation of Mr. Larsen's civil rights presented in two questions. The first question is whether or not Mr. Larsen's rights have been violated under the international laws of occupation, and if so, the second question asks the Court whether or not Mr. Larsen has redress against his government.

Larsen, who was incarcerated by the State of Hawai'i in October of 1999 for a traffic violation, has had expert witnesses testify on his behalf that the treaty of annexation in 1898

is, at best, a claim, and is not a treaty by any definition. In spite of the testimonies and the evidence which Larsen's attorney introduced as compelling and pivotal to the case, Kea'au District Court Judge Sandra Schutte ruled to ignore the claims of the defence, and sentenced Larsen to 30 days prison, seven of which were in solitary confinement. It is from these actions that the case in the World Court was born.

In the Procedural Order to the parties of July 17, 2000, the Tribunal requested the submission of further pleadings to be followed by a round of oral hearings to address the certain preliminary issues raised by the Tribunal. In December the parties will travel to The Hague and make presentations to the Tribunal on these

issues. Paramount is the issue regarding the absence of the United States in the case. In the Procedural Order, the Tribunal indicated some apprehension regarding the non-participation of the United States to the arbitration. At the forefront of their concern, is the possibility of affecting a third party who is in the arbitration case.

In a statement to the Polynesian, Ninia Parks, lead counsel for Mr. Larsen stated "that the Tribunals cautious approach on the issue of the U.S. is justified, and that they are prepared to present arguments to relieve the Tribunal's concern about an award affecting a third party."

Legal counsel for the Hawaiian Kingdom are also prepared to present arguments to the Tribunal aimed to

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THIS ISSUE OF... THE POLYNESIAN

This month's issue is historically an important month for Hawaiian subjects and the celebration of Hawaiian Independence.

The year 1843, in particular, was a year filled with both hardships and successes. The hardships were truly tests of perseverance and commitment and the successes reflect the ultimate foundation from which this country is rooted.

We have chosen to dedicate this issue to recounting the events of 1843 from archival records, official government documents, and correspondence of that period.

It is our hope that by sharing with our readership these little known facts it will, in the end, become apparent to even the most casual reader what we know to be one of the most profound moments of this country's past.

Also, as we approach November 28th, a national holiday, celebrate with us as we take a glimpse into the life of Timoteo (Timothy) Ha'alilio, a loyal, dedicated and intelligent Hawaiian subject whose life works will speak for themselves in our "Subject Matters" column.

The Polynesian Staff

Lā Kū'oko'a: Events Leading to Independence Day, November 28, 1843

To counter the strong possibility of foreign encroachment on Hawaiian territory, His Majesty King Kamehameha III dispatched a Hawaiian delegation to the United States and Europe with the power to settle difficulties with other nations, and negotiate treaties. This delegation's ultimate duty was to secure the recognition of Hawaiian

Independence from the major powers of the world. In accordance with this



Timoteo Ha'alilio
(Hawai'i Archives)

goal, Timoteo Ha'alilio, William Richards and Sir George Simpson were commissioned as joint Ministers Plenipotentiary on April 8, 1842. Sir George Simpson, shortly thereafter, left for England, via Alaska and Siberia, while Mr. Ha'alilio and Mr. Richards departed for the United States, via Mexico, on July 8, 1842.

On December 19, 1842, the Hawaiian delegation, while in the United States of America, secured the assurance of United States

President Tyler that the United States would recognize Hawaiian independence. The delegation then proceeded to meet their colleague, Sir George Simpson,

in Europe and together they secured formal recognition from Great Britain and France. On April 1, 1843, Lord



Sir George Simpson
(Hawai'i Archives)

Aberdeen on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, assured the Hawaiian delegation that: "Her Majesty's Government was willing and had determined to recognize the independence of the Sandwich Islands under their present sovereign."

On November 28, 1843, at the Court of London, the British and French Governments entered into a formal agreement for the recognition of Hawaiian independence. The Proclamation read as follows:



Rev. William Richards
(Hawai'i Archives)

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, taking into consideration the existence in the Sandwich Islands of a government capable of providing for the regularity of its relations with foreign nations, have thought it right to engage, reciprocally, to consider the Sandwich Islands as an Independent State, and never to take possession, neither directly or under the title of Protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassador Extraordinary of His Majesty the King of the French, at the Court of London, being furnished with the necessary powers, hereby declare, in consequence, that their said Majesties take reciprocally that engagement."

While the Hawaiian delegation was securing the recognition of Hawaiian Independence by these three major world powers, His Majesty King Kamehameha III was forced to provisionally cede Hawaiian sovereignty to the British

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Lā Kū'oko'a

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Government under threat of an over zealous commanding officer of Her Britannic Majesty's Royal Navy. Here follows those turbulent events that coincided with the recognition of Hawaiian Independence.

On February 11, 1843, H.B.M.S. Carysfort, commanded by Lord George Paulet, entered Honolulu harbor on the island of O'ahu. Lord Paulet had previously received a complaint by Richard Charlton, British Consul to the Hawaiian Kingdom. This complaint alleged that British subjects were being abused by the Hawaiian Government in the islands. Without investigating the circumstances nor the validity of the complaint by Consul Charlton, Lord Paulet proceeded into the harbor without firing the customary salute with the Honolulu Fort. Consul Charlton was absent from the Kingdom, but his temporary replacement, Alex Simpson, was not afforded diplomatic recognition by the Hawaiian Government.



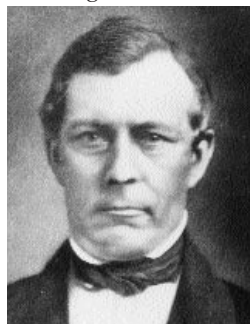
Lord George Paulet

Upon arrival, Lord Paulet, demanded a personal interview with His Majesty King Kamehameha III, but it was denied. Lord Paulet was then referred to Dr. Gerrit P. Judd because in case of business of a private nature, protocol dictated that as:

"...our confidential agent to confer with you, who, being a person of integrity and fidelity to our Government, and perfectly acquainted with all our affairs, will receive your communication, give you all the information you require (in confidence), and report the same to us."

The above actions brought about the following response from Lord Paulet of February 17, 1843 to His Majesty King Kamehameha III, with an attached letter of demands:

"Sir: - In answer to your letter of this day's date (which I have too good an opinion of your Majesty to allow me to believe ever emanated from yourself, but from your ill advisers), I have to state that I shall hold no communication whatever with Dr. G.P. Judd, who, it has been



Dr. Gerrit P. Judd
(Hawai'i Archives)

satisfactorily proved to me, has been the punic mover in the unlawful proceedings of your Government against British subjects.

As you have refused me a personal interview, I inclose you the demands which I consider it my duty to make upon your Government, with which I demand a compliance at or before 4 o'clock p.m., to-morrow (Saturday); otherwise I shall be obliged to take immediate coercive steps to obtain these measures for my countrymen.

Demand made by the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, captain, R.N., commanding Her Britannic M. Ship Carysfort, upon the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

First. The immediate removal by public advertisement, written in the native and English languages, and signed by the governor of this island and F.W. Thompson, of the attachment placed upon Mr. Charlton's property, the restoration of the land taken by the Government for its own use and really appertaining to Mr. Charlton, and reparation for the heavy loss to which Mr. Charlton's representatives have been exposed by the oppressive and unjust proceedings of the Sandwich Island Government.

Second. The immediate acknowledgment of the right of Mr. Simpson to perform the functions delegated to him by Mr. Charlton, namely, those of Her Britannic Majesty's acting consul until Her Majesty's pleasure be known upon the reasonableness of your objections to him, the acknowledgment of that right and the reparation for the insult offered to Her Majesty through her acting representative, to be made by a public reception of his commission and the saluting the British flag with twenty-one guns, which number will be returned by Her Britannic Majesty's ship under my command.

Third. A guarantee that no British subject shall in future be subjected to imprisonment in fetters, unless he is accused of a crime which by the laws of England would be considered a felony.

Fourth. The compliance with a written promise given by King Kamehameha to Capt. Jones, of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Curacoa, that a new and a fair trial would be granted in a case brought by Henry Skinner, which promise has been evaded.

Fifth. The immediate adoption of firm steps to arrange the matters in dispute between British subjects and natives of the country or others residing here, by referring these cases to juries, one half of whom shall be British subjects, approved of by the consul, and all of whom shall declare an oath their freedom from prejudice upon or interest in the case brought before them.

Sixth. A direct communication between His Majesty Kamehameha and Her Britannic Majesty's acting consul for the immediate settlement of all cases of grievance and complaint on the part of British subjects against the Sandwich Island government."

In order to give strength to the foregoing demands, the following note was sent to Capt. Long, of the U.S.S. Boston.

"SIR: I have the honor to notify you that Her Britannic Majesty's ship Carysfort, under my command, will be prepared to make an immediate attack upon this town at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) in the event of the demands now forwarded by me to the King of these islands not being complied with by this time."

On the following day, His Majesty King Kamehameha III and the Premier sent the following response to Lord Paulet's demands.

"We have received your letter and the demands which accompanied, and in reply would inform your lordship that we have commissioned Sir George Simpson and William Richards as our ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary to the court of Great Britain, with full powers to settle the difficulties which you have presented before us; to assure Her Majesty the Queen of our uninterrupted affection and confer with her ministers as to the best means of cementing the harmony between us.

Some of the demands which you have laid before us are of a nature calculated seriously to embarrass our feeble Government, by contravening the laws established for the benefit of all. But we shall comply with your demands as it has never been our intention to insult Her Majesty the Queen or injure any of her estimable subjects; but we must do so under protest, and shall embrace the earliest opportunity of representing our case more fully to Her Britannic Majesty's Government through our Ministry.

Trusting in the magnanimity of the sovereign of a great nation, which we have been taught to respect and love, that we shall there be justified."

The concession to Lord Paulet's demands, under protest, was to avoid injury to life and property. The first impulse of His Majesty King Kamehameha III and his principle Chiefs was to resist. Attached to this concession was the following protest:

"We, Kamehameha 3d, King of all the Sandwich Islands, and Kekauluohi, Premier, thereof, in accordance with the laws of all nations and the rights of all aggrieved sovereigns and individuals, do hereby enter our solemn act of Protest before God, the world, and before the government of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria the First, Queen of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, --

Against the Rt. Honorable Lord George Paulet, Captain of H.B.M. Ship Carysfort, now lying in the Harbor of Honolulu, for all losses and damages which may accrue to us, and to the citizens of other countries residing under our dominions and sovereignty, in consequence of the unjust demands made upon us this day by the said Rt. Hon. Lord George Paulet, enforced by a threat of coercive measures and an attack upon our town of Honolulu in case of non-compliance with the same within a period of nineteen hours; thereby interfering with our laws, endangering the good order of society, and requiring of us what no Power has a right to exact of another with whom they are on terms of peace and amity.

And We do solemnly Protest and declare that We, the sovereign authority of these Our Islands, are injured, abused and damaged by this act of the said Rt. Hon. Lord George Paulet, and we hereby enter our solemn appeal unto the Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty, represented by him, for redress, for justification, and for repayment of all said losses, damages, and payments which may in consequence accrue unto us, or unto the citizens of other countries living under our jurisdiction."

During this time, three of the major world powers were Great Britain, France and the United States. It was contemplated that the King should provisionally cede the islands to France, or to France and the United States, jointly; but, upon the advice of Dr. Judd, it was provisionally ceded to Great Britain, subject to the decision of Her Majesty's government upon receipt of full information from both the Hawaiian Kingdom and Lord Paulet. Arrangements were made to have the "fact finding" to take effect on February 25, 1843.

On the 25th of February, at three o'clock p.m., His Majesty King Kamehameha III delivered the following speech from the ramparts of the Honolulu Fort.

"Where are you, chiefs, people and commons from my ancestor, and people from foreign lands!

Hear ye! I make known to you that I am in great perplexity by reason of difficulties into which I have been brought without cause; therefore, I have given away the life of our land, hear ye! But my rule over you, my people, and your privileges will continue, for I have hope that the life of the land will be restored when my conduct is justified."

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King Kamehameha III
(Hawai'i Archives)

Lā Kū'oko'a

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The Act of Provisional Cession was then read.

"In consequence of the difficulties in which we find ourselves involved, and our opinion of the impossibility of complying with the demands in the manner in which they are made by Her Britannic Majesty's representative upon us, in reference to the claims of British subjects, we do hereby cede the group of islands known as the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands, unto the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, captain of Her Majesty's Ship of war Carysfort, representing Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, from this date, and for the time being: the said cession being made with the reservation that it is subject to any arrangements that may have been entered into by the Representatives appointed by us to treat with the Government of her Britannic Majesty; and in the event that no agreement has been executed previous the date hereof; subject to the decision of Her Britannic Majesty's Government on conference with the said representatives appointed by us; or in the event of our representatives not being accessible, or not having been acknowledged, subject to the decision which Her Britannic Majesty may pronounce on the receipt of full information from us, and from the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet."

Following was read the Proclamation of Lord Paulet.

"A provisional cession of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands having been made this day by Kamehameha III., King, and Kekauluohi, Premier thereof, unto me, the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ship Carysfort on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; subject to arrangements which may have been made or shall be made in Great Britain, with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, I do hereby proclaim,

First. That the British Flag shall be hoisted on all the Islands of the group, and the natives thereof shall enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects.

Second. That the government thereof shall be executed, until the receipt of communications from Great Britain, in the following manner, namely: By the native King and chiefs and the officers employed by them, so far as regards the native population, and by a commission, consisting of King Kamehameha III, or a Deputy appointed by him, the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet,

Duncan Forbes Mackay, esquire, and Lieut. Frere, R.N., in all that concerns relations with other powers (save and except the negotiations with the British Government), and the arrangements among foreigners (others than natives of the Archipelago) resident on these Islands.

Third. That the laws at present existing or which may be made at the ensuing council of the king and the chiefs (after being communicated to the commission), shall be in full force so far as natives are concerned; and shall form the basis of the administration of justice by the commission in matters between foreigners resident on these islands.

Fourth. In all that relates to the collection of the revenue, the present officers shall be continued at the pleasure of the native King and chiefs, their salaries for the current year being also determined by them, and the archives of Government remaining in their hands; the accounts are, however, subject to inspection by the commission heretofore named. The Government vessels shall be in like manner subject, however, to their employment if required for Her Britannic Majesty's service.

Fifth. That no sales, leases, or transfers of land shall take place by the action of the Commission appointed as aforesaid, nor from natives to foreigners during the period intervening between the 24th of this month and the receipt of notification from Great Britain of the arrangements made there; they shall not be valid, nor shall they receive the signatures of the King or premier.

Sixth. All the existing bona fide engagements of the native King and premier, shall be executed and performed as if this cession had never been made."

With the formal provisional cession complete, the Hawaiian flag was lowered from its staff by the hands of Hawaiian soldiers. The British flag then took its place, hoisted by a Lieutenant from the Carysfort, and His

Majesty King Kamehameha III returned to Lahaina, Island of Maui, seat of the Hawaiian capital city. With the establishment of the aforesaid Commission, Mr. Simpson's function, as Acting Consul, ceased. Mr. Simpson was selected by Lord Paulet to deliver the dispatches to the British government in order to apprise them of the situation. Mr. Simpson was scheduled to leave on the schooner *Ho'oikaika*, renamed the *Albert*, enroute to San Blas Mexico, seat of the British Vice Consulate, and meet with Vice Consul Barron.

Unbeknownst to Lord Paulet and Mr. Simpson, Dr. Judd had secured the commitment of General J.F.B. Marshall to serve as His Majesty King Kamehameha's Special Envoy to bear dispatches to the United States Government and Commissioner to the Courts of England and France. General Marshall was to travel on the same vessel as Mr. Simpson under the cover of being supercargo for a Hawaiian trading firm known as *Ladd & Company*. In order to commission the special envoy at Honolulu, His Majesty King Kamehameha III made a secret voyage from Maui. His Majesty landed at night at Waikiki on the island of O'ahu, commissioned the special envoy and departed back to Maui before dawn.

On March 11, 1843, the *Albert* left Honolulu harbor under the command of a British officer from the *Carysfort* and arrived at San Blas, Mexico on April 10th. From San Blas, both Mr. Simpson and General Marshall traveled a day's journey to Tepec where they were received by the British Vice Consul, Mr. Barron. Mr. Simpson was first to meet the Vice Consul. Mr. Simpson relayed his version of the cession of the Hawaiian Islands as being voluntary. General Marshall, meanwhile, requested a private session with the Vice Consul under the guise of business for *Ladd & Company*. During this session, General Marshall laid out the dispatches, together with his credentials,

and a copy of the conditional protest. Together the evidence showed a very different version of what had happened in the Hawaiian Islands. The dispatches of both Mr. Simpson and General Marshall were forwarded to Rear Admiral Thomas, Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Pacific.

Back in the Hawaiian Islands, the Commission ran into many difficulties amongst the Hawaiian delegation. The delegation's head, Dr. Judd, and the French Consul refused to recognize the new Government. Dr. Judd, appointed by His Majesty King Kamehameha III as his deputy, found that he could not work on the Commission. Dr. Judd later received authorization by His Majesty to resign as follows:

"We therefore publicly make known that we, Kamehameha III., the King, fully approve and acknowledge the Protest and withdrawal of our deputy as our own, and declare that we will no more sit with the British commissioners, or be responsible for any acts of theirs which may encroach upon the rights of foreigners.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Paulet and his Lieutenant John Frere, having enlisted soldiers under the title of "the Queen's Regiment," maintaining them as a standing army out of funds appropriated by us for the payment of our just debts, which expense we consider quite uncalled for and useless; they having enforced their demand for the payment of the money by a threat of deposing from his trust an officer of the treasury, although contrary to the orders of the King and premier to him, made known to the British Commissioners;

By these oppressions, by the trial of natives for alleged offenses against the native Government, cases which come not properly under their cognizance, and by their violating the laws which, by the treaty, were to have been held sacred until we hear from England; we are oppressed and injured, and feel confident that all good men will sympathize with us in our present state of distress; and now we protest in the face of all men against all such proceedings both towards ourselves and foreigner, subjects of other governments, on the part of the Rt. Hon. Lord George Paulet, captain of H.B. Ship Carysfort, and his lieutenant, John Frere, R.N., and take the world to witness that they have broken faith with us."

So grave were the decisions of the two man Commission, that a protest was lodged also by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Force in the E. Indies, Lawrence Kearney. The protest read:

"In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States of America



The Fort at Honolulu was commanded by Governor Kekūānoa in 1843 (Hawai'i Archives)

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Hawaiian Kingdom: A Neutral Country

The Hawaiian Kingdom, as an independent State, was an influential player in the formation of the first principles of international law as it related to neutrality and the rights of national vessels during war. As a result of the Crimean War (1853-1856) between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, the governments of England and France, prior to their impending involvement, each issued formal Declarations on March 28, 1854, and March 29, 1854, respectively, that declared neutral ships and goods would not be captured. Both Declarations were later delivered to the Hawaiian Kingdom government by the British and French Commissioners resident in the Hawaiian Islands on July 7, 1854.

Accompanying the British correspondence to the Hawaiian Government that provided a copy of the Declaration of Neutral Rights was a copy of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council Resolution of April 15, 1854, that expanded upon the rights of neutral States. The resolution provided, in part,

"Now it is this day ordered by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that all vessels under a neutral or friendly flag, being neutral or friendly property, shall be permitted to import into any port or place in Her

Majesty's dominions all goods and merchandise whatsoever, to whomsoever the same may belong; and to export from any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions to any port not blockaded, any cargo or goods, not being contraband of war, or not requiring a special permission, to whomsoever the same may belong."

Knowing of the breakout of the Crimean War, His Majesty King Kamehameha III formally proclaimed the Hawaiian Kingdom as a Neutral State with its territorial jurisdiction extending one marine league (three miles) from the coasts of each of its islands on May 16, 1854.

On June 15, 1854, in Privy Council Assembled, the Committee on the National Rights in regards to prizes had delivered its report. His Excellency Robert C. Wyllie presented the report of the committee and the following resolution was passed and later made known to the Representatives of the Nations who were at war.

*"Resolved: That in the Ports of this neutral Kingdom, the privilege of Asylum is extended equally and impartially to the armed *neutral vessels and prizes made by such vessels of all the belligerents, but no authority can be delegated by any of the Belligerents to try and declare lawful and transfer the property of such prizes within the*

King's Jurisdiction; nor can the King's Tribunals exercise any such jurisdiction, except in cases where His Majesty's Neutral Jurisdiction and Sovereignty may have been violated by the Captain of any vessel within the bounds of that Jurisdiction."

* - the term *neutral* must be construed to be a misprint by the recorder of the Privy Council. Subsequent communications and resolutions refer to the word *national* and not *neutral* when referring to this resolution of June 15, 1854.

On July 7, 1854, the British Consul General to the Hawaiian Kingdom had sent a dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in regards to an interpretation of the Privy Council Resolution of June 15, 1854, concerning "armed national vessels and prizes." The French Commissioner also requested clarification. These dispatches were read in Privy Council assembled on July 17, 1854, and the following resolutions were passed.

"Resolved: That by the words armed national vessels and prizes in the Resolution of the 15th June, are meant only vessels regularly organized and Commissioned on national account, and what prizes they may make; and that that Resolution does not extend the privileges of Asylum in the ports of this Kingdom to vessels armed on private account or the prizes taken by them, whatever may be the flag under which such vessels may sail: Therefore all Privateers and prizes made by them are hereby

prohibited from entering the Ports of this Kingdom, unless in such circumstances of distress as that their exclusion would involve a sacrifice of life, and then only, under special permission from the King, after proofs to His Majesty's satisfaction, of such circumstances of distress.

Resolved: That the communications of the Representatives of Great Britain and France, be published in the Polynesian of Saturday next; and that the Resolution of this day relating to Privateers, be published every week during the War, under the Resolution of the 15th June last."

On December 6, 1854, the U.S. Commissioner assigned to the Hawaiian Kingdom, His Excellency David L. Gregg, sent the following dispatch to the Hawaiian Kingdom government regarding the recognition of neutral rights. The correspondence stated, in part,

"...I have the honor to transmit to you a project of a declaration in relation to neutral rights which my Government has instructed me to submit to the consideration of the Government of Hawai'i, and respectfully to request its approval and adoption. As you will perceive it affirms the principles that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals, not contraband of war, found on board of Enemies ships, is not confiscable.

These two principles have been adopted by Great Britain and France as rules of conduct towards all neu-

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and their Government, which the undersigned has the honor to represent, and in order to explain clearly for the information of all concerned is issued, a Protest.

Whereas, a provisional cession of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands was made by His Majesty Kamehameha III and Kekauluohi, premier thereof, unto the Hon. George Paulet, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Carysfort (to wit) on the 25th day of February, 1843; and whereas, the United States' interests and those of their citizens resident on the aforesaid Hawaiian Islands are deeply involved in a seizure of His Majesty's Government under the circumstances; as well as in the act of the aforesaid King and premier, acceding thereto under protest or otherwise, to affect the interests before cited: Now, therefore, be it known, that I solemnly protest against every act and measure in the premises;

and do declare that from and after the day of said cession until the termination of the pending negotiations between His Majesty's envoys and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, I hold His Majesty Kamehameha III and Capt. Lord George Paulet answerable for any and every act, by which a citizen of the United States resident as aforesaid shall be restrained in his just and undisputed rights and privileges, or who may suffer inconvenience or losses, or be forced to submit to any additional charges on imports or other revenue matters, or exactions in regard to the administration of any municipal laws whatever enacted by the 'Commission' consisting of His Majesty King Kamehameha III, or his deputy of the aforesaid islands, and the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, Duncan Forbes Mackay, esq., and Lieut. John Frere, R.N."

Lord Paulet's Commanding Officer, Rear Admiral Thomas, arrived at Honolulu harbor on July 26, 1843 on H.B.M.S. *Dublin* from Valparaiso, Chile. Not pleased with the actions of one of his officers, Admiral Thomas

immediately sought an interview with His Majesty King Kamehameha III., which resulted in an apology from Admiral Thomas, and the restoration of Hawaiian sovereignty on the 31st of July, 1843. Admiral Thomas' actions met with the approval of the British Government as stated in the following letter, dated June 13, 1844, from Lord Canning to Lord Herbert. In relation to Admiral Thomas' course of action, the letter stated as follows:

"I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. enclosing copies of Rear Admiral Thomas' correspondence with the Admiralty, dated the 17th of February, from the Sandwich Islands; and I am to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Her Majesty's Government have received with the highest satisfaction the whole of Admiral Thomas' proceedings at the Sandwich Islands, as marked by great propriety and admirable judg-

ment throughout, and as calculated to raise the character of the British authorities for justice, moderation, and courtesy of demeanor, in the estimation of the natives of those remote countries, and of the world."

Someone once said, that we ignore history at our own demise. Kamehameha III shall forever be remembered as a leader who possessed great foresight and intelligence. But history is now being asked to broaden its perspective to include the unsung heroes, whose diligence was rewarded on a cold London day in 1843. November 28, 1843 was the day which would forever afford Hawai'i the Right to stand up against the Lord Paulet's of the world, and say, we are a nation, By Every Definition. **PAU.**

To review the references for these documents you can access the pleadings by the Hawaiian Kingdom Government, entitled "Memorial of the Hawaiian Kingdom Government" at www.AlohaQuest.com/arbitration

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trials in the present European war; and it is pronounced that neither nation will refuse to recognize them as rules of international law, and to conform to them in all time to come.

The Emperor of Russia has lately concluded a convention with the United States, embracing these principles as permanent, and immutable, and to be scrupulously observed towards all powers which accede to the same." (emphasis added)

On January 12, 1855, the U.S. Commissioner also sent another dispatch to the Hawaiian Government that contained a copy of the July 22, 1854 Convention between the United States of America and Russia embracing certain principles in regard to neutral rights.

After careful review of the U.S. President's request, the Hawaiian Kingdom Government, by His Majesty King Kamehameha IV in Privy Council, passed the following resolution on March 26, 1855.

"Resolved: That the Declaration of accession to the principles of neutrality to which the President of the United States invites the King, is approved, and Mr. Wyllie is authorized to sign and seal the same and pass it officially to the Commissioner of the United States in reply to his dispatches of the 6th December and 12th January last."

Following the Privy Council meeting on the same day, His Excellency Robert C. Wyllie signed the Declaration of Accession to the Principles of Neutrality as requested by the United States President and delivered the same to the American Commissioner to the Hawaiian Kingdom, His Excellency David L. Gregg. The Declaration provided, in part,

"And whereas His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, having considered the aforesaid invitation of the President of the United States, and the Rules established in the foregoing con-

vention respecting the rights of neutrals during war, and having found such rules consistent with those proclaimed by Her Britannic Majesty in Her Declaration of the 28th March 1854, and by His Majesty the Emperor of the French in the Declaration of the 29th of the same month and year, as well as with Her Britannic Majesty's order in Council of the 15th April same year, and with the peaceful and strictly neutral policy of this Kingdom as proclaimed by His late Majesty King Kamehameha III on the 11th May 1854, amplified and explained by Resolutions of His Privy Council of State of the 15th June and 17th July same year, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Cabinet and Privy Council, has authorized the undersigned to declare in His name, as the undersigned now does declare that His Majesty accedes to the humane principles of the foregoing convention, in the sense of its III Article."

On April 5, 1855, His Majesty King Kamehameha IV, successor in office to His late Majesty King Kamehameha III, ratified the 1852 Treaty with the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway which included the rights of neutrality. Article XV provides,

"All vessels bearing the flag of Sweden and Norway in time of war shall receive every possible protection, short of actual hostility, within the ports and waters of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands; and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages to respect in time of war the neutral rights of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and to use his good offices with all other powers, having treaties with His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, to induce them to adopt the same policy towards the Hawaiian Kingdom."

Similar provisions of neutral rights of the Hawaiian Kingdom were also made a part of the treaties with Spain (1863, Article XXVI), Germany (1879, Article VIII) and Italy (1869, Additional Article).

On April 7, 1855, His Majesty King Kamehameha IV opened the Legislative Assembly. In that speech he reiterated the Kingdom's neutrality by stating, in part,

"It is gratifying to me, on commencing my reign, to be able to inform you, that my relations with all the great Powers, between whom and myself exist treaties of amity, are of the most satisfactory nature. I have received from all of them, assurances that leave no room to doubt that my rights and sovereignty will be respected. My policy, as regards all foreign nations, being that of peace, impartiality and neutrali-

ty, in the spirit of the Proclamation by the late King, of the 16th May last, and of the Resolutions of the Privy Council of the 15th June and 17th July. I have given to the President of the United States, at his request, my solemn adhesion to the rule, and to the principles establishing the rights of neutrals during war, contained in the Convention between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the United States, concluded in Washington on the 22nd July last."

The abovementioned actions on the part of the Governments of England, France, Russia, the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom relating to the development of the principles of international law in relation to neutrality provided the necessary pretext for the leading European maritime powers to meet in Paris, after the Crimean War, and enter into a joint declaration that provided the following four principles,

1. *Privateering is, and remains, abolished.*
2. *The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.*
3. *Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.*
4. *Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.*

The aforementioned Declarations and the 1854 Russian-American Convention represented the first recognition of the right of neutral States to conduct free trade without any hindrance from war. Stricter guidelines for neutrality were later established in the 1871 Anglo-American Treaty made during the wake of the American Civil War, whereby both parties agreed to the following rules.

First, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Second, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in

its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Newer and stricter rules for the conduct of neutral States were expounded upon in the 1874 Brussels Conference, and later these principles were codified in the Fifth and Thirteenth Hague Conventions of 1907, governing, respectively, the rights and duties of neutral States in Land and Maritime warfare.

Since the 1843 Anglo-Franco Proclamation, wherein the Hawaiian Islands was admitted into the great Family of Nations by England and France, the Hawaiian Kingdom participated in the establishment and growth of the international law of neutrality. With the Hawaiian Kingdom's unique location in the middle of the North Pacific Ocean for both commercial trade and a sanctuary for ships at war, the maritime powers of Europe and America found it prudent to include the Hawaiian Kingdom in the evolution of the principles and subsequent codification of neutral rights.

As a neutral State, the Hawaiian Kingdom was afforded all the protection of international law it had helped to establish, and by 1893 the principles of neutral rights were enough to preclude any other independent State from infringing upon the sovereign neutral rights of the Hawaiian Kingdom. It was the United States of America, in its 1871 Anglo-American Treaty, that established rules preventing belligerent States from utilizing neutral territory or ports for warlike purposes such as outfitting vessels, recruiting troops, or basing military operations. It would only be twenty-two years later that the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom would find themselves entangled in a web of deception and fraud that was perpetuated by American expansionists in gross violation of the sovereign and neutral rights of the Hawaiian Kingdom. From the illegal intervention by the United States into the civil affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893, to the subsequent creation of American puppet governments and a state in an occupied neutral territory, the deception would last for over a century. **PAU.**

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

January 1st -	New Year
February 12th -	Accession of Kalākaua
March 17th -	Kamehameha III's Birthday
June 11th -	Kamehameha Day
July 31st -	Restoration Day
September 2nd -	Lili'uokalani's Birthday
November 28th -	Independence Day
December 25th -	Christmas

The Islands of the Hawaiian Kingdom

On March 16, 1854, in Honolulu, His Excellency Robert C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom, informed: William Miller, Esq., Her British Majesty's Commissioner; M. Louis Emile Perrin, Consul Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French; and Honorable David L. Gregg, United States Commissioner, of the islands constituting the Hawaiian domain:

"I have the honor to make known to you that that the following islands, &c., are within the domain of the Hawaiian Crown, viz: Hawaii, containing about , 4,000 square miles; Maui, 600 square miles; Oahu, 520 square miles; Kauai, 520 square miles; Molokai, 170 square miles; Lanai, 100 square miles; Niihau, 80 square miles; Kahoolawe, 60 square miles; Nihoa, known as Bird Island, Molokini, Lehua, Kaula, being Islets, and all Reefs, Banks and Rocks contiguous to either of the above, or within the compass of the whole."

On May 16, 1854, State Neutrality of the Hawaiian Kingdom was pro-

claimed by His Majesty King Kamehameha III. The 1854 Proclamation of Hawaiian neutrality, stated:

"...that Our neutrality is to be respected by all Belligerents, to the full extent of Our Jurisdiction, which by Our fundamental laws is to the distance of one marine league (three miles), surrounding each of Our Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai and Niihau, commencing at low water mark on each of the respective coasts, of said Islands, and includes all the channels passing between and dividing said Islands, from Island to Island..."

Four additional Islands were annexed to the Hawaiian Kingdom domain under the international doctrine of discovery subsequent to the reign of His Majesty King Kamehameha III. These islands are as follows:

a. Laysan Island, 800 miles northwest of Honolulu, was annexed to the Hawaiian Kingdom by discovery of Captain John Paty on May 1, 1857,

any effort to halt the proceedings in the World Court. After all, although *Lance P. Larsen v. the Hawaiian Kingdom* is not about the occupation of Hawai'i, the situation that led Mr. Larsen to file the case at the World Court in the first place, was a result of occupational influences.

Dr. Eyal Benvenisti, Professor of International law and author of several works on occupation stated "It would seem that measures taken by an annexationist state, or by any other regime that illegally attempts to alienate permanently an occupied territory from its lawful sovereign, do not mandate any deference under international law. The occupant who establishes such a regime does not seek international protection for its interests, and, indeed, is not entitled to it. There is no point in trying to encourage this occupant's observance of the law: this occupant is indifferent to the reaction of the ousted sovereign simply because it has no intention of relinquishing its hold. As it fails to share power with the lawful government under the auspices of international law, the latter is not precluded by the same law from taking whatever countermeasures it can in order to protect its interests during and after the occupation. Under such circumstances, the ousted govern-

A revised survey of the Hawaiian Islands constituting the Hawaiian Kingdom are as follows:

Island	Location	Square Miles/Acreage
Hawai'i	19° 30' N 155° 30' W	4,028.2 / 2,578,048
Maui	20° 45' N 156° 20' W	727.3 / 465,472
O'ahu	21° 30' N 158° 00' W	597.1 / 382,144
Kaua'i	22° 03' N 159° 30' W	552.3 / 353,472
Molokai	21° 08' N 157° 00' W	260.0 / 166,400
Lāna'i	20° 50' N 156° 55' W	140.6 / 89,984
Ni'ihau	21° 55' N 160° 10' W	69.5 / 44,480
Kaho'olawe	20° 33' N 156° 35' W	44.6 / 28,544
Nihoa	23° 06' N 161° 58' W	0.3 / 192
Molokini	20° 38' N 156° 30' W	0.04 / 25.6
Lehua	22° 01' N 160° 06' W	0.4 / 256
Ka'ula	21° 40' N 160° 32' W	0.2 / 128
Laysan	25° 50' N 171° 50' W	1.6 / 1,024
Lisiansky	26° 02' N 174° 00' W	0.6 / 384
Palmyra	05° 52' N 162° 05' W	4.6 / 2,944
Ocean (a.k.a. Kure atoll)	28° 25' N 178° 25' W	0.4 / 256

TOTAL: 6,427.74 square miles / 4,113,753.6 acres

The Islands comprising the domain of the Hawaiian Kingdom are located in the Pacific Ocean between 5° and 23° north latitude and 154° and 178° west longitude.

during the reign of His Majesty King Kamehameha IV.

b. Lisiansky Island, 920 miles northwest of Honolulu, also was annexed by discovery of Captain John Paty on May 10, 1857.

c. Palmyra Island, a cluster of low islets, 1,100 miles southwest of Honolulu, was taken possession of by Captain Zenas Bent on April 15, 1862, and proclaimed as Hawaiian Territory

during the reign of His Majesty King Kamehameha IV, as per "By Authority" notice in the "Polynesian" newspaper of June 21, 1862.

d. Ocean Island, also called Kure atoll, 1,800 miles northwest of Honolulu, was acquired September 20, 1886, as per proclamation of Colonel J.H. Boyd, empowered for such service during the reign of His Majesty King Kalakaua. PAU.

World Court Hearings

from page 1

arrest their concern about affecting the rights of the United States. The Hawaiian Kingdom will submit oral testimony before the Tribunal reiterating that this case involves Lance Larsen and the Hawaiian Kingdom, and what the parties seek from the Tribunal is to provide a clear understanding of the legal relationship between a national and his/her government within the framework of occupation.

On March 3rd of this year, an invitation was delivered to the United States Department of State in Washington, D.C., to participate in whatever manner it believed appropriate. Thus far the United States has not shown any intentions of intervening in the case, and it would appear obvious as to the reasons. This is not a case about the occupation of Hawai'i, *per se*, but rather a case regarding the legal relationship between an individual and his government while under occupation by a foreign power.

There also arises the question as to why the United States has not made

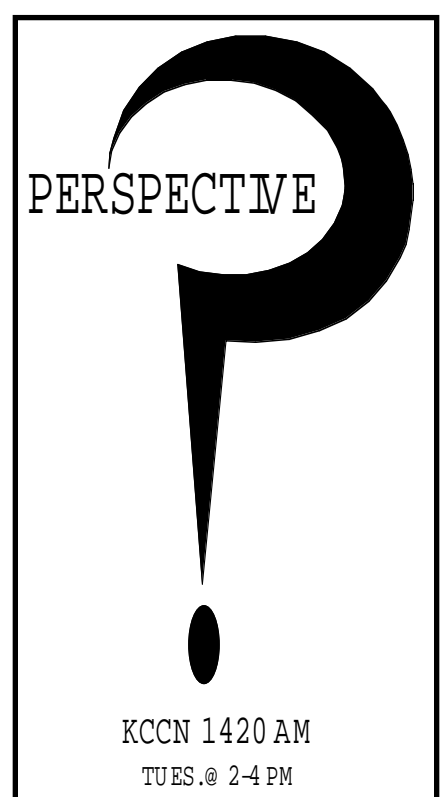
national might view this case, given their recent history of war, strife and occupation. PAU.

ment, from exile or upon its return, is under no obligation to respect those measures that would have been lawful had the occupant respected the basic norm of international occupational law. The message to the occupant, upon its assumption of power, is that there is but one way of receiving recognition of its measures, and that is by administering the territory in accordance with the framework of the law of occupation."

For those who have begun to analyze the legal history of Hawai'i's relations with the United States, this is a landmark case. The oral hearings which will ensue on Dec. 7, 8, 11, and 12th, if nothing else, will have effectively placed all of the empirical evidence on record at an international level.

There is also the question of affect. What affect would any of this have on Hawai'i? Although this case is simply asking the international tribunal to provide a better understanding as to the relationship between the claimant and the respondent under occupational law, there are collateral aspects to consider. On a broader level, this case can serve to clarify an understanding to assist in providing a great measure of harmony between nationals and their governments. Indeed, one might consider how a Bosnian or Kuwaiti

To keep up with what's going on in the World Court go to: www.AlohaQuest.com/arbitration



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SUBJECT MATTERS

A column to inspire and enlighten Hawaiian subjects at home and abroad.

This month's Polynesian focuses on the events of 1843. In true patriotic fashion, we have chosen to dedicate this month's "Subject Matters" column, to one of Hawai'i's truest patriots, Timoteo Kamalehua Ha'alilio. Whose contributions and sacrifice provided the cornerstone for Hawaiian independence.

"One of the most illustrious figures in the annals of the Hawaiian people is Timothy Ha'alilio, who gained renown for himself in the service of Kamehameha III." Timothy Ha'alilio was born in 1808 on the island of O'ahu to Eseka Kipa and Koelele. His fate was sealed, when in his early teens Ha'alilio was chosen as companion to young Kauikeaouli. Both boys were schooled under the fine tutelage of Rev. Hiram Bingham, where they received an education befitting young ali'i's. The relationship between these two young chiefs would continue throughout their lives, and would blossom into an undeniable bond of loyalty and trust.

Upon the death of Liholiho, Kauikeaouli ascended to the Hawaiian throne, taking the name of King Kamehameha III, and Ha'alilio was always close at hand. A promising young chief, Ha'alilio served as the King's personal companion, advisor and private secretary for many years. He was also appointed as a member of the Hawaiian Treasury Board along with Geritt Judd and John Papa I'i. Ha'alilio's friendship with Kauikeaouli would span the entirety of his life, but it was his dedication to his country for which he is honored.

By 1842, the movement to obtain recognition of Hawai'i's independence had entered upon a new and much more promising phase. Sir George Simpson, governor of Hudson's Bay Company in North America, visited Hawai'i in February of 1842. Sir George indicated a friendly interest in the government and people, and acquainted himself with the steps already taken to secure the independence of Hawai'i. On his recommendation, a commissioner would be sent from the islands on this special business with authority to negotiate treaties with Great Britain, France and the United States. After the proposition had been thoroughly discussed, it was decided that Rev. William Richards and Timothy Ha'alilio, would be commissioned for this embassy, and Sir George Simpson agreed to act with them as a representative of the King of Hawai'i. These three men were assigned the formidable task of traveling to America and Europe to obtain formal recognition of the Independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Ha'alilio's loyalty to the King and his abilities as a statesman, made him

the prime candidate for this mission, although it was not his desire to travel to foreign lands. His absence from the land of his birth was at times overwhelming. He admits this in the following letter to Dr. G.P. Judd and wife dated February 27, 1843:

*Aloha Kauka & Mrs. Kauka,
I extend you greetings today. We are now in London. We are well and not sick, I was only sick in*

America. I am quite recovered now. I am seeing London, it is of immense size and of great majesty and wealth. Britain is a fine country, and from what I have seen, has no equal. We are agreeable to each other, loving and gracious. But, for the mind to forget the land of my birth, it cannot be forgotten, there is love for the land, and the Chiefs and the people. Say, these countries which I have seen are great, but, I do not want to stay here, not at all, because the love and desire is not more than what I have for my birthplace...

In a letter from Governor Mataio Kekūānao'a to Timothy Ha'alilio informing him of the Paulet incident he writes, "...we have borne it patiently, with the hope that protection will be granted through the mission of you two, and we have also informed this officer of the man-of-war, that when you two are successful, then, we will get our rights, as also our Rulers. Therefore you two must have no fear about the abuses, and about the king's having given the land with the intention of appealing to the rulers of Great Britain...you two must strive very hard for that which you were sent to do, so that we may receive the benefit through the work of you two, so that our Rulers may receive peace of mind, be steadfast and be patient according to the instruction of our master, because, we are servants

under oath, and we are only to obey the instructions, and should we die in carrying them out, we will be blessed if we die in obeying the voice of our master."

Upon hearing this distressing news, the Hawaiian envoys set to their task with renewed vigor, for it was now apparent that the very existence of Hawaiian sovereignty was dependent on their success. The envoys were indeed successful with their mission, and on November 28, 1843, Hawai'i received a formal agreement between Great Britain and France recognizing the Independence of Hawai'i. It would be another seven years before the



Timoteo Ha'alilio
1808-1844

United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom would satisfactorily negotiate the terms for a treaty, which was ratified and then exchanged on August 24, 1850.

Having accomplished their mission to the great satisfaction of the King, Ha'alilio and Richards finally headed home for Hawai'i. However, having spent two harsh winters in the United States and Europe greatly affected Ha'alilio's health. By the fall of 1844 Ha'alilio had taken ill, and spent several weeks in a Massachusetts Hospital. On November 18, 1844 determined to reach Hawai'i, Ha'alilio and William Richards set sail for Hawai'i from Boston on the ship *Montreal*. But this great patriot and favorite son of Hawai'i would never see his beloved homeland again.

On December 3, 1844, Timoteo Kamalehua Ha'alilio drew his last breath and died at sea, without ever having caught a glimpse of the land which he so loved. Hawai'i wept upon learning of his passing. The people gathered by the thousands to honor this native son who sacrificed his life for the good of the country.

In an article dated March 23, 1845, from Thrum's Annuals, Timoteo

Ha'alilio is remembered:

"This morning a large ship was seen off the harbor, with her flag half-masted. It proved to be the "Montreal", Captain Snow, from Boston. Mr. Richards came on shore alone, or unaccompanied by Ha'alilio, and we were soon informed that his corpse was on board, the noble spirit that animated it had long been fled to join the pleasures of another and better world. It has been a day of grief and sadness. Aloha ino ia Ha'alilio. On March 26th, the last earthly honors have been paid to Ha'alilio. The services have been solemn and impressive. The town has an aspect of mourning since the arrival of the remains. The flags have been at half mast, and the natives and Chiefs have assumed the sable colored garments. At noon the stores were voluntarily closed by the merchants as a token of respect to Ha'alilio, and at three P.M. the people being assembled, the procession was formed, a very large number of foreigners, coming to pay the last sad tribute to him on whom so many hopes were centered. There was considerable wailing around his coffin, which was covered with crimson velvet, studded with brass nails and devices of plate. The procession was headed by the band and soldiers, a guard being on either side to keep the very great crowd which lined both sides of the road for nearly a mile from pressing on the procession. After arriving at the chapel, Mr. Armstrong pronounced a very beautiful and impressive eulogy on the deceased, alluding to his infancy; his being a companion from boyhood to His Majesty; his high office of trust; his fulfillment of it, and his death as a Christian. From the church the procession re-formed and marched to the tomb where he was deposited under a salute, to rest till he shall be called before Him who is King of King's. His death has blasted many hopes, for he was a general favorite, and many a tear embalms his memory."

Measured by any standard, and in any era, Timothy Ha'alilio's life defines resolve, sacrifice and most of all, patriotism. Here is an unsung hero, a national treasure, which, not unlike our history, has somehow eluded us. His remains lie at Kawaiaha'o Cemetery in a grave depicting a pauper rather than a hero. It is marked by an obscure little name plate, bearing the wrong name of "Richard Ha'alilio." No one knows why, and no one seems to care. November 28th, 2000, marks our nation's 157th anniversary of its independence. We have the privilege and honor to humbly walk in the footsteps of this great man. We ask that you join us in honoring, "**Timoteo Kamalehua Ha'alilio.**" PAU.

Mahalo to Laurel "Ceeti" Douglas for her contribution to this article.

Letters to the Editor...

Unearthing Vibrant Hawaiian Pride!

Anahola, Kaua'i

Recently I was fortunate to talk with Keanu Sai. His formula for ascertaining truth in Political history; research all the official documents before, during, and after the events and deduce the spirit and intent of people (authorities) involved and the impact of their actions. Disregard opinion. His work has unveiled the slanderous, libelous nature of what has till now been largely regarded as historical fact regarding the ineptness of my Kanaka Maoli ancestral leaders. These truths are a redemptive rebuttal to the century of propaganda that has been broadcast to the world, focused here in Hawai'i and the people of Hawai'i particularly since the so-called overthrow when Kingdom subjects and government officials such as Sanford Dole (a Hawaiian subject, raised here in Kaua'i) and Lorrin Thurston became traitors to their sworn oaths of allegiance to our Constitutional Monarchy. U.S. Diplomat John L. Stevens ill-advisedly conspired in the treason and with U.S. military force set the stage for the U.S. to ignore International law (which is for the good of ALL nations), ignore its own Constitutional principles and under the guise of a so-called annexation, perpetuate the Illegal Occupation of our Sovereign Nation which is *what is really going on here*. The ensuing cover-up, among other things, has had a devastating impact on my race (what are the total effects of genocide?).

Sai's research provides yet another missing link for the healing needed for the Kanaka Maoli spirit to lift itself out from under this cloud of confusion and negative self image, to realize that our ancestors provided not only indigenous cultural arts, encompassing the spiritual and physical elements. Inclusive in their native wisdom was a high intelligence and strength to both persevere and provide security for their descendants in the form of a Constitutional Monarchy, recognized internationally (including treaties, non-abrogated, with the U.S.). A daunting task in light of the fact that the mega-powers were infiltrating with an eye towards self-promotion. All Kanaka Maoli alive have vested rights in the land as well as lawful freedom, liberty, and justice; its the Law of the Land!

Do you realize what this means? No longer need we apologize to ourselves for our ancestors, nor settle for so-called self determination within the framework of the almighty Federal guidelines in order to glean the resources for the very survival of our race. Aloha truly exists today, and it resonates from the very bones of our ancestors!

Sai has taken his findings to the highest courts in the U.S. only to be rejected by the masters of the coverup. This December the facts will be heard in the World Court at the Permanent Court of Arbitration. (See the Polynesian, Sept. and Oct. issues)

Fellow islanders, what does the future hold? Hawaiian mo'olelo states - the future is determined by the past. Independence groups...are evidence of that truth. Our Kingdom is...when will we see the end of the cover-up, the genocide, the illegal occupation by a foreign country? Truth will prevail, its

a matter of time. What is important is that we know the truth of who we are and what we stand for. Ku kanaka!

Michael Locey
Hawaiian National

Thumbs Up!

Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i

For the first time in my life so many questions have been answered about the occupation of the U.S. here in Hawai'i. I am not a native Hawaiian but was born and raised on the Big Island. Growing up I saw so much that wasn't right. For instance the betrayal held in the eyes of Hawaiian people in old pictures. I see a culture that is so beautiful, that has so much to offer the world, suppressed for too long. Looking at those pictures I have wondered "How can a Country claim that they are liberal and free when history shows otherwise." My parents were right. The United States is corrupt. Hopefully the Hawaiian Kingdom will be restored soon.

Thumbs up to the Staff of the Polynesian.

Aloha and God Bless,
Leah Burns

Thank You!

Honolulu, O'ahu

My health doesn't always allow me to get out of the house, and so I was not able to get the first issue. Thank you for making this subscription available for people like me.

I also want to thank you for your service of providing factual information about our history - something that we never got in school - and laying it out in such a manner that allows the common man to come to his own conclusion about the illusion that we are currently living under. I wish I could be of

some help in this cause to further seeking the truth of our circumstances and put our paths in the right direction.

Aloha,
Alan Nakamura

The Barnes Review

Honolulu, O'ahu

Recently a Hawaiian friend gave me several copies of *The Polynesian*. I sent one copy to the Editor of *The Barnes Review*. This is a journal that is waging a campaign to living "history" into accord with the facts. I strongly urge you to write an article in which you present your most significant findings to date and send it to *The Barnes Review*. If you get published in this journal you will have a much wider audience than at present.

Also, there is a book by a British born economist named Anthony C. Sutton that I highly recommend. It gives a tremendous insight into the mentality of the criminal elite that rules America. It is titled *America's Secret Establishment: An Introduction to the Order of Skull and Bones*. It is available through Emmisary Publications.

With Very Best Regards, George D. Larsen, Ph.D. in History

Our Policy

Letters to the Editor

Each month we will print letters or commentary that inspire or enlighten others in a positive way. It is our intention to share as many letters as possible, however, please keep in mind that there are space limitations. Your letters can be submitted via mail, e-mail or fax. (see page 1)

Editorials

We will accept editorials submitted with the writers name, address and daytime phone number so that we can verify or clarify any questions that might arise during the review process. Please be mindful that in an effort to maintain the integrity of *The Polynesian* we strive to replace misinformation with documented fact so please try to cite documents to speed up the review process.

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Mahalo & enjoy . . .

The Polynesian .

