

'Aha 'Elele Lāhui - KAHAA Convention Resolutions 2017				
Number	Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Withdrawn
17-01	Fallen Warriors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-02	Joseph Nawahi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-03	James Kaulia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-04	Kekuni Blaisdell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-05	Puhipau Ahmad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-06	Soli Niheu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-07	Kaiopua Fyfe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-08	Palani Vaughan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-09	Leandra Wai-Rodrigues	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-10	Maleko Swearingen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-11	Peggy Ross	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-12	Keokani Marciel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-13	NEA HSTA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-14	Arms Length	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-15	Procedure Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-16	Compact Union	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-17	Democratic Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-18	Petition Integrity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-19	Political Heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-20	Kingdom Continuity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-21	Committee Record	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-22	Pohakuloa Demilitarization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-23	Mauna Kea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-24	Hawaiian Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-25	National Archive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-26	Marriage Equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-27	Pono Economy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-28	Pohakuloa Deoccupation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-29	Kupuna Footsteps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-30	Marijuana Dispensary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-31	Makaha La	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17-32	Next Convention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 01

4
5 **SUPPORTS CREATION OF A LIST OF FALLEN WARRIORS TO BE COMPOSED OF**
6 **HAWAIIAN NATIONALS AND SUPPORTERS OF HAWAIIAN INDEPENDENCE WHO HAVE**
7 **WORKED DILIGENTLY AND AGAINST ALL ODDS TO RAISE UP THE HAWAIIAN**
8 **NATION WITH NO THOUGHT OF PERSONAL GAIN AND WHO ARE NO LONGER ON**
9 **THIS EARTHLY PLANE**

10
11 Whereas, There is currently no purposeful list of Hawaiian nationals who are no longer with us
12 and whose support for Hawaiian independence has been duly noted and held apart for the perusal of the
13 Lāhui, for recognition and honouring;

14 Whereas, The list, when created, can be said to be comprised of aloha 'āina who were historically
15 active and adamant loyalists, patriots at the time preceding the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom
16 government to the signing of the Kū'ē Petition and its presentation before the U.S. Congress in 1897, and
17 beyond;

18 Whereas, The names that would populate this list are Her Royal Majesty Queen Lili'uokalani,
19 James Keauluna Kaulia, Joseph Nāwahī, Emma 'A'ima Nāwahī, William Pūnohu White, the Honourable
20 A. Rosa, Isaac D. Iaea, the Rev. J. Waiamau, J.L. Ka'ulukou, J.A. Kaho'onei, J.M. Poepoe, J. Kanui, John
21 Poe, Mr. Achi, the Honourable E.K. Lilikalani, David Malo, and some 700 plus others whose names can
22 be found in the minutes of various meetings of Hawaiian loyalists of the time;

23 Whereas, In 1897, a petition with more than 21,000 names protesting annexation of Hawai'i to
24 the United States can also be said to comprise a part of the list;

25 Whereas, Since that time many names have been forgotten but are now being recovered via
26 research by aloha 'āina (patriots) today;

27 Whereas, In contemporary times, many more have passed but no notice has been taken of these
28 contemporary heroes as a group, combined with aloha 'āina of the last century, nor of the role of the
29 continuity those who have passed have brought to the forefront—the struggle to reclaim our own history
30 since before the time of the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom government in 1893 and to reinvigorate
31 our nationalism;

32 Whereas, Now is the time for remembering and honouring them all, as a continuation of the
33 struggle to do right by our kūpuna a century ago and our contemporary heroes by honouring their work
34 and their sacrifices; and

35 Whereas, This remembering and honouring can easily be done by the creation of a list of names
36 of Fallen Warriors in service to Queen and country; now, therefore, be it

37 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
38 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, supports creation of a
39 list of Fallen Warriors to be composed of Hawaiian nationals and supporters of Hawaiian independence
40 who have worked diligently and against all odds to raise up the Hawaiian Nation with no thought of
41 personal gain and who are no longer on this earthly plane;

42 *Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and, wherever
43 possible, to the families of those listed in the body of this resolution, including the descendants of those
44 aloha 'āina who signed the Kū'ē Petition; and

45 *Resolved*, That a task force be created to oversee and promote the Fallen Warriors list, to
46 advertise for names of those who passed who fit the criteria, and to maintain a database of all Fallen
47 Warriors added to the list, and that the list be shared publicly (perhaps via the official organizational
48 website) with the Lāhui.

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50 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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53 *Pelekikena* - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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57 *Kākau 'Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

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1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHOLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 02

4
5 HONOURING THE LIFE OF JOSEPH KAHO'OLUHI NĀWAHĪ AND RECOGNIZING HIS
6 TIRELESS SERVICE TO THE LĀHUI HAWAI'I AND HIS UNWAVERING
7 COMMITMENT TO PRESERVE HAWAI'I'S INDEPENDENCE
8

9 Whereas, Joseph Kaho'oluhi Nāwahī, was born on January 13, 1842 at Kaimū, Puna, Hawai'i, the
10 oldest child of Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u and Keaweolalo;

11 Whereas, Joseph Nāwahī was educated at the Hilo Boarding School, at Lahainaluna on Maui and
12 the Royal School of Kahehuna in Honolulu;

13 Whereas, After completing his formal education, Joseph Nāwahī established a boarding school at
14 Pi'ihonua, Hilo in 1863, and later returned to the Hilo Boarding School to serve as assistant principal and
15 then as principal;

16 Whereas, Joseph married Meleana Keakahiwa in 1862 and remarried in 1881 to Emma Aima Aii
17 of Hilo, having three sons, Albert Kahiwhiwaakalāhui, Alexander Ka'e'eokalani who has descendants
18 living today, and Joseph Nāwahī Jr. who died as a child, and one adopted daughter, Emmeline
19 Kaleionāmoku, who died while attending St. Andrew's Priory in Honolulu;

20 Whereas, Joseph Nāwahī went on to become a self-taught lawyer, earning a license to practice
21 law in the courts of the Hawaiian Kingdom;

22 Whereas, Joseph Nāwahī was elected to serve in the Hawaiian Legislature in 1872 representing
23 his home districts of Puna and Hilo for two decades;

24 Whereas, Joseph Nāwahī vehemently opposed the Reciprocity Treaty of 1875, a free trade
25 agreement introduced by King David Kalākaua that removed US import taxes on Hawai'i grown sugar in
26 exchange for lands at Pu'uloa that the US developed into a naval base, known today as Joint Base Pearl
27 Harbor-Hickam;

28 Whereas, Joseph Nāwahī opposed the so-called Bayonet Constitution of 1887 that stripped King
29 David Kalākaua of much of his authority initiating a transfer of power to American pro-annexationists;

30 Whereas, Joseph Nāwahī was a member of the Hui Kālai'āina, a political party that protested the
31 Bayonet Constitution of 1887 and consistently petitioned King David Kalākaua to restore the 1864
32 Constitution of the Kingdom;

33 Whereas, After the death of King Kalākaua, his younger sister, Lydia Kamaka'eha Lili'uokalani
34 Dominis, whom he had named heir apparent before his death, became monarch;

35 Whereas, Joseph Nāwahī was the principal author of the proposed 1893 constitution that would
36 have restored power to Queen Lili'uokalani and voting rights to economically disenfranchised Hawaiian
37 subjects;

38 Whereas, On January 14, 1893, Queen Lili'uokalani bestowed upon Joseph Nāwahī and William
39 Pūnohu White, the title of Knight Commanders of the Royal Order of Kalākaua, for their service to the
40 monarchy;

41 Whereas, Before the new constitution could be signed, Queen Lili'uokalani was illegally deposed
42 of her throne in a *coup de main* by pro-American elements backed by U.S. Marines on January 17, 1893;

43 Whereas, On March 4, 1893, Joseph Nāwahī was elected the first president of the Hui Hawai'i
44 Aloha 'Āina, the Hawaiian Patriotic League, composed of 37 branches of Hawaiian subjects loyal to
45 Queen Lili'uokalani, whose main objective was to preserve the independence of Hawai'i;

46 Whereas, Joseph Nāwahī was arrested in 1894 by the self-proclaimed Republic of Hawai‘i on
47 charges of treason and was imprisoned for four months, during which time he contracted tuberculosis;

48 Whereas, Upon his release from prison, Joseph Nāwahī and his wife Emma Nāwahī established
49 the anti-annexation newspaper *Ke Aloha Aina* in Hilo;

50 Whereas, Joseph Nāwahī died of tuberculosis on September 14, 1896 in San Francisco, California
51 at the age of 54 and was brought home to Hawai‘i and buried at Homelani Cemetery in Hilo, Hawai‘i
52 following a funeral procession of thousands of his native people;

53 Whereas, Joseph Nāwahī has descendants living today and there exists a Hawaiian language
54 immersion school in Puna, Hawai‘i that bears his name, Ke Kula ‘O Nāwahīokalani‘ōpu‘u, and carries on
55 the legacy of his good works; and

56 Whereas, During his lifetime, Joseph Nāwahī was an educator, surveyor, lawyer, legislator,
57 cabinet minister, political prisoner, newspaper editor and accomplished artist who is remembered as a
58 fearless Hawaiian patriot and a beloved hero of the Hawaiian people; now therefore, be it

59 *Resolved*, That Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
60 Convention held at ‘Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O‘ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, honours the life of
61 Joseph Kaho‘oluhi Nāwahī and recognizes his tireless service to the Lāhui Hawai‘i and his unwavering
62 commitment to preserve Hawai‘i’s independence;

63 *Resolved*, That a ceremony honouring the life and service of Joseph Kaho‘oluhi Nāwahī be held
64 at his gravesite at Homelani Cemetery, Hilo, Hawai‘i during a convention of Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha
65 ‘Āina, on a date to be determined, with invitations extended to his family, to the students and teachers of
66 Ke Kula ‘O Nāwahīokalani‘ōpu‘u and to Haili Church, where he was a member and a Sunday School
67 teacher;

68 *Resolved*, That the name of Joseph Kaho‘oluhi Nāwahī be added to an ongoing and yet-to-be-
69 compiled list of Hawaiian patriots and defenders of Hawaiian independence [Fallen Warriors] who have
70 worked diligently to raise up the Hawaiian Nation, with no thought of personal gain, and who have since
71 passed; and

72 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of Joseph Nāwahī,
73 Ke Kula ‘O Nāwahīokalani‘ōpu‘u, Haili Church, Hawaii County Mayor’s Office and the Hawai‘i Tribune
74 Herald with the acknowledgement that, in his work, he willingly and with great zeal “took on the
75 *honourable struggle*” to protect the Hawaiian Kingdom and the rights of its citizens.

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77 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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80 *Pelekikena* - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka‘apuni

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83 *Kākau ‘Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marotel

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1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

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3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 03

4
5 HONOURING THE LIFE OF JAMES KEAUILUNA KAULIA AND RECOGNIZING HIS
6 LEADERSHIP AS THE PRESIDENT OF KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA
7 THAT INSPIRED THE LĀHUI HAWAI'I TO TAKE UP THE HONOURABLE
8 STRUGGLE TO PRESESRVE HAWAI'IS INDEPENDENCE
9

10 Whereas, James Keauluna Kaulia Moku, was born on August 16, 1860 at Holualoa, North Kona,
11 Hawai'i, to G. W. Laioha Moku and Ewa Keauluna Moku;

12 Whereas, At the age of three, James' parents went as teacher missionaries to the Marquesas
13 Islands and James was adopted by his mother's sister, Mikala Keauluna Ahia and her husband G. Ahia;

14 Whereas, The Ahia family moved to Honolulu where James entered Kawaiaha'o District School
15 at the age of eight and completed his formal education at the Royal School of Kahehuna;

16 Whereas, James' adopted parents divorced when he was 18 and his mother Mikala remarried Asa
17 Kaulia, whose surname James took as his legal name from that time forth;

18 Whereas, James Kaulia married Maraea Keali'imakua'ole Malaihi on January 2, 1879 and
19 together they had seven children, only one of whom lived to adulthood, son James Keaumalieokalani
20 Kaulia, who married and had ten children of his own;

21 Whereas, James Kaulia started work as a stevedore, then as a carpenter and a painter, and later
22 studied law while working in the sheriff's office in Hilo under J. L. Kaulukou and Chief of Police S. K.
23 Kane;

24 Whereas, When the Hui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina was established following the overthrow of Queen
25 Lili'uokalani in 1893, James Kaulia served as the secretary of the League under Joseph Nāwahī;

26 Whereas, After the death of Joseph Nāwahī in 1896, James Kaulia was elected President of the
27 Hui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina;

28 Whereas, On November 28, 1896, the League adopted a revision of its founding constitution,
29 approved by President James Kaulia and Secretary Enoch Johnson, in which the first objective was to
30 stop annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States;

31 Whereas, After Queen Lili'uokalani was released from her imprisonment in the palace, she
32 traveled to Washington, D.C. to lodge a complaint (on June 17, 1897) with the U.S. State Department
33 against the Treaty of Annexation signed by the U.S. and the Republic of Hawai'i;

34 Whereas, The Queen wrote from Washington, D.C. to the leadership of the Hui Aloha 'Āina o Nā
35 Kāne and the Hui Aloha 'Āina o Nā Wahine and directed them to gather signatures for a great petition
36 opposing annexation of Hawai'i to the United States and directed that the signature petition be brought to
37 Washington, D.C.;

38 Whereas, On September 6, 1897, in a rousing speech before thousands of Hawaiian patriots
39 gathered at 'Iolani Square, James Kaulia spoke these memorable words, "*E lawe kakou i ke kahua
40 hanohano o ka paio. Mai makau, e kupaa ma ke aloha i ka aina, a e lokahi ma ka manao, e kue loa aku i
41 ka hoohui ia o Hawaii me Amerika a hiki i ke aloha aina hope loa*" - Let us take up the honourable
42 struggle...Do not be afraid, be steadfast in aloha for your land and be united in thought. Protest forever
43 the annexation of Hawai'i to America until the very last aloha aina lives;

44 Whereas, Following James Kaulia's speech, a resolution protesting annexation was read to the
45 crowd and approved;

46 Whereas, During September 1897, the officers and members of the branches of Hui Aloha ‘Āina
47 gathered 21,269 signatures of Hawaiian subjects on a petition titled, *Palapala Hoopii Kue Hooahuaiaina*,
48 opposing the annexation of Hawai‘i to the United States;

49 Whereas, On November 20, 1897, James Kaulia, as part of a delegation of four representatives of
50 the Hawaiian people, left Hawai‘i for Washington DC to present the petition of protest to US President
51 William McKinley and to the US Congress;

52 Whereas, The Hawai‘i delegation arrived in Washington DC on December 6th and, together with
53 the Queen, whom they delegated to be their official representative, met with US senators and
54 congressmen explaining their purpose for traveling to Washington to present the petition, signed by well
55 over a great majority of Hawaiian Kingdom subjects and denizens, protesting the annexation of Hawai‘i
56 to the United States;

57 Whereas, On December 9th, Senator George Hoar of Massachusetts read the text of the petition to
58 the US Senate and had them formally accepted, while the four Hawai‘i delegates observed the Senate
59 proceedings from the sitting area;

60 Whereas, The Treaty of Annexation failed to pass by a two-thirds vote in the US Senate due to
61 the overwhelming opposition of Hawai‘i’s people evidenced by the petition of protest, the tireless efforts
62 of the many men and women of Hui Aloha ‘Āina who went island to island to collect signatures, and the
63 delegation of four men who carried the kū‘ē petition and the voice of the Hawaiian people to Washington
64 DC;

65 Whereas, Pro-annexation interests continued to pursue avenues to accomplish their goal and were
66 successful in getting a joint resolution, known as the Newlands Resolution, passed in Congress by a
67 simple majority;

68 Whereas, Following the purported annexation of Hawai‘i to the United States, the Hui Kālai‘āina
69 and the ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina combined their efforts and banded together in 1901 as one political
70 organization called the Home Rule Party, with David Kalauokalani as president and James Kaulia as vice
71 president;

72 Whereas, James Keauluna Kaulia continued to serve his lāhui until his passing on April 20, 1902
73 at the age of 41, after attending Sunday services at Kaumakapili Church and helping prisoners at the
74 nearby jail house to assert their rights; and

75 Whereas, The words of James Keauluna Kaulia burn in the hearts and memory of Hawaiian
76 patriots today and continue to inspire us to “*take up the honorable struggle*” in pursuit of justice;

77 Whereas, James Keauluna Kaulia is buried at O‘ahu Cemetery in an unmarked grave near some
78 of his family members; now therefore, be it

79 *Resolved*, That Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
80 Convention held at ‘Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O‘ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, honours the life of
81 James Keauluna Kaulia and recognizes his leadership as the President of Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha
82 ‘Āina that inspired the Lāhui Hawai‘i to take up the honourable struggle to preserve Hawai‘i’s
83 independence;

84 *Resolved*, That Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina assist the family of James Keauluna Kaulia in
85 acquiring a proper headstone to honour his memory and mark his final resting place; and

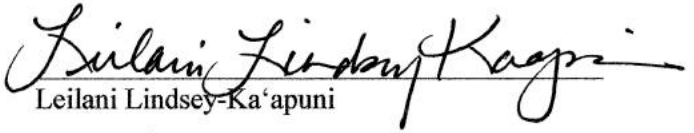
86 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of James Keauluna
87 Kaulia.

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89 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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Pelekikena - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 04

4
5 REMEMBERS AND HONOURS RICHARD KEKUNI AKANA BLAISDELL,
6 HAWAIIAN PATRIOT AND HAWAIIAN NATIONAL
7

8 Whereas, Dr. Richard Kekuni Akana Blaisdell, beloved physician, friend, activist, lover of the
9 'āina and of social justice for all people, was born on March 11, 1925 and passed to his ancestors on
10 February 12, 2016;

11 Whereas, Kekuni was a humble graduate of the Kamehameha Schools, the University of
12 Redlands, and the University of Chicago School of Medicine, where he later returned to join the teaching
13 faculty;

14 Whereas, In 1966, Kekuni and his family returned home to Honolulu where he joined the
15 founding faculty of the University of Hawai'i Medical School and later became the Founding Chairman
16 of Medicine for the University of Hawai'i John A. Burns School of Medicine (JABSOM);

17 Whereas, Kekuni was a passionate and devoted advocate for Native Hawaiian health and
18 championed the need to improve the health of kānaka maoli;

19 Whereas, His efforts were instrumental in the founding of organizations such as E Ola Mau and
20 Papa Ola Lōkahi;

21 Whereas, Over a 37-year career at JABSOM, he mentored and inspired countless physicians,
22 many of whom joined in the effort to improve Native Hawaiian health;

23 Whereas, Kekuni was a staunch advocate of Native Hawaiian wellness and emphasized that the
24 health of Native Hawaiians is connected to the land, the preservation of cultural traditions and an
25 understanding of traditional ways of life;

26 Whereas, In recognition for his contributions to the people of Hawai'i, he was honoured as a
27 Living Treasure and received the David Malo, 'O'ō and Kalani Ali'i awards;

28 Whereas, Kekuni served as interim director of the Center for Hawaiian Studies at U.H. Mānoa
29 from 1987 to 1988;

30 Whereas, Kekuni documented how the term 'kanaka maoli' was used by natives of the land to
31 refer to themselves when early white foreigners arrived;

32 Whereas, Kekuni also served as convener of the 1993 Kanaka Maoli People's Tribunal;

33 Whereas, Kekuni was a central mover in documenting U.S. abuses in Hawai'i before an
34 international panel of judges as convener of the Kanaka Maoli Tribunal, and the primary organizer of Ka
35 Pākaukau (literally, "the Table"), an ongoing forum for dialogue surrounding kanaka maoli sovereignty
36 and Hawaiian independence;

37 Whereas, Kekuni whole-heartedly opposed federal recognition by the U.S. and supported
38 Hawaiian independence;

39 Whereas, Kekuni was a scholar and researcher, as well as a collector of articles, manuscripts,
40 photographs, historic writings, and journals, unearthing articles and writings that supported the continuity
41 of the Hawaiian Kingdom; and

42 Whereas, Kekuni was proud to have found many of his ancestors' names in the Kū'ē Petition and
43 spoke often about the kuleana of present-day generations to those kūpuna who came before us and their
44 strong stand in support of Queen Lili'uokalani and the Hawaiian Kingdom; now, therefore, be it

45 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
46 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, remembers and
47 honours Richard Kekuni Akana Blaisdell, Hawaiian Patriot and Hawaiian National;

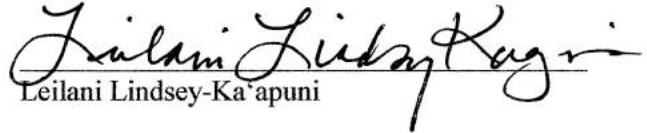
48 *Resolved*, That the name of Richard Kekuni Akana Blaisdell be added to an ongoing and yet-to-
49 be-compiled list of Hawaiian nationals and supporters of Hawaiian independence [Fallen Warriors] who
50 have worked diligently to raise up the Hawaiian Nation, with no thought of personal gain, and who have
51 since passed;

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Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to Richard Kekuni Akana Blaisdell's family with the acknowledgement that, in his work, he willingly and with great zeal "took on the honorable struggle" to free Hawai'i from U.S. occupation.

Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

Pelekikena - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 05

4
5 REMEMBERS AND HONOURS ABRAHAM PUHIPAU AHMAD,
6 HAWAIIAN PATRIOT AND HAWAIIAN NATIONAL

7
8 Whereas, Abraham Puhipau Ahmad, Jr. was born in Hilo, Hawai'i and passed on to his ancestors
9 on Feb. 9, 2016;

10 Whereas, Puhipau was a member of the Kamehameha Schools class of 1955;

11 Whereas, Puhipau was a documentary filmmaker and Hawaiian patriot, whose work with Joan
12 Lander as Nā Maka o ka 'Āina enlightened the world about Hawaiian history, sovereignty, and aloha
13 'āina;

14 Whereas, Since 1982, Puhipau and his partner, Joan Lander, have worked to produce numerous
15 documentary films that told Hawai'i's story to the world;

16 Whereas, Puhipau ensured that the work would continue beyond him by preserving, digitizing,
17 and making available the thousands of videotapes recorded over the past thirty years;

18 Whereas, Puhipau was a staunch supporter of Hawaiian independence; and

19 Whereas, In 1993, Puhipau and Joan Lander, as Nā Maka o ka 'Āina, produced *Act of War: The*
20 *Overthrow of the Hawaiian Nation*, one of the best historical documentaries produced at the time about
21 what happened in Hawai'i just before, during and after the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom
22 government in 1893; now, therefore, be it

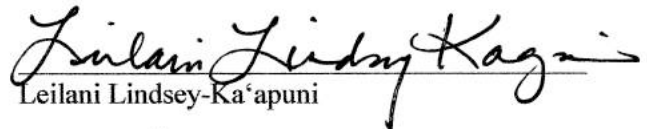
23 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahaui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
24 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, remembers and
25 honours Abraham Puhipau Ahmad, Hawaiian Patriot and Hawaiian National;

26 *Resolved*, That the name of Abraham Puhipau Ahmad be added to an ongoing and yet-to-be-
27 compiled list of Hawaiian nationals and supporters of Hawaiian independence [Fallen Warriors] who
28 have worked diligently to raise up the Hawaiian Nation, with no thought of personal gain, and who have
29 since passed; and

30 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to Abraham Puhipau Ahmad's family
31 and partner, Joan Lander, with the acknowledgement that, in his work, he willingly and with great zeal
32 "took on the honourable struggle" to free Hawai'i from U.S. occupation.

33
34 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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37 Pelekikena - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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41 Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 06

4
5 REMEMBERS AND HONOURS HENRY WELOKIHEIAKEA'ELOA SOLI NIHEU, JR.,
6 HAWAIIAN PATRIOT AND HAWAIIAN NATIONAL
7

8 Whereas, Henry Welokiheiakea'eloa "Soli" Niheu, Jr, beloved warrior for Aloha 'āina, master
9 fisherman and carpenter, an international diplomat and unifier, was born on December 22, 1943 and
10 passed to his ancestors on November 30, 2012;

11 Whereas, Kihei Soli was a proud graduate of the Kamehameha Schools, the University of
12 California, San Jose where he made many friendships and alliances with the Black Panther Party;

13 Whereas, The State of Hawai'i proposed that Kihei Soli's ancestral home of Ni'ihau be
14 condemned and converted into a park. Upon Kihei Soli's return to Hawai'i in 1969, on behalf of his
15 'ohana and the entire island, he organized his first political struggle by successfully defeating the bill and
16 stopping the seizure of their ancestral home;

17 Whereas, Kihei Soli was a passionate and devoted advocate for Kanaka Maoli rights and played
18 key leadership roles in pivotal frontlines struggles for the people including but not limited to the
19 Waimānalo Evictions, Sand Island, The Tribunal Kōmike, Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, and Protect
20 Mauna Kea. He was described as the most arrested man in the history of the Hawaiian Movement;

21 Whereas, in 1970 Kihei Soli along with Larry Kamakawiwo'ole and Kalani 'Ōhelo responded to
22 the mass eviction of the farmers in Kalama Valley—a development intended to make way for upper class
23 housing—by forming Kōkua Kalama. While they were not able to stop that land clearance, Kalama
24 Valley became known as the birthplace of the Hawaiian Renaissance and the flowering of Kanaka Maoli
25 cultural revitalization and political power;

26 Whereas, Over the course of more than 40 years as a maka'āinana and community activist, Kihei
27 Soli exemplified the principles of unity by allying all "locals" who had suffered under the oppression of
28 the exploitative plantation system in Hawai'i, by the close alliance with, and transformation of, the Ethnic
29 Studies Program at the University of Hawai'i;

30 Whereas, Kihei Soli also contributed tremendously to the unity and awareness of global struggles
31 by bridging alliances with Indigenous struggles across the world as movements like the Black Panther
32 Party, the American Indian Movement, and the Maori Independence Movement. He played a critical
33 leadership role as Hawai'i Executive Director of Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific for several
34 decades and was instrumental in adding "Independence" to the former "Nuclear Free Pacific" title;

35 Whereas, Kihei Soli believed and invested strongly in supporting and mentoring youth as the
36 future of our nation and peoples;

37 Whereas, Kihei Soli whole-heartedly opposed federal recognition by the U.S. and supported
38 Hawaiian independence; and

39 Whereas, Kihei Soli was proud to have found many of his ancestors' names in the Kū'ē Petition
40 and spoke often about the kuleana of present-day generations to those kūpuna who came before us and
41 their strong stand in support of Queen Lili'uokalani and the Hawaiian Kingdom; now, therefore, be it

42 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
43 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, remembers and
44 honours Henry Welokiheiakea'eloa "Soli" Niheu, Hawaiian Patriot and Hawaiian National;

45 *Resolved*, That the name of Henry Welokiheiakea'eloa "Soli" Niheu be added to an ongoing and
46 yet-to-be-compiled list of Hawaiian nationals and supporters of Hawaiian independence [Fallen Warriors]
47 who have worked diligently to raise up the Hawaiian Nation, with no thought of personal gain, and who
48 have since passed; and

49 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to Henry Welokiheiakea'eloa "Soli"
50 Niheu's family with the acknowledgement that, in his work, he willingly and with great zeal "*took on the*
51 *honourable struggle*" to free Hawai'i from U.S. occupation.

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Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

Pelekikena - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHOLE - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 07

4
5 REMEMBERS AND HONOURS ROBERT ALAN KAI'OPUA FYFE,
6 HAWAIIAN PATRIOT AND HAWAIIAN NATIONAL
7

8 Whereas, Robert Alan Kai'opua Fyfe (Kai'opua) was born on Nov. 20, 1942 and passed on to his
9 ancestors on May 4, 2015;

10 Whereas, Kai'opua was born in Alameda, California, and lived in Boston, Morocco and
11 California as a child, along with his two sisters, mother and father, a member of the U.S. Navy;

12 Whereas, Kai'opua returned home to Kaua'i in 1989;

13 Whereas, He spent his professional career as a senior construction estimator and was employed
14 by the Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA);

15 Whereas, Kai'opua, like his ancestors who signed the Kū'ē Petition, was a strong proponent of a
16 Free Hawai'i and advocated an end to the illegal occupation of Hawai'i by the United States;

17 Whereas, Kai'opua was appointed by founder John "Butch" Kekahu, to serve as a director for
18 Kekahu's beloved Koani Foundation, to serve as liaison on international issues, promoting awareness and
19 building support for resolution of a broad range of Hawai'i issues;

20 Whereas, Kai'opua participated in the Aloha Marches in California and Massachusetts and was
21 also a host of Voices Of Truth, One-On-One With Hawai'i's Future, the Koani Foundation's award-
22 winning weekly television show;

23 Whereas, Kai'opua was active for many years in various international arenas, including the
24 annual UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York City, the 9th Conference of the Parties to
25 the Convention on Biological Diversity in Bonn, Germany, Human Rights Council in Geneva,
26 Switzerland, and the UN Institute for Training and Research on Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building;

27 Whereas, Kai'opua was a Charter Member of the Native Hawaiian Education Council, and Chair
28 of the Kaua'i/Ni'ihau Island Burial Council;

29 Whereas, Kai'opua served as clerk of the Senate Hawaiian Affairs Committee, was elected
30 Līhu'e, Kaua'i Delegate to the 'Aha Hawai'i 'Ōiwi, the Native Hawaiian Convention, was a student,
31 trainer and facilitator of strategic planning and collaborative leadership for Native Hawaiian community-
32 based development;

33 Whereas, Kai'opua was past President of his extended Muller Kekaula Palaualelo 'Ohana and
34 former Chair of its Kona Heritage Committee, dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of cultural
35 sites and traditional protocol;

36 Whereas, He took great pride in knowing that both his maternal great-grandmothers, and
37 numerous other relatives of their era, signed the Kū'ē Petition of 1897 opposing annexation of Hawai'i to
38 the United States; and

39 Whereas, As a true aloha 'āina, a Hawaiian patriot, Kai'opua gave much aloha and is missed by
40 his 'ohana and extensive worldwide circle of friends; now, therefore, be it

41 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
42 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, remembers and
43 honours Robert Alan Kai'opua Fyfe, Hawaiian Patriot and Hawaiian National;

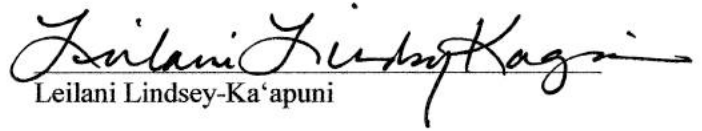
44 *Resolved*, that the name of Robert Alan Kai'opua Fyfe be added to an ongoing and yet-to-be-
45 compiled list of Hawaiian nationals and supporters of Hawaiian independence [Fallen Warriors] who
46 have worked diligently to raise up the Hawaiian Nation, with no thought of personal gain, and who have
47 since passed; and

48 *Resolved*, that a certified copy of this resolution be sent to Robert Alan Kaiopua Fyfe's family,
49 Dr. Sabra Kauka, and the Koani Foundation with the acknowledgement that, in his work, he willingly and
50 with great zeal "*took on the honourable struggle*" to free Hawai'i from U.S. occupation.
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Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

Pelekikena - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 **KA ‘AHAHUI HAWAI‘I ALOHA ‘ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE**

2
3 **‘OLELO HO‘OHOLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 08**

4
5 **REMEMBERS AND HONOURS FRANK PALANI VAUGHAN, JR.,**
6 **HAWAIIAN MUSIC LEGEND, HAWAIIAN PATRIOT AND HAWAIIAN NATIONAL**
7

8 Whereas, Frank Palani Vaughan, Jr., beloved musician, friend, composer, publisher, teacher,
9 historian, actor, makua kāne, loving grandfather, Hawaiian patriot, was born on May 27, 1944 and passed
10 to his ancestors on December 8, 2016;

11 Whereas, Palani was a proud graduate of the Kamehameha Schools, and received his bachelor’s
12 degree in Fine Arts from the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa;

13 Whereas, in 1967, Palani & The Sunday Mānoa founding members Peter Moon, Cyril Pahinui
14 and Albert “Baby” Kalima, Jr., produced their first album, “Meet Palani Vaughan & The Sunday Mānoa”;

15 Whereas, Palani was one of the featured performers on the Hawai‘i Calls Radio Program Albums,
16 “Music From the Land of Aloha” and “Blue Hawai‘i”;

17 Whereas, Palani’s first solo album, “Hawaiian Love Songs”, released in 1970, “Positioned him as
18 the likely successor to the late Alfred Apaka as the romantic golden voice of Hawai‘i according to Star
19 Bulletin entertainment writer John Berger;

20 Whereas, Palani went on to become a central figure in the Hawaiian Renaissance with his music;

21 Whereas, Palani formed the King’s Own musical group, as a tribute to King Kalākaua, that
22 created and produced the four-album series honouring King Kalākaua, “Iā ‘Oe E Ka Lā”, and his
23 commitment to preserving and perpetuating traditional Hawaiian culture, embracing modern technology
24 and defending the Hawaiian people;

25 Whereas, Palani was part of the 1985 committee that was instrumental in creating the bronze
26 statue of King Kalākaua located at the corner of Kalākaua and Kūhiō avenues in Waikīkī;

27 Whereas, Palani’s commitment to publicizing King Kalākaua’s true legacy ended his own career
28 as a mainstream showroom entertainer but it was a sacrifice Palani made willingly and continued to make
29 in the decades that followed;

30 Whereas, Palani received Nā Hoku Hanohano Awards for the Kalākaua series entitled “Iā ‘Oe E
31 Ka Lā” albums;

32 Whereas, the third album received Best Traditional Album and Best Produced recording in 1978
33 for the Nā Hoku Hanohano Awards;

34 Whereas, the Fourth volume earned him Male Vocalist of the Year in 1981;

35 Whereas, Palani published a book titled, “Nā Leo I Ka Makani” in 1987;

36 Whereas, Palani was honoured with the receipt of the Hawai‘i Academy of Recording Arts
37 Lifetime Achievement Award in 2006;

38 Whereas, Palani was inducted into the Hawaiian Music Hall of Fame in 2008;

39 Whereas, Palani was the first among several Hawaiian musicians from Ko Hawai‘i Pae ‘Āina
40 who appeared in the Project Kuleana video of “Kaulana Nā Pua,” a mele of opposition to the U.S. so-
41 called annexation of Hawai‘i;

42 Whereas, some of his most popular songs include “Ipo Lei Manu”, “Ka Mamakakaua” and “He
43 Pua Wehiwa”;

44 Whereas, Palani was considered a champion of the Hawaiian culture and Hawaiian sovereignty
45 movements;

46 Whereas, Palani regularly cleaned up the ‘Iolani Palace grounds, picking up trash to honour the
47 coronation stand of King Kalākaua and the Palace from which he ruled; and

48 Whereas, Palani was a charter member of Hui Aloha ‘Āina o Honolulu; now, therefore be it


49 *Resolved*, That Ka ‘Ahaui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
50 Convention held at ‘Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O‘ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, remembers and
51 honours Frank Palani Vaughan, Jr., Hawaiian Music Legend, Hawaiian Patriot, and Hawaiian National;

52 *Resolved*, That the name of Frank Palani Vaughan, Jr. be added to an ongoing and yet-to-be-
53 compiled list of Hawaiian nationals and supporters of Hawaiian independence [Fallen Warriors] who
54 have worked diligently to raise up the Hawaiian Nation, with no thought of personal gain, and who have
55 since passed; and

56 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to Frank Palani Vaughan, Jr.'s family
57 with the acknowledgement that, in his work, Palani willingly and with great zeal "*took on the honourable*
58 *struggle*" to free the Hawaiian Kingdom from over a century of U.S. occupation.

59
60 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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63 *Pelekikena* - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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67 *Kākau 'Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

68

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 09

4
5 REMEMBERS AND HONOURS LEANDRA LŌKAHI WAI-RODRIGUES,
6 HAWAIIAN PATRIOT, HAWAIIAN NATIONAL, AND HOA 'ĀINA
7

8 Whereas, Leandra Lōkahi Wai-Rodrigues was born in Honolulu on November 5, 1951, and
9 passed to her ancestors on February 14, 2016;

10 Whereas, Leandra was a successful businesswoman, entrepreneur and native planter;

11 Whereas, Leandra was a founding member and long-time cultural practitioner of Mālama Mākua,
12 a non-profit organization dedicated to the health, wellness and protection of sacred Mākua Valley from
13 the cultural and environmental devastation of U.S. military training, where, due to Mālama Mākua's
14 efforts, there has been no live-fire since 2004;

15 Whereas, In 1996, Leandra lived at Mākua Beach, in the area described historically as an ancient
16 fishing village and pu'uhonua for Native Hawaiians seeking to be healed;

17 Whereas, Mākua (meaning 'parents'), which called to her and later healed her, became for her a
18 place that needed healing of its own;

19 Whereas, Leandra's search for peace and wellness while living at Mākua was jarred by her
20 experience of ongoing explosions of military bombs in the valley, as well as ongoing threats of eviction
21 by state agencies of the mostly-Native Hawaiian community at the beach;

22 Whereas, Leandra had built her cultural base while living at Mākua and reconnected to herself by
23 finding in that expanse of land and sea a sense of what it meant to be a Hawaiian person in a Hawaiian
24 place, something denied to many Hawaiians;

25 Whereas, Leandra had created, with Noenoe Silva and Kekuni Blaisdell, a 100-year history of
26 Hawai'i as a nation, a work that was displayed at 'Iolani Palace in 1998 at the 100-year commemoration
27 of the so-called Treaty of Annexation, a treaty that never existed;

28 Whereas, That work caused Leandra to understand history more intimately, as well as the
29 connection between harms done a century ago and ongoing illnesses manifested in the present;

30 Whereas, Leandra came to understand that spiritual and intellectual growth occurring at the same
31 time made sense for her and for all Hawaiians caught in the dilemma of not knowing history, thus not
32 knowing the reasons for all the sicknesses, including within their own families, visited on Hawaiians in
33 the past century and today;

34 Whereas, Leandra was a Hawaiian patriot, an aloha 'āina, in the truest sense of the word, as well
35 as a hoa 'āina, a lover of the earth and its resources, especially the flora of her native land;

36 Whereas, Those qualities made Leandra both mother and daughter to that place in Mākua called
37 Kahanahāiki, and thus prepared her particularly well to withstand the ongoing bombardment of Western
38 impacts reflected in U.S. military presence in Mākua and beyond;

39 Whereas, Leandra's conviction and perseverance in the struggle to free Mākua from U.S. military
40 onslaught continues to provide inspiration and guidance for Mālama Mākua and visitors to that sacred
41 'āina; and

42 Whereas, Leandra's willingness to accept the role of healer and holder-of-sacred-places created
43 opportunities for all women to do likewise; now, therefore, be it

44 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahaui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
45 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, remembers and
46 honours Leandra Lōkahi Wai-Rodrigues, Hawaiian patriot, Hawaiian national, and hoa 'āina;

47 *Resolved*, That the name of Leandra Lōkahi Wai-Rodrigues be added to a growing and yet-to-be-
48 created list of Hawaiian nationals and supporters of the continuity of the Hawaiian Kingdom [Fallen
49 Warriors] who have worked diligently to raise up the Hawaiian nation, with no thought of personal gain,
50 and who have since passed; and

51 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to Leandra Wai-Rodrigues' family with
52 the acknowledgement that, in her work, she willingly and with great zeal "*took on the honourable*
53 *struggle*" to free the Hawaiian Kingdom from over a century of U.S. occupation.

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55 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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58 *Pelekikena* - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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61 *Kākau 'Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

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1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 10

4
5 REMEMBERS AND HONOURS MARK "MALEKO" SWEARINGEN,
6 HAWAIIAN PATRIOT AND HAWAIIAN NATIONAL
7

8 Whereas, Mark "Maleko" Swearingen was born in East Los Angeles to Robert and Carole (nee
9 Copeland) Swearingen, a black Creole family with roots in Southern California, Mexico, Texas, and
10 Louisiana;

11 Whereas, Mark was raised in the U.S. military and spent his early years on O'ahu, at both
12 Hickam Elementary School and, later, Ben Parker Elementary School in Kāne'ohe;

13 Whereas, Mark was known for his wit and relentless drive to excel, both as a scholar and as an
14 athlete;

15 Whereas, He became the first black National Merit Scholar at Palmdale High School and earned
16 scholarships to MIT and Pomona College;

17 Whereas, Mark was recruited to play football at USC, his alma mater, but opted instead to enlist
18 in the US armed forces, where he was sent initially to West Point;

19 Whereas, He was deployed to Vietnam before finishing at West Point and, while engaged in
20 battle at the front lines, sustained a leg injury that left him partially disabled, forcing him to medically
21 retire;

22 Whereas, Following military service, he helped create and launch a pilot programme to assist
23 minority youth interested in vocational training and higher education, an initiative that was revolutionary
24 at the time and successful in Black-Latino-Native American communities on the West Coast;

25 Whereas, While still in high school, Mark joined the Black Panther Party in the late 1960s and
26 actively fought for Black nationalism, racial equality, and restitution, work that strongly informed his
27 liberal political leanings;

28 Whereas, Mark volunteered with the Democratic Party of Hawai'i during the Obama campaigns
29 for the 2008 and 2012 elections, and celebrated the life-changing inauguration of the first black President
30 of the United States;

31 Whereas, Mark also identified and sympathized with the Hawaiian independence movement in
32 Hawai'i and avidly contributed to a number of efforts in this vein, particularly as an active member of Hui
33 Aloha 'Āina o Ka Lei Maile Ali'i;

34 Whereas, Mark's outreach was heavily influenced by his Christian faith and belief in service to
35 those less fortunate, work that was most evident when he delivered clothes and blankets to the homeless,
36 fed and adopted stray animals, volunteered at the USO and public schools in Hawai'i, extended any
37 financial resources he could afford, and offered friends a place to stay during hard times;

38 Whereas, Mark, in addition to being a man of faith, was a world traveler, teacher, and a lifelong
39 Trojan (USC) at heart; and

40 Whereas, on Oct. 30, 2016, surrounded by his partner, children and friends, Mark left this earthly
41 life at Tripler Hospital, a man deeply loved and sorely missed, a Hawaiian patriot and Hawaiian National;
42 now, therefore, be it

43 *Resolved*, that Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
44 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, remembers and
45 honours Mark "Maleko" Swearingen, Hawaiian Patriot and Hawaiian National;

46 *Resolved*, that the name of Mark "Maleko" Swearingen be added to an ongoing and yet-to-be-
47 compiled list of Hawaiian nationals and supporters of Hawaiian independence [Fallen Warriors] who
48 have worked diligently to raise up the Hawaiian Nation, with no thought of personal gain, and who have
49 since passed; and

50 *Resolved*, that a certified copy of this resolution be sent to Mark “Maleko” Swearingen’s partner
51 and family with the acknowledgement that, in his work, he willingly and with great zeal “*took on the*
52 *honourable struggle*” to free Hawai‘i from U.S. occupation.
53

54 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.
55

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57 *Pelekikena* - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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59
60 *Kākau 'Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

62

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 11

4
5 **RECOGNIZING AND HONOURING PEGGY HA'O ROSS**
6 **FOR HER SPIRITUAL ROLE IN THE AWAKENING OF HAWAIIAN SOVEREIGNTY**
7

8 Whereas, Peggy Ha'o-Ross (April 14, 1922 - February 7, 2008) was raised by her paternal
9 grandparents David Kama'e Ha'o born 1850 and Kala Mano-a-Ua born 1858, in what we know now as
10 Waikīkī;

11 Whereas, Through the optics of her grandparents, she is bestowed with their knowledge, wisdom,
12 spiritual beliefs, protocol and practices in all manner of livelihood and prophecies to fruition;

13 Whereas, Peggy Ha'o-Ross at the age of nine years old (1931) goes home to her biological
14 parents for the first time. Her mother having visited her throughout the years, Peggy is meeting her father
15 and five siblings for the first time, abruptly introducing them to a different Hawai'i, thus cultural shock;

16 Whereas, Peggy Ha'o-Ross and her life journey takes on trials and tribulations of hardship and
17 pain, far from the life she knew with her grandparents;

18 Whereas, In 1950, Peggy calls upon Ke Akua (God); in her prayer, she promises to serve him
19 upon his call to her; soon after her vow, she is maneuvered into events that take her out of Hawai'i;

20 Whereas, Twenty years later (1969), Ke Akua called upon Peggy Ha'o-Ross, who was living in
21 Klamath Falls Oregon, to return to Hawai'i;

22 Whereas, Peggy Ha'o-Ross answers the call from Ke Akua and returned to Hawai'i in 1970
23 followed by her husband and three youngest children of ten in 1971;

24 Whereas, in 1970, Peggy Ha'o-Ross returns home to care for her ailing parents: father, Jack
25 Kama'e Ha'o (1892-1972), and mother, Rose Kauipualokekawahineikahanuopaineke Paleka (1901-
26 1977);

27 Whereas, Peggy Ha'o-Ross, in 1971, is pained by the conditions of her family and the lack of
28 change in Hawai'i since she departed in 1950;

29 Whereas, In 1970, Peggy Ha'o-Ross gathers her parents, siblings and elders, totaling 3,000 at the
30 time, for their blessing and permission to gather information on genealogy. From this gathering, a
31 committee of three was formed respectfully from the families of Ha'o, Kapule and Kiko'opaoa-a-
32 Kekaulike;

33 Whereas, In 1972, the Ho'oponopono Kū'auhau Workshop was established for the purpose of
34 perpetuating our identity as descendants of the original people, attaining and maintaining proper census,
35 recognizing ourselves as The Nation of Hawai'i, and restoring our Nation Kingdom of the living
36 descendants of the original people of Hawai'i— "*The right to be Koko Po'e o Hawai'i Pae 'āina is as*
37 *important to me as the right to be equal.*" Peggy Ha'o Ross;

38 Whereas, In 1972, Peggy Ha'o-Ross is the founder of the 'Ohana o Hawai'i Genealogy
39 Foundation;

40 Whereas, In 1973, Peggy Ha'o-Ross rightfully claimed her name given by her traditional elders,
41 Kauinuio Ha'o Kahuna Pule Kaulawahine Ali'i and with their blessing she rightfully claimed the position
42 as Pro-Tem Mō'i of Hawai'i Nei, to prosper the idea that we as the original peoples of Hawai'i have the
43 authority to claim what is rightfully ours;

44 Whereas, In 1973, Peggy Ha'o-Ross with the blessings of her elders continued the work of
45 sovereignty through the 'Ohana o Hawai'i and filed a grievance in the form of a "Declaration of
46 Independence" to Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States;

47 Whereas, In 1973, a \$300 billion dollar lawsuit was set in motion, and dismissed; then a \$5
48 trillion dollar lawsuit was filed because the members of the Aloha Association was seeking reparations
49 from the United States Congress for taking certain actions without the consent and vote of the Kanaka
50 Maoli; Peggy Ha'o-Ross alleged that the United States had conspired to deprive her of (a) the right "to be
51 a valid person," (b) the right to her heritage, culture and identity, (c) the right of sovereignty in and over
52 the Hawaiian Islands, (d) 4.5 million acres, the whole of the Hawaiian Islands, and (e) the right of life,
53 liberty and the pursuit of happiness;

54 Whereas, Although the two civil suits with the Solicitor General were dismissed, the process
55 proclaimed and brought forth (1) the violations of U.S./Hawai'i treaties and the fraudulent 1898 joint
56 resolution, and (2) revealed that the constitutional laws of the United States, particularly of the Political
57 Question Doctrine did not protect the human rights of the Hawaiian People concerning the wrongs that
58 were done in the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i in 1893;

59 Whereas, In 1974, Peggy Ha'o-Ross and the 'Ohana o Hawai'i pursues the "Freedom of Spiritual
60 Expression" thru the opening of the Lonoikamakahiki festivities for the first time in the Pae 'Āina o
61 Hawai'i in over 100 years, starting in Waimanalo O'ahu, Kaua'i, Maui and ending in Hilo, Moku o
62 Keawe;

63 Whereas, In 1975, The "Declaration of War against the United States" and "Notice of Eviction."
64 A committee of fifty declared war against the United States of America for the illegal seizures of the
65 Sovereign Kingdom of Hawai'i in 1893; with the "Proclamation of War", a Notice of Eviction was served
66 to President Gerald Ford of the United States of America, Emperor Hirohito of Japan, President
67 Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, and Premier Chou En-lai of the Peoples Republic of China, with
68 sixty (60) days to provide the means to evict their people from the Hawaiian Islands;

69 Whereas, In 1978, In the "Declaration of Intent" makes known the people of Hawai'i nei, in order
70 to establish peace on earth and good will amongst men, declare and recognize Ke Akua, the Spirit of
71 Aloha, as our Supreme Sovereign King to the Eminent Domain and Dominion of the archipelago of the
72 Hawaiian Islands;

73 Whereas, In 1978, Peggy Ha'o-Ross and the 'Ohana o Hawai'i proclaimed upon the 'Iolani
74 Palace Steps, Eminent Domain for the Ka Pae 'āina, the entire archipelago of the Kingdom of Hawai'i;

75 Whereas, In 1978, Peggy Ha'o-Ross joins Pali Wong, Leader of the Hilo Airport Protest, in
76 solidarity against the mismanagement of Hawai'i Trust Lands by the Department of Hawaiian
77 Homelands;

78 Whereas, Declaration of Independence of the Sovereign Nation to the Kingdom of Hawai'i was
79 made publicly known to the counties, state and federal governments;

80 Whereas, In 1983, "The Declaration of Independence" and "The Constitution of the Sovereign
81 Nation to the Kingdom of Hawai'i" was filed with the United Nations Human Rights Commission and the
82 archives of the International Court of Justice, as a petition to secure the rights of the Hawai'i race in their
83 pursuits of their sovereignty and independence, by claiming the entire Hawai'i Archipelago as its eminent
84 domain;

85 Whereas, In 1986, the First Konohiki Conference of the 'Ohana o Hawai'i was held in Hāna,
86 Maui, hosted by John and Tweetie Lind, and Larry Kaikala, as trustworthy servants in the Spirit of Aloha
87 to Ke Akua, Our Sovereign King and father almighty, who has chosen our Nation, descendants and heirs,
88 entrusted with the life of this land, sea and environment as guardians;

89 Whereas, In 1987, the First Kupuna Council was held in Ka'ū;

90 Whereas, In 1988, Governor Waihe'e hosted the United States Minister and Insular Affairs
91 without the invitation of the Hawaiian People of which the 'Ohana o Hawai'i created an International
92 Security and Embassy joint effort with the Yupik Nations of Alaska who appeared in Hawai'i to be on the
93 agenda; from this joint effort, the Traditional Elders of the Administrative Councils of Hawai'i followed

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 12

4
5 **RECOGNIZING AND HONOURING KEOKANI KIPONA MARCIEL FOR HIS ROLE IN THE**
6 **REVIVAL OF KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE**
7

8 Whereas, Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina—Hawaiian Patriotic League—(League) recognizes
9 Keokani Kipona Marciel for his dedicated research and initiative to revive the League;

10 Whereas, Keokani attended courses to become a Licensed Parliamentarian on August, 2, 2016,
11 and continued his training to become a Registered Parliamentarian on November 11, 2016;

12 Whereas, Keokani assisted in the creation of the first six (6) branches of the revived League
13 selflessly giving countless hours of his life to the effort;

14 Whereas, Keokani has compiled a wealth of information on the original league and fashioned
15 templates for developing branches to follow to insure that the revived League would mirror the original to
16 the greatest extent possible;

17 Whereas, Keokani has encouraged the League's branches to learn and apply parliamentary
18 procedures to guide the League forward in an orderly fashion as it was with the original League;

19 Whereas, Keokani has shared the vast body of his research and findings by creating websites and
20 social media groups to share information on the League, and to shine light on the political history and
21 current U.S. military occupation of Ko Hawai'i Pae 'Āina;

22 Whereas, Keokani's efforts to revive the League serve to reconnect us to our kūpuna who signed
23 the 1897 Anti-annexation Petition, better known as the Kū'ē Petition, opposing United States annexation
24 of Ko Hawai'i Pae 'Āina; and

25 Whereas, Keokani encourages respect and use of 'ōlelo Hawai'i, the mother tongue of Ko
26 Hawai'i Pae 'Āina in his ongoing endeavors to promote the League; now, therefore, be it

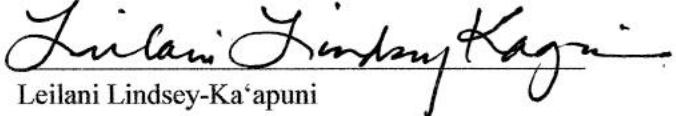
27 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its 2017
28 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace, Honolulu, O'ahu, Ko Hawai'i Pae 'Āina, on this 5th day of August,
29 recognize and honour Keokani Kipona Marciel for his role in the revival of Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha
30 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League);

31 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League)
32 hereby recognizes Keokani Kipona Marciel as an Aloha 'Āina 'Oia'i'o – A Patriot of Truth;

33 *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Keonona Marciel, Keokani Kipona
34 Marciel, and to the Central Body and all of the chartered Branches of Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina.
35

36 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.
37

38
39 *Pelekikena* - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

40
41
42
43 *Kākau 'Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA ‘AHAHUI HAWAI‘I ALOHA ‘ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 ‘ŌLELO HO‘OHOLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 13

4
5 **CONGRATULATES THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION AND THE HAWAI‘I**
6 **STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION FOR RECOGNIZING THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF**
7 **THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM**

8
9 Whereas, From June 25 through July 5, 2017, the National Education Association (NEA) held
10 its *Annual Meeting and Representative Assembly* in Boston, Massachusetts;

11 Whereas, The NEA is the largest labour union of 3 million members who work at every level of
12 education that span from pre-school to university graduate programmes;

13 Whereas, The NEA was formed in 1857, and its mission is “*to advocate for education*
14 *professionals and to unite our members and the nation to fulfill the promise of public education to*
15 *prepare every student to succeed in a diverse and interdependent world*”;

16 Whereas, Members include public school teachers, educational support professionals, higher
17 education faculty and staff, and school administrators;

18 Whereas, The Hawai‘i State Teachers Association (HSTA) is an affiliate union of the NEA
19 whose members come from the public schools throughout Hawai‘i;

20 Whereas, Its Secretary/Treasurer, Amy Perruso, a teacher from Mililani High School, was one of
21 the first teachers to begin teaching about the illegal overthrow of the government of the Hawaiian
22 Kingdom and the illegal American occupation that followed;

23 Whereas, The textbook that Ms. Perruso uses is *Ua Mau Ke Ea—Sovereignty Endures: An*
24 *Overview of the Political and Legal History of the Hawaiian Islands* by Dr. Keanu Sai;

25 Whereas, Ms. Perruso teaches Pre-AP Modern Hawaiian History/Participation in Democracy, AP
26 U.S. History and A.P. Government and Politics;

27 Whereas, Ms. Perruso, commenting on the textbook *Ua Mau Kea Ea*, stated, “Secondary
28 educators in Hawai‘i are extremely fortunate to be able to access the rarest of pedagogical materials for
29 the required Hawai‘i DOE Modern Hawaiian History course: an academically sound and well-written
30 textbook”;

31 Whereas, At the same time the United States was celebrating its independence as a country on the
32 4th of July, 2017, the NEA’s *Annual Meeting and Representative Assembly* convened and discussed
33 publication of an article documenting the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy in 1893, the
34 prolonged occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom by the United States, and the harmful effects that this
35 occupation has had on the Hawaiian people and resources of the land;

36 Whereas, the proposal was introduced by Chris Santomauro, a teacher at Kāne‘ohe Elementary
37 School and ‘Uluhuni Wai‘ale‘ale, a teacher at Kualapu‘u Charter School on Moloka‘i, who argued
38 strongly and passionately in favour of the proposal, convincing a majority of teachers across the United
39 States to lend their support; and

40 Whereas, the proposal to recognize Hawai‘i’s historical interactions with the United States and
41 over a century of harmful effects due to continued prolonged occupation was adopted by the National
42 Education Association because of the concerted efforts of delegates of the Hawai‘i State Teachers
43 Association; now, therefore, be it

44 *Resolved*, That Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
45 Convention held at ‘Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O‘ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, congratulates the
46 National Education Association and the Hawai‘i State Teachers Association for recognizing the illegal
47 occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom; and

48 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the National Education Association,
49 the Hawai‘i State Teachers Association, Chris Santomauro, Amy Perruso, ‘Uluhuni Wai‘ale‘ale, their
50 school principals, the Hawai‘i Department of Education, the Pouhana and individual Trustees of the
51 Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, Queen Emma Hawaiian Civic

1 KA ‘AHAHUI HAWAI‘I ALOHA ‘ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 ‘ŌLELO HO‘OHOLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 14

4
5 **AFFIRMING THE INDEPENDENT IDENTITY AND FREE WILL OF KA ‘AHAHUI HAWAI‘I**
6 **ALOHA ‘ĀINA AS A VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION AND ORDINARY DELIBERATIVE**
7 **ASSEMBLY SUBJECT TO THE GENERAL PARLIAMENTARY LAW**
8

9 Whereas, The Hawaiian Kingdom Constitution of 1864 is the highest law of the land in *Ko*
10 *Hawai‘i Pae ‘Āina*—The Hawaiian Islands;

11 Whereas, Article 3 and Article 4 of the Hawaiian Kingdom Constitution of 1864 provide for the
12 civil liberties of freedom of speech, freedom of association, and freedom of assembly;

13 Whereas, The freedoms of speech, association, and assembly are also human rights affirmed by
14 Article 18, Article 19, and Article 20, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the
15 United Nations General Assembly in 1948 and translated into over 500 languages;

16 Whereas, the original Hawaiian Patriotic League, Ka ‘Ahaui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina (KAHAA),
17 was voluntarily organized on March 4, 1893, and voluntarily dissolved on January 8, 1901, as an ordinary
18 deliberative assembly, by Hawaiian subjects and citizens exercising the freedoms of speech, association,
19 and assembly;

20 Whereas, The founding bylaws (constitution) of the Hawaiian Patriotic League, adopted on
21 March 4, 1893, in Article 8, prescribed that “All proceedings of meetings of the League and of the
22 Executive Council shall be governed by the usual decorum and rules of Parliamentary Usage.”;

23 Whereas, The *general parliamentary law*—also known as *common parliamentary law*—is an
24 embodiment of the democratic principles customarily governing assemblies and organizations with the
25 force of common law;

26 Whereas, The *general parliamentary law* is the relevant body of law that directly applies to a
27 *deliberative assembly* exercising the rights of free speech, association, and assembly;

28 Whereas, Respect for the rule of law has integrity when applied equally to all bodies of law,
29 including the *general parliamentary law*;

30 Whereas, The bylaws of an organization become effective immediately upon adoption under the
31 *general parliamentary law*;

32 Whereas, Mass meetings were held on June 18, 2016, and August 13, 2016, by a voluntary
33 assembly of seven (7) charter members that adopted bylaws and elected officers forming an Interim
34 Council to restore KAHAA;

35 Whereas, KAHAA was restored through bylaws adopted on March 4, 2017 by the Interim
36 Council as a revision of its own bylaws previously adopted on August 13, 2016;

37 Whereas, KAHAA, in its bylaws, has adopted the current edition of *Robert’s Rules of Order*
38 *Newly Revised (RONR)* as its *parliamentary authority*, which is the most widely accepted codification of
39 the *general parliamentary law*;

40 Whereas, KAHAA, like its predecessors, was voluntarily organized by descendants of Hawaiian
41 subjects alive prior to January 17, 1893, exercising the freedoms of speech, association, and assembly,
42 which are both human and constitutional rights governed by the *general parliamentary law*;

43 Whereas, KAHAA, like its predecessors, is a voluntary association under the *general*
44 *parliamentary law*;

45 Whereas, KAHAA, like its predecessors, is an organized permanent society under the *general*
46 *parliamentary law*;

47 Whereas, KAHAA, like its predecessors, is an ordinary deliberative assembly under the *general*
48 *parliamentary law*;

49 Whereas, KAHAA, like its predecessors, is not a legislative body;

50 Whereas, KAHAA, like its predecessors, is neither a government nor a branch of government;

51 Whereas, KAHAA, like its predecessors, was not created by a statute or government;
52 Whereas, KAHAA, like its predecessors, was not created by a third party;
53 Whereas, KAHAA, like its predecessors, is not a political party;
54 Whereas, KAHAA, like its predecessors, is an independent Hawaiian patriotic society;
55 Whereas, the “Ladies Hawaiian Patriotic and Independent League,” voluntarily organized in 1893
56 as a counterpart of the men’s division, explicitly named itself to be an independent Hawaiian patriotic
57 society;
58 Whereas, Anything KAHAA does today in continuity with its dissolved predecessors is strictly
59 voluntary and not compulsory;
60 Whereas, The only actions or decisions that are binding on a voluntary society are its own actions
61 and decisions, under the *general parliamentary law*;
62 Whereas, Any motion brought before the assembly of a society that conflicts with its bylaws is
63 out of order, and if adopted, is *null and void* under the *general parliamentary law*;
64 Whereas, Bylaws are rules that normally cannot be suspended under the *general parliamentary*
65 *law*;
66 Whereas, According to the *general parliamentary law*, a bylaw can only be suspended if it
67 provides for its own suspension, is in the nature of a rule of order (meeting procedure), or conflicts with a
68 prescribed rule of order contained in an applicable statute;
69 Whereas, Laws and statutes prescribing parliamentary procedures for organizations are the only
70 rules that can outrank bylaws where applicable under the *general parliamentary law*;
71 Whereas, The constitutional and human rights of free speech, association, and assembly prohibit
72 interference by a third party, including government, in the proceedings of a voluntary assembly;
73 Whereas, A statute—if any—providing for interference by a third party in the proceedings of a
74 voluntary assembly would conflict with Article 3 and Article 4 of the Hawaiian Kingdom Constitution of
75 1864, and would therefore be unconstitutional in the Hawaiian Islands, as well as in violation of universal
76 human rights;
77 Whereas, KAHAA could not have the integrity to support Hawaiian independence if its own
78 independent identity and free will are undermined;
79 Whereas, Subordination to a third party would undermine the independent identity and free will
80 of KAHAA as a self-contained unit;
81 Whereas, Subordination to a third party—voluntarily or involuntarily—would be unprecedented
82 in the history of KAHAA since it was founded on March 4, 1893;
83 Whereas, Subordination to a third party would contradict the fundamental nature of a voluntary
84 association (in which “voluntary” is the operative word);
85 Whereas, The members of a voluntary association could opt to resign, and the organization could
86 opt to dissolve, if its independent identity and free will are subordinated to a third party;
87 Whereas, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 20, Section 2, states that “No one
88 may be compelled to belong to an association.”;
89 Whereas, The historical accomplishments of KAHAA, including its role in defeating both
90 attempts to ratify an annexation treaty in the United States Senate for acquiring the Hawaiian Islands, in
91 1893 and 1897, were achieved without subordination of KAHAA to a third party;
92 Whereas, The *Code of Ethics for Hawaiian Patriots* adopted by KAHAA on January 14, 2017,
93 provision 4.7, prescribes that “A Hawaiian Patriot shall not possess a conflict of interest nor expose the
94 organization to undue influence.”; now, therefore, be it
95 *Resolved*, That KAHAA at its Annual Convention held at ‘Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O‘ahu, this
96 5th day of August 2017, affirms the independent identity and free will of KAHAA as a voluntary
97 association and ordinary deliberative assembly subject to the *general parliamentary law*;
98 *Resolved*, That KAHAA remain aligned with its governing documents and standalone historical
99 legacy rather than the object of a contemporary third party;
100 *Resolved*, That KAHAA maintain compliance with the *general parliamentary law* as the relevant
101 body of law directly applicable to KAHAA;

102 *Resolved*, That KAHAA acknowledge the *general parliamentary law* as a democratic model
103 which allows an organization to expedite business in an orderly manner that protects the rights of its
104 members, including the majority, the minority (especially a minority greater than one-third), individual
105 members, absentees, and all of these together; and

106 *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Central Body and all of the
107 chartered Branches of KAHAA.

108

109 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

110

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112 *Pelekikena* - President:

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Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 15

4
5 MEMBERSHIP EDUCATION IN THE BASICS OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

6
7 Whereas, The Hawaiian Kingdom became a constitutional monarchy and legislative democracy
8 on October 8, 1840;

9 Whereas, Both houses of the Hawaiian Kingdom legislature formally adopted parliamentary
10 procedure in 1854;

11 Whereas, The founders of the original Hawaiian Patriotic League—Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha
12 'Āina (KAHAA)—were statesmen and attorneys of the Hawaiian Kingdom;

13 Whereas, The founders of KAHAA were parliamentarians by virtue of their professional tenure in
14 the Hawaiian Kingdom government;

15 Whereas, The founding bylaws (constitution) of the Hawaiian Patriotic League, adopted on
16 March 4, 1893, in Article 8, prescribed that "All proceedings of meetings of the League and of the
17 Executive Council shall be governed by the usual decorum and rules of Parliamentary Usage.";

18 Whereas, parliamentary procedure has developed over the centuries as an adaptation of the
19 legislative tradition to the special needs of ordinary societies;

20 Whereas, The *general law of parliamentary procedure* is a system of democratic rules that
21 applies to the conduct of business in organizations and assemblies with the force of common law;

22 Whereas, The *general law of parliamentary procedure* is referred to as the *general parliamentary*
23 *law* or *common parliamentary law*, for short;

24 Whereas, KAHAA was a voluntary association that adhered to the *general parliamentary law*
25 throughout its existence from 1893 to 1901;

26 Whereas, Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (The Hawaiian Patriotic League) and Ka 'Ahahui
27 Kalai'āina Hawai'i (The Hawaiian Political Association) consolidated on January 8th, 1901, to form Ka
28 'Ao'ao Ku'oko'a Home Rula (The Independent Home Rule Party);

29 Whereas, Ka 'Ao'ao Ku'oko'a Home Rula adhered to the *general parliamentary law* throughout
30 its existence from 1901 to 1912;

31 Whereas, Parliamentary procedure is a democratic method which allows an organization to
32 expedite business in an orderly manner that protects the rights of its members, including the majority, the
33 minority (especially a minority greater than one-third), individual members, absentees, and all of these
34 together;

35 Whereas, The current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*, first published in 1876
36 as *Robert's Rules of Order*, is the standardized procedure manual most widely adopted by organizations
37 and assemblies as their parliamentary authority, which is a codification of the *general parliamentary law*;

38 Whereas, An organization or assembly can adopt its own special rules of order in addition to, or
39 deviating from, those prescribed by its adopted parliamentary authority;

40 Whereas, The current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised In Brief* covers the basics
41 of parliamentary procedure for members of an organization or assembly to participate effectively in its
42 meetings;

43 Whereas, The current edition of *Na Lula Halawai: A Parliamentary Guide to Conducting*
44 *Meetings in Hawaiian* covers the basics of parliamentary procedure for members of a Hawaiian
45 organization or assembly to participate effectively in its meetings;

46 Whereas, The current edition of *Na Lula Halawai: A Parliamentary Guide to Conducting*
47 *Meetings in Hawaiian* also provides history of the origins of parliamentary procedure in the Hawaiian
48 Kingdom, as well as reproductions of the procedure manuals of the House of Nobles and House of
49 Representatives, adopted in 1854 and 1874; and

50 Whereas, The current edition of *Na Lula Halawai: A Parliamentary Guide to Conducting*
51 *Meetings in Hawaiian* is available as a free PDF file on the website of the Hawai'i State Association of
52 Parliamentarians, at www.hsap.org/halawai, which also has a limited supply of paperback copies that can
53 be purchased for \$10 USD each; now, therefore, be it

54 *Resolved*, That KAHAA at its Annual Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this
55 5th day of August 2017, encourage its membership to read the current edition of *Nā Lula Hālāwai: A*
56 *Parliamentary Guide to Conducting Meetings in Hawaiian (NLH)*, the current edition of *Robert's Rules*
57 *of Order Newly Revised In Brief (RONR In Brief)*, or both, as a learning tool and reference for the basic
58 rules needed in deliberative meetings; and

59 *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Central Body and all of the
60 chartered Branches of KAHAA.

61

62 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

63

64

65 *Pelekikena* - President:

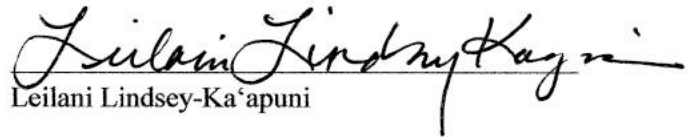
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69 *Kākau 'Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:

70


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 16

4
5 **RENDERING INDISPENSABLE A COMPACT AND ZEALOUS UNION OF ALL PEOPLE**
6 **WHO LOVE THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND ITS INDEPENDENCE, IRRESPECTIVE OF**
7 **PARTY OR CREED**
8

9 Whereas, The founding bylaws (constitution) of the men's division of Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha
10 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League), adopted on March 4, 1893, declared the value of "rendering
11 indispensable a compact and zealous Union between all men who love the Country, irrespective of Party
12 or creed.";

13 Whereas, The founding bylaws (constitution) of the women's division of Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i
14 Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League), adopted circa 1893, declared the value that "it is necessary to
15 obtain a compact union of all the People who love the Country, and its independence irrespective of Party
16 or creed.";

17 Whereas, The revised bylaws (constitution) of Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian
18 Patriotic League), adopted on November 28, 1896, in Article II, retained the "compact union" clause with
19 the words, *pili lāhui 'Ōiwi*, referring to Hawaiian national solidarity;

20 Whereas, The "compact union" clause was manifested by the 1897 Petition Against Annexation
21 organized by the League, on which 21,269 signatures were gathered, representing approximately half of
22 the aboriginal Hawaiian population at the time;

23 Whereas, The bylaws (constitution) of The Hawaiian Patriotic League adopted on April 3, 1999,
24 reiterated the founding value of "rendering indispensable a compact and zealous union between all people
25 who love the Hawaiian Kingdom, irrespective of nationality, creed or religion.";

26 Whereas, The bylaws of Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) adopted
27 on March 4, 2017, in Article IV, Section 1, prescribe that "The League shall render indispensable a
28 compact and zealous union of all Hawaiian patriots regardless of affiliation or creed.";

29 Whereas, A "compact union" historically refers to a voluntary association or confederation of
30 constituent units;

31 Whereas, KAHAA (Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina) is a voluntary association of its constituent
32 Branches in which the chain of command is from the bottom up;

33 Whereas, The grassroots membership base of KAHAA, consisting of its constituent Branches and
34 their members throughout the Islands and abroad, is the ultimate authority of the League;

35 Whereas, The Central Body of KAHAA can only exercise powers to the extent delegated to it by
36 the constituent Branches through the bylaws of the League; and

37 Whereas, The historical continuity of the "compact union" clause, codified in all known
38 governing documents of KAHAA since it was founded on March 4, 1893, represents an unbroken legacy
39 of the League; now, therefore, be it

40 *Resolved*, That KAHAA at its Annual Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this
41 5th day of August 2017, renders indispensable a compact and zealous Union of all People who love the
42 Hawaiian Islands and its independence, irrespective of Party or creed;

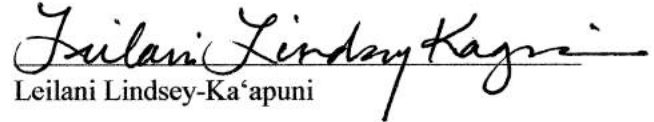
43 *Resolved*, That KAHAA uphold the legacy and historical continuity of the League in serving as
44 an independent, patriotic national society and grassroots deliberative assembly for the entire *Lāhui*
45 *Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina*—Hawaiian national body;

46 *Resolved*, That KAHAA uphold the legacy and historical continuity of the League in serving as a
47 voluntary association of constituent Branches adhering to the democratic model of the *general*
48 *parliamentary law*; and

49 *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Central Body and all of the
50 chartered Branches of KAHAA.

51
52 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

53
54
55 *Pelekikena* - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

56
57
58
59 *Kākau 'Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA ‘AHAHUI HAWAI’I ALOHA ‘ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 ‘ŌLELO HO‘OHOLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 17

4
5 **URGING DEMOCRATIC ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE HAWAIIAN NATIONAL BODY, AND**
6 **ADHERENCE TO THE GENERAL PARLIAMENTARY LAW, BY ANY TRANSITIONAL**
7 **AUTHORITY ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTRY DURING AND AFTER THE**
8 **OCCUPATION**
9

10 Whereas, The Hawaiian Kingdom became a constitutional monarchy and legislative democracy
11 on October 8, 1840;

12 Whereas, The House of Nobles and the House of Representatives of the Hawaiian Kingdom
13 formally adopted parliamentary procedure in 1854;

14 Whereas, Parliamentary procedure has generally developed over the centuries through adaptation
15 of the legislative tradition to the special needs of ordinary societies;

16 Whereas, The *general law of parliamentary procedure*—referred to as the *general parliamentary*
17 *law or common parliamentary law*, for short—is a body of democratic rules with the force of common
18 law that is applicable to the conduct of business in organizations and assemblies;

19 Whereas, Hawaiian patriotic societies adhered to the *general parliamentary law* before and after
20 the unlawful seizure of the Hawaiian Kingdom government on January 17, 1893, including Ka ‘Ahahui
21 Kalai‘āina Hawai’i (The Hawaiian Political Association) from 1888 to 1901, and Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai’i
22 Aloha ‘Aina (The Hawaiian Patriotic League) from 1893 to 1901;

23 Whereas, Hawaiian political parties adhered to the *general parliamentary law* before and after the
24 unlawful seizure of the Hawaiian Kingdom government on January 17, 1893, including the National
25 Reform Party organized in 1890, Ka ‘Ao‘ao Lāhui Hawai’i Liberala (National Liberal Party) organized in
26 1892, and Ka ‘Ao‘ao Ku‘oko‘a Home Rula (The Independent Home Rule Party) from 1901 to 1912;

27 Whereas, A contemporary version of The Hawaiian Patriotic League, which has since been
28 dissolved, adhered to the *general parliamentary law*, beginning with its adoption of bylaws (constitution)
29 and election of officers in 1999;

30 Whereas, An Interim Council to restore Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai’i Aloha ‘Aina (KAHAA) was
31 organized under the *general parliamentary law* on August 13, 2016 through the adoption of bylaws,
32 enrollment of members, and election of officers;

33 Whereas, KAHAA was restored under the *general parliamentary law* through bylaws adopted on
34 March 4, 2017 by the Interim Council as a revision of its own bylaws previously adopted on August 13,
35 2016; and

36 Whereas, KAHAA, in its bylaws, has adopted the current edition of *Robert’s Rules of Order*
37 *Newly Revised (RONR)* as its *parliamentary authority*, which is the most widely utilized codification of
38 the *general parliamentary law*; now, therefore, be it

39 *Resolved*, That KAHAA at its Annual Convention held at ‘Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O‘ahu, this
40 5th day of August 2017, urges democratic accountability to the Hawaiian national body, and adherence to
41 the *general parliamentary law*, by any transitional authority acting on behalf of the Country during and
42 after the occupation;

43 *Resolved*, That any transitional authority representing the State or Government of the Hawaiian
44 Kingdom be held democratically accountable to the Hawaiian national body through governing
45 documents, direct election of transition officials by the national population, term limits, and parliamentary
46 procedure; and

47 *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Central Body and all of the
48 chartered Branches of KAHAA.
49

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 18

4
5 REAFFIRMING THE HISTORICALLY INTEGRATED IDENTITIES OF THE HAWAIIAN
6 PATRIOTIC LEAGUE AND THE PETITION AGAINST ANNEXATION ORGANIZED BY THE
7 LEAGUE FROM 1897 TO 1898

8
9 Whereas, Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) held a convention in
10 Honolulu on March 2, 1893 with an assembly of 42 delegates representing 37 District Branches of the
11 League on the islands of Hawai'i, Maui, Moloka'i, O'ahu, and Kaua'i;

12 Whereas, The delegates of the League convention held on March 2, 1893, signed a petition
13 against annexation that was delivered to U.S. Commissioner James Blount;

14 Whereas, The March 2, 1893 petition against annexation became part of the Blount Report that
15 was instrumental in convincing U.S. President Grover Cleveland to withdraw the first proposed treaty of
16 annexation from the U.S. Senate;

17 Whereas, Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina adopted its founding bylaws (constitution) on March
18 4, 1893;

19 Whereas, A mass meeting was held by the League at Palace Square on September 6, 1896,
20 attended by thousands of Hawaiian patriots, to unify and organize against annexation by the United
21 States;

22 Whereas, Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) adopted a complete
23 revision of its bylaws (constitution) on November 28, 1896;

24 Whereas, The 1896 bylaws (constitution) of the League had as its first objective to stop
25 annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States;

26 Whereas, The men's and women's divisions of the League, with the support of their District
27 Branches, organized a petition drive that gathered a total of 21,269 signatures of Hawaiian patriots in
28 1897, representing approximately half of the aboriginal Hawaiian population at the time;

29 Whereas, A mass meeting was held by the League on October 8, 1897, which decided to send the
30 signature petition with a delegation to Washington D.C.;

31 Whereas, The executive committees of the men's and women's divisions of the League, and of
32 Ka 'Ahahui Kalai'āina Hawai'i (The Hawaiian Political Association), held a meeting and elected four
33 delegates: James Kaulia (*Pelekikena* of the men's division of Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina), David
34 Kalauokalani (*Pelekikena* of Ka 'Ahahui Kalai'āina Hawai'i), John Richardson, and William Auld;

35 Whereas, The delegation, with Queen Lili'uokalani as chairman and William Auld as secretary,
36 arrived in Washington D.C. on December 7, 1897;

37 Whereas, At that time, 58 out of the 90 U.S. senators were in support of ratifying the proposed
38 annexation treaty, which was 2 members short of the votes needed for ratification;

39 Whereas, The delegation spent the next three months meeting with U.S. congressmen to represent
40 their constituency of Hawaiian patriots opposed to annexation;

41 Whereas, At the time the delegation departed Washington D.C. on February 27, 1898, the number
42 of U.S. senators in support of the proposed annexation treaty had dropped to 46, significantly below the
43 60 senators required for approval by a two-thirds vote;

44 Whereas, The U.S. Senate subsequently never held a vote on the proposed annexation treaty due
45 to the lack of support by two-thirds of its members; and

46 Whereas, To this day, an annexation treaty has never been ratified in the U.S. Senate to acquire
47 the Hawaiian Islands; now, therefore, be it

48 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina at its Annual Convention held at 'Iolani Palace
49 in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, reaffirms the historically integrated identities of the

50 Hawaiian Patriotic League and the Petition Against Annexation organized by the League from 1897 to
51 1898;

52 *Resolved*, That efforts to commemorate and perpetuate the historical legacy of the Petition
53 Against Annexation be fully integrated with the identity of the *'ahahui* that authored, organized, financed,
54 and hand-delivered the petition to Washington D.C.;

55 *Resolved*, That efforts to commemorate and perpetuate the historical legacy of the Petition
56 Against Annexation be reunified with Ka *'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina*, restored on March 4, 2017, and
57 with the renaissance of the Hawaiian Patriotic League that is alive today; and

58 *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Central Body and all of the
59 chartered Branches of KAHAA, and to the following officials and agents of the occupying government:
60 U.S. Department of State, Hawai'i State Governor, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Senate President, Speaker
61 of the House, Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, and all
62 County Mayors.

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64 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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Pelekikena - President:

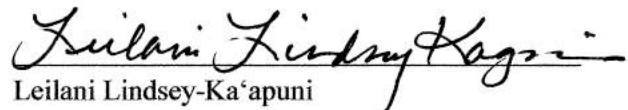
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Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 19

4
5 ACKNOWLEDGING THE INTERTWINED HERITAGE OF HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC
6 SOCIETIES AND HAWAIIAN POLITICAL PARTIES ORGANIZED IN OPPOSITION TO THE
7 INSURGENCY BEGINNING IN 1887, FOLLOWED BY DIRECT OCCUPATION BY THE
8 UNITED STATES BEGINNING IN 1898
9

10 Whereas, Insurrection against the Hawaiian Kingdom government began when a minority of
11 subjects and denizens imposed a new cabinet ministry on King Kalākaua at gunpoint on July 1, 1887,
12 followed by an unlawful "bayonet constitution" on July 5, 1887;

13 Whereas, Ka 'Ahahui Kalai'āina Hawai'i (Hawaiian Political Association) was a patriotic society
14 organized on November 22, 1888 to restore the Hawaiian Kingdom Constitution of 1864;

15 Whereas, Robert William Kalanihiapo Wilcox led two unsuccessful armed revolts against the
16 insurgency in 1888 and 1889;

17 Whereas, Robert Wilcox belonged to the Liberal Patriotic Association, a patriotic society
18 organized in 1889 to restore the Hawaiian Kingdom Constitution of 1864;

19 Whereas, The National Reform Party was a political party organized in 1890 that included
20 members of Ka 'Ahahui Kalai'āina Hawai'i;

21 Whereas, Ka 'Ao'ao Lāhui Hawai'i Liberala (National Liberal Party) was a political party
22 organized in 1892 that included former members of the National Reform Party;

23 Whereas, The Honorable Iosepa Kaho'oluhi Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u (Joseph Nāwahī) was a
24 Hawaiian Kingdom legislator and president of Ka 'Ao'ao Lāhui Hawai'i Liberala;

25 Whereas, The insurgency relied on an unlawful protectorate of U.S. marines to forcibly seize the
26 Hawaiian Kingdom government on January 17, 1893, in order to avoid promulgation of a new
27 constitution by Queen Lili'uokalani;

28 Whereas, A convention of 42 delegates representing 37 districts throughout the 5 major islands
29 met in Honolulu on March 2, 1893, to organize the patriotic society, Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina
30 (Hawaiian Patriotic League), followed by formal adoption of its bylaws (constitution) on March 4, 1893,
31 with Hon. Iosepa K. Nāwahī as its founder and president;

32 Whereas, The founding bylaws (constitution) of the men's and women's branches of Ka 'Ahahui
33 Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina declared the value of "rendering indispensable a compact and zealous Union of all
34 People who love the Country and its independence, irrespective of Party or creed";

35 Whereas, The delegates of the convention held on March 2, 1893, signed a petition against
36 annexation that became part of the Blount Report, which was instrumental in convincing U.S. President
37 Grover Cleveland to withdraw the first proposed annexation treaty from the U.S. Senate;

38 Whereas, James Keauluna Kaulia became president of Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina in 1896,
39 which on November 28, 1896, adopted revised bylaws (constitution) specifically opposed to annexation;

40 Whereas, Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina organized the Petition Against Annexation from 1896
41 to 1897, which succeeded in defeating the second and last historical attempt to ratify an annexation treaty
42 in the U.S. Senate for acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands;

43 Whereas, The U.S. Congress adopted a joint resolution on July 7, 1898 to unilaterally seize the
44 Hawaiian Islands for military purposes during the Spanish-American War, which initiated the direct
45 occupation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, prolonged unlawfully to this day;

46 Whereas, Ka 'Ahahui Kalai'āina Hawai'i and Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina consolidated on
47 January 8, 1901 to form the political party, Ka 'Ao'ao Kū'oko'a Home Rula (Independent Home Rule
48 Party);

49 Whereas, Robert Wilcox led a third unsuccessful armed revolt against the insurgency in 1895;

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 20

4
5 ACKNOWLEDGES THE CONTINUITY OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM AS
6 AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN STATE
7

8 Whereas, On November 28, 1843, both Great Britain and France jointly recognized the Hawaiian
9 Kingdom as an independent and sovereign state and its admittance into the Great Family of Nations;

10 Whereas, The Hawaiian Kingdom maintained over 90 embassies and consulates throughout the
11 world;

12 Whereas, November 28th is a national holiday throughout the Hawaiian Kingdom called Lā
13 Kū'oko'a (Independence Day);

14 Whereas, Fifty years after independence, the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom was illegally
15 overthrown by United States forces on January 17, 1893;

16 Whereas, Negotiations for reinstatement of the Hawaiian government took place between Queen
17 Lili'uokalani and President Grover Cleveland, represented by U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary Albert Willis,
18 at the United States Legation in Honolulu on November 13, 1893;

19 Whereas, Settlement and an agreement were reached on December 18, 1893, whereby the
20 President of the United States would reinstate the Hawaiian government and thereafter the Queen would
21 grant a pardon to all those who had committed treason;

22 Whereas, This agreement is called a sole executive agreement under U.S. constitutional law and a
23 treaty under international law;

24 Whereas, President Cleveland and his successors in office have failed to carry out this treaty in
25 violation of international law;

26 Whereas, The United States Congress purportedly annexed the Hawaiian Islands by a joint
27 resolution of Congress on July 7, 1898;

28 Whereas, Neither a joint resolution nor a statute enacted by the U.S. Congress can have any legal
29 effect beyond the borders of the United States, nor affect the sovereignty of a foreign state;

30 Whereas, The 1898 U.S. joint resolution of annexation is not a treaty whereby the Hawaiian
31 Kingdom ceded its sovereignty to the United States of America;

32 Whereas, On August 12, 1898 at 12 noon, during the Spanish-American War, the United States
33 began the illegal and prolonged occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom;

34 Whereas, In 2001, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in *Larsen v. Hawaiian Kingdom*,
35 acknowledged in its arbitral award that "*in the nineteenth century the Hawaiian Kingdom existed as an*
36 *independent state recognized as such by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and various*
37 *other states, including by exchanges of diplomatic or consular representatives and the conclusion of*
38 *treaties*";

39 Whereas, Under international law, all states have sovereign equality, and have equal rights and
40 duties as co-equal members of the international community regardless of their economic, social and
41 political differences; and

42 Whereas, According to international law, there is a legal presumption that occupation does not
43 affect the continuity of the state even when there is no government claiming to represent the occupied
44 state; now, therefore, be it

45 *Resolved*, That Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
46 Convention held at ‘Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O‘ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, acknowledges the
47 continuity of the Hawaiian Kingdom as an independent and sovereign state;

48 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the following officials of the
49 occupying government: Governor, Senate President, Speaker of the House, Senate Committee on
50 Hawaiian Affairs, House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chair of the Board
51 of Trustees, and all County Mayors;

52 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the Council of Regency of the Acting
53 Hawaiian Kingdom Government; and

54 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the following international bodies:
55 Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

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57 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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Pelekikena - President:

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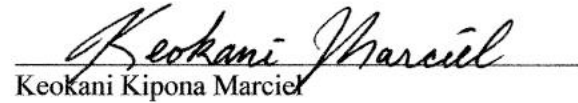

Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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Kākau ‘Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:

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Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 21

4
5 **CREATE A COMMITTEE OF RECORD AND A NOTICE OF THE PROLONGED**
6 **OCCUPATION OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM AND POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF**
7 **HAWAIIAN AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**
8

9 Whereas, On November 28, 1843, both Great Britain and France jointly recognized the Hawaiian
10 Kingdom as an independent and sovereign State followed by the United States of America on July 6,
11 1846 by U.S. Secretary of State John C. Calhoun, on behalf of U.S. President Tyler;

12 Whereas, The Brussels Declaration (1874) and the Manual of the Laws and Customs of War
13 (1880) were the basis of the 1899 and 1907 Hague Conventions to which the U.S. was a signatory;

14 Whereas, The 1899 and 1907 Hague Conventions codified existing Customary International Law,
15 allowed for the creation of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), and became the foundation of what
16 today is International Humanitarian Law, which is the correct set of rules to be enforced within occupied
17 territory;

18 Whereas, The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) is an intergovernmental organization
19 established by the 1899 Hague Convention Pacific Settlement of International Disputes;

20 Whereas, The PCA has 121 members States;

21 Whereas, In 1999 an arbitration agreement was submitted to the PCA to resolve a dispute
22 between Lance Larsen and the Hawaiian Kingdom, and the PCA exercised Institutional Jurisdiction by
23 forming the Arbitral Tribunal in April of 2000 (Larsen v. Hawaiian Kingdom);

24 Whereas, On February 5, 2001, an Award on Jurisdiction concluded that the United States was an
25 indispensable third party, in paragraph 12.5 "*the Court could not rule on the lawfulness of the conduct of*
26 *a State when its judgement would imply an evaluation of the lawfulness of the conduct of another State*
27 *which is not a party to the case...*";

28 Whereas, In the Larsen v. Hawaiian Kingdom Award on Jurisdiction, paragraph 7.4, the Tribunal
29 stated "*A perusal of the material discloses that in the nineteenth century the Hawaiian Kingdom existed*
30 *as an independent State recognized as such by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and*
31 *various other States, including by exchanges of diplomatic or consular representatives and the conclusion*
32 *of treaties*";

33 Whereas, On October 29, 2015 in the Award on Jurisdiction and Admissibility issued by the
34 (PCA) in The South China Sea Arbitration (Philippines v. the People's Republic of China) referenced the
35 Larsen v. Hawaiian Kingdom, in paragraph 181 and in the Arbitral Award, Paragraph 157, footnote 98;

36 Whereas, The U.S. Army Field Manual 27-10 states in Chapter 8, Remedies for Violation of
37 International Law, War Crimes, Section 1, Remedies and Reprisals, Paragraph 495, "*In the event of*
38 *violation of the law of war, the injured party may legally resort to remedial action of the following types:*
39 (a) "*Publication of facts, with a view to influencing public opinion against the offending belligerent. ...*";

40 Whereas, Denationalization/Genocide occurred within the territory of the Hawaiian Kingdom in
41 the early 20th century resulting in a false narrative, misconceptions and flawed reasoning on the part of a
42 majority of the inhabitants of Hawai'i, both public and private, regarding the status of the Hawaiian
43 Kingdom as an independent and Sovereign State;

44 Whereas, Research emerging from the University of Hawai'i and actions of the PCA support the
45 legal presumption of the continued existence of the Hawaiian Kingdom in the absence of a lawful
46 conveyance of the lands, resources and sovereignty;

47 Whereas, Notification is required before proceeding with any civil or criminal legal action against
48 any individual, corporation, whether private or public; and

49 Whereas, There currently does not exist an entity tasked with providing the inhabitants of
50 Hawai'i with notification of the status of the Hawaiian Kingdom as an independent and sovereign State,

51 the obligatory nature of Hawaiian Law and the possible violation of Hawaiian and International Law;
52 now, therefore, be it

53 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
54 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu this 5th day of August 2017, Create a Committee of
55 Record and a Notice of The Prolonged Occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom and Possible Violations of
56 Hawaiian and International Law;

57 *Resolved*, That a Committee of Record be formed to receive, maintain and respond to requests for
58 copies of the Notice of the Prolonged Occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom and Possible Violations of
59 Hawaiian and International Law that have been received;

60 *Resolved*, That the Committee of Record designate a representative on each island to facilitate the
61 issuance, completion and recording of the Notice of the Prolonged Occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom
62 and Possible Violations of Hawaiian and International Law;

63 *Resolved*, That the Committee of Record create a subcommittee tasked with the creation of the
64 Notice of the Prolonged Occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom and the Possible Violations of Hawaiian
65 and International Law, verifying the accuracy and completeness of the content using legal principles,
66 legal and historical facts;

67 *Resolved*, The committee of record produce an annual report of all notices recorded; and

68 *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be distributed to the U.S. President, U.S. Secretary of
69 State, Commander of the U.S. Missile Command, Governor of the State of Hawai'i, Attorney General of
70 the State of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Department of Hawaiian Homelands, Mayor of Hawai'i
71 County, Mayor of Maui County, Mayor of O'ahu County, and Mayor of Kaua'i County.

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73 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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Pelekikena - President:

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Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:

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Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni


Keokani Kipona Marcel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 22

4
5 **CALLING FOR AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL UNITED STATES (US) MILITARY TRAINING**
6 **AT PŌHAKULOA AND ALL OTHER US MILITARY OCCUPIED SITES IN THE HAWAIIAN**
7 **KINGDOM, A COMPREHENSIVE MILITARY CLEAN UP OF ALL AREAS IN THE KINGDOM**
8 **USED FOR US MILITARY TRAINING AND SUPPORT, AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL US**
9 **MILITARY FORCES OCCUPYING THE KINGDOM**

10
11 Whereas, A treaty, or contract between internationally recognized states is required under
12 international law for one state to annex another;

13 Whereas, There is no treaty of annexation between the US and the Kingdom;

14 Whereas, On November 28, 1843, the British and French governments entered into a formal
15 agreement recognizing the Kingdom as an independent state;

16 Whereas, On July 6, 1846, the US formally recognized the Kingdom as an independent state;

17 Whereas, On May 16, 1854, Kamehameha III declared the Kingdom to be a
18 neutral State;

19 Whereas, On January 16, 1893, in violation of US, Kingdom, and international laws, US diplomat,
20 John Leavitt Stevens conspired with a small group of individuals to overthrow the constitutional
21 government of the Kingdom with support of US military forces;

22 Whereas, On February 15, 1893, individuals involved in the unlawful overthrow of the Kingdom
23 government proclaimed they are the provisional government of Hawai'i under President Sanford Ballard
24 Dole;

25 Whereas, Dole submitted a treaty of annexation to US President, Benjamin Harrison requesting
26 the US annex the Kingdom;

27 Whereas, In his last month in office, Harrison submitted the treaty to the US Congress for
28 confirmation;

29 Whereas, On March 4, 1893, Grover Cleveland was elected US President;

30 Whereas, US President Cleveland withdrew the treaty of annexation from further consideration
31 by the US Congress, "*for the purpose of reexamination*";

32 Whereas, On March 11, 1893, US President Cleveland appointed US Special Commissioner,
33 James H. Blount to investigate details surrounding the overthrow of the constitutional government of the
34 Kingdom;

35 Whereas, After receipt of Special Commissioner, James H. Blount's report dated July 17, 1893,
36 US President Cleveland recommended restoration of the constitutional government of the Kingdom;

37 Whereas, The US Congress rejected their President's recommendation of restoring the Kingdom;

38 Whereas, Dole rejected the US President's request for his resignation;

39 Whereas, On July 4, 1894, the self-declared provisional government declared themselves the
40 government of the Republic of Hawai'i;

41 Whereas, On March 4, 1897, William McKinley, an advocate of annexation of the Kingdom, was
42 elected US President;

43 Whereas, On June 16, 1897, US President McKinley and representatives of the government of the
44 Republic of Hawai'i, Lorrin Thurston, Francis Hatch, and William Kinney signed a treaty of annexation;

45 Whereas, McKinley introduced the signed treaty of annexation to the US Congress for ratification;

46 Whereas, US treaties require a minimum two-thirds vote of the US Congress for ratification;

47 Whereas, Opposition to annexation by Queen Lili'uokalani and an anti-annexation petition with
48 21,269 signatures of citizens of the Kingdom submitted to the US Congress caused ratification of the
49 treaty to fail;

50 Whereas, The anti-annexation petition is a result of Hui Aloha 'Āina o Nā Kāne and the Hui
51 Aloha 'Āina o Nā Wahine, who together form the Hawaiian Patriotic League, determined to unify

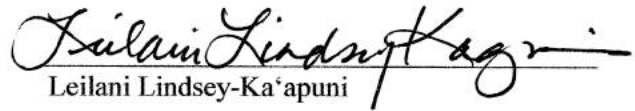
52 Kingdom citizens behind a common goal: protection of the Kingdom and the rights of its citizens;
53 Whereas, On April 25, 1898, after sinking their warship, the USS Maine, in Havana Harbor, Cuba,
54 the US declared war on Spain, an early example of US self-inflicted injury to justify declaring war on
55 other States;
56 Whereas, The Spanish-American War involved conflicts in the Caribbean Sea as well as the
57 Pacific Ocean, where Spain controlled the Philippine Islands and Guam;
58 Whereas, Joint Resolution No. 55, also known as the Newlands Resolution, was written and
59 introduced to the US Congress by US Congressman and avowed white supremacist from Nevada, Francis
60 Griffith Newlands;
61 Whereas, On July 6, 1898, the US Congress adopted Joint Resolution No. 55 purporting to
62 provide for the annexation of the Kingdom;
63 Whereas, On July 7, 1898, US President, William McKinley signed Joint Resolution No. 55
64 purporting annexation of the Kingdom, while in fact Joint Resolution No. 55 had absolutely no effect in
65 law;
66 Whereas, Under Joint Resolution No. 55, the self-declared Republic of Hawai‘i purported to have
67 ceded sovereignty of the Kingdom to the US;
68 Whereas, Under Joint Resolution No. 55, the self-declared Republic of Hawai‘i purported to cede
69 one million eight hundred thousand (1,800,000) acres of crown, government and public lands of the
70 Kingdom to the US without consent of, or compensation to, the rightful owners;
71 Whereas, Joint Resolution No. 55 specified that treaties existing between the Kingdom and other
72 states cease and be replaced by US treaties with such states;
73 Whereas, Joint Resolution No. 55 specified that, *“no Chinese, by reason of anything herein*
74 *contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands”*;
75 Whereas, The US used Joint Resolution No. 55 to justify the taking of crown, government and
76 public lands of the Kingdom for US military purposes;
77 Whereas, On March 18, 1959, the US Congress adopted US Public Law 86-3, *“An Act for the*
78 *admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union”*;
79 Whereas, US Public Law 86-3 purports to cede some crown, government, and public lands in the
80 Kingdom to the State of Hawai‘i, while the US government retains some lands for their own;
81 Whereas, The US Military Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA) located in the center of Hawai‘i Island
82 encompasses 133,000 acres and is the largest military training area outside the continental United States;
83 Whereas, Over 84,000 acres of Pōhakuloa were seized through US presidential executive order
84 #11167;
85 Whereas, Approximately 23,000 acres of Pōhakuloa are leased by the Army from the State of
86 Hawaii for 65 years at a total cost of \$1.00 or 1.5 cents per-year;
87 Whereas, The State of Hawaii’s lease of land to the US army is a direct breach of their
88 responsibility to their taxpayers who are deprived of the benefit of fair market value being assessed for
89 such leases;
90 Whereas, The US army has purchased tens of thousands of acres from Parker Ranch;
91 Whereas, A Certified Title Examination is justified for all Hawai‘i lands sold to the US military;
92 Whereas, The PTA Natural Resource Office represents that, *“PTA is the only training area in the*
93 *Pacific where military units can use all weapons systems at maximum capabilities”*;
94 Whereas, Pōhakuloa is known as the sacred realm of unity between the three great mountains,
95 Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, and Hualālai;
96 Whereas, Pōhakuloa contains many important cultural and historic sites and has the highest
97 concentration of endangered species of any US army installation in the world;
98 Whereas, Military bombing of Pōhakuloa is considered desecration and sacrilegious to the
99 aboriginal population and other residents of Hawai‘i;
100 Whereas, US military documents claim that up to 14.8 million live rounds are fired at Pōhakuloa
101 annually by all branches of the US military and their allied forces;
102 Whereas, The Indonesian military, known to be murdering the people of West Papua, train at PTA;

103 Whereas, US weapons systems used at Pōhakuloa include small arms, light and heavy artillery,
104 helicopter gunships, aerial bombing by B-52, B-1 and B-2 bombers, fighter jet missiles, rockets, small
105 munitions, and more;
106 Whereas, In 2004, the US army claimed they never used depleted uranium (DU) in the Kingdom;
107 Whereas, In 2005, the US army confirmed use of DU at Schofield Barracks on O‘ahu;
108 Whereas, In 2007, the US army confirmed use of DU at Pōhakuloa dating back to the 1960s;
109 Whereas, The exact number of DU rounds fired at Pōhakuloa and Schofield is not known;
110 Whereas, A US army representative testifying before the Hawai‘i County Council stated that DU
111 used at Pōhakuloa could be as high as 2,000 rounds;
112 Whereas, The US army claims they were prohibited from firing DU weapons in training at
113 Pōhakuloa since 1996;
114 Whereas, DU weapons ignite on impact while conventional weapons can ignite DU on impact;
115 Whereas, Negative health effects from DU are caused by DU oxides created by the ignition of
116 DU;
117 Whereas, DU oxides are a nonsoluble ceramic-like material easily ingested through inhalation;
118 Whereas, DU oxides ingested into the lung can be retained in the body for decades, attacking the
119 lymphatic system and causing genetic abnormalities, lymphoma, cancers, and other health issues;
120 Whereas, Genetic abnormalities can be passed on through reproductive organs for endless
121 generations, leading a large majority of world leaders to classify DU as a weapon of mass destruction and
122 it’s use a war crime;
123 Whereas, The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission has licensed the US army to possess DU in
124 Hawai‘i, which is left scattered across the landscapes of Pōhakuloa, Schofield, and elsewhere, creating
125 open-air, source material dumpsites that are exposed to US military live fire training which can ignite
126 DU;
127 Whereas, Comprehensive, independent, testing and monitoring is necessary to determine the full
128 extent of DU contamination at Pōhakuloa, Schofield, and other suspected DU contaminated sites across
129 Hawai‘i;
130 Whereas, The US army is opposed to comprehensive, independent testing and monitoring for DU;
131 Whereas, on July 2, 2008, the Hawai‘i County Council, by a vote of 8-1, passed Resolution 639-
132 08 calling for a halt to all live fire at Pōhakuloa due to the presence of DU;
133 Whereas, The US army ignores County of Hawai‘i resolution 639-08;
134 Whereas, State of Hawai‘i Constitution, Article 11, Section 8, prohibits radioactive material
135 disposal in Hawai‘i without the prior approval by a two-thirds vote in each house of the legislature;
136 Whereas, The US army ignores Article 11, Section 8 of the Constitution of the State of
137 Hawai‘i;
138 Whereas, Hawai‘i is the most heavily militarized group of islands in the world with
139 approximately one-fourth of all land used for US military purposes; and
140 Whereas, On December 7, 1941, Japan launched a military attack on the US Pacific fleet at Pearl
141 Harbor, Hawai‘i, which occurred because of the US occupation of the Kingdom, a neutral State; and
142 Whereas, Locations used for US military purposes include, but are not limited to. Waimea Impact
143 Area, Waimānalo Training School, Wailua Training Area, Waikoloa Training Area, Wai‘anae Training
144 Schools, Waiahole Training Area, Sand Island, Pu‘u Makakilo Training Area, Pali Training Area, Pakiki
145 Iki Bombing Range, Marconi Impact Area, Kaho‘olawe, Kaelepulu Pond Training Area, Ka‘ū Bombing
146 Range, ‘Ioleka‘a Training Area, He‘eia Training Camp, Fort Kam, Fort Armstrong, Diamond Head,
147 Center Combat Range, Barber’s Point Naval Air Station, Camp H.M. Smith, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-
148 Hickam, Mākua Military Reservation, Schofield Barracks, Kāne‘ohe Marine Corps Air Station, Anahola-
149 Moloa‘a Impact Area, Barking Sands Missile Range, Ka‘ula, the coastal and offshore waters surrounding
150 all islands, Midway Atoll and other Northwestern Hawaiian islands, and more; now, therefore be it
151 *Resolved*, That Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
152 Convention held at ‘Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O‘ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, support an immediate
153 end to all US military training at Pōhakuloa and all other US military occupied sites in the Kingdom, a

154 comprehensive military clean up of all areas in the Kingdom used for US military training and support,
155 including territorial waters, and the withdrawal of all US military forces occupying the Kingdom;
156 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) create a petition to
157 the US to include actions contained herein to end the US military occupation of the Kingdom and reduce
158 the threat of a second military attack on the Kingdom by potential enemies of the United States; and
159 *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to The President of the United States, The
160 State Department of the United States, The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human
161 Rights, The International Criminal Court Office of the Prosecutor, The International Committee of the
162 Red Cross, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Commander in Chief of U.S. Pacific Military
163 Forces (CINCPAC) at Camp H.M. Smith, Commanding Officer of Pōhakuloa Training Area, Office of
164 Hawaiian Affairs Chair of the Board of Trustees, State of Hawai'i Governor, State Senate President, State
165 Speaker of the House, and all County Mayors.

166
167 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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170 *Pelekikena* - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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174 *Kākau 'Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marcel

1 KA ‘AHAHUI HAWAI‘I ALOHA ‘ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 ‘ŌLELO HO‘OHOLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 23

4
5 **SUPPORTS THE DE-OCCUPATION OF MAUNA KEA AND STANDS FIRMLY BEHIND THE**
6 **KU KIA‘I MAUNA IN THE STRUGGLE TO MAINTAIN THEIR INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP**
7 **WITH THE MAUNA THROUGH FREQUENT VISITATIONS, CULTURAL CEREMONIES,**
8 **AND TRADITIONAL OFFERINGS**
9

10 Whereas, While some may acknowledge Hāloa (the kalo) as our elder brother in Hawaiian
11 cosmology, we have another brother;

12 Whereas, We have a mountain brother, Mauna Kea, who is as closely related to us as is Hāloa;

13 Whereas, Associated with Mauna Kea are a number of goddesses, water-form goddesses, and
14 gods;

15 Whereas, Poli‘ahu is the Snow Goddess; Lilinoe is the goddess of rain, fog, mists and clouds; and
16 Waiiau is represented by the lake;

17 Whereas, Houpo’s sacred water is being collected and piped down the Mountain to be used
18 blasphemously to flush the park’s toilets;

19 Whereas, In the past, such of our ali‘i as Kauikeao‘uli (King Kamehameha III) and Queen Emma
20 (wife of King Kamehameha IV) have made pilgrimages to the Mountain;

21 Whereas, Queen Emma immersed herself in the sacred waters of Waiiau;

22 Whereas, While Pōhakuloa is being used to train military killers for assignments all over the
23 world, who train there with rifles, mortars, cannons and bombs;

24 Whereas, There are war crimes taking place on Mauna Kea;

25 Whereas, Astronomers want to build one of the monuments to their gods up on the Mountain in
26 the Wao Akua;

27 Whereas, The proposed building site is in a Conservation Zone not far from an Ice Age Natural
28 Area Reserve and in an area in the midst of ancient and modern historical sites;

29 Whereas, While Area E—being designated for the next astronomical observatory—allows such
30 machines, there are rules that have to be complied with;

31 Whereas, A contested case hearing is taking place so that a Hearing Officer can receive evidence,
32 such as documents, testimony, and opinions;

33 Whereas, The Hearing Officer is supposed to weigh the evidence for compliance with all the rules
34 and procedures, then to recommend either to *grant* or *deny* a permit;

35 Whereas, It happened that on Wednesday, July 27, 2017, the Hearing Officer filed the necessary
36 Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law;

37 Whereas, The recommendation of the Hearing Officer to the Board of Land and Natural
38 Resources (“BLNR”)—the so-called “state’s” agent for administration and management of the so-called
39 “ceded” (stolen from the Hawaiian Kingdom) lands—was to grant the permit;

40 Whereas, The next expected step for public participation is for BLNR to hold a public hearing,
41 then to decide whether or not it will act on the Hearing Officer’s recommendation;

42 Whereas, Mauna Kea is and has been stewarded by a “horde” (as referred to by the opposition) of
43 kia‘i (guardians) who vow to protect the Mountain at great risk of arrest and emotional cost;

44 Whereas, It is expected that whatever position BLNR takes, the opposing side will appeal the
45 decision;

46 Whereas, The proposed Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT) is the observatory that is being considered
47 and assessed;

48 Whereas, The TMT people supposedly have an “ace up their sleeve” in case they fail to obtain the
49 permit to build on Mauna Kea;

50 Whereas, TMT's Plan B is to build their monument in the Canary Islands, practically on the other
51 side of the world, in the eastern Atlantic Ocean;

52 Whereas, If a Conservation District Use Permit does not materialize by the first part of April
53 2018, construction will begin in the Canaries;

54 Whereas, Canary Island natives may not be as supportive of construction of the TMT in their
55 homeland;

56 Whereas, Groups of Canary natives are starting to rise up in opposition;

57 Whereas, Regardless of what happens in the final decision-making, our goddesses and gods will
58 celebrate the peace and quiet of their Mountain home, confident that the Mountain itself will determine
59 the final outcome; and

60 Whereas, Those who practice Hawaiian culture will continue to journey up the Mountain to pay
61 homage to the goddesses and gods without being bothered by astronomers who think that they should
62 have dominion over our Mountain; now, therefore, be it

63 *Resolved*, That Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
64 Convention held at ‘Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O‘ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, supports the de-
65 occupation of Mauna Kea and stands firmly behind the Ku Kia‘i Mauna in the struggle to maintain their
66 intimate relationship with the Mauna through frequent visitations, cultural ceremonies, and traditional
67 offerings;

68 *Resolved*, That honouring, recognizing and protecting Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, Haleakalā,
69 Wai‘ale‘ale, Hualālai, Ka‘ala, and all sacred spaces is essential to maintaining our cultural connections to
70 our history and kūpuna throughout Ko Hawai‘i Pae ‘Āina;

71 *Resolved*, That, in addition to supporting de-occupation of Mauna Kea, there be a firm
72 commitment to lōkahi and ho‘oponopono of all Hawaiian Kingdom subjects as part of a foundation that
73 cares for this sacred Mauna and sees, in this caring attitude, a major contribution to world peace that
74 emanates from Mauna Kea as the center of life; and

75 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the following officials of the
76 occupying government: TMT/TIO, Governor of the State of Hawai‘i, Attorney General of the State of
77 Hawai‘i, Board of Land and Natural Resources, National Park Service of the U.S. Department of Interior,
78 Chancellor and Office of Mauna Kea Management of the University of Hawai‘i, Senate President,
79 Speaker of the House, Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs,
80 Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chair of the Board of Trustees, all County Mayors, and to the following
81 international organizations: Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the International
82 Committee of the Red Cross. Ku Kia‘i Mauna!

83

84 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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87 *Pelekikena* - President:

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91 *Kākau ‘Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:

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Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 24

4
5 SUPPORTS DE-OCCUPATION OF KŌ HAWAII PAE 'ĀINA AS THE BEST WAY TO
6 IMPROVE NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH
7

8 Whereas, A recent news report in the *Honolulu Civil Beat* (Native Hawaiians Not Very Healthy,
9 National Study Finds, 7/21/17) notes that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reviewed data
10 regarding the health of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders;

11 Whereas, The term, "Native Hawaiians," refers to *kānaka maoli*, the aboriginal people of the
12 Hawaiian Islands;

13 Whereas, While Hawai'i consistently ranks among the healthiest states, a federal survey found
14 Native Hawaiians are in unusually bad health;

15 Whereas, Descendants of Hawai'i's original Polynesian settlers were more likely to suffer
16 asthma, diabetes and obesity;

17 Whereas, They were also more often under severe psychological stress, and were less likely to
18 say they are in good health;

19 Whereas, The study, by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is the first U.S. national
20 look at the health of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, based on interviews with 11,000 people in
21 2014, as part of an effort to get better health data from these populations;

22 Whereas, Although Hawai'i tends to top the health charts, ranking No. 1 for good health for five
23 straight years, that ranking fails to acknowledge some of the severe disparities in the Hawai'i population,
24 according to Ranjani Starr, an epidemiologist with the Hawai'i State Department of Health;

25 Whereas, Roughly one quarter of the state's population is considered Native Hawaiians or Pacific
26 Islanders, and many of them are low-income;

27 Whereas, The latest results echo smaller studies but offer the best look yet of health conditions in
28 different groups of Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, experts said;

29 Whereas, A striking finding is that one in four Native Hawaiian children and adults have had
30 asthma, making it nearly twice as common in that group than in others considered Americans;

31 Whereas, Nearly 40 percent of Native Hawaiians are obese;

32 Whereas, About 14 percent of Native Hawaiians have diabetes, higher than percentages for
33 whites and Asians;

34 Whereas, About 5 percent of Native Hawaiians said they experienced recent and severe
35 psychological stress, compared to 3 percent of U.S. adults overall;

36 Whereas, Studies by Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell have shown that a highly-organized, yet locally-based
37 system for healthcare practiced since time immemorial kept the precontact native population healthy in
38 mind, body, and spirit;

39 Whereas, A landmark study led by Dr. Terry Shintani in 1991 demonstrated reversal of obesity-
40 related chronic disease in Native Hawaiians by returning to their traditional diet and lifestyle;

41 Whereas, This system was threatened in 1778 by the fatal impact of epidemics of foreign
42 contagious infections, beginning with gonorrhea, syphilis, tuberculosis, then pneumonia, influenza,
43 measles, mumps, typhoid and other infectious diarrheas, smallpox, and later leprosy, plague, diphtheria
44 and the streptococci;

45 Whereas, Traditional lapa'au could not stem the devastation, nor was Western or Asian medicine
46 effective;

47 Whereas, Other factors contributed to the decline of over 95% of the native population, from an
48 estimated 800,000 in 1778 to 40,000 in 1893, including: economic and political exploitation, a market and
49 money economy, loss of lands leading to economic dependence; repression of kanaka maoli culture,
50 education, language, and spirituality; cultural conflict, stress and despair; adoption of harmful foreign

51 ways, such as the use of alcohol and tobacco, less physical activity, and the Western high-saturated fat,
52 high-cholesterol, high-salt and low-fiber diet;

53 Whereas, Homeless urban kānaka maoli suffered most, while rural natives, retaining their close
54 spiritual and physical relationship to the land and sea, fared better; and

55 Whereas, With the U.S. armed invasion of 1893, and the 1898 illegal U.S. annexation and
56 occupation, an official policy of coercive assimilation and de-Hawaiianization ensued with further
57 suppression of lapa'au practices; now, therefore, be it

58 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
59 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, supports de-
60 occupation of Ko Hawai'i Pae 'Āina as the best way to improve Native Hawaiian health;

61 *Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the State of
62 Hawaii Department of Health, and the following officials of the occupying government: Governor, Senate
63 President, Speaker of the House, Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, House Committee on Hawaiian
64 Affairs, Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chair of the Board of Trustees, and all County Mayors;

65 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the Council of Regency of the Acting
66 Hawaiian Kingdom Government; and

67 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the following international bodies:
68 Honolulu Civil Beat, U.S. Centers for Disease Control, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and
69 the International Committee of the Red Cross.

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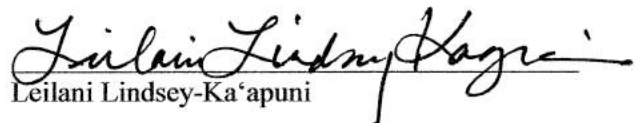
71 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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Pelekikena - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

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1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 25

4
5 **SUPPORTS THE CREATION AND MAINTENANCE OF A CONTEMPORARY HAWAIIAN**
6 **NATIONAL ARCHIVE AS A SHARED RESOURCE OF/FOR THE LĀHUI**
7

8 Whereas, The period between 1980 and 2017 may be considered a period of historical recovery in
9 contemporary times;

10 Whereas, Records are available of historical actions of the past one and a half centuries leading
11 up to contemporary times, especially data contained in Hawaiian language newspapers and documents
12 found in private collections or at the Bishop Museum;

13 Whereas, Documents from the last 40 or so years, because of their contemporary nature, are often
14 lost because those who participate in Hawaiian activities, or are in possession of materials associated with
15 those activities, in particular, materials related to resisting the oppression of the Lāhui, may not always be
16 readily available or may not be found in a central location;

17 Whereas, A Contemporary Hawaiian National Archive is meant to serve as a repository for
18 collections of materials that are easily available for research by the general public;

19 Whereas, These materials are available because they were created as the result of activities by
20 those persons, many of them living today, and organizations involved in the struggle for Hawaiian
21 sovereignty, Hawaiian independence, and/or Hawaiian self-determination, however those categories may
22 be defined;

23 Whereas, Justification for such an archive or collection is for the researcher to be able to trace the
24 movement from the 1980s to the present time to understand the various changes that have come about
25 during the last 40 or so years based on the kinds of documents (writings, court cases, gatherings, art
26 installations, resistance actions, marches, parades, ephemera, etc.) available in the collection;

27 Whereas, The present, in-storage, archival collection contains the papers of several persons and
28 entities, including such diverse items as documents from an organization called "Of Sacred Times and
29 Sacred Places" formed in the early 1990s, a video collection of "Issues That Matter" from 2003-present,
30 newspaper articles and papers relating to Perfect Title Company while it was still active, a court case
31 relating to the trial of John Marsh in the 1990s (he used, as his defense for not paying federal taxes before
32 a federal court judge, the fact that Hawai'i was never legally annexed to the U.S., thus he should not be
33 paying taxes to the U.S.; a jury found him not guilty, but the federal government nevertheless attached his
34 house), the entire collection of papers belonging to Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell, papers of June Shimokawa when
35 she was Director of the American Friends Service Committee in the mid-1990s and in charge of the
36 Sovereignty Education Committee, documents and other items belonging to Pōkā Laenui and his wife
37 Puanani Burgess, and so on; and

38 Whereas, Students of Hawaiian history may find these documents invaluable for researching the
39 various transformations of understanding that took place in their parents' and grandparents' time; and
40 Whereas, Hui Aloha 'Āina o Ka Lei Maile Ali'i has already begun collecting the materials for the archive
41 and recommends that each island, under the auspices of Island Councils or branches, do likewise; now,
42 therefore, be it

43 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
44 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, supports the creation
45 and maintenance of a Contemporary Hawaiian National Archive as a shared resource of/for the lāhui;


46 *Resolved*, That a task force be created to oversee the Contemporary Hawaiian National Archive;
47 and

48 *Resolved*, That Island Councils, once they are formed, become the curators of the Archive
49 collections on their respective islands.

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51 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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Pelekikena - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHOLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 26

4
5 **RECOGNIZES THE EVOLUTION OF SEXUAL FREEDOM IN TRADITIONAL KANAKA**
6 **MAOLI SOCIETY AND SUPPORTS THE MODERN DAY EXPRESSION OF THAT FREEDOM**
7 **IN MARRIAGE EQUALITY**
8

9 Whereas, Kanaka maoli have historically and traditionally embraced the concept of relationships
10 among all people, including between members of the same gender, and were a remarkably varied people
11 in their enthusiastic expression of aloha, caring, and human sexual impulses;

12 Whereas, Missionaries who arrived in 1820, and those who came after, introduced extremely
13 conservative moral austerities upon the native people, as well as the concept of sin relating to sex, that all
14 sex was morally insupportable unless it was engaged in strictly for procreation within a sanctified
15 marriage;

16 Whereas, Kanaka maoli, who had previously enjoyed, and considered normal, a wide ranging
17 appreciation for sexual relationships, were profoundly impacted by changes introduced by missionaries
18 who set about 'educating' the Hawaiian 'heathens' based upon their own strict evangelical conventions;

19 Whereas, Throughout the islands, the introduced expression of Christian chasteness collided
20 head-on with traditional kanaka maoli perceptions, as various aspects of social behaviour, that might be
21 construed as being somehow "sexual" in any way, were systematically rooted out;

22 Whereas, Hula, as the most obvious and prominent cultural practice, was nearly extinguished
23 because of its supposed ability to arouse sexually those who observed the moving body;

24 Whereas, This new and severely proscriptive religious censure viewed the *māhū* subculture of
25 transgendered and cross-dressing individuals as morally repulsive, despite the fact that the male practice
26 of cross-dressing and/or behaving like the opposite sex was a long-established custom in the islands;

27 Whereas, Not only is the meaning of *māhū* different today, but most newcomers are surprised to
28 learn that in ancient Hawai'i, the *māhū* was not disparaged with a sense of moral disgust the way "gay" is
29 by religiously straight individuals who have emigrated to Hawai'i;

30 Whereas, *Māhū*, were, in fact, viewed by ancient kākāka maoli as a normal element in the old
31 social culture that preceded missionary arrivals, thus *māhū* were regarded as legitimate and contributing
32 members of society;

33 Whereas, In her seminal work, *Native Land and Foreign Desires*, historian Lilikalā
34 Kame'eleihiwa references the different ways in which a Hawaiian man (*kāne*) could increase his personal
35 *mana* (spiritual power or inherent status), noting that if a man were particularly handsome and talented in
36 dance or poetic chanting, he could be recognized as what the kākāka maoli referred to as *aikāne*, or "kept
37 male lover" of a high ali'i chieftain, since high chiefs were considered sacred and such practices were
38 appropriate for chiefs;

39 Whereas, There was a strong distinction between the *aikāne* (who was often bisexual) role of
40 providing male companionship, including sex, and the *māhū*, who assumed a (transgendered) woman's
41 supportive day-to-day role in the family or the community;

42 Whereas, At the time of Captain Cook's first visit to the islands, records kept by members of his
43 crew noted the presence of *aikāne* among the common kākāka maoli, those who had close relationships
44 with the chiefs and enjoyed favored status among their peers, and with whom, it was assumed, there were
45 also sexual relationships with the ali'i (chiefs);

46 Whereas, Even the great chief, Kamehameha I, was known to have had several *aikāne* with whom
47 he enjoyed confidential, as well as sexual, relationships;

48 Whereas, While *māhū* subculture was forced to remain hidden from public sight, the *aikāne*
49 tradition was stringently condemned as an intolerable and deviant sin, the consequence of which was a
50 highly disruptive homophobia that spread throughout the islands, directly imported from the American
51 continent by evangelical missionaries;

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHOLA - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 27

4
5 **SUPPORTS THE NEED FOR A SELF-SUFFICIENT, SUSTAINABLE, AND PONO ECONOMY**
6 **FOR THE REVIVED HAWAIIAN KINGDOM**

7
8 Whereas, Hawai'i was once a prosperous and self-sufficient country living in harmony with
9 nature;

10 Whereas, There ensued a process of colonization and occupation under which large quantities of
11 land and water were taken by the U.S. military, by growers of cash crops for export, and by developers of
12 the tourism industry;

13 Whereas, The economy became governed by capitalism, based upon principles of privatization
14 and greed;

15 Whereas, This led to an unfortunate state of overdevelopment, over-reliance on imports, great
16 income disparities, and involvement in a costly and destructive program of perpetual war;

17 Whereas, Hawaiians have suffered disproportionately as evidenced by homelessness, poverty,
18 incarceration, and poor health;

19 Whereas, Creating (or re-creating) an economic system for an independent Hawai'i is not only
20 feasible but necessary for the success of a self-sufficient and sustainable national economy based on
21 Hawaiian cultural values and practices so as to undo the ravages of western influence;

22 Whereas, The capitalist world system continues to rely on commodities (like militarism, tourism,
23 cash crops for export, etc.) that have proven unsustainable for the long-term health and wellness of the
24 world's global populations;

25 Whereas, In Hawai'i there is a huge focus on development at all costs, including a rail system
26 whose need has not been proven; the building of a Thirty Meter Telescope on Maunakea to serve the
27 purpose of U.S. scientists, U.S. military, and foreign governments; more new housing developments that
28 are not affordable for Hawaiians and that ignore the neediest in our society;

29 Whereas, Western values have overridden Hawaiian values in multiple ways, building primarily
30 on greed and dependency on economic models that consider exploitation of all resources as a normal and
31 natural extension of modern economic systems;

32 Whereas, Economics of an independent Hawai'i, which can be seen as an opposition to the model
33 of "economic rationality" based on individualistic self-interest, does not fit Hawaiian society;

34 Whereas, The normal western view is that societies everywhere, including Hawaiian society,
35 should be changed to suit the western model of capitalism;

36 Whereas, An extensive literature exists on development and social change which takes the
37 marriage of the two for granted;

38 Whereas, An alternative and older model already exists that can be termed "Ponomics," from
39 the Hawaiian word pono, meaning goodness, righteousness, balance, coupled with economics;

40 Whereas, A Ponomics model is based on a different set of values;

41 Whereas, The reality in Hawai'i is that each person acting in his own self-interest is pono'ole and
42 practices stingy behavior, uncivilized and lacking in aloha;

43 Whereas, The well-being of the 'ohana is dependent on sharing aloha in all aspects of life, a
44 normal behaviour practiced in the Hawaiian family from time immemorial; and

45 Whereas, Capitalism has come to define "happiness" as a state of being in possession of capital
46 and the benefits of capital, and away from the culture and practices of Hawaiian culture, specifically
47 pono, kuleana, and aloha, now, therefore, be it

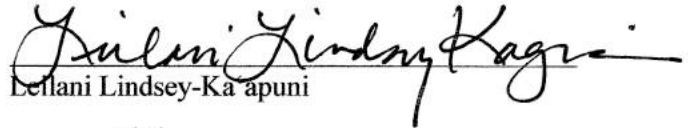
48 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
49 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, supports the need for a
50 self-sufficient, sustainable, and pono economy for the revived Hawaiian Kingdom government;

51 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) create a task force
52 to examine and write a report on possible pono economic scenarios to present to the Lāhui at some future
53 time for implementation by the revived Hawaiian Kingdom government;

54 *Resolved*, that a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and to
55 the following officials of the occupying government: Governor, Senate President, Speaker of the House,
56 Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, Office of Hawaiian
57 Affairs Chair of the Board of Trustees, and all County Mayors.

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59 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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62 *Pelekikena* - President:


Lellani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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66 *Kākau 'Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marefel

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1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 28

4
5 SUPPORTS THE DE-OCCUPATION OF POHAKULOA

6
7 Whereas, The US military used Hawai'i Island for training troops soon after the start of World
8 War II;

9 Whereas, Training took place between Waikoloa and Waimea at Camp Tarawa, where US
10 Marines were trained for the Iwo Jima and Saipan campaigns of World War II and specifically for the
11 attack on Tarawa Atoll in the Gilbert Islands;

12 Whereas, Most of the lands used for training at Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA or Pōhakuloa)
13 were transferred to the Army by Executive Orders in the mid 1950s;

14 Whereas, Cleanup of Camp Tarawa began approximately five years ago, with \$600 million
15 estimated to complete the cleanup, and at an annual budget of \$10 million, requiring 60 years to complete
16 the job;

17 Whereas, The US military training regimen has resulted in over 57 documented training sites on
18 Hawai'i Island, none of which has ever been totally cleaned;

19 Whereas, Lands leased to the U.S. military by the so-called "State of Hawai'i" consist of three
20 parcels of so-called ceded lands for which payment was settled at \$1 for a term of years that terminates in
21 2029;

22 Whereas, Discussions and negotiations to extend the lease beyond 2029, the date of lease
23 termination, are ongoing between the US Army and the so-called "State of Hawai'i";

24 Whereas, Maxine Kahalelio and Kukauakahi Ching sued the so-called "State of Hawai'i" in
25 2014, in Ching vs. Case (1st Circuit Court, so-called "State of Hawai'i"), for violations of conditions
26 regarding those leases, and went to trial in August 2015;

27 Whereas, To date, the Judge has not yet rendered a decision, but harms continue to be done and
28 past harms continue to be ignored;

29 Whereas, Because in Flores v. BLNR the 3rd Circuit Court opined that the University of Hawai'i
30 should have held a contested case hearing on the Thirty Meter Telescope Sublease on Mauna Kea, the
31 possibility exists that a contested case hearing may be required, as well, for the DLNR lease of
32 Pōhakuloa;

33 Whereas, The inability, by court order, to carry out military live fire training at Mākua on O'ahu
34 gives strength to the military's claim that Pōhakuloa is a necessary property to keep US troops well-
35 trained for any potential wars;

36 Whereas, Depleted uranium (DU) is a residual of military training at Pōhakuloa;

37 Whereas, The U.S. Army has been permitted by the Nuclear Regulatory Agency to possess DU at
38 PTA, as a residual of Davy Crockett rifle munitions training that possibly results in micro-particles in the
39 air that, when inhaled, can cause long-term negative effects, including cancer;

40 Whereas, Those same residual effects may also be passed genetically to future generations;

41 Whereas, Residues from exploded conventional weapons, including small-arms, artillery, rockets
42 and bombs, can also accumulate and spread to affect populations downwind;

43 Whereas, Unexploded conventional munitions in the impact zones restrict all explorations and
44 ability to locate historic and culturally significant sites;

45 Whereas, The U.S. Army denies having endangered plants and trees in certain areas, despite the
46 fact that the Army has been successfully sued because of endangered plants in a 'moveable' target range,
47 and construction in that area has been shut down;

48 Whereas, Historic and cultural sites exist where pōhaku exhibit the scars of bullets fired at them,
49 intentionally or not; and

50 Whereas, The National Education Association (NEA) and the Hawai'i State Teachers Association
51 recently acknowledged the continuity of the Hawaiian Kingdom and, thus, the illegality of American

52 troops on Hawaiian Kingdom soil, and agreed on July 4, 2017, at the NEA's *Annual Meeting and*
53 *Representative Assembly*, to publish an article documenting the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian
54 Monarchy in 1893, the prolonged occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom by the United States, and the
55 harmful effects that this occupation has had on the Hawaiian people and resources of the land; now,
56 therefore, be it

57 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
58 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, supports the de-
59 occupation of Pōhakuloa;

60 *Resolved*, That caring for our 'āina, and the flora and fauna native to these areas, in a safe
61 manner, is essential to maintaining our cultural connections to our history and kūpuna in that area;

62 *Resolved*, That in addition to supporting de-occupation, there be a firm commitment to lōkahi and
63 ho'oponopono as part of a foundation that contributes to world peace emanating from the Hawaiian
64 Kingdom as the "Land of Aloha"; and

65 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the following officials of the
66 occupying government: the President of the United States, Donald Trump, Hawai'i State Governor,
67 Senate President, Speaker of the House, Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, House Committee on
68 Hawaiian Affairs, Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chair of the Board of Trustees, all County Mayors, and to
69 the following international organizations: Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the
70 International Committee of the Red Cross.

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72 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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Pelekikena - President:

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Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:

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Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 29

4
5 WALK IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF OUR KŪPUNA BY STARTING A PETITION TO OPPOSE
6 THE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM
7

8 Whereas, The Hawaiian Kingdom is an independent nation-state as recognized under
9 international law since November 28, 1843, when the British and French governments entered into a
10 formal agreement recognizing the Kingdom as an independent state;

11 Whereas, In 1897, United States President, William McKinley attempted to annex the Hawaiian
12 Kingdom in by submitting a treaty of annexation signed by himself and three representatives of the self-
13 proclaimed Republic of Hawai'i to the US Congress for ratification;

14 Whereas, Queen Liliu'okalani and 21,269 Hawaiian Kingdom subjects signed a petition
15 opposing United States annexation of the Hawaiian Kingdom;

16 Whereas, Opposition by Queen Liliu'okalani and Hawaiian Kingdom subjects caused annexation
17 to fail;

18 Whereas, The United States claim of annexing the Hawaiian Kingdom through United States
19 Joint Resolution No. 55 of July 7, 1898 has no effect in law;

20 Whereas, The United States officially began their unlawful belligerent military occupation of the
21 Hawaiian Kingdom on January 16, 1893;

22 Whereas, In 1906, the United States installed a "*Programme for Patriotic Exercises in the Public*
23 *Schools*" to indoctrinate Hawaiian youth to believe that they are American rather than Hawaiian and that
24 the Hawaiian Kingdom is a part of the United States rather than an independent state; and

25 Whereas, The United States effort to denationalize subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom through
26 indoctrination constitutes genocide, as defined in the 1907 Hague Convention IV; now, therefore, be it

27 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina – Hawaiian Patriotic League at its Annual
28 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, walk in the footsteps
29 of our Kūpuna by starting a petition to oppose the United States occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom;
30 and

31 *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Central Body and all of the
32 chartered Branches of Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina.

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34 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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37 *Pelekikena* - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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41 *Kākau 'Ōlelo* - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 30

4
5 **ADVOCATES FOR THE FUTURE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HAWAIIAN KINGDOM**
6 **NATIONAL REGULATED DISPENSARY SYSTEM FOR BOTH MEDICAL MARIJUANA**
7 **PATIENTS AND CAREGIVERS, AND FOR RECREATIONAL USERS**
8

9 Whereas, Marijuana, or cannabis, has played a role in medical treatment for thousands of years
10 across many cultures;

11 Whereas, Medical cannabis (or medical marijuana) refers to the use of cannabis and its
12 constituent cannabinoids, such as tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD), as medical
13 therapy to treat disease or alleviate symptoms;

14 Whereas, Marijuana, or cannabis, is a natural herbal remedy and considered medicine in many
15 cultures;

16 Whereas, Medical practitioners recognize the beneficial use of marijuana in treating or alleviating
17 pain or other symptoms associated with certain debilitating illnesses;

18 Whereas, Families in Hawai'i are struggling to relieve the suffering of their keiki from Dravet
19 Syndrome, a rare and catastrophic form of intractable epilepsy that begins in infancy with initial seizures
20 that can develop into other seizure types;

21 Whereas, A recent American study found that treating epilepsy and other seizure disorders with
22 CBD reduced seizures by 54%;

23 Whereas, Cannabis has been found to have the potential to shrink aggressive cancerous brain
24 tumors;

25 Whereas, Use of THC reduced spasticity in sufferers of multiple sclerosis by 30%;

26 Whereas, The National Institute of Drug Abuse found an association between medical
27 cannabis/marijuana legalization and a reduction in overdose deaths from opioid pain relievers;

28 Whereas, Cannabis may also reduce depression and relieve anxiety;

29 Whereas, Social costs of criminalizing this plant have wreaked havoc on Hawaiian families and
30 the Lāhui;

31 Whereas, Benefits of criminalization are miniscule to non-existent;

32 Whereas, In a comparative analysis on the risks of recreational drugs, alcohol was the top
33 contender, while cannabis was considered the lowest risk, making cannabis literally 114 times safer to use
34 than alcohol, a legal substance for adults ages 21 and up;

35 Whereas, Studies have shown that teen use has not increased in places where cannabis use is
36 legal;

37 Whereas, Costs to criminalize cannabis result in the diversion of funding to social programmes
38 that build 'ohana, communities and the Lāhui;

39 Whereas, A regulated nationwide dispensary system for the Lāhui to access medical cannabis will
40 enable qualifying patients to obtain an inspected, safe supply of medical cannabis that is labeled as to the
41 composition, strain, and strength of the cannabis to be most helpful to each patient's condition;

42 Whereas, Prohibition, or keeping cannabis illegal, has enormous social costs, is expensive and
43 inhumane; and

44 Whereas, There are many models of medical cannabis dispensary systems available in other
45 places in the world, including models that were explored and a model eventually enacted after the passage
46 of Hawai'i's Medical Use of Marijuana Law; now, therefore, be it

47 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
48 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, advocates for the
49 future establishment of a Hawaiian Kingdom National Regulated Dispensary System for both medical
50 marijuana patients and caregivers, as well as for recreational users; and

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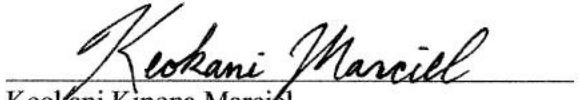
Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Medical Cannabis Coalition of Hawai‘i, The Drug Policy Forum of Hawai‘i, the State of Hawai‘i Department of Health, US Centers for Disease Control, and the Drug Policy Alliance.

Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

Pelekikena - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHŌLO - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 31

4
5 **STRONGLY OPPOSES DEVELOPMENT OF MĀKAHA LĀ ON THE WAI'ANAE COAST AND**
6 **ALL FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS OF UPSCALE COMMUNITIES CREATED PRIMARILY**
7 **FOR WEALTHY RESIDENTS AND FOREIGN INVESTORS**
8

9 Whereas, Marion Kelly, historian, author, researcher, and teacher of Hawaiian history, spoke
10 often of the “new plantation” mentality of the so-called State of Hawai'i leadership in determining
11 Hawai'i's present and future development;

12 Whereas, The “new plantation” referred to a philosophical and actual approach to Hawai'i's
13 governance and economics carried over from early plantation days in Hawai'i, and as reflected in
14 government-by-the-elite (in Hawai'i, primarily by Asians and whites) and separation of the people by
15 ethnic and cultural backgrounds, an extension of early plantation camps;

16 Whereas, This philosophy is most evident today in the distinct separation into communities by
17 race and economic advantage, resulting in neighborhoods of predominantly wealthy whites and Asians in
18 places like Kāhala and Hawai'i Kai on O'ahu, and others of predominantly Hawaiian and Pacific
19 Islanders in places like Palolo Valley and the leeward coast;

20 Whereas, The leeward side of O'ahu is often referred to as the Wai'anāe Coast, especially that
21 area stretching from Nānākuli to Ka'ena;

22 Whereas, Wai'anāe is considered the main town on the leeward coast;

23 Whereas, Wai'anāe has a mall, a drugstore, a bank, a few fast food eateries, food and clothing
24 stores, a post office, public library, boat harbor, and several schools;

25 Whereas, Wai'anāe residents took it upon themselves in the early 1970s to build their own
26 hospital because the so-called State of Hawai'i did not consider Wai'anāe worthy of funds for such an
27 endeavor (referencing statements made by Pōkā Laenui, 2001);

28 Whereas, According to the 2010 census, the population along the Wai'anāe Coast was under
29 15,000;

30 Whereas, Roads on the Wai'anāe coast tend to be less than optimal and nowhere near as well-
31 maintained as roads in Hawai'i Kai or Kāhala, for example;

32 Whereas, Traffic conditions in and out of Wai'anāe tend to be horrendous during morning and
33 afternoon hours;

34 Whereas, Median income per capita in 2015 (according to Census Data from 2010) was
35 approximately \$18,000;

36 Whereas, the majority of people living on the Wai'anāe coast have identified as Hawaiian or of
37 mixed parentage;

38 Whereas, Wai'anāe has a distinctly local/Hawaiian character;

39 Whereas, Organizations that focus on drug and alcohol rehab programs find that their efforts are
40 less appreciated in communities on most of O'ahu, thus they tend to run their programs on the Wai'anāe
41 coast (considered the outskirts), including drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs, live-in facilities and
42 halfway houses;

43 Whereas, One of the largest and better known houseless communities is located next to the
44 Wai'anāe Boat Harbor and has been called “The Harbor” in news stories (see special report, The Harbor,
45 <http://www.civilbeat.org/projects/the-harbor>);

46 Whereas, The population at The Harbor is predominantly Hawaiian by ethnicity;

47 Whereas, The larger local community has welcomed The Harbor's philosophy, although not
48 state-sanctioned, as a logical and respectful way to deal with Hawaiians living in their homeland who are
49 unable to afford living in their homeland, as the cost of living in Hawai'i is excessive for many;

50 Whereas, Displacement of people from the land was recognized by Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell as one of
51 the primary reasons for poor health among Native Hawaiians, noting that multiple “factors contributed to
52 the over 95% decline in the native population, from an estimated 800,000 in 1778 to 40,000 in 1893,
53 including: economic and political exploitation, a market and money economy, loss of lands leading to

54 economic dependence; repression of kanaka maoli culture, education, language, and spirituality; cultural
55 conflict, stress and despair; adoption of harmful foreign ways, such as the use of alcohol and tobacco, less
56 physical activity, and the Western high-saturated fat, high-cholesterol, high-salt and low-fiber diet”;

57 Whereas, Stress and despair continue to be major factors for illness, particularly when there
58 seems to be no way to rise up out of despair;

59 Whereas, Access to land on which to live and to prosper has been denied Hawaiians who despair
60 of ever being able to compete in a world where capital rules and where cultural connection to ‘āina is
61 discouraged by state legislators who favor development;

62 Whereas, Luxury housing development in Hawai‘i has increased substantially in the past ten
63 years, with one realty company in particular, Sotheby’s (<http://www.sothebysrealty.com/eng/sales/hi-usa>),
64 listing several hundred high end residences as high as \$35 million dollars currently for sale;

65 Whereas, A new luxury development called Mākaha Lā is currently being planned for the
66 Mākaha end of the Wai‘anae Coast;

67 Whereas, No warranty deeds of title exist in the areas under development, and all development of
68 individual parcels is insured by title insurance because title is clouded;

69 Whereas, Pre-construction prices for each home range from \$2.4 million to \$4.5 million; and
70 sales for these homes are targeting investors who can sub-lease those homes for \$7,000-10,000 per week
71 as vacations rentals for no more than 30 weeks in a year as a way to cover expenses associated with
72 ownership ([https://www.florida-hawaii.com/single-post/2015/07/12/Newest-Luxury-Estates-
73 Development-Coming-to-Makaha](https://www.florida-hawaii.com/single-post/2015/07/12/Newest-Luxury-Estates-Development-Coming-to-Makaha));

74 Whereas, The proposed development plan may also consist of a 300-room high-rise hotel, in
75 addition to the 75 luxury homes;

76 Whereas, The immediate impact of a modern version of “the white house on the hill”—a
77 reference to 19th century plantations in Hawai‘i, with labourers (Wai‘anae coast residents)
78 serving/servicing the luna living in a white house on the hill—is the suggestion that the Wai‘anae
79 community is populated by the modern version of plantation workers whose job is to service the
80 plantation owner, or the slaves who service the plantation “master”; and

81 Whereas, Such obvious racist and classist systems continually perpetrated on Hawai‘i’s poor,
82 who also happen to be those of Hawaiian ancestry who continue to live in Hawai‘i, including the
83 predominantly Hawaiian population living on the Wai‘anae coast, must be strongly resisted whenever
84 such threats occur; now, therefore, be it

85 *Resolved*, That Ka ‘Ahahui Hawai‘i Aloha ‘Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
86 Convention held at ‘Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O‘ahu, this 5th day of August 2017, strongly opposes
87 development of Mākaha Lā on the Wai‘anae coast, and all future developments of upscale communities
88 created primarily for wealthy residents and foreign investors;

89 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the following officials of the
90 occupying government: Governor, Senate President, Speaker of the House, Senate Committee on
91 Hawaiian Affairs, House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chair of the Board
92 of Trustees, and all County Mayors; and

93 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the developers of Mākaha Lā on the
94 Wai‘anae coast, Wai‘anae Coast Neighborhood Board, Honolulu Civil Beat, State Senator Maile
95 Shimabukuro, and the Honolulu Board of Realtors.

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97 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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100 Pelekikena - President:


Leilani Lindsey-Ka‘apuni

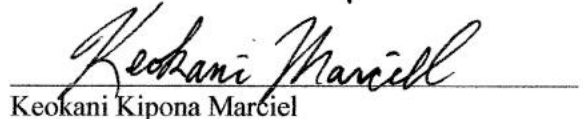
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Kākau ‘Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:


Keokani Kipona Marciel

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1 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA - HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

2
3 'ŌLELO HO'OHOLE - RESOLUTION NO. 17 - 32

4
5 SUPPORTS CONVENING THE NEXT CONVENTION OF
6 KA 'AHAHUI HAWAI'I ALOHA 'ĀINA ON MOKU O KEAWE
7

8 Whereas, The first President of the Hawaiian Patriotic League, Joseph Kaho'oluhi Nāwahī, was
9 born and raised in Kaimū, Puna, Hawai'i;

10 Whereas, The first Secretary of the Hui Aloha 'Āina o Nā Wāhine, Emma Aima Nāwahī, the wife
11 of Joseph Kaho'oluhi Nāwahī was born and raised in Hilo, Hawai'i;

12 Whereas, There is a rich history of The Hawaiian Patriotic League, its numerous branches,
13 leaders and members on Hawai'i Island;

14 Whereas, There are currently two organized branches of Hui Aloha 'Āina on Moku o Keawe, Hui
15 Aloha 'Āina o Hilo and Hui Aloha 'Āina o Waimea, with a combined total of over 70 current members,
16 and efforts to organize new branches on Hawai'i Island; and

17 Whereas, These branches would work together to host the next convention or 'Aha Nui of Ka
18 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina; now, therefore, be it

19 *Resolved*, That Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha 'Āina (Hawaiian Patriotic League) at its Annual
20 Convention held at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu, O'ahu, on this 5th day of August 2017, supports convening
21 its next convention on Moku o Keawe;

22 *Resolved*, That the next 'Aha Nui be tentatively scheduled for August 3rd through 5th, 2018;

23 *Resolved*, That the branches of Hui Aloha 'Āina on Moku o Keawe will work together to
24 organize and host the next 'Aha Nui;

25 *Resolved*, That the history of the branches, leaders and members of The Hawaiian Patriotic
26 League of Moku o Keawe will be highlighted during an annual convention of Ka 'Ahahui Hawai'i Aloha
27 'Āina; and

28 *Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Hawaii County Mayor's
29 Office, the Hawaii Tribune Herald, Haili Church, the Lyman Museum, Ke Kula 'O Nāwahīokalani'ōpu'u
30 and the family of Joseph and Emma Nāwahī with the acknowledgement that, in their work, Joseph and
31 Emma willingly and with great zeal "took on the honourable struggle" to protect the Hawaiian Kingdom
32 and the rights of its subjects.

33
34 Adopted, Honolulu, this 5th day of August, 2017.

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37 Pelekikena - President:

Leilani Lindsey-Ka'apuni

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40 Kākau 'Ōlelo - Recording Secretary:

Keokani Kipona Marciel