

Contested Case Hearing Re Conservation
District Use Application (CDUA) HA-3568
for the Thirty Meter Telescope at the Mauna
Kea Science Reserve, Ka'ohe Mauka,
Hanakua, Hawai'i, TMK (3) 4-4-015:009

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2016 JUN 13 P 3:39

DEPT. OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

Exhibit

<u>Joint Resolution</u>	A
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Public Resolution 110 51
 Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States of America;

At the Second Session,

Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Whereas the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, having, in due form, signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: *Provided,* That all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION -- COPY FOUND IN THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

** A ROPE OF SAND *** WILLIAMSON B.C. CHANG

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed four million dollars. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as heretofore provided said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

There shall be no further importation of Opium into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Opium by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the Hawaiian Islands.

The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

SEC. 2. That the commissioners hereinafter provided for shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect.

Dr. E. D. Bunker

Speaker of the House of Representatives
Pro Tempore

Approved
July 7th 1898

Garret A. Hobart
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate

William H. Tilden

THE JOINT RESOLUTION - COPY FOUND IN THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

COPY
Exhibit B

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ORGANIC ACT

An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii

(Act of April 30, 1900, C. 339, 31 Stat 141)

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

§1. Definitions. That the phrase "the laws of Hawaii," as used in this Act without qualifying words, shall mean the constitution and laws of the Republic of Hawaii, in force on the twelfth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, at the time of the transfer of the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America.

The constitution and statute laws of the Republic of Hawaii then in force, set forth in a compilation made by Sidney M. Ballou under the authority of the legislature, and published in two volumes entitled "Civil Laws" and "Penal Laws," respectively, and in the Session Laws of the Legislature for the session of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are referred to in this Act as "Civil Laws," "Penal Laws," and "Session Laws."

This is the Act, as since amended, of April 30, 1900, c 339, 31 Stat. 141 (2 Supp. R.S. 1141), prepared and recommended by a commission appointed by the President under the Joint Resolution of Annexation of July 7, 1898, 30 Stat. 750 (2 Supp. R.S. 895). The formal transfer of sovereignty under that resolution took place Aug. 12, 1898, and this Organic Act, creating the Territory, took effect June 14, 1900. See Joint Resolution RLH 1955, page 13, with notes thereto, for application of Federal Constitution and laws to Hawaii between annexation and establishment of territorial government. For decisions under this Organic Act, see notes to sections thereof.

For note relating to act of Congress, presidential proclamations, and executive orders, see the Chronological Note, RLH 1955, page 9.

The volumes mentioned in the second paragraph of this § did not contain all the laws then in force referred to in the first paragraph, nor were all the laws therein contained then in force. The Civil Laws and Penal Laws were compilations, not enacted by the legislature. These laws were in general continued in force by Congress with certain exceptions and modifications: §§6, 7, below; 23 Ops. 539; 114 Fed. 852, affirming 1 U.S.D.C. Haw. 75; 122 Fed. 587. Referred to in 16 H. 245; 22 H. 251. See also, as to continuation of Hawaiian laws, notes to other §§, especially §§5, 6 and 7, and to Joint Resolution of Annexation, RLH 1955, page 13.

§2. Territory of Hawaii. That the islands acquired by the United States of America under an Act of Congress entitled "Joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be known as the Territory of Hawaii.

The Hawaiian group consists of the following islands: Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe, Molokini, Lehua, Kaala, Nihoa, Necker, Laysan, Gardner, Lisiansky, Ocean, French Frigates Shoal, Palmyra, Brooks Shoal, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Gambin Shoal and Dowsett and Maro Reef. The first nineteen were listed in the Commission report transmitted to Congress by the message of the President, Senate Doc. 16; 55th Congress, 3d Session, 1898. U.S. Misc. Pub. 1898.

For history of Palmyra see 133 F.2d 743; 156 F.2d 756; 331 U.S. 256. It has been a question whether Midway was acquired by Hawaii on July 5, 1859, and so is a part of the Territory, or was acquired by the United States independently on August 28, 1867; the latter was assumed in 182 U.S. 304. See 1933 report of Hawaiian Historical Society, paper read by P. C. Morris, Dec. 14, 1933. It was assumed by Congress that Midway was not part of the Territory in the Act of August 13, 1940, c 662, 54 Stat. 784, extending jurisdiction of United States District Court for Hawaii to include Midway Islands, also Wake, Johnston, Sand, and Jarvis Islands.

Territorial jurisdiction includes the military and naval reservations within the exterior boundaries of the Territory. 19 Haw. 200; 23 Haw. 61; cf 4 U.S.D. Haw. 62.

By the Act of April 19, 1930, the Hawaii National Park was removed from territorial jurisdiction except for certain purposes therein stated. This act is set out in full following the U.S. Constitution.

THE ADMISSION ACT

An Act to Provide for the Admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union

(Act of March 18, 1959, Pub L. 86-3, 73 Stat 4)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, subject to the provisions of this Act, and upon issuance of the proclamation required by section 7(c) of this Act, the State of Hawaii is hereby declared to be a State of the United States of America, is declared admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatever, and the constitution formed pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefor", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1949), and adopted by a vote of the people of Hawaii in the election held on November 7, 1950, is hereby found to be republican in form and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Case Notes

Hawaii not denied "equal footing" by reason of C.A.B. control over interisland air transportation. 363 F.2d 120.

Created a federal right enforceable under 42 U.S.C. 1983. 719 F.2d 1467.

"Equal footing," referred to: 44 H. 634, 642, 361 P.2d 390.

§2. The State of Hawaii shall consist of all the islands, together with their appurtenant reefs and territorial waters, included in the Territory of Hawaii on the date of enactment of this Act, except the atoll known as Palmyra Island, together with its appurtenant reefs and territorial waters, but said State shall not be deemed to include the Midway Islands, Johnston Island, Sand Island (off shore from Johnston Island), or Kingman Reef, together with their appurtenant reefs and territorial waters.

Case Notes

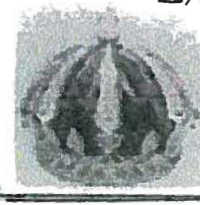
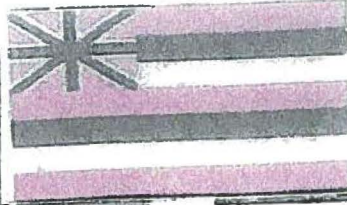
See also notes to Const. Art. XV, §1.

Territorial waters extend only three miles from each island. 233 F. Supp. 990.

Question of jurisdiction over channels between islands raised but not decided. 47 H. 87, 384 P.2d 516.

§3. The constitution of the State of Hawaii shall always be republican in form and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

§4. As a compact with the United States relating to the management and disposition of the Hawaiian home lands, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, shall be adopted as a provision of the Constitution of said State, as provided in section 7, subsection (b) of this Act, subject to amendment or repeal only with the consent of the United States, and in no other manner: Provided, That (1) sections 202, 213, 219, 220, 222, 224, and 225 and other provisions relating to administration, and paragraph (2) of section 204, sections 206 and 212, and other provisions relating to the powers and duties of officers other than those charged with the administration of said Act, may be amended in the constitution, or in the manner



Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani

The Constitutional Queen
of
The Nation of Hawaii
1881-1893

Born Sept. 2, 1838 - Died Nov. 11, 1917

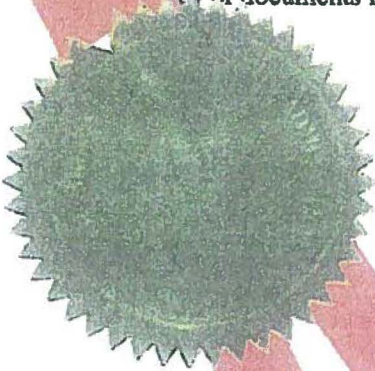
*"Oh, honest Americans, as Christians
hear me for my downtrodden people!
Their form of government is as dear to
them as yours is as precious to you.
Dutifully as you love your
country, so they love theirs. With all
your goodly possessions, covering a
territory so immense that there yet
remain parts unexplored, possessing
islands that, although new at hand,
had to be neutral ground in time of
war, do not covet the little vineyard of
Naboth's,* so far from your shores,
lest the punishment of Ahab fall upon
you, if not in your day, in that of your
children, for "be not deceived, God is
not mocked." The people to whom your
fathers told of the living God, and
taught to call "Father," and now whom
the sons now seek to despoil and
destroy, are crying aloud to Him in
their time of trouble; and He will keep
His promise, and will listen to the
voices of His Hawaiian children
lamenting for their homes."*

* This account she's referring to is located in
the Bible 1 Kings 21:1-24

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

To all to whom these presents shall come. Greeting:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Archivist of the United States, I certify on his behalf,
 the seal of the National Archives of the United States, that the attached reproduction(s) is a true and
 copy of documents in his custody.



SIGNATURE <i>Lisha B. Penn</i>	
NAME Lisha B. Penn <i>4 pages attached</i>	DATE 12-12-2012
TITLE Acting Chief, Archives II Research Services	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPOSITORY National Archives at College Park 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, MD 20740-6001	

Child under Hawaiian Legation

June 17, 1897

Secretary of State
JUN 18 1897



...the United States government was overthrown
...the 17th day of January, 1895, and received by
...the United States government was overthrown

...that protect and my denunciations to the United States government
...I decided to return to the United States, in order to avoid detection, and because
...I recognized the futility of a conflict with so formidable a power.
...the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and
...reported in official documents that my government
...was completely overthrown by the forces, diplomatic and naval, of the United States,
...that I was at the date of their investigations the constitutional ruler of my people.

...Such decision of the recognized magistrates of the United States
...was officially communicated to me and to Sanford B. Dole, and said Dole's
...resignation requested by Albert B. Willis, the recognized agent and minister
...of the government of the United States.

...Neither the above-named commission nor the government which sends
...it has ever received any such authority from the registered voters of Hawaii
...but derives its assumed powers from the so-called Committee of Public
...Safety organized on or about said 17th day of January, 1895, said committee
...being composed largely of persons claiming American citizenship, and not
...one single Hawaiian was a member thereof or in any way participated in
...the demonstration leading to its existence.

...By people, about forty thousand in number, have in no way been
...consulted by them, three thousand in number, who claim the right to de-

...the United States has in no way been recognized as other than
the private property of the said islands, subject to a control
in no way interfering with their title as a sovereign state.
...to be governed by said treaty to relinquish said property, both
specially called the Great Islands, those legally entitled thereto, either now
or in succession receiving no consideration whatever for estates their
title to which has always been undisputed and which is legitimately in
my name at this date.

Whereas, - Said treaty ignores not only all protections of perpetual an-
tity and good faith made by the United States in former treaties with the
sovereigns representing the Hawaiian people, but all treaties made by
those sovereigns with other and friendly powers, and it is thereby in vi-
olation of international law.

Whereas, - By treating with the parties claiming at this time the right
to said islands of Hawaii, the government of the United States
has taken possession of the same from the hands of those whom its own magistrates
legally elected by the people of the United States and in office in 1897
pronounced fraudulently in power and unconstitutionally ruling Hawaii.

Wherefore, I, LEIIOKALANI of HAWAII do hereby call upon the President of
that nation to whom alone I yielded my property and my authority to with-
draw said treaty (ceding said Islands) from further consideration. I ask
the honorable Senate of the United States to decline to ratify said treaty
and I implore the people of this great and good nation from whom my an-
cesters learned the Christian religion, to sustain their representatives
in such acts of justice and equity as may be in accord with the principles
of their fathers, and to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, to Him who
judgeth righteously I commit my cause.

DONE at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America
this Seventeenth Day of June in the year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-seven.

Joseph Halehukue }
Makiki Halehukue }
Julius G. Palmer }
Leio Kalani }
Witnesses }
to Signature }

Exhibit F

To Hon John Sherman,
Secretary of State
United States of America,

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Hawaiian Patriotic League, on behalf of the Kalaiaina, organizations of the native and part native people of the Hawaiian Islands for the restoration of Constitutional Government, and the perpetuation of the Independence under their own rulers of the Islands, and by Commissions duly executed by such organizations conferring upon me authority, as well as in my own right as a representative of the people of Hawaii herewith hand to you the duly executed protest of Her Majesty, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God, the reigning sovereign of those Islands on the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1897, at which date she yielded her property and authority as our Queen to the forces, diplomatic and naval of the United States of America.

In the name of said associations of the people, and in the name of the majority of the voters registered at the date of such submission of cause to the government of the United States, I do hereby support and confirm each and every representation of the said protest of our said Queen Liliuokalani, do add thereto the protest of the people I represent against the consideration, ratification or enforcement of a certain treaty as therein stated which purports to cede the territory of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America, and for the reasons stated to you in such protest made on our behalf by our aforesaid Queen Liliuokalani,

Done at Washington, this 17th. day of June, 1897.

Joseph H. Hale

Official Protest to the Treaty of Annexation

Presented by Lili'uokalani in Washington D.C.

June 17, 1897

I, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, by the will of God named heir apparent on the tenth day of April, A.D. 1877, and by the grace of God Queen of the Hawaiian Islands on the seventeenth day of January, A.D. 1893, do hereby protest against the ratification of a certain treaty, which, so I am informed, has been signed at Washington by Messrs. Hatch, Thurston, and Kinney, purporting to cede those Islands to the territory and dominion of the United States. I declare such a treaty to be an act of wrong toward the native and part-native people of Hawaii, an invasion of the rights of the ruling chiefs, in violation of international rights both toward my people and toward friendly nations with whom they have made treaties, the perpetuation of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown, and, finally, an act of gross injustice to me.

Because the official protests made by me on the seventeenth day of January, 1893, to the so-called Provisional Government was signed by me, and received by said government with the assurance that the case was referred to the United States of America for arbitration.

Because that protest and my communications to the United States Government immediately thereafter expressly declare that I yielded my authority to the forces of the United States in order to avoid bloodshed, and because I recognized the futility of a conflict with so formidable a power.

Because the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and an envoy commissioned by them reported in official documents that my government was unlawfully coerced by the forces, diplomatic and naval, of the United States; that I was at the date of their investigations the constitutional ruler of my people.

Because neither the above-named commission nor the government which sends it has ever received any such authority from the registered voters of Hawaii, but derives its assumed powers from the so-called committee of public safety, organized on or about the seventeenth day of January, 1893, said committee being composed largely of persons claiming American citizenship, and not one single Hawaiian was a member thereof, or in any way participated in the demonstration leading to its existence.

Because my people, about forty thousand in number, have in no way been consulted by those, three thousand in number, who claim the right to destroy the independence of Hawaii. My people constitute four-fifths of the legally qualified voters of Hawaii, and excluding those imported for the demands of labor, about the same proportion of the inhabitants.

Because said treaty ignores, not only the civic rights of my people, but, further, the hereditary property of their chiefs. Of the 4,000,000 acres composing the territory said treaty offers to annex, 1,000,000 or 915,000 acres has in no way been heretofore recognized as other than the private property of the constitutional monarch, subject to a control in now way differing from other items of a private estate.

Because it is proposed by said treaty to confiscate said property, technically called the crown lands, those legally entitled thereto, either now or in succession, receiving no consideration whatever for estates, their title to which has been always undisputed, and which is legitimately in my name at this date.

Because said treaty ignores, not only all professions of perpetual amity and good faith made by the United States in former treaties with the sovereigns representing the Hawaiian people, but all treaties made by those sovereigns with other and friendly powers, and it is thereby in violation of international law.

Because, by treating with the parties claiming at this time the right to cede said territory of Hawaii, the Government of the United States receives such territory from the hands of those whom its own magistrates (legally elected by the people of the United States, and in office in 1893) pronounced fraudulently in power and unconstitutionally ruling Hawaii.

Therefore I, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, do hereby call upon the President of that nation, to whom alone I yielded my property and my authority, to withdraw said treaty (ceding said Islands) from further consideration. I ask the honorable Senate of the United States to decline to ratify said treaty, and I implore the people of this great and good nation, from whom my ancestors learned the Christian religion, to sustain their representatives in such acts of justice and equity as may be in accord with the principles of their fathers, and to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, to him who judgeth righteously, I commit my cause.

Done at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this seventeenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Liliuokalani

Joseph Heleluhe }
Wokeki Heleluhe } Witnesses to Signature.
Julius A. Palmer }

Return to the Hawaiian Independence Home Page or the [Legal Documents Index](#) *Exhibit H*

TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF THE KINGDOM OF HAWAII

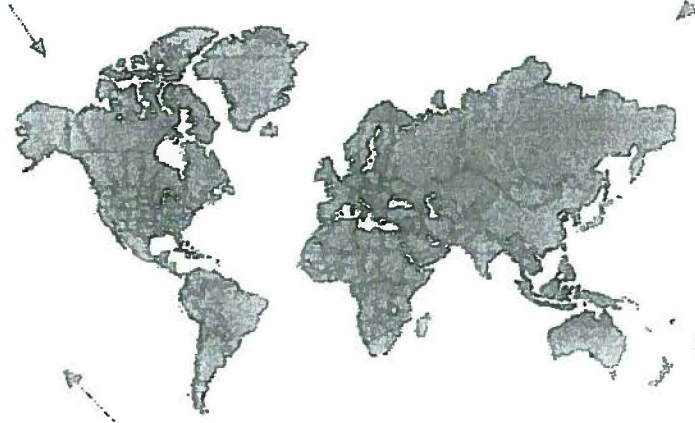
[United States of America, December 23rd, 1826 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Great Britain, November 13th, 1836 \(Lord E. Russell's Treaty\)](#)
[France, July 17th, 1839 \(Captain LaPlace's Convention\)](#)
[France, March 26th, 1846 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Great Britain, March 26th, 1846 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Denmark, October 19th, 1846 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Hamburg, January 8th, 1848 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Agreement Touching Consular Notices \(Danish and Hamburg Treaties\), January 25th, 1848](#)
[United States of America, December 20th, 1849 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Sweden and Norway, July 1, 1852 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Tahiti, November 24th, 1853](#)
[Bremen, March 27th, 1854 \(Treaty\)](#)
[France, September 8th, 1858 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Belgium, October 4th, 1862 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Netherlands, October 16th, 1862 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Italy, July 22nd, 1863 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Spain, October 9th, 1863 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Swiss Confederation, July 20th, 1864 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Russia, June 19th, 1869 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Japan, August 17th, 1871 \(Treaty\)](#)
[New South Wales, March 10th, 1874 \(Postal Convention\)](#)
[United States of America, January 30th, 1875 \(Reciprocity Treaty\)](#)
[German Empire, 1879-80 \(Treaty\)](#)
[Portugal, May 5, 1882 \(Provisional Convention\)](#)
[United States of America, December 6, 1884 \(Supplementary Convention\)](#)
[Hong Kong, December 13th, 1884 \(Money Order Regulations\)](#)
[Universal Postal Union, March 21st, 1885 \(Additional Act of Lisbon\)](#)
[Japan, January 28th, 1886 \(Convention\)](#)
[Universal Postal Union, November 9th, 1886 \(Ratification\)](#)
[Samoa, March 20th, 1887 \(Treaty\)](#)

Hawaiian Kingdom Treaty Relations



VIOLATION OF TREATIES BY U.S. 1893

United States of America, January 30th, 1875 (Reciprocity Treaty)
 United States of America, December 6, 1884 (Supplementary Convention)
 United States of America, December 20th, 1849 (Treaty)
 United States of America, December 23rd, 1826 (Treaty)



Samoa, March 30th, 1897 (Treaty)
 Tahiti, November 24th, 1833

Belgium, October 4th, 1862 (Treaty)
 Bremen, March 27th, 1854 (Treaty)
 Danish and Hamburg Treaties January 25th, 11 (Agreement Touching Consular Notices)
 Denmark, October 19th, 1846 (Treaty)
 France, July 17th, 1839 (Captain LaPlace's Convention)
 France, March 26th, 1846 (Treaty)
 France, September 8th, 1858 (Treaty)
 German Empire, 1879-80 (Treaty)
 Great Britain, November 13th, 1836 (Lord E. Russell's Treaty)
 Great Britain, March 26th, 1846 (Treaty)
 Hamburg, January 8th, 1848 (Treaty)
 Italy, July 22nd, 1869 (Treaty)
 Netherlands, October 16th, 1862 (Treaty)
 New South Wales, March 10th, 1874 (Postal Convention)
 Portugal 1662
 Russia, June 19th, 1869 (Treaty)
 Spain, October 9th, 1863 (Treaty)
 Sweden and Norway, July 1, 1852 (Treaty)
 Swiss Confederation, July 20th, 1864 (Treaty)

Japan, August 17th, 1871 (Treaty)
 Japan, January 28th, 1896 (Convention)
 Hong Kong, December 13th, 1884 (Money Order Regulations)

MULTI-LATERAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

Universal Postal Union, March 21st, 1865 (Additional Act of Lisbon)

"Consolidated between Germany, the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, the United States of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica, Denmark and the Danish Colonies, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Spain and the Spanish Colonies, Great Britain and certain British Colonies, Canada, British India, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hawaii, the Republic of Honduras, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Netherlands and the Netherlands Colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Serbia, the Kingdom of Siam, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay and the United States of Venezuela."

Universal Postal Union, November 9th, 1865 & 1869 (Restrictions)



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Recognized Attributes of the Hawaiian Kingdom's Sovereign Nature as an Independent State

Fixed Territory:

- Hawaii'i---19° 30' N 155° 30' W 4,028.2 sq. mi.---2,578,048 acres
- Kaho'olawe---20° 33' N 156° 35' W 44.6 sq. mi.---28,544 acres
- Kaua'i---22° 03' N 159° 30' W 552.3 sq. mi.---353,472 acres
- Ka'uāla---21° 40' N 160° 32' W 0.2 sq. mi.---128 acres
- Lana'i---20° 50' N 156° 55' W 140.6 sq. mi.---89,984 acres
- Laysan---25° 50' N 171° 50' W 1.6 sq. mi.---1,024 acres
- Lehua---22° 01' N 160° 06' W 0.4 sq. mi.---256 acres
- Lisiansky---26° 02' N 174° 00' W 0.6 sq. mi.---384 acres
- Maui---20° 45' N 156° 20' W 727.3 sq. mi.---465,477 acres
- Molokai---21° 08' N 157° 00' W 260.0 sq. mi.---166,400 acres
- Molokini---20° 38' N 156° 30' W 0.04 sq. mi.---25.6 acres
- Nihoa---23° 06' N 161° 58' W 0.3 sq. mi.---192 acres
- Ni'ihau---21° 55' N 160° 10' W 69.5 sq. mi.---44,480 acres
- O'ahu---21° 30' N 158° 00' W 597.1 sq. mi.---382,144 acres
- Ocean (aka Kure Atoll) 28° 25' N 178° 25' W 0.4 sq. mi.---256 acres
- Palmyra---05° 52' N 162° 05' W 4.6 sq. mi.---2,944 acres

- The Hawaiian Kingdom's land area comprises of the entire archipelago, which includes 132 islands, shoals and reefs. It extends approximately 1,523 miles (2,451 kilometers) southeast to northwest across the Tropic of Cancer between 154 40' to 178 25' W longitude and 18 54' to 28 15' N latitude embracing a total land mass of 6,425 square miles (16,642 square kilometers). It extends over a vast area of the Pacific Ocean, possessing a 12-mile territorial sea and 200-mile exclusive economic zone (9200 mi. EEZ), in compliance with one of the 4 basic proponents of government.

BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE OF HAWAII

Contested Case Hearing Re Conservation
District Use Application (CDUA) HA-3568
for the Thirty Meter Telescope at the Mauna
Kea Science Reserve, Ka'ohē Mauka,
Hāmakua, Hawai'i, TMK (3) 4-4-015:009

Case No. BLNR-CC-16-002

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that Exhibits A through I, submitted to the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands by Maelani Lee on June 13, 2016, was served upon the following parties via regular mail on June 14, 2016, addressed as follows:

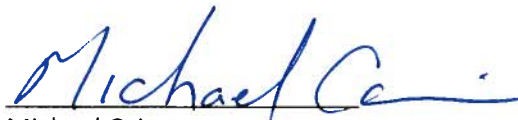
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Deborah J. Ward, Paul K. Neves, and Kahea: The
Environmental Alliance*

Dated: Honolulu, Hawai'i, June 14, 2016



Michael Cain
Department of Land & Natural Resources
State of Hawai'i