

A scenic view of a mountain range with a valley and a body of water in the foreground. The mountains are covered in lush green vegetation, and the sky is filled with soft, white clouds. The water in the foreground is a deep blue-green color with visible ripples and small waves.

**HAWAII**

**OUR STORY. OUR FUTURE.**

# OUR STORY

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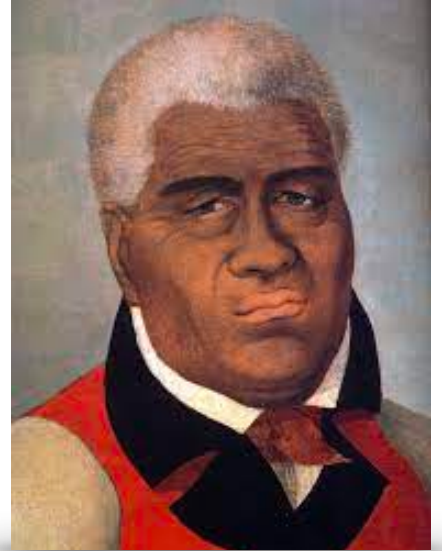
## HOW AN INDEPENDENT KINGDOM BECAME A U.S. STATE

1810

King Kamehameha the Great unifies the Hawaiian islands into one nation under his sovereign rule, establishing trade and diplomatic relations with the international community.

1840

Kamehameha III promulgates the Constitution for the Hawaiian Islands, transitioning the Kingdom from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy.



KING KAMEHAMEHA  
THE GREAT

By the mid 19th century, the Hawaiian Kingdom was an independent, flourishing, literate and peaceful Christian nation conducting lively trade and discourse among the nations of the world.

## INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

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Austria-Hungary	1875	Netherlands	1862
Belgium	1862	Portugal	1882
Denmark	1846	Russia	1869
France	1846 & 1857	Samoa	1887
Germany	1879	Spain	1863
Great Britain	1836, 1846 & 1851	Sweden & Norway	1852
Italy	1863	Swiss Confederation	1864
Japan	1871 & 1886		
United States of America	1849, 1870, 1875, 1883 & 1884		



By the 1890s, the Hawaiian Kingdom had more than 130 diplomatic posts around the world.



# U.S. STATEHOOD

## FLAWED PROCESS SUBVERTS THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

1946

With the convening of the United Nations in the aftermath of World War II, Hawai'i is added to a list of non-self-governing territories. The UN commits to facilitating self-determination & decolonization worldwide.

1959

The U.S. government conducts a flawed referendum claiming the people of Hawai'i have self-determined to become a U.S. state. It is approved by the United Nations, effectively consigning Hawai'i to the U.S.



The citizens of the Hawaiian Kingdom did NOT consent to becoming a U.S. state.

UN Resolution 1469 was passed without due process.

Neither title to the lands nor governing authority of the Hawaiian Islands was ever lawfully conveyed or transferred from the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States or to any other foreign governing entity.

# THE APOLOGY

## U.S. GOVERNMENT ADMITS HAWAI'I NEVER RELINQUISHED



PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON, 1993

United States Public Law 103-150, informally known as the Apology Resolution, is a Joint Resolution of the U.S. Congress adopted in 1993 that "acknowledges that the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii occurred with the active participation of agents and citizens of the United States and further acknowledges that the Native Hawaiian people never directly relinquished to the United States their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people over their national lands, either through the Kingdom of Hawaii or through a plebiscite or referendum"

- WIKIPEDIA

# THE MOVEMENT

A MULTI-GENERATIONAL QUEST FOR SELF-DETERMINATION



1970s

Protect Kaho‘olawe and other resistance actions challenge the legitimacy of the State of Hawai‘i as well as the legal and political jurisdiction of the U.S. over the islands.

1990s

The U.S. “Apology Law” admits the unlawful seizure of the Hawaiian Kingdom 100 years prior, energizing the movement towards self-determination and independence.

2000s

Numerous legal procedures and official complaints to the United Nations and other international bodies propel the inevitable case for Hawaiian sovereignty forward.

2010s

U.S. attempts to incorporate Native Hawaiians as an American tribal nation are halted by advocates for self-determination. The Mauna Kea protest galvanizes the Hawaiian sovereignty movement, focusing global attention on the plight of the islands.



Ua Mau ke Ea o ka ‘Āina i ka Pono

THE LIFE OF THE LAND IS PERPETUATED IN RIGHTEOUSNESS

# OUR FUTURE

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## A DIPLOMATIC SOLUTION TO RESTORING THE NATION

We are calling on the international community to support the restoration of Hawai‘i as a sovereign, independent nation.

1

INFORM

**Inform** key leaders and stakeholders within your nation, region or other sphere of influence of the case for the Hawaiian Kingdom to be reinstated as an independent nation.

2

INVITE

**Invite** representatives of the Hawaiian Kingdom to participate in regional and international forums, conferences, summits and meetings relevant to the future of the islands.

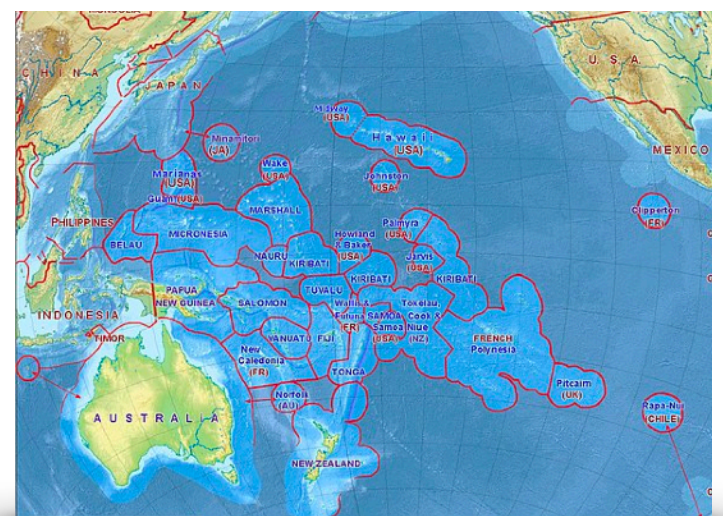
## CASE STUDY

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### Why Hawai‘i should rejoin the Pacific Islands Family

By the early 19th century, the Hawaiian Kingdom was formally recognized by the colonial powers of Europe as a sovereign, independent state under international law. This occurred at a time when the rest of the Pacific Island nations (except for Tonga) were under colonial rule.

In 2023, the picture is flipped — most Pacific Nations are free, but Hawai‘i is under colonial rule in the guise of U.S. statehood. The UN decolonization process that assisted nearly all Pacific nations to become independent or autonomous was, in fact, hijacked by the U.S. to seize Hawai‘i against the will of the people.



**The people of Hawai‘i have always been part of the Pacific Island family. We believe that, connected by historical roots and uniquely positioned as a geo-political, economic & cultural hub, Hawai‘i’s inclusion in official Pacific Islands affairs should be taken into immediate consideration.**

# A Nation Reborn



The Hawaiian Kingdom is actively preparing for transitional and independent governance pending the international community's acknowledgement of the islands' sovereignty.

3

REVIEW

**Review** the process that resulted in international recognition of the U.S. claim to Hawai'i by urging supportive nations to call for an official review of UN Resolution 1469 and its inaccurate reading of Hawai'i's self-determination.

4

RENEW

**Renew** the functional autonomy of the Hawaiian islands by establishing food security, renewable energy, ensuring sufficient housing and economic opportunities, as well as developing robust self-governance capabilities.

## 1469 (XIV). Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of Alaska and Hawaii

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling that, by resolution 222 (III) of 3 November 1948, the General Assembly, while welcoming any development of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories, considered it essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit information in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having received from the Government of the United States of America communications dated 2 June 1959<sup>33</sup> and 17 September 1959<sup>34</sup> informing the Secretary-General that Alaska and Hawaii, respectively, have, as a result of their admission into the United States as the forty-ninth and fiftieth States, attained a full measure of self-government and that, as a consequence of this change in their constitutional status, the United States Government would cease to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of Alaska and Hawaii,

Having examined the communications of the Government of the United States of America in the light of the basic principles and objectives embodied in Chapter XI of the Charter and of all the other elements of judgement pertinent to the issue,

Bearing in mind the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter,

1. Takes note of the opinion of the Government of the United States of America that, owing to the new constitutional status of Alaska and Hawaii, it is no

longer appropriate or necessary for it to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations in respect of Alaska and Hawaii;

2. Expresses the opinion, based on its examination of the documentation and the explanations provided, that the people of Alaska and Hawaii have effectively exercised their right to self-determination and have freely chosen their present status;

3. Congratulates the United States of America and the people of Alaska and Hawaii upon the attainment of a full measure of self-government by the people of Alaska and Hawaii;

4. Considers that, owing to the circumstances mentioned above, the declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories and the provisions established under it in Chapter XI of the Charter can no longer be applied to Alaska and Hawaii;

5. Considers it appropriate that the transmission of information in respect of Alaska and Hawaii under Article 73 e of the Charter should cease.

*855th plenary meeting,  
12 December 1959.*

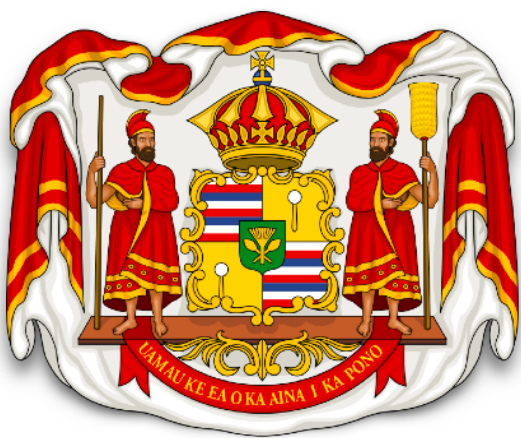
UN Resolution

1469

#Review1469

**Mahalo**  
THANK YOU

Ke Aupuni O Hawai‘i Ko Hawai‘i Pae ‘Aina  
***The Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands***



UNITED UNDER THE RULE  
OF KAMEHAMEHA I  
A.D. 1810

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