

# **The Hawaii Factor**

## **A U.S. Dilemma**

By Leon Siu  
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*Recent developments indicate a rapidly approaching day of reckoning for the long-standing offense of the illegal occupation of Hawaii by the United States. The consequences will not only affect the U.S. and Hawaii, but will have significant international impact as well.*

### **– Part 1 –**

## **Obama and Hawaiian Sovereignty**

### ***President-Elect Barack Obama***

The election of Barack Obama as President of the United States adds several more twists to the already convoluted saga of the illegal U.S. occupation of Hawaii, and Hawaii's quest to restore its independence.

Anyone born and raised in Hawaii has acquired a certain Hawaiian-ness in outlook and demeanor. This will serve Mr. Obama well in the challenges he will face as President in tackling America's enormous problems.

There is no doubt that in a single day, Obama's victory has reinvigorated America with much needed optimism and inspired the world with a resounding message of America's willingness to institute significant change. But will Obama help to resolve the festering questions about the U.S. occupation of Hawaii? Directly? No. Indirectly? Yes, and here's why...

### ***Obama and Hawaii Independence***

Some independence advocates think that if Obama can just be convinced of the merits and moral imperatives of the cause, perhaps as a fair-minded, dark-skinned champion of justice he will be inclined to support the restoration of Hawaii as an independent nation. But this is wishful thinking for there is little chance of ever winning him over to support independence for Hawaii.

These are the reasons:

- 1) Obama would not want to be known as the president to cause the break up of the union (that's not the kind of 'change' he had in mind),
- 2) Obama is committed to the Akaka Bill's racial/tribal scheme of continued U.S. land claims and political control of Hawaii, and
- 3) Obama knows that a restored Hawaiian Kingdom would disqualify him from serving as the President of the United States!

## ***Obama and the Akaka Bill***

Barack Obama has already clearly indicated his support for the *Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act* (a.k.a. *the Akaka Bill*), now on a fast track to being passed by Congress. Should Congress pass it, Obama has promised as President, to sign it. This is the outcome long hoped for by Senator Akaka, along with the rest of Hawaii's delegation to congress and nearly every political leader in the State of Hawaii. But this is *not* an outcome desired by the people of Hawaii, particularly those seeking to restore Hawaii as an independent nation.

The two factors in Washington that have been preventing the Akaka Bill from being passed over the past eight years has been the Republican opposition in the Senate and President Bush's pledge to veto the measure. The Akaka Bill opposition in Hawaii has been so vociferous that no congressional hearings for the bill have ever been held in Hawaii. But now, with a Democrat-dominated Congress and the new Democrat President, passage of the Akaka Bill seems to be pretty much a done-deal.

### ***The Akaka Bill's purpose***

The ultimate, unvarnished purpose of the Akaka Bill is to make sure that Hawaii stays firmly under the rule of the U.S. The measure seeks to dupe Hawaiians into legitimizing the State of Hawaii's fraudulent claims to the so-called "ceded lands." By enactment of Akaka, the State of Hawaii hopes to validate its claim to legitimacy.

While appearing to be a magnanimous gesture, the Akaka Bill actually seeks to permanently deprive Hawaiians (native and non-native) of their lands. It also hopes to derail the assertions that the Hawaiian Kingdom is the lawful nation in continuity. (Of course, the Akaka Bill will not stop the independence movement, it will just pose another annoying hurdle to overcome.)

### ***Hawaii is still a sovereign nation***

The primary motive for asserting Hawaii's independence is to remove the foreign (U.S.) occupation and restore Hawaii as a sovereign, self-governing nation. Despite the 1893 *coup d'etat* and the long U.S. occupation, Hawaii never relinquished its sovereignty. Thus, though suppressed for many years, the Hawaiian Kingdom continues to be the lawful government for the Hawaiian Islands.

The "State of Hawaii," like its predecessors, the "Republic of Hawaii" and the "Territory of Hawaii," is an unlawful entity; the end result of the 1893 acts of treason that seized control of Hawaii. The State of Hawaii is built upon a shaky stack of stolen jurisdiction and stolen property. It therefore, cannot possibly be lawful.

### ***How does this affect Obama?***

Obama claims he was born in Hawaii. The assumption is that, if he was born in Hawaii, he was born in the U.S.A. But it's a wrong assumption. The Hawaiian Islands never was

and is not today, lawfully a part of the United States! Any claim of U.S. jurisdiction in Hawaii is patently fraudulent, making the State of Hawaii a fake state.

Therefore, contrary to what he claims, Obama, though born in Hawaii, was not born in the United States. He was really born in the Hawaiian Kingdom, a sovereign country that, despite appearances and U.S. propaganda, has always been foreign to the U.S.

### ***Why does this threaten Obama's presidency?***

The U.S. Constitution requires the President to be a "natural born citizen." That is, born within the physical boundaries of the United States. Since Hawaii has never been a part of the U.S., then Obama was born on foreign soil, not on American soil. That would automatically disqualify him from being the U.S. President!

In direct violation of the U.S. Constitution, the people of America have a president-elect who is actually not a "natural-born" U.S. citizen!

Even if Obama was to somehow be persuaded that the quest to liberate Hawaii was just and true, it would be pure suicide for him to support Hawaiian independence because to do so would lead to the automatic forfeiture of *his* position as U.S. President! The very factors that would serve to free Hawaii would cause Obama to lose his job.

Assuming he wants to keep his job, this leaves Obama with only one option with regard to Hawaii: maintain the farce and sign the Akaka Bill — and hope no one notices the serious contradictions in law and the discrepancy of his being foreign born.

## **– Part 2 –**

### **Supreme Court's Apology Law v. Congress' Akaka Bill**

#### ***The Apology Law***

The 1993 "Apology Law" (USPL 103-150) passed by the U.S. Congress and signed by President William J. Clinton, apologized for the United States' role in the 1893 wrongful overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

In essence, the statements of fact contained in the Apology Law provide the details that show the takeover of Hawaii was highly improper, from which one could readily deduce that the resultant State of Hawaii's claim to lands in Hawaii is fraudulent, or, at the very best, unclear.

#### ***State Supreme Court injunction***

On January 31, 2008, the Supreme Court for the State of Hawaii cited the Apology Law as the basis for issuing an injunction to stop the State of Hawaii from selling or

otherwise dispensing of any “ceded lands” until the question of title to those lands is settled. (Again, the term “ceded lands” refers to those lands claimed by the State of Hawaii, but were never lawfully conveyed to the state by the people or the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom.)

### ***The Akaka Bill***

Some of the key items contained in that 1993 *Apology Law* are reiterated in the *Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act* (commonly called the *Akaka Bill*), now on a fast track to being passed by Congress.

What the State of Hawaii doesn't seem to realize is that the two actions that they are seeking in Washington, D.C. (the U.S. Supreme Court decision and passage of the *Akaka Bill* by Congress) are not only contradictory, they are mutually exclusive. They cancel each other out.

### ***Statement of fact: no sovereignty or lands conveyed***

The Apology Law contains this key statement of fact: “*Whereas, the indigenous Hawaiian people never directly relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people or over their national lands to the United States, either through their monarchy or through a plebiscite or referendum;...*” The Akaka Bill contains essentially the same statement.

The fact that the people of Hawaii did not convey their sovereignty or their lands begs the question, *How then can the State of Hawaii claim the so-called “ceded lands” is theirs when there is an obvious cloud on title embedded in the Apology Law?* This dichotomy is at the heart of the State Supreme Court's injunction against the State of Hawaii.

### ***State's reaction***

In reaction to the State Supreme Court's injunction, the State of Hawaii has appealed *State of Hawaii v. Office of Hawaiian Affairs* to the U.S. Supreme Court essentially asking the court to overturn the State Supreme Court's decision. The problem is that in order to do so, the U.S. Supreme Court would have to somehow invalidate the Apology Law, to render it as simply a sentimental gesture but without the force of law.

Unwittingly, the State of Hawaii is placing itself in a major quandary, for whatever the outcome, this case will trigger serious repercussions on many levels for the State of Hawaii and the United States.

### ***Full-court press***

Nevertheless, the State of Hawaii is engaged in a ‘full-court press’ to convince the U.S. Supreme Court to *invalidate the Apology Law, and thus invalidate the statements of fact contained therein, namely, that the “... indigenous Hawaiian people never directly relinquished their inherent sovereignty over their national lands...”!*

The State of Hawaii has also been engaged in a 'full-court press' in another arena across the street, to get Congress to pass the Akaka Bill. Only this time, the State and the bill's other proponents are asking Congress to pass this bill based on a nearly identical statement of fact: "...*Native Hawaiians never directly relinquished to the United States their inherent sovereignty over their national lands...*"!

### ***The dichotomy***

What a contradiction, what a dichotomy! On one hand, with regard to *the Apology Law*, the State of Hawaii's position is that these statements of fact are *not compelling enough* to be considered as having the 'force of law.'

On the other hand, with regard to *the Akaka Bill*, the position of the State of Hawaii and the bill's proponents is that this *nearly identical* statement of fact *is so compelling* that Congress (and President Obama) should pass the Akaka Bill and make it into law!

Get this. The State of Hawaii is urging the U.S. Supreme Court to *invalidate one law*, and across the street, using the same statements of fact, the State is lobbying and insisting the U.S. Congress *validate and create another law*, and have the new President (Obama) sign off on it.

The irony is that if the State is successful in getting the U.S. Supreme Court to invalidate the Apology Law, they will inadvertently provide the perfect legal basis to invalidate the Akaka Bill. That would be a classic example of unintended consequence.

The State is about to learn you can't have it both ways. Advocating two diametrically opposed positions at the same time will utterly destroy all of the State's claim of legitimacy. No matter which way the U.S. Supreme Court rules on the "ceded lands" case, it will become inexorably evident that the State of Hawaii is a fraud.

### ***The end of the State***

The facade of lies and deception maintained by the U.S. and the State of Hawaii as perpetrators of fraud, is about to collapse. The mistake they are making is that in their arrogance, they think they can continue indefinitely to use the U.S. legal system to cover up their crimes. Sooner or later, under the scrutiny of the law, the facts will become known, the contradictions exposed and the crime revealed.

Conditions are such that neither the U.S. Courts, nor the Congress nor the President, will be able to maintain the deception much longer.

All the State of Hawaii can do to forestall their demise for a little while, is to immediately withdraw their petition of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court, abandon the Akaka Bill, and begin to negotiate in good faith for the peaceful, orderly transfer of authority and administration to the still-existing, lawful Hawaiian Kingdom.

This would be the right and wise thing to do.

– Part 3 –  
**Other Implications and Ramifications**

*The State of Hawaii has the most to lose*

Although they don't see it as such, the State of Hawaii's efforts to win a favorable outcome from the U.S. Supreme Court in the so-called "ceded lands" case is really an act of desperation. This case not only threatens the State's ability to administer the alleged "ceded lands," it threatens the very existence of the State of Hawaii!

The fact is, in the long run it doesn't really matter which way the court decides, either way will spell the demise of the State of Hawaii. The only difference will be, sooner or later?

If the U.S. Supreme Court finds that the Apology Law (USPL 103-150) indeed has "the force of law," as the Hawaii State Supreme Court has ruled (and as Congress apparently intended when they passed it), then the State is surely undone. The narrative and language contained in the law makes it very clear that no sovereignty or lands were ever transferred from the Hawaiian Kingdom to *any other governing entity*.

If on the other hand, the U.S. Supreme Court finds that the State Supreme Court's ruling was in error and the Apology Law does not have "the force of law," then every law passed by Congress (at least those regarding Hawaii) becomes suspect and vulnerable to annulment. This includes the major legislations such as the 1959 Statehood Act, the 1920 Hawaiian Homes Act, the 1900 Organic Act, and in particular, the 1898 Newlands Resolution that illegally "annexed" Hawaii in the first place!

It is not the Apology Law per se that will determine Hawaii's status, it is the *examination* of the veracity of those statements of facts contained in the historical record that will expose the truth. It is the close scrutiny of the facts (if it is an honest inquiry) that will reveal the truth that no lands were actually transferred from the Hawaiian Kingdom to the State of Hawaii, either directly or through any lawful chain of conveyed title.

The inevitable outcome is that the State of Hawaii would be exposed to have no lawful basis, an illegitimate entity, a clumsy con, a flagrant fraud! This revelation would cause any legal basis for the State of Hawaii to evaporate; and the entire Hawaiian Archipelago, its lands, resources, infrastructure operations and political jurisdiction would be found to remain in the still-existing, still-lawful Hawaiian Kingdom and its people (subjects, nationals). The State of Hawaii would have no lands or people over which it can exert any valid governing authority.

What then happens to the State of Hawaii? It will have to hand the reigns over to the legitimate governing entity and to the people of the Hawaiian nation. Eventually the State of Hawaii is transitioned out and disappears.

Win or lose the so-called "ceded lands" case, the days of the State of Hawaii and the U.S. occupation are numbered.

## *Office of Hawaiian Affairs*

The State of Hawaii's legal adversary in this "ceded lands" case is the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (along with a few individuals). The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is a construct and department of the State of Hawaii. According to state law, OHA is charged with administering a portion of the proceeds from the state's land-base, the so-called "ceded lands" (lands actually stolen from the Hawaiian Kingdom) for the benefit of "Native Hawaiians" (a term for an ethnic group fabricated by domestic U.S. laws).

Since its inception, OHA has been in a dispute with the State over what portion and to what extent they are each to administer the so-called "ceded lands." It is OHA (and several other individuals) that sued the State of Hawaii to prevent the State from selling the so-called "ceded lands." This is the case that is now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The fact is, neither OHA nor the State have lawful claim to those lands as these so-called "ceded lands" were lands seized (taken, stolen) from the Hawaiian Kingdom, and through a series of illegal transactions, eventually passed off to the State of Hawaii. Thus, today's dispute between OHA and the State is akin to two thieves squabbling over how to divvy up the loot, and both claiming that they are Robin Hoods with only the good of the people at heart. Never mind that it is stolen property in the first place.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs has been the driving force behind the *Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act*, commonly called the *Akaka Bill*. OHA has expended years of planning, organizing and millions of dollars in propagandizing and lobbying to get the Akaka Bill passed. With the recent election results, they are *thiis close!*

Basically the Akaka Bill says that the U.S. feels so badly about stealing Hawaiian lands, that they are willing to negotiate to give Hawaiians the right to govern the use of part of the proceeds derived from those lands. In exchange, Hawaiians agree to drop all legal claims to the lands.

But if the State gets the U.S. Supreme Court to rule in their favor regarding the Apology Law, the ruling will pull the rug from under the Akaka Bill and OHA. The State will no longer have to keep up the pretense of making concessions for stolen lands. They will simply say they own it outright...Period...End of discussion. And OHA will have expended all that effort (and squandered millions of beneficiaries' dollars) for a stab in the back.

But there is some poetic justice. OHA's existence and its land interest are inextricably tied to the existence of the State of Hawaii. Since the premises that under gird the State of Hawaii are faulty and will soon cause the State to collapse, the state agency OHA, will likewise crumble. It cannot exist without the State of Hawaii.

That means, all of the other programs, agreements and "settlements" OHA has worked out with the fake State; the Akaka Bill and its plan to build a Native Hawaiian government; the infamous Kau Inoa registry; and so on, will all come to an ignoble end.

Everything the State and OHA claim, their authority, their land base, etc. will devolve to the lawful Hawaiian Kingdom.

### ***U.S. citizens in Hawaii***

The outcome of the *State of Hawaii v. Office of Hawaiian Affairs* “ceded lands” case at the U.S. Supreme Court will eventually lead to the collapse of the State of Hawaii and the withdrawal of the United States. This will definitely affect the status of all U.S. citizens residing in Hawaii, whether they are newcomers or lifelong residents.

In essence, anyone living in the Hawaiian Islands who is not already a declared subject (citizen) of the Hawaiian Kingdom will be considered a resident alien (foreigner) until such time as he/she chooses to lawfully become a subject of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Those who choose to remain foreigners while dwelling in the Hawaii would be issued the equivalence of ‘green cards,’ be allowed to work and pay taxes (to the Hawaiian Kingdom treasury) and have all the rights of any other resident — except the right to vote in Hawaii elections.

### ***Land titles in Hawaii***

The outcome of the *State of Hawaii v. Office of Hawaiian Affairs* “ceded lands” case will eventually have a dramatic effect on land titles throughout Hawaii, both public and private. Even if the U.S. Supreme Court rules in the State’s favor that the Apology Law does not have the force of law, it will cast doubt on the veracity of the Newlands Resolution of 1898 that allegedly “annexed” Hawaii to the U.S. This in turn will expose the fatal flaw in the chain of title, vital to sustaining the State’s claim to the so-called “ceded lands” and of State/U.S. jurisdiction in the Hawaiian Islands.

The fact that the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Kingdom did not expire, renders every contract, law, statute or executive order enacted by the usurpers (the Republic of Hawaii, the United States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the State of Hawaii) as invalid and illegal. That means land transactions that were registered through the bureaus under those false governing entities are invalid and illegal. Most of the small “land owners” in Hawaii today have been the victims of over 100 years of land fraud.

### ***Land titles in 29 other states***

Twenty-nine states of the U.S. have filed friend-of-the-court briefs supporting the State of Hawaii’s appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court to invalidate the Apology Law, and by default, secure the state’s claim over the national lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Those 29 states obviously believe that the *State of Hawaii v. Office of Hawaiian Affairs* “ceded lands” case will have serious ramifications regarding the legality of state jurisdiction over similarly “ceded” Native American lands.

Should the U.S. Supreme Court uphold the Hawaii State Supreme Court’s ruling that the State of Hawaii’s does not have clear authority to dispense the so-called “ceded

lands," the titles of other states over Native American lands would be likewise clouded and liable to dispute.

This will escalate active challenges by Native Americans to at least those 29 states' jurisdictions over their equivalency of "ceded lands." The U.S. Supreme Court is about to open a virtual Pandora's Box. A ruling against the State of Hawaii will unwittingly cause the Federal courts and the courts of at least 29 states to be inundated with land litigations. The states will be literally paralyzed for years with questions on title.

### ***The U.S. Supreme Court***

The *State of Hawaii v. Office of Hawaiian Affairs* "ceded lands" case has placed the U.S. Supreme Court in an extremely awkward position. They are being asked to decide on whether or not the State of Hawaii can sell or otherwise dispose of stolen property, euphemistically called "ceded lands." And they are being asked to do so while completely ignoring the rightful owner of record, the Hawaiian Kingdom. Will the courts rule on the basis of law or political expediency? This case will tax the wisdom and integrity of the court.

The Supreme Court's dilemma — how can it strike down the Apology Law without doing harm to any other law? How can it devise a ruling that will not fatally damage the United States' claim to Hawaii? How can they contain their ruling so it affirms states' rights over native lands and still make it appear lawful? How can they save the union from breaking up and still appear to uphold justice and the rule of law?

Or will the court be honest and decide that there is no lawful basis for the State of Hawaii, and all the political authority and lands of the Hawaiian Archipelago still reside with the sovereign nation, the Hawaiian Kingdom?

### ***Obama and the Presidency***

The *State of Hawaii v. Office of Hawaiian Affairs* "ceded lands" case in the U.S. Supreme Court could bring down the U.S. presidency and plunge that country into a constitutional crisis and leadership crisis.

Besides the embarrassment to him personally, the revelation of Obama as a foreign-born, who illegally pursued the office of President of the United States, would trigger an immediate vacancy in the presidency. This vacancy, the result of using fraud to attain the office (not misconduct, as was the case of Richard Nixon), would cause an unprecedented state of national (U.S.) emergency.

If the President Elect is retroactively deemed as constitutionally ineligible to hold the office, then his election as president would be invalidated. Indeed, the entire presidential election would probably be invalidated, and there would need to be a do-over. Meanwhile who is president?

If President Elect Obama is deemed ineligible, then Vice President Elect Joseph Biden would also be ineligible because he was elected on the same fraudulent ticket as Obama. Therefore, Biden could not be Vice President and subsequently could not step in to fill the presidential vacancy. So who is president?

The next in the chain of succession would be the Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi. But since the Democrat Party would be implicated for running a fraudulent candidate, it is likely that Pelosi would be disqualified as she would be implicated along with all the prominent leaders of the Democrat Party, for conspiracy to commit fraud on the American people.

But, get this... if Obama's ineligibility is exposed before inauguration day January 20, 2009, this would be a cause to declare a national emergency, and President Bush could have to remain in office until a new election is conducted (with, hopefully, properly vetted candidates).

Obama and the Democrats are betting big-time that his ineligibility won't surface and that the scam will be swept under the proverbial rug. If not, this scandal would absolutely shred the Democrat Party, having spent an obscene \$670 million to buy and con millions of voters into electing their candidate, without first bothering to determine whether he was even eligible for the office.

### *The United States*

The election of Barack Obama as President has bolstered — indeed rescued — the flagging confidence of Americans in their system of governance. For many, just the fact that Obama was elected, restored hope in the American system.

But if Obama gets disqualified from being President on what would be seen by many as a technicality, all hell will break loose. There will be a serious backlash of anger and rage, not against Obama, but against the system. The rioting and civil disobedience will be many times worse than anything the U.S. has witnessed since the Civil War.

Imagine the disappointment and outrage of the 250,000 who ecstatically celebrated Obama's victory on election night at Grant Park in Chicago. Imagine the disappointment and outrage of hundreds of thousands that attended his rallies along the campaign trail. Imagine the disappointment and outrage of the contributors of \$670 million to get him elected! And imagine the frustration of the millions of Americans who eagerly cast their votes for Obama.

To avert this political disaster, the U.S. justice system will receive enormous pressure from 'people power' and 'money power' interests who will urge the court to ignore the rules (subvert the U.S. Constitution) rather than have their favorite son disqualified.

Add this to the rampant greed behind the economic meltdown, the astronomical debt, irresponsible trade policies and the incredible stress those factors are exerting on the nation. Then add the failure of government to provide reasonable oversight, the moral breakdown of American society, the compromised legal process, the coming food and

energy crisis — and the U.S. is about to experience a systemic implosion of monumental proportions.

The collapse of the United States and the confusion, disruption and hardships that it will unleash will make the restoration of Hawaii as an independent nation all the more plausible. After all, the many occupied countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia emerged as sovereign nations when the rotten core of the Soviet Union imploded.

### *The International Community*

Amazingly, the entire world could be profoundly affected by how this Hawaii independence scenario plays out. Remember that this is not being caused by Hawaii, but by the unlawful actions perpetrated by the U.S. against Hawaii since 1893. The backlash of this unresolved offense will be disastrous to the already battered reputation of the U.S.

The election of Barack Obama is being hailed by the entire world community, from political leaders to man-in-the-street, as a long awaited glimmer of hope for positive change in international relationships. Overnight, the festering dissatisfaction in U.S. global leadership has been replaced with euphoric hope and optimism. Obama's election has suddenly reclaimed the world's faith in America.

But what will happen if Obama's birth in Hawaii were to disqualify him from serving as the President? From the world's standpoint, to have their hopes raised so high, and then dashed, would be a cruel joke. It will not sit well with the international community and will destroy in them any lingering belief in the ability of the U.S. to provide leadership on a global scale. This political disaster, coupled with the global economic meltdown, will cause scorn for the U.S. that would last for a long, long time.

That means the onus for world leadership will fall primarily upon the European Union, Russia and China.

### *The Bottom Line*

Whether they are aware of it or not, the U.S. is in a quandary. In order for the U.S. to keep the union of fifty states together and hold on to its position of leadership in the international arena, the U.S. has to deal with the Hawaii dilemma: What to do about the still existing Hawaiian Kingdom and what to do about Barack Obama's Hawaiian birth?

The tendency of the U.S. will be to 'hold the union together,' by abandoning all pretenses of law and justice, and coming down hard to quash Hawaii's assertion of independence. At the same time, in order to save itself from a severe political crisis, the U.S. will have to quash all efforts that threaten to disqualify Barack Obama from being the President of the United States.

Fortunately, in this age of instant global communications, those kinds of bully tactics won't work anymore and will only serve to further tarnish the U.S.' flagging image.

But, most likely, the U.S. ‘powers that be’ will revert to form and do whatever it takes — even savage their own U.S. Constitution — to stonewall or cover up these issues, or attack the messengers in order to protect and maintain their positions of control.

It is a David v. Goliath facedown and it will be interesting to see who emerges as the winner. Will it be the super-power giant, United States, or the tiny, insignificant Hawaiian Kingdom? All it takes is one well-placed pebble.

On the other hand, if the U.S. decides to be honest and honorable and relinquish its claims to the Hawaiian Archipelago, Hawaii would extend *aloha* to the U.S. and allow it the grace for an orderly, peaceful withdrawal from Hawaii. This would not solve the rest of the U.S.’ internal problems, but it would be a proper start.

How ironic that the *aloha* of these little Hawaiian Islands holds such a key to the balance of power in the world.

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**Leon Siu** is the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Ke Aupuni O Hawaii, the Hawaiian Kingdom, and has served in that capacity since 2000. Prior to that, he served as the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for four years.