Reopening the Hawaiian Treasury

Planning, Diplomacy, and Action

The Kingdom of Hawaii Treasury was never lawfully dissolved, it was unlawfully seized and absorbed into the United States of America (U.S.A.) framework.

Steps to re-establish it today:

1. Royal Decree: His Majesty issues a formal decree reconstituting the Hawaiian Kingdom Treasury under the authority of the Hawaiian Kingdom Constitution 2019.
2. Minister of Finance Oversight: Empower the Minister to:
    a. Collect revenue (fees, taxes, duties) under Kingdom law. (PKOA / HK)
    b. Issue Treasury certificates, bonds, or digital equivalents (KALA currency).
    c. Open diplomatic / financial accounts with neutral or friendly banks / states.
3. Public Notice: Internationally notify banks, states, and financial institutions that the Hawaiian Treasury is active.
4. Auditor Role: Appoint a Royal Auditor to independently verify assets and ensure transparency.

In 1893–1898, the U.S.A. took control of the Treasury, Crown Lands, and Public Lands, transferring them into "Territory of Hawaii" accounts. These included:

1. Gold & silver reserves backing the paper notes.
2. Postal and customs revenues.
3. Bank accounts in U.S.A. and foreign institutions (e.g., Bank of New York, London correspondents).

Under international law, such seizure is considered pillage and unlawful appropriation. There are several doctrines and lawful/legal instruments the Minister of Finance can use:

1. **Stimson Doctrine** (1932). **International law principle**: territorial acquisitions and transfers resulting from force or coercion are not lawfully/legally recognized. **Applied**: The U.S.A. cannot claim lawful/legal title to Kingdom assets.
2. **Postliminium Doctrine**. When sovereignty is restored, all property and rights revert to the Kingdom as if never lost. **Applied**: The Treasury reclaims assets, gold, rare earth minerals, lands, and chattel paper, automatically upon lawful assertion.

3. **Trusteeship Principles** (United Nations Charter, Articles 73–85). Occupying powers are trustees, not owners. **Applied**: U.S.A. has been holding assets in trust, and they must be returned to the lawful sovereign.
4. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969). Treaties remain binding unless properly terminated. **Applied**: Hawaiian Kingdom – U.S.A. Treaty of Friendship (1849) means U.S.A. recognition of the Hawaiian Kingdom continues, including its financial sovereignty.

Practical Path:

1. **Documentation**: Compile a ledger of historical Treasury assets: coinage, certificates, land revenues, foreign accounts. *Use Medcalf & Russell, U.S.A. Treasury reports, and Hawaiian Kingdom archives.*
2. **Notice to U.S.A. & United Nations:** Issue a Diplomatic Note Verbale demanding return of unlawfully held assets. Attach doctrines above (Stimson, Postliminium, Trusteeship).
3. **International Arbitration / ICJ Filing:** Bring claim at International Court of Justice (ICJ) or Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA). Demand accounting of U.S.A. management of Treasury assets since 1893.
4. **Parallel Action** – Modern Accounts: Immediately open *de jure* Treasury accounts in a **neutral bank** (e.g., Banque de France, Swiss banks, Singapore Monetary Authority). Begin issuing Kala digital or paper certificates backed by deposits. This re-establishes Treasury credibility while larger claims are pursued.

Timeline: **Immediate** (0–90 days): Royal Decree reopens Treasury. Minister of Finance announces international standing. Hawaiian Treasury opens neutral bank account. **Short-Term** (3–12 months): File claims with U.S.A. and United Nations. Begin bilateral talks with friendly states (Singapore, Pacific Islands, African Union members). **Medium-Term** (1–5 years): Arbitration or ICJ ruling on restitution. Negotiated settlement for return of assets or compensation. **Long-Term** (5+ years): Full restoration of financial sovereignty with assets returned and Treasury fully operational.

Key Message: The Hawaiian Kingdom Treasury can be lawfully reopened immediately by Royal Decree. The U.S.A. holds Hawaiian assets unlawfully under occupational law, and under doctrines like Postliminium and Trusteeship, these assets must revert to the Kingdom. While international recovery will take years, the act of reopening the Treasury today establishes the Kingdom's standing and forces the U.S.A and United Nations to address the question.