

Glossary of terms

- Nation-within-a-nation – a nation existing within the boundaries of another nation
- Independence – an independent nation recognized as such by the United Nations and other nations of the world. The independent nation of Hawai'i would be sovereign, having no higher authority over it. Its territory would encompass the entire archipelago. It could enter into a special relationship with the United States
- A National – a citizen of a country, such as an American national, a national of the independent Hawaiian nation
- Naturalized citizen – one who has no Hawaiian blood and who goes through the process of becoming a citizen of the independent Hawaiian nation

A COMPARISON OF				
Topic	NATION WITHIN A NATION		INDEPENDENCE	
	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians
Citizens	Hawaiians only Hawaiians also retain U.S. Citizenship	Not involved	Hawaiians and non-Hawaiian kingdom descendants initially	May become citizens by naturalization. Or may remain as foreign residents with U.S. citizenship.
Territory	Territory for the native nation will be decided through negotiation with the State and land owners.		Entire Hawaiian archipelago, including exclusive economic zone under the Law of the Sea Convention	
What happens to State and U.S.?	Status Quo – both continue to exist		Both the State and Federal governments wind down as operation of the infrastructure and services, lands, and resources transfer to the new nation. This could happen incrementally and over a number of years	
What happens to the U.S military in Hawai'i?	Status Quo		This will be decided by the independent Hawaiian nation and negotiated in a bi-lateral treaty.	

A COMPARISON OF

Topic	NATION WITHIN A NATION		INDEPENDENCE	
	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians
Powers involved in establishing	Initially, no higher powers are involved as Hawaiians form and operate their government.	State, federal, and international recognition may be sought	Initially, no higher powers are involved as Hawaiians form and operate their government.	Recognition will be sought from the United Nations and other international bodies
Disruption caused/Impact	Maximum – Hawaiians will have many decisions to make.	Minimal.	Maximum – Hawaiians would become deeply involved in casting a Hawaiian nation, and creating an enthusiasm for it that would convert nearly a million American citizens living in Hawai'i. Early on in the evolution of the new government, a place would need to be made for naturalized citizens to have a voice, to vote, and to hold office.	Maximum -- the State of Hawai'i would cease to exist. The American govt. would withdraw. A new govt. with new goals would have to win their approval. A naturalization process would be devised. Naturalized citizens could vote and run for office.

A COMPARISON OF

Topic	NATION WITHIN A NATION		INDEPENDENCE	
	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians
Support required to move to new government	<p>Maximum Hawaiian support. Kana’iolowalu has 128,000 enrolled. A Kana’iolowalu convention is planned to create new government and, upon approval by a native Hawaiian plebescite, begin operating.</p> <p>Under the <i>recessed 1999 Native Hawaiian Convention approach</i>, the native Hawaiian people would vote on models proposed by that convention. If they adopted the <i>nation-within-a-nation</i> model, they would then vote for delegates to finalize a constitution and government form, place that before the people for ratification and, if ratified, place it into action.</p>	<p>Minimal at first. Significant as negotiations begin on territory, etc</p>	<p>Maximum – The Kana’iolowalu convention may decide to create a new government that will pursue independence. A native Hawaiian plebescite to ratify the formation of the new government will follow the convention and will require majority support.</p> <p>Under the <i>recessed 1999 Native Hawaiian Convention</i>, the Native Hawaiian people would vote on models proposed by that convention. If they adopted the <i>independence model</i> proposed by the convention, they would then elect members of the Kumu Hawai’i, reserved only to Native Hawaiians, and the General Assembly, open to all declared Hawaiian nationals, Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian. Together, they would create a final constitution. A ratification vote for the constitution would follow, and if adopted, an election of the Kumu Hawai’i and General Assembly of the new government will be held.</p>	<p>Maximum -- Major support by the majority of the people in the State.</p> <p>Under the Native Hawaiian Convention approach, non-Hawaiians who elect to become Hawaiian nationals may vote and be delegates for the initial General Assembly, vote on adoption of the constitution in its final stage, and . vote and run for the General Assembly in the new government.</p>

A COMPARISON OF

Topic	NATION WITHIN A NATION		INDEPENDENCE	
	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians
Powers of new Government	Jurisdiction limited to its enrolled citizens and its lands, which are yet to be determined. Typical governmental powers and services to citizens will be available such as health, education, policing, housing, etc. will be available. The native Hawaiian nation would deal with the federal government on a government-to-government level.	Need to recognize the new Hawaiian territory and the rights and laws within	New government has complete power over entire island chain. New Constitution protects all citizens and residents.	Naturalized citizens can run for all seats in the General Assembly. Others continue to live in Hawai'i as foreign residents, in owned or rented homes, and conduct their business and affairs consistent with laws of the new nation.
Monetary System/Economy	Likely the status quo. Use US dollars	U.S. and State control the economy	Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible. May create money system or use US dollars.	Participate in the development of economic, monetary and banking policies.
Income to support Government	Income from use of government land within its territory, and taxes. Continuing federal and state programs for health, housing, education, and economic development.		Income from use of Ceded Lands & other government lands, from taxes on citizens and foreign residents, from tourism, printing of stamps, and other usual sources. And from leasing lands to the US military. Twenty percent of the State is occupied by the military. Unlike in other states and other nations, the military currently pays no rent to Hawai'i.	Subject to the same government financing laws of the nation-state.

A COMPARISON OF

Topic	NATION WITHIN A NATION		INDEPENDENCE	
	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians
National Security	Status quo – no change	U.S. primarily responsible	Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible – May develop agreements or special relationship with USA for security and other reasons. There is also an opportunity to change the whole paradigm of national security to Defensive Defense, non-alignment, and peace.	Influence through differing voices of citizen majority
International relations	Native government may develop international relations, primarily as determined by U.S. policy.	U.S. primarily responsible	Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible. In the model of the recessed 1999 Native Hawaiian Convention, depending on the specific international issue, the control over foreign affairs is shared between Kumu Hawaii and General Assembly.	Influence through differing voices of citizen majority
Domestic laws/police powers	Jurisdiction over Native government lands and its citizens.	State primarily responsible	Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible	All citizens and residents are subject to Hawaiian Govt. laws and Police enforcement
Health	As dual citizens, Native Hawaiians will be eligible for state and federal programs and should also be eligible for U.S. health programs for Native governments		Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible	Citizens are provided for by the Hawaiian Govt. U.S. residents covered by Obamacare and other health programs, and may also be included in Hawaiian health program.

A COMPARISON OF

Topic	NATION WITHIN A NATION		INDEPENDENCE	
	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians
Social Security Benefits	Continues unchanged	Continues unchanged	Continues unchanged. As part of the transition to independence, there may be negotiations with the U.S. to transfer the value of individual SS accounts of citizens to the Hawaiian nation and to be operated by the Hawaiian nation.	Continues unchanged
U.S. Welfare	Continues unchanged.	Continues unchanged for citizens of the USA.	Unavailable to Hawaiian citizens, though negotiable with the U.S. government during the transitional years.	Unavailable to naturalized citizens. Unchanged for U.S. residents
Hawaiian Welfare	May be provided by native Hawaiian nation	Not needed	May be provided by Hawaiian nation for all needing citizens	Would be available to citizens. Not needed by foreign residents
Ownership of private property	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged
Taxes	Native Hawaiians may pay taxes to the Hawaiian. Nation. Hawaiians also pay taxes to the federal government and to the State	Paid to USA and State	Taxes paid to Hawaiian Nation	Citizens pay to Hawaiian nation. Residents pay taxes to Hawaiian nation, some to USA
Making education curriculum more Hawai'i oriented	Depends on whether schools are within native Hawai'ian territory. For those beyond, the native Hawaiian government may develop projects and exert influence on State curriculum.	Primarily responsible for State curriculum	Hawaiian Nation controls education system with ability to revise curriculum to educate future generations about Hawaiian heroes and historical events, and about the 'aina and the sea, as well as about the things taught in schools of the western world.	Influence through differing voices of citizen majority

A COMPARISON OF

Topic	NATION WITHIN A NATION		INDEPENDENCE	
	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians
Restoration of Hawaiian culture	Great effort and support by Hawaiian nation for efforts among Native Hawaiians. Native Nation also expected to exert influence on state department of education.	State government, however, continues to support in-migration of US and Asian <i>malihini</i>	Great effort and support by Hawaiian nation.	Strong support from naturalized citizens. General support from other residents.
Decisions on Water and Desalination	Jurisdiction over native government lands and waters. Power to exert govt.-to-govt. influence on the State	Primarily responsible	Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible	Influence through differing voices of citizen majority
Decisions on island carrying capacity--traffic etc.	Jurisdiction over native government lands and waters. Power to exert govt.-to-govt. influence on the State.	Primarily responsible	Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible	Influence through differing voices of citizen majority
Decisions on in-migration limitations	Jurisdiction over native government lands and waters. Power to exert govt.-to-govt. influence on the State.	Primarily responsible	Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible.	Influence through differing voices of citizen majority
Decisions on construction and open space	Control within native territory Power to exert govt.-to-govt. influence on the State.	Primarily responsible	Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible	Influence through differing voices of citizen majority
Fishing rights	Jurisdiction over native government lands and waters. Current laws and protections expected to remain fully intact and enforced in the state.	Primarily responsible	Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible	Influence through differing voices of citizen majority
All beach access Public beach ownership	Jurisdiction over native government lands and waters. Power to exert govt.-to-govt. influence on the State.	State primarily responsible	Hawaiian Nation primarily responsible	Influence through differing voices of citizen majority

A COMPARISON OF				
Topic	NATION WITHIN A NATION		INDEPENDENCE	
	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians	Hawaiians	Non-Hawaiians
Are there precedents for this?	Over the history of America, many native Indian tribes have been recognized as tribal nations. Over 560 Native Indian Nations have dual citizenship and operate autonomously. They deal with the federal government on a government to government basis. Some have representatives working at the UN and in the international arena.		There is no existing mechanism to “undo” a State of the United States. The history of America’s invasion, occupation and colonization of Hawai’i (which, according to American and international law, was illegal at every step of the way), sets Hawai’i apart from all other States, however. The greatest majority of the member countries of the United Nations are nations that have been decolonized over the last fifty years. They well understand the plight of Hawai’i. With their support, the path to independence will not be as difficult as it may seem.	

Produced for the programs #6 and #7 of “The Sovereignty Conversation--Community Forums,” a series of programs filmed and shown by ‘Olelo Community Television on the third Friday of each month of 2014 from 8:30 to 10:00 p.m. on Channel 53. Information for the chart was discussed by Dr.Kioni Dudley, Poka Laenui, Robin Danner, and Governor John Waihee, previous to the sixth program and discussed by them during the program. Programs may be accessed at the website www.TheSovereigntyConversation.org.