

The Case for murder against Judd

who if he did not actually administer the poison, provided it to his co-conspirator Sanford B. Dole and others, ALL had motive and opportunity

In 1887, King Kalakaua executed the Constitution document before Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Mr. A.F. Judd. G.P. Judd ran an ad in the Honolulu Polynesian newspaper on March 4, 1858 listing for sale "a great variety of Drugs and Medicines" including "Poisons: Arsenic, strichnine, veratine, and opium". Many of the Hawai'ian Royalty died as a result of "consumption" or "gastronomical disorder". Poisons like arsenic remain in the hair and bones of its victims. Many of the royalty died before their hair turned "white" ie. in youth. This "Sacred hair" is preserved today in necklaces located at the "Governor's mansion" in Honolulu, Hawaii. A test for arsenic poisoning must be made on these preserved hair samples to determine if our leaders were murdered.

ARSENIC, STRICHNINE,
OPIUM AND NUX VOMICA

Gerrit Parmele Judd took space in Honolulu's Polynesian newspaper on March 4, 1858, to advise its readers that he had for sale "a great variety of Drugs and Medicines of the best quality." On his list one of the poisons alone would have placed him behind bars a century later if offered to the general public in this manner.

DOCTOR'S SHOP.

G. P. JUDD, AT THE CORNER OF FORT
and Merchant Streets, reminds the public that he continues to devote himself to the treatment of DISEASES of all kinds, having for sale a great variety of DRUGS and MEDICINES of the best quality. He sells also

Poisons.

Arsenic, strichnine, verat ine, corrosive sublimate,
Oxalic acid, St. Ignatius beans, nux vomica. opium,
Prussic acid, alcohol.

Perfumery.

Musk, extract musk, cologne, lavender water,
Windsor, honey and other soaps.

Miscellaneous.

Sago, pearl barley, oat meal, gum shellac,
Writing and marking ink. Sands sarsaparilla,
Soda water, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Easily found when wanted. A. H.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Hawai'i firmly establishing the Hawai'ian constitutional monarchy was granted by King Kalakaua on July 6, 1887.

The Constitution contained among other provisions, Article I: "God hath endowed all men with certain inalienable rights, among which are life,

liberty, and the right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness." In addition, freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, habeas corpus, due process, trial by jury of peers, as well as safety from unreasonable search and seizure, self incrimination and double jeopardy. It established an electorate, legislative and judicial branches of government.

Judicial jurisdiction for crimes committed in the Kingdom, remained with the Kingdom of Hawai'i. There was the right of appeal. The Constitution provided for amendment.

Today, constitutional monarchy's have survived in England, Sweden, Greece and other "civilized" societies. Article 21: "The Government of this Kingdom is that of a Constitutional Monarch, under His Majesty Kalakaua, His Heirs and Successors." The Constitution made provisions for succession for then Princess Liliuokalani to ascend the throne and for a selection of an Heir in the event no male or female child was produced by the House of Kalakaua.

The sovereignty of the Kingdom of Hawai'i is inherent, its constitution and laws enforceable under international law. Rogue nations that violate United Nations charter and international law are subject to sanctions and in the case of war crimes, punishable by imprisonment or death.

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