

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Before the  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

In the Matter of

**Accelerated Aquisition XVII, Inc.**  
**(a/k/a Accelerated Acquisition XVII, Inc.),**  
**Ambassadors International, Inc.,**  
**L & L Energy, Inc., and**  
**Lihua International, Inc.**

**Initial Decision on Default**  
October 11, 2017

Appearance: David S. Frye for the Division of Enforcement,  
Securities and Exchange Commission

Before: Brenda P. Murray, Chief Administrative Law Judge

On September 5, 2017, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued an order instituting proceedings (OIP) pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, alleging that Respondents have securities registered with the Commission under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act and are delinquent in their periodic filings. Respondents were served with the OIP, and their answers were due by September 25, 2017. *Accelerated Aquisition XVII, Inc.*, Admin. Proc. Rulings Release No. 5109, 2017 SEC LEXIS 3057 (ALJ Sept. 27, 2017).

I held a prehearing conference on September 27, 2017, at which counsel for the Division appeared, but no one appeared for Respondents. I ordered Respondents to show cause by October 10, 2017, for their failure to file an answer. *Id.* To date, Respondents have not filed answers or responded to the show cause order.

Respondents are in default for failing to file answers, participate in the prehearing conference, or otherwise defend the proceeding. OIP at 3; 17

C.F.R. §§ 201.155(a)(1)-(2), .220(f), .221(f). Accordingly, I find the allegations in the OIP to be true as to Respondents. 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(a).

### **Findings of Fact**

Accelerated Aquisition XVII, Inc. (a/k/a Accelerated Acquisition XVII, Inc.), Central Index Key (CIK) No. 1534629, is a void Delaware corporation located in San Mateo, California, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2015, which reported a net loss of \$875 for the prior six months. As of June 20, 2017, the company's common stock was not publicly quoted or traded.

Ambassadors International, Inc., CIK No. 946842, is a void Delaware corporation located in Seattle, Washington, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2010, which reported a net loss of \$24,027,000 for the prior year. On April 1, 2011, the company filed a Chapter 11 petition in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, which was converted into a Chapter 7 petition on March 2, 2012, and was still pending as of June 21, 2017. As of June 20, 2017, the common stock of the company was not publicly quoted or traded.

L & L Energy, Inc., CIK No. 1137083 and ticker symbol LLEN, is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Seattle, Washington, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended January 31, 2014. As of August 30, 2017, the company's common stock was traded on the over-the-counter markets.

Lihua International, Inc., CIK No. 1399521 and ticker symbol LIWA, is a void Delaware corporation located in Danyang City, Jiangsu Province, China, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2013. As of August 30, 2017, the company's common stock was traded on the over-the-counter markets.

In addition to their repeated failures to file timely periodic reports, Respondents failed to heed the delinquency letters sent to them by the

Commission's Division of Corporation Finance requesting compliance with their periodic filing obligations or, through their failures to maintain valid addresses on file with the Commission as required by Commission rules, did not receive such letters.

### **Conclusions of Law**

Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13 require issuers of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12 to file with the Commission current and accurate information in annual and quarterly reports, even if the registration is voluntary under Exchange Act Section 12(g). 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.13a-1, .13a-13. Compliance with these reporting requirements is mandatory. *America's Sports Voice, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 55511, 2007 SEC LEXIS 1241, at \*12 (Mar. 22, 2007), *recons. denied*, Exchange Act Release No. 55867, 2007 SEC LEXIS 1239 (June 6, 2007). Scierter is not required to establish violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and rules thereunder. *SEC v. McNulty*, 137 F.3d 732, 740-41 (2d Cir. 1998). By failing to timely file required annual and quarterly reports, Respondents violated Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13.

### **Sanction**

Under Exchange Act Section 12(j), the Commission is authorized, "as it deems necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors," to revoke the registration of a security or suspend the registration for a period not exceeding twelve months if it finds, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, that the issuer of the security has failed to comply with any provision of the Exchange Act or rules thereunder. 15 U.S.C. § 78l(j). In determining what sanctions will adequately protect investors, the Commission "consider[s], among other things, the seriousness of the issuer's violations, the isolated or recurrent nature of the violations, the degree of culpability involved, the extent of the issuer's efforts to remedy its past violations and ensure future compliance, and the credibility of its assurances, if any, against further violations." *Gateway Int'l Holdings, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 53907, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at \*19-20 (May 31, 2006).

Respondents' failures to file required periodic reports are serious because they violate a central provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of periodic reporting is "to supply investors with current and accurate financial information about an issuer so that they may make sound [investment] decisions." *Id.* at \*26. The reporting requirements are the primary tool that Congress "fashioned for the protection of investors from negligent, careless, and deliberate misrepresentations" in the sale of securities. *Eagletech*

*Commc'ns, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 54095, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1534, at \*12 (July 5, 2006) (quoting *SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp.*, 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977)). The violations are recurrent in that Respondents failed to file any periodic reports since 2015 or earlier. See *Nature's Sunshine Prods., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 59268, 2009 SEC LEXIS 81, at \*20 (Jan. 21, 2009); *Impax Labs., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 57864, 2008 SEC LEXIS 1197, at \*25-26 (May 23, 2008). Respondents are culpable because they knew, or should have known, of their obligation to file periodic reports. *China-Biotics, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 70800, 2013 SEC LEXIS 3451, at \*37 & n.60 (Nov. 4, 2013) (holding that scienter is not necessary to establish grounds for revocation); *Robert L. Burns*, Investment Advisers Act of 1940 Release No. 3260, 2011 SEC LEXIS 2722, at \*41 n.60 (Aug. 5, 2011) (stating that the Commission has “repeatedly held that ignorance of the securities laws is not a defense to liability thereunder”). By not participating in this proceeding, Respondents forfeited an opportunity to show they made efforts to remedy their past violations or to offer any assurances against further violations.

On these facts, it is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors to revoke the registrations of each class of Respondents' registered securities.

### **Order**

I ORDER that, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrations of each class of registered securities of Accelerated Aquisition XVII, Inc. (a/k/a Accelerated Acquisition XVII, Inc.), Ambassadors International, Inc., L & L Energy, Inc., and Lihua International, Inc. are REVOKED.<sup>1</sup>

This initial decision shall become effective in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Rule of Practice 360. 17 C.F.R. § 201.360. Pursuant to that Rule, I FURTHER ORDER that, a party may file a petition for review of this initial decision within twenty-one days after service of the initial decision. 17 C.F.R. § 201.360(b). A party may also file a motion to correct a manifest error of fact within ten days of the initial decision, pursuant to Rule of Practice 111. 17 C.F.R. § 201.111. If a motion to correct a manifest error of fact is filed by a party, then a party shall have twenty-one days to file a petition for review from the date of the order resolving such

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<sup>1</sup> This order applies to all classes of Respondents' securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act, whether or not such securities are specifically identified by ticker symbol or otherwise in this initial decision.

motion to correct a manifest error of fact. This initial decision will not become final until the Commission enters an order of finality. The Commission will enter an order of finality unless a party files a petition for review or motion to correct a manifest error of fact or the Commission determines on its own initiative to review the initial decision as to a party. If any of these events occur, the initial decision shall not become final as to that party.

A respondent has the right to file a motion to set aside a default within a reasonable time, stating the reasons for the failure to appear or defend and specifying the nature of the proposed defense. 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(b). The Commission can set aside a default at any time for good cause. *Id.*

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Brenda P. Murray  
Chief Administrative Law Judge