

Edmund Keli'i Silva Jr., Ali'i Nui Mō'i

Nalikolauokalani Paki – Ka 'I 'omaka-ola-hou-Kaluaokalani-ka-'I-mano'anuu'u-ka-lama-kea-i-ho'oku'ke'aupuni-o-Hawai'i.

KINGDOM OF HAWAII

Nou Ke Akua Ke Aupuni O Hawai'i



"The foreign occupation of the Kingdom of Hawai'i must be brought to a close and the Kingdom restored to its rightful place within the community of nations."

*—Edmund Keli'i Silva, Jr., Ali'i Nui Mō'i (King)
Kingdom of Hawai'i*

June 4, 2019

To: The Nations of the World

c.c. Other Interested Parties

As King of the restored Kingdom of Hawai'i, I bring you greetings and an invitation to further the just cause of our full Restoration to independence.

For more than one hundred years, the Kingdom has suffered occupation by a foreign power in violation of Kingdom law, international law and in violation of the occupier's Constitution, laws, and claims to morality.

Because the occupying power is denying the Kingdom any process for transitioning back to full independence, I have proclaimed the Restoration and initiated a process that includes a request to the other nations of the world for recognition and support.

This letter is accompanied by three documents. These documents include a Royal Decree ordering the occupying power to Cease and Desist from any further attempts to construct the world's

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_bilateral_treaties_signed_by_the_Kingdom_of_Hawaii

Apology Bill. (U.S. Public Law 103-150 – 107 Stat. 1510) admits the invasion, overthrow, occupation, and annexation of 1893 violated diplomatic treaties, international law, Laws of Nations, and the United States Constitution. Under International law the World Court ruled the only appropriate remedy is restitution. That fact gives absolute right and power to restore independence. The U.S. Congress has no power, jurisdiction or authority to stop the restoration of the Kingdom. The United Nations Charter states: An autonomous independent sovereign nation-state contemplated under Article 1 of the Montevideo Convention on Rights and Duties of States requiring the state as a person of international law possessing the four qualifications of (a) a permanent population, (b) a defined territory, (c) government; and (d) capacity to enter into relations with the other states. The Kingdom of Hawai'i meets ALL LEGAL REQUIREMENTS - ALI'I NUI MŌ'I, KING EDMUND K. SILVA, JR.

largest telescope on a mountain held sacred by Native Hawaiians. In support of the Decree, I am also providing you with a Statement of Case and Authorities. This document traces the history of the overthrow of the legitimate government of the Kingdom by use of force and the numerous domestic and international laws violated in that process.

Those violations continue today. The bottom line is that the overthrow and the subsequent "annexation" of the Kingdom to the United States are illegal acts that require corrective action. The essential correction is the return of the Kingdom to its rightful place among the nations of the world.

I respectfully request that you review these documents and decide for yourself whether the overthrow violated international and domestic laws, that the Kingdom is being illegally occupied, and the Restoration of the Kingdom is the only appropriate remedy.

I look forward to a productive, mutual exploration of the relevant facts and law and to the joining of your nation with the other nations of the world that are already prepared to establish or reestablish diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

As part of that process, I will be proposing a treaty that specifically acknowledges the Kingdom to be a non-aligned nation protected by the international community. In Hawaiian terms, the Kingdom is a Pu'uhoonua -- a place of peace.

The Kingdom will offer peacemaking services to the international community. In addition to requesting your review of the documents that accompany this letter, I invite you to review the plan for the Kingdom Peace Center found on the Kingdom website at www.kingdomofhawaii.info. The Peace Center has two goals: Peace and Reconciliation within the Human Family and Peace and Reconciliation between the Human Family and the Rest of the Natural World.

We stand on the threshold of transformation, with the opportunity to release the Human Family from a long darkness. We extend our hand in friendship and look forward to working with those who join in the common purpose of bringing peace to our planet.

Ua Mau Ke Ea o ka 'Aina i ka Pono,

Edmund K. Silva Jr.

Ali'i Nui Mō'i Edmund K. Silva, Jr. Nalikolauokalani Paki –
Ka 'I 'omaka-ola-hou-Kaluaokalani-ka-'I-mano'anu'unu'u-ka-
lama-kea-i-ho'oku'ke'aupuni-o-Hawai'i.

cc: Na Kupuna Council O Hawai'i Nei ame Moku
Ali'i Mana'o Nui Lanny Sinkin
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Celestial Council

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Ka Pu'uhoonua O Na Wahi Pana O Hawai'i Nei

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KINGDOM OF HAWAII
Nou Ke Akua Ke Aupuni O Hawai'i

**Ua Mau Ke Ea o ka 'Aina i ka Pono,
The Sovereignty of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.**

Ka Pu'uhonua O Na Wahi Pana O Hawai'i Nei

His Majesty, Ali'i Nui Mō'i Edmund K. Silva, Jr.

Whose Sacred Name is - Nalikolauokalani Paki – Ka 'I 'omaka-ola-hou-Kaluaokalani-ka-'I-
mano'anu'unu'u-ka-lama-kea-i-ho'oku'ke'aupuni-o-Hawai'i

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**NOTICE
OF
ROYAL DECREE
TO CEASE & DESIST**

JUNE 4, 2019

1 **Aloha e ka Lahui Hawai'i o ke Aupuni o Hawai'i a me ka Lahui Kanaka o ke Ao:**
2 **GREETINGS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE KINGDOM OF HAWAII AND TO THE PEOPLE**
3 **OF THE WORLD:**

4 His Majesty, Edmund K. Silva, Jr., Kaluaokalani, The Supreme One, who conveys the
5 reverberations of the White Light that reestablishes the Kingdom of Hawai'i, the Second Heaven,
6 the breath, the spirit of the Most High God—to all Subjects of the Kingdom, to all Kings,
7 Presidents, Heads of State, States of the Earth, International Leaders, Chief Justices, Judges,
8 Bearers of Truth and to all others to whom this shall Present, Greeting!

9 By Royal Order, Proclamation and Decree Signed by King Edmund K. Silva, Jr. on the 4th
10 day of June, 2019: The Planned and/or Proceeding Construction of a Telescope Near the Summit of
11 Mauna Kea Shall and Must Immediately and Permanently Cease and Desist, without Abatement,
12 and No Subject, Citizens, Denizens or supporters of the Kingdom of Hawai'i - Nou Ke Akua Ke Aupuni O
13 Hawai'i shall in any Manner or to any Degree, use any force or threat of violence, fraud, deceit or
14 deception, against the Federal Government of the United States, or the unlawful Government of the State
15 of Hawai'i, their agents, police force or any politicians in support of my proclamation to cease and desist.
16 The Full Restoration of the Kingdom shall be conducted through Peace, not violence.

17 *Take Notice & Govern Yourselves Accordingly!*

18 **Ua Mau Ke Ea o ka 'Aina i ka Pono,**

19 

20 **ALI'I NUI MŌ'Ī EDMUND K. SILVA, JR.**

21 Nalikolauokalani Paki — Ka 'I 'omaka-ola-hou-
22 Kaluaokalani-ka-'I-mano'anu'unu'u-ka-lama-kea-i-
23 ho'oku'ke'aupuni-o-Hawai'i.

24 cc: Na Kupuna Council O Hawai'i Nei ame Moku
25 Ali'i Mana'o Nui
 Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Celestial Council





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JUNE 4, 2019

1 **Aloha e ka Lahui Hawai'i o ke Aupuni o Hawai'i a me ka Lahui Kanaka o ke Ao:**
2 **GREETINGS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE KINGDOM OF HAWAI'I AND TO THE**
3 **PEOPLE OF THE WORLD:**

4 His Majesty, Edmund K. Silva, Jr., Kaluaokalani, The Supreme One, who conveys
5 the reverberations of the White Light that reestablishes the Kingdom of Hawai'i, the
6 Second Heaven, the breath, the spirit of the Most High God—to all Subjects of the
7 Kingdom, to all Kings, Presidents, Heads of State, States of the Earth, International
8 Leaders, Chief Justices, Judges, Bearers of Truth and to all others to whom this shall
9 Present, Greeting!

10 By Royal Order, Proclamation and Decree herein, dated this 4th day of June,
11 2019, and as Fully Proved Hereafter and Justified in, by, and through the
12 *Statement of Case and Authorities* Approved and Filed in the Kingdom in
13 Connection Herewith This Same Day, His Majesty, Edmund K. Silva, Jr. Orders,
14 Proclaims and Decrees to the Kingdom of Hawai'i and All her Subjects and All the
15 World:

16 **I.** That He is the True, Right, and Rightfully Descended Heir to the
17 Throne of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, as Established, Proclaimed, Decreed, Ordered,
18 and Enacted by God, the Creator of all in Heaven and on Earth;

19 **II.** That His Unimpeachable True, Right, and Rightful Royal Lineage and
20 Bloodline, Dating to 318 AD Traces Directly and Immaculately From and Through
21 King Kamehameha I and King Kamehameha Nui of Mau'i, Thereby Forging his
22 Lineage, Bloodline, and Descendancy Directly to the Highest and Most Royal
23 Bloodlines in Hawaiian Royalty;
24
25

1 **III.** That He was Truly, Rightly, and Rightfully Coronated and Installed
2 and Invested King of the Realm of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i On November 22, 2002,
3 whereupon Prime Minister, Council of Regency, na Kupuna Council O‘Hawai‘i Nei
4 and Na Kupuna Council Hawai‘i Moku (the Royal Kupuna House of Nobles) (the
5 True, Right, and Rightful Body, Assembly, and Assemblage to Have Tested and
6 Proved and Proclaimed All Preceding Kings, Queens, Monarchs, and Chief Rulers
7 of and for the Realm of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i) proclaimed him, Edmund K. Silva,
8 Jr., to be The Lawful Successor and Ali‘i Nui Mō‘ī, High Chief and King of the
9 Kingdom of Hawai‘i, as well as King Silva completed The King’s Walk, Whereupon
10 His Position as King of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i was confirmed as the Divinely
11 Ordained Ali‘i Nui Mō‘ī, Sovereign King, of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i;
12

13 **IV.** That, On November 22, 2002, Upon the Confirmation of King Edmund
14 K. Silva, Jr. as King of and for the Kingdom of Hawai‘i—the Kingdom of Hawai‘i
15 was Fully Completely and Wholly Reestablished and Reinvested with all Her
16 Original, Unalienable, and Heaven Ordained Powers Rights and Titles;
17

18 **V.** That the Kingdom, Lands, Territories, Realms, Treasures, Peoples,
19 Resources, and Divinely Blessed and Ordained Earth of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i
20 are and have Been Wrongfully Taken, Usurped, Obtained, Held, and Occupied by
21 the United States of America from the Time of the 1887 Usurpation of the True
22 and Rightful Rule of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, which was Illegally,
23 Unconstitutionally (as to its own Constitution), and Wrongfully Taken by the
24 United States of America and/or Her Agents, via the Illegal and Coerced Bayonet
25

1 Constitution of 1887—from the Royalty, Monarchs, and Rightful Rulers of the
2 Kingdom of Hawai‘i;

3 **VI.** That I, King Silva, as the Rightful Ruler and King of the Kingdom of
4 Hawai‘i Declare, Proclaim, Order, Ordain, and Confirm that the Kingdom of
5 Hawai‘i and All the Lands, Territories, Realms, Treasures, Peoples, Resources, and
6 Divinely Blessed and Ordained Earth (and All Things that in or on it)—of and
7 within the Kingdom of Hawai‘i—Do and Shall Forever Belong to the People,
8 Kingdom, and Rulers of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i;

10 **VII.** That *Mauna Kea* is a Blessed, Most Sacred Mountain, and Most Holy
11 Site of, for, by, and between God and the People and Rulers of the Kingdom of
12 Hawai‘i and, As Such, that *Mauna Kea* Must Remain Unharmd, Unblemished,
13 Unmarred; Undeveloped by Man, and Unchanged by Any Power or Being other
14 Than God or Nature;

16 **VIII.** That the Planned and/or Proceeding Construction of a Telescope Near
17 the Summit of *Mauna Kea* Violates my Royal King’s Orders, Decrees, and
18 Proclamations Set Forth Herein and, also, Denigrates and Desecrates the Sacred
19 Ground at *Mauna Kea*, which is a Sacred Manifestation of all Hawaiian Ancestry,
20 which Connects all Hawaiians, Past, Present, and Future—to Each Other, and to
21 God; and
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1 THEREFORE,

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3 **IX.** The Planned and/or Proceeding Construction of a Telescope Near the
4 Summit of *Mauna Kea* Shall and Must—by My King’s Order and Decree Herein—
5 Immediately and Permanently Cease and Desist, without Abatement; and
6

7 **X.** No Subject, Citizens, Denizens or supporters of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i
8 - *Nou Ke Akua Ke Aupuni O Hawai‘i* shall in any Manner or to any Degree, use
9 any force or threat of violence, fraud, deceit or deception, against the Federal
10 Government of the United States, or the unlawful Government of the State of
11 Hawai‘i, their agents, police force or any politicians in support of my proclamation
12 to Cease and Desist. The Full Restoration of the Kingdom shall be conducted
13 through Peace, not violence.
14

15
16 So be it.

17 **Ua Mau Ke Ea o ka ‘Aina i ka Pono,**

18
19 *Edmund K. Silva Jr.*

20 **ALI‘I NUI MŌ‘Ī EDMUND K. SILVA, JR.**

21 Nalikolauokalani Paki — Ka ‘I‘omaka-ola-hou-
22 Kaluaokalani-ka-‘I-mano‘anu‘unu‘u-ka-lama-kea-i-
ho‘oku‘ke‘aupuni-o-Hawai‘i.

23 cc: Na Kupuna Council O Hawai‘i Nei ame Moku
24 Ali‘i Mana‘o Nui
25 Minister of Foreign Affairs
Celestial Council





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STATEMENT OF CASE AND AUTHORITIES
(AN ACADEMIC LEGAL TREATISE)
IN SUPPORT OF
ROYAL DECREE
TO CEASE & DESIST

JUNE 4, 2019

FACTS

I. UNCONSTITUTIONAL HAWAIIAN OCCUPATION, ANNEXATION, & STATEHOOD

Prior to the arrival of the first Europeans, the Native Hawaiian people lived in a highly organized and self-sufficient society with a sophisticated language, culture, and faith, governed by High Chiefs on different islands. Later, Kamehameha I created a unified monarchy that eventually became a constitutional monarchy recognized as the Kingdom of Hawai'i. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

From 1826 until 1893, the United States recognized the independence of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, extended full and complete diplomatic recognition and relations to the Hawaiian Government, and entered into treaties and conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs, regarding commerce and navigation, in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875, and 1887. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

On June 30, 1887, a meeting of residents including the armed militia of the "Honolulu Rifles" (a group of non-native-Hawaiian white soldiers who secretly served as the military arm of the "Hawaiian League") and politicians who were members of the Reform Party of the Hawaiian Kingdom, demanded from King Kalākaua the dismissal of his Cabinet, headed by Walter M. Gibson. Their concerns about Gibson stemmed from his strong support for the King's authority. The meeting was called to order by Sanford B. Dole and chaired by Peter Cushman Jones, president of the largest sugarcane plantation

1 agency in Hawai‘i.¹ The Hawaiian League and the Americans controlled a vast majority of
2 the Kingdom of Hawai‘i’s income wealth, in the form of the sugar plantations, and they
3 desired and conspired to do whatever it took to maintain their grasp on it. Lorrin A.
4 Thurston presented a list of demands to the King. The participants in the meeting also
5 insisted that a new constitution be written.

6 In a short period of time, the new proposed constitution was drafted by a group of
7 lawyers, including Thurston, Dole, William Ansel Kinney, William Owen Smith, George
8 Norton Wilcox, and Edward Griffin Hitchcock. All were also associated with the Hawaiian
9 League, which deeply desired the end of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i and its annexation into
10 the United States of America.²

11 King Kalākaua signed the document July 6, 1887, despite deep disagreement over
12 the scope of the changes and his assent and signature being forced by violence, threats of
13 violence, and coercion. For this reason, this constitution became known (and is well
14 known in history, world-wide) as the “Bayonet Constitution”.

15 The Bayonet Constitution stripped the King of most of his personal authority and
16 empowered the legislature and the cabinet of the government. Later, Queen Lili‘uokalani
17 explained some of the threats used against King Kalākaua to obtain his signature upon
18 the Bayonet Constitution, in a history and book published by her.³ The Bayonet
19 Constitution was never ratified in the legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom.⁴
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24 ¹ Thurston, Lorrin A. and Andrew Farrell, *Memoirs of the Hawaiian Revolution*, 1936

25 ² Forbes, David W., *Hawaiian national bibliography, 1780 – 1900*. University of Hawai‘i Press. pp. 232 – 233, 2003

³ Lili‘uokalani Queen of Hawai‘i (1838-1917), *Hawai‘i’s story by Hawai‘i’s Queen*, 1990

⁴ Lili‘uokalani Queen of Hawai‘i (1838-1917), *Hawai‘i’s Story by Hawai‘i’s Queen*, Lee and Shepard, Boston, 1898

1 The Bayonet Constitution and other attempted insurrections (at other times)
2 against the monarchy and the government of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, by American non-
3 native-Hawaiian men (largely in order to accumulate and consolidate more money, power,
4 and influence, related to the Kingdom of Hawai‘i’s rich sugar exports) worked toward and
5 culminated in the 1893 overthrow of the rightful monarchy and government of the
6 Kingdom of Hawai‘i.

7 On January 14, 1893, John L. Stevens (the U.S. "Minister" assigned to the
8 sovereign and independent Kingdom of Hawai‘i) wrongfully and illegally conspired with a
9 small group of non-Hawaiian residents of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, including citizens of
10 the United States, servicemen of the U.S. military, with the support and participation of
11 U.S. military units, commanders, soldiers, troops, weapons, and equipment (the non-
12 residents, U.S. military personnel, and the United States Minister hereafter jointly
13 referred to as the “conspirators” or “co-conspirators”)—to overthrow the indigenous and
14 lawful Government of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i (hereafter referred to as the “illegal
15 overthrow”). P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

16 On January 16, 1893, in support of the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i,
17 the co-conspirators caused armed naval forces of the United States to invade the
18 sovereign Hawaiian nation, including, without limitation, positioning themselves near the
19 Hawaiian Government buildings and the Iolani Palace to intimidate Queen Lili‘uokalani
20 and her Government. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

21 On January 17, 1893, the “Committee of Safety” (hereafter the “committee”), which
22 represented the American and European sugar planters (descendants of missionaries and
23 financiers) deposed the Hawaiian monarchy and proclaimed the establishment of a
24 provisional government in and over Hawai‘i. And, immediately thereafter, the United
25

1 States Minister extended diplomatic relations and recognition—officially and on behalf of
2 the entire United States’ government—to the provisional government, self-proclaimed
3 and formed by the committee and the co-conspirators, without the consent of the Native
4 Hawaiian people or the lawful Government of Hawai‘i—in violation of treaties between
5 the two nations and of international law. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

6 Shortly after the illegal overthrow and due to grave threats of death, destruction,
7 and bloodshed, and in order to protect her people, the Native Hawaiians and other
8 Kingdom subjects whom she lawfully ruled over, Queen Lili‘uokalani (the rightful ruler
9 and monarch of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i) issued the following statement under the gravest
10 and most egregious conditions of coercion and compulsion:

11 I, Lili‘uokalani, by the Grace of God and under the Constitution of the
12 Hawaiian Kingdom, Queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts
13 done against myself and the Constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom
14 by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional government of and for
this Kingdom.

15 That I yield to the superior force of the United States of America whose
16 Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States
troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the provisional
government.

17 Now to avoid any collision of armed forces, and perhaps the loss of life, I do
18 this under protest and impelled by said force yield my authority until such time as
19 the Government of the United States shall, upon facts being presented to it, undo
the action of its representatives and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as
the Constitutional Sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

20 Done at Honolulu this 17th day of January, A.D. 1893. P.L. 103-150 (107
21 Stat. 1510).

22 The Kingdom of Hawai‘i has never surrendered its sovereignty to the United
23 States. To “yield” (the words used by Queen Lili‘uokalani) is to concede, for a time, under
24 forced coercion, but not to surrender, submit, or abrogate one’s authority to another.

1 Without the active participation, support, and direct intervention by and of U.S.
2 military units, commanders, soldiers, and troops, supported by U.S. military weapons,
3 boats, vehicles, and equipment—the co-conspirators and the insurrection against the
4 Government of Queen Lili‘uokalani would have failed for lack of popular support and
5 insufficient arms. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

6 On February 1, 1893, the United States Minister raised the American flag and
7 proclaimed Hawai‘i to be a protectorate of the United States.

8 After this, President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, commissioned and
9 sent former U.S. Congressman, James Henderson Blount, as “Special Representative” for
10 the President and the U.S. government—to conduct an official investigation (the “Blount
11 Investigation”) into the events surrounding the insurrection and the unconstitutional and
12 illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. The Blount Investigation was extensive, and
13 Special Representative James Blount procured testimony from interviews, letters,
14 affidavits, and other documents, including the "Statement of the Hawaiian Patriotic
15 League" and "Memorial on the Hawaiian Crises". When completed, Special
16 Representative James Blount’s report (known widely as the “Blount Report”) stated that
17 improper U.S. backing for the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom had been responsible for
18 the co-conspirator’s success, and concluded that the provisional government lacked
19 popular support.
20

21 Due to the Blount report, President Cleveland dismissed the U.S. Minister, John L.
22 Stevens, the military commander of the United States armed forces stationed in Hawai‘i
23 was disciplined and forced to resign his U.S. military commission, and President
24 Cleveland began to work toward the restoration of Queen Lili‘uokalani, Hawai‘i’s
25

1 constitutional monarchy, Queen Lili‘uokalani’s government, and the Kingdom of Hawai‘i.
2 P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

3 In a message to U.S. Congress on December 18, 1893, President Grover Cleveland
4 reported fully and accurately on the illegal acts of the co-conspirators. President Cleveland
5 described them as "act[s] of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic
6 representative of the United States and without authority of Congress". P.L. 103-150 (107
7 Stat. 1510). President Cleveland also stated that this was “An act of war committed [by
8 United States citizens and official federal governmental officials] based on false pretext.”
9 President Cleveland also stated and acknowledged that “by such acts the government of a
10 peaceful and friendly people was overthrown.” P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510). Finally,
11 President Cleveland concluded that a "substantial wrong [had] thus been done which a due
12 regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we
13 should endeavor to repair". P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510). President Cleveland then called
14 for the restoration of the Hawaiian constitutional monarchy, Queen Lili‘uokalani, her
15 government, and the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

16 In doing this, President Cleveland cited The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the
17 Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns⁵, (hereafter
18 referred to as “The Law of Nations”) which is a foremost legal treatise on international
19 law, which declares it unlawful for one nation to bring its military into another nation’s
20 territory without just cause, and prohibits nations from harming the governments of
21 other nations.

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25 ⁵ Vattel, Emer De, *The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns*, Vol. 1, 1767

1 As recently as May 13, 2019—the *United States Supreme Court*, itself, cited to
2 and relied upon *The Law of Nations* to overturn the previously decided (1979) U.S.
3 Supreme Court decision in Nevada v. Hall, 440 U.S. 410, 99 S.Ct. 1182, 59 L. Ed. 2d 416
4 (1979). The case that overturned Nevada v. Hall, is Franchise Tax Bd. v. Hyatt, 2019 U.S.
5 LEXIS 3399, __ S.Ct. __, 2019 WL 2078084 (2019); and, it is so recent that the Supreme
6 Court reporter numbers (i.e., “__S.Ct.__”) have not yet been assigned.

7 Despite the U.S. Constitution clearly and explicitly providing that the U.S.
8 President is solely and exclusively charged, tasked, and authorized to conduct foreign
9 relations for and on behalf of the United States—the newly and illegally *coup d’état*
10 installed provisional government of Hawai‘i protested President Cleveland’s call to
11 restore the Kingdom of Hawai‘i and its monarchy, and they continued to pursue
12 annexation of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i to the United States. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).
13 The illegal provisional government lobbied U.S. Senator John Morgan and the Committee
14 on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate (hereafter referred to as the “Senate Committee”)
15 to conduct new investigations into the events surrounding the illegal overthrow of the
16 Hawaiian Monarchy. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510). The Senate Committee and Senator
17 Morgan conducted hearings regarding the illegal overthrow, in Washington, D.C., from
18 December 27, 1893, through February 26, 1894. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510). In those
19 hearings, members of the illegal provisional government justified and condoned their
20 actions and the actions of all the co-conspirators. Though the illegal provisional
21 government was able to obscure the role of the United States in the illegal overthrow—
22 they were unable to, and they failed, to rally the support of the necessary two-thirds of
23 the U.S. Senate, required to ratify a treaty of annexation of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. P.L.
24 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).
25

1 On July 4, 1894, after being defeated in obtaining the U.S. Senate’s required vote in
2 favor of ratifying a treaty of annexation of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, the illegal provisional
3 government summarily declared itself to be the “Republic of Hawai‘i”. P.L. 103-150 (107
4 Stat. 1510). The so-called Republic of Hawai‘i made a second attempt to have a treaty of
5 annexation ratified. And—once again—the United States Senate declined and refused to
6 ratify annexation or any such treaty.

7 On July 7, 1898, due to the Spanish-American War, President McKinley, who
8 replaced President Cleveland, signed the Newlands Joint Resolution, which provided for
9 the annexation of Hawai‘i into the United States—despite the fact that U.S. rules and
10 laws regarding joint resolutions, provide that joint resolutions can only be lawful,
11 enforceable, or effective—as to matters entirely internal (i.e., domestic) to the United
12 States. The very action attempted by the Newlands Joint Resolution, however, was to
13 annex exterior lands and territory, in the form of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i and the
14 Hawaiian Islands, INTO THE UNITED STATES; ergo, the action pursued and done was
15 external, and not domestic, to the United States and, therefore, it could NOT lawfully be
16 done via a joint resolution. On this point, during U.S. Congress’s debate(s) regarding the
17 possible annexation of Hawai‘i by a joint resolution of Congress—Rep. Thomas Henry Ball
18 (Dem.) (Texas 1st District, March 4, 1897 to March 3, 1903; and Texas 8th District, March
19 4, 1903 to November 16, 1903) **strongly rebuked** those in Congress considering any such
20 annexation of Hawai‘i (by a joint resolution), when he stated: “the very presence of this
21 measure here [for the annexation of Hawai‘i] is the result of a deliberate attempt to do
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1 unlawfully that which CAN NOT be lawfully done” (emphasis added). 31 Cong. Rec. 5975
2 (June 15, 1898)⁶.

3 Immediately after the supposed annexation of Hawai‘i by U.S. Congress’s joint
4 resolution, the self-declared Republic of Hawai‘i (having been so self-declared by **citizens**
5 **of the United States** who retained their U.S. citizenship while simultaneously
6 supposedly creating, maintaining, and delivering (to the United States) an entirely new
7 nation, out of whole cloth) ceded sovereignty of Hawai‘i and the Hawaiian Islands to the
8 United States, including 1,800,000 acres of crown, government, and public lands of the
9 Kingdom of Hawai‘i, without the consent of, or compensation to, the Native Hawaiian
10 people, or their ancient and rightful sovereign government. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

11 The indigenous Hawaiian people and other non-Native Hawaiian subjects of the
12 Kingdom⁷ and their rightful rulers never directly relinquished their rights or claims to
13 the United States, on or for: their inherent sovereignty as a people, the sovereignty of
14 their own government, or their lands, treasures, and resources, either through their
15 monarchy or through a plebiscite or referendum. P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

16 On April 30, 1900, President McKinley signed the Organic Act, which provided a
17 government for the territory of Hawai‘i and defined the political structure and powers of
18 the newly established Territorial Government and its relationship to the United States.
19 And, on August 21, 1959, Hawai‘i became the 50th State of the United States. P.L. 103-
20 150 (107 Stat. 1510).

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24 ⁶ Available at: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-CRECB-1898-pt7-v31/pdf/GPO-CRECB-1898-pt7-v31-2-2.pdf>, last viewed May 25, 2019

25 ⁷ The Apology Resolution (P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 150)) is addressed to the Native Hawaiian people of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. However, there were non-Native Hawaiian subjects of the Kingdom who also lost their nation

1 All the foregoing facts and the material conclusions of law (e.g., that the overthrow
2 of the Kingdom of Hawai'i was wrongful and illegal)—have expressly and explicitly been
3 admitted and acknowledged, as stated above—through official, transparent, and lawful
4 governmental process, completed and enacted by both the legislative and executive
5 branches of the government of The United States of America. This was accomplished on
6 November 23, 1993 when Public Law 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510) was passed by the U.S.
7 Congress and signed into U.S. federal law by President Bill Clinton, in commemoration of
8 the 100th anniversary of the 1893 illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. P.L. 103-
9 150 (107 Stat. 1510). As such—all the pertinent and material facts related to the issues of
10 Hawaiian sovereignty, the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, and the rightful
11 rule and governance of the Kingdom of Hawai'i and the Hawaiian Islands belonging to
12 the people of Hawai'i, the Hawaiian monarchy, and the rightful descendants and heirs to
13 the monarchy and throne of the Kingdom of Hawai'i—are explicitly admitted and wholly
14 uncontested by the United States federal government, in and through U.S. federal law.
15 P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510).

16
17 The U.S. legislative and executive branches of government have NOW—after 100
18 years of un-American and unconstitutional conquest driven oppression over the Hawaiian
19 Islands—explicitly, expressly, and officially recognized, openly admitted, and affirmed:

- 20 (1) That “the health and well-being of the Native Hawaiian people is intrinsically
21 tied to their deep feelings and attachment to the land”. *Id.*;
- 22 (2) That “the long-range economic and social changes in Hawai'i over the
23 nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been devastating to the
24 population and to the health and well-being of the Hawaiian people”. *Id.*;
- 25

- 1 (3) That “the Native Hawaiian people are determined to preserve, develop and
2 transmit to future generations their ancestral territory, and their cultural
3 identity in accordance with their own spiritual and traditional beliefs, customs,
4 practices, language, and social institutions”. *Id.*; and
- 5 (4) That “it is proper and timely for the Congress on the occasion of the impending
6 one hundredth anniversary of the event, to acknowledge the historic
7 significance of the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, to express its
8 deep regret to the Native Hawaiian people, and to support the reconciliation
9 efforts...” (emphasis added). *Id.*

11 II. OTHER U.S. & HAWAIIAN HISTORY RELEVANT TO 12 THE ILLEGAL OVERTHROW OF HAWAI‘I

13 On the forever indelible and auspicious occasion of July the 4th, 1776, the Founding
14 Fathers of the United States of America declared America’s independence from the
15 English crown by stating, in part: “But when a long train of abuses and usurpations,
16 pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute
17 Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide
18 new Guards for their future security.”

19 After a long, dark, and bloody war with England, General George Washington, his
20 soldiers, military colleagues, and the American people emerged victorious. And, General
21 George Washington became the first President of the United States, after refusing to be
22 crowned King. After serving and discharging his duties as the first President and
23 Commander in Chief and after refusing to run for a third term in office, President George
24 Washington cautioned all of America in his written and published farewell address,
25 teaching and admonishing that:

1 It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent...entanglements...with any
2 portion of the foreign world... Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable
3 establishments on a **respectable defensive posture**, we may safely trust to
4 temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies...Harmony, liberal intercourse
5 with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our
6 commercial policy should hold an **equal and impartial hand**; neither seeking nor
7 granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things;
8 diffusing and diversifying **by gentle means the streams of commerce**, **but**
9 **forcing nothing**...⁸ (emphasis added).

10 Later, Thomas Jefferson, echoing President George Washington during Mr.
11 Jefferson's inaugural address in the U.S. Senate immediately prior to being sworn in as
12 the third President of the United States by Chief Justice John Marshal, said:

13 About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend
14 everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I
15 deem the essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which
16 ought to shape its Administration. I will compress them within the narrowest
17 compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations.
18 Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or
19 political; **peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations,**
20 **entangling alliances with none**...⁹ (emphasis added).

21 LAW

22 I. THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION LIMITS AND GOVERNS THE 23 POWER(S) OF WAR, OF THE U.S. AND/OR U.S. STATES DECLARING OR 24 GOING TO WAR, KEEPING TROOPS, KEEPING SHIPS OF WAR, AND 25 DECLARES THAT STATES HAVE NO POWER AND THAT THE U.S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS EXCLUSIVE POWER TO MAKE ANY AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS

Article I, § 8 of the United States Constitution (hereafter the "Constitution")
provides and declares the limited powers of the U.S. Congress. Among the enumerated

⁸ President George Washington, Farewell Address to the United States, September 19, 1796, Printed in the *American Daily Advertiser*, 19 September 1796, Philadelphia

⁹ Jefferson, Thomas, Presidential Inaugural Speech, delivered in the U.S. Senate Chamber, March 4, 1801 (delivered immediately prior to being sworn into office by Chief Justice John Marshall)

1 powers given and granted to the U.S. Congress, is the power to declare war. It states “The
2 Congress shall have power... To ***declare war...***” (emphasis added). U.S. Const. art. I, § 8.

3 Article I, § 10 of the U.S. Constitution declares that “No state shall, without the
4 consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, ***keep troops, or ships of war*** in time of
5 peace, ***enter into any agreement or compact*** with another state, or with a ***foreign***
6 ***power...***” (emphasis added). U.S. Const. art. I, § 10.

7 **II. THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION DICTATES THAT THE**
8 **PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS THE POWER TO MAKE**
9 **TREATIES, WITH (AND REQUIRING) TWO THIRDS APPROVAL BY THE**
10 **U.S. SENATE**

11 The U.S. Constitution provides that “[The President]... shall have power, by and
12 with the advise and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the
13 Senators present concur...” U.S. Const. art. II, § 2.

14 **III. TREATIES ENTERED INTO BY THE UNITED STATES ARE BINDING, ARE**
15 **THE “SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND”, AND ARE FULLY SUBJECT TO**
16 **THE “JUDICIAL POWERS” OF THE GOVERNMENT**

17 Regarding the “supreme law of the land”, the U.S. Constitution states that “This
18 Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance
19 thereof; ***and all treaties made, or which shall be made***, under the authority of the
20 United States, shall ***be the supreme law of the land***; and the judges in every state shall
21 be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary
22 notwithstanding” (emphasis added). U.S. Const. art. VI.

23 Furthermore, the U.S. Constitution states that the “judicial power[s] shall extend
24 to all cases, in law and equity, arising under...treaties made, or which shall be made...”
25 U.S. Const. art. III, § 2. Furthermore, the U.S. Supreme Court has original (first instance)

1 jurisdiction over any and all cases “affecting ambassadors...public ministers and
2 consuls...[as well as cases involving]...a state...” *Id.*

3 **IV. U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY OR POWER(S) TO ANNEX NEW** 4 **LANDS OR TERRITORIES INTO THE UNITED STATES**

5 The Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states that “The powers not
6 delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are
7 reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.” U.S. Const. amend. X.

8 Article I, § 8 of the U.S. Constitution provides the specific “enumerated powers” of
9 Congress, and any powers not enumerated—are powers that the federal U.S. government
10 does not have and which are reserved to the states or the people. Interestingly, there is
11 NO enumerated power within the U.S. Constitution regarding the power or authority to
12 annex new land(s) or territories into the United States. And, for obvious reason,
13 individual states within the United States cannot annex lands or territories into the
14 United States.

15 Article II, § 2 of the U.S. Constitution provides that the President of the United
16 States has power (with the concurrence of two thirds of the U.S. Senate) to enter into
17 treaties. U.S. Const. art. II, § 2. This is the power, under the U.S. Constitution, which has
18 been used the by the United States to enter into 9 treaties of cession, thereby annexing
19 into the United States 56 of 58 acquired territories between 1783 and 1951 (168 years).
20 This procedure and mechanism are the primary pattern used by the U.S. to annex new
21 lands and territories into the United States.

22 Finally, Article IV, § 3 of the U.S. Constitution states that “New states may be
23 admitted by the Congress into this union; but ***no new states shall be formed or***
24 ***erected within the jurisdiction of any other state***; nor any state be formed by the
25

junction of two or more states, or parts of states, *without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress*” (emphasis added).

U.S. Const. art. IV, § 3.

V. BINDING AND ENFORCEABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW—AS HELD BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT—DICTATE AND REQUIRE THAT IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ONE NATION TO BRING ITS MILITARY INTO ANOTHER NATION’S TERRITORY WITHOUT ENTIRELY JUST CAUSE AND THAT IT IS PROHIBITED FOR ONE NATION TO HARM THE GOVERNMENT OF ANY OTHER NATION

As stated above, U.S. President Grover Cleveland cited the *Law of Nations*¹⁰ (after receiving the Blount Report) when addressing Congress and calling for the United States to restore the Hawaiian constitutional monarchy, Queen Lili‘uokalani as the Queen of Hawai‘i and the Hawaiian Islands, her government, and the Kingdom of Hawai‘i in total.

On March 5, 1979 the U.S. Supreme Court decided the case of Nevada v. Hall (later overturned, see below), which ruled on the law, in the United States, regarding the legal doctrine, as well as the application, of “Sovereign Immunity”.¹¹

On May 13, 2019 the U.S. Supreme Court decided the case of Franchise Tax Bd. v. Hyatt, 2019 U.S. LEXIS 3399, __ S.Ct. __, 2019 WL 2078084 (2019). Franchise Tax Bd. expressly overruled the holding and law announced and held by the U.S. Supreme Court in Nevada v. Hall. Nevada v. Hall reduced and diminished the power, effectiveness, efficacy, and application of the legal doctrine and rule of Sovereign Immunity in the United States (holding that U.S. states were NOT entirely immune from law suits against

¹⁰ Vattel, Emer De, The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns, Vol. 1, 1767

¹¹ Defined by *Black’s Law Dictionary*, West Group, St. Paul Minnesota, Vol. 7 (1999), (“see IMMUNITY (1)” in same publication) as: “sovereign immunity. 1. A government’s immunity from being sued [judged, altered, affected, compelled, or controlled]...without [that government’s own] consent...”

1 them, brought in the courts of other U.S. States; meaning, that they could not assert
2 Sovereign Immunity to avoid such liability in the courts of other states within the United
3 States). The U.S. Supreme Court **entirely and explicitly reversed and overruled**
4 that holding in Franchise Tax Bd., thereby directly re-expanding the legal doctrine of
5 Sovereign Immunity in and for the whole of the United States.

6 In reversing and overturning Nevada v. Hall, the U.S. Supreme Court expressly
7 cited to and TREMENDOUSLY leaned upon the *Law of Nations*¹², which was cited by
8 U.S. President Grover Cleveland when he addressed the U.S. Congress regarding the
9 illegal overthrow, and the plight, of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, Queen Lili'uokalani,
10 Hawai'i's constitutional monarchy, and the government of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. In
11 reaching its holding (overruling and overturning Nevada v. Hall and re-expanding the
12 legal doctrine of Sovereign Immunity within the United States)—the U.S. Supreme Court
13 stated, held, and explained:

14 ...[T]he doctrine that a sovereign could not be sued without its consent was
15 universal in the States when the Constitution was drafted and ratified"... As
16 Alexander Hamilton explained:

17 'It is inherent in the nature of sovereignty not to be amenable to the suit of
18 an individual without its consent. This is the general sense and the general
19 practice of mankind; and the exemption, as one of the attributes of
20 sovereignty, is now enjoyed by the government of every State in the Union.'
21 The Federalist No. 81, at 487 (emphasis deleted).

22 The Founders believed that both 'common law sovereign immunity' and 'law-
23 of-nations sovereign immunity' prevented States from being amenable to process in
24 any court without their consent. See Pfander, Rethinking the Supreme Court's
25 Original Jurisdiction in State-Party Cases, 82 Cal. L. Rev. 555, 581-588 (1994); see
also Nelson, Sovereign Immunity as a Doctrine of Personal Jurisdiction, 115 Harv.
L. Rev. 1559, 1574-1579 (2002). The common-law rule was that 'no suit or action

¹² Vattel, Emer De, The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs
of Nations and Sovereigns, Vol. 1, 1767

1 can be brought against the king, even in civil matters, because no court can have
2 jurisdiction over him.’ 1 W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England 235
3 (1765) (Blackstone). The law-of-nations rule followed from the ‘perfect equality and
4 absolute independence of sovereigns’ under that body of international law.
5 Schooner Exchange v. McFaddon, 11 U.S. 116, 137, 7 Cranch 116, 3 L. Ed. 287
6 (1812); see C. Phillipson, Wheaton’s Elements of International Law 261 (5th ed.
7 1916) (recognizing that sovereigns ‘enjoy equality before international law’); 1 J.
8 Kent, Commentaries on American Law 20 (G. Comstock ed. 1867). **According to
the founding era’s FOREMOST EXPERT on the law of nations, ‘[i]t does
not... belong to any foreign power to take cognisance of the
administration of [another] sovereign, to set himself up for a judge of his
conduct, and to oblige him to alter it.’ 2 E. de Vattel, The Law of Nations
§55, p. 155 (J. Chitty ed. 1883).** The sovereign is ‘exemp[t]... from all [foreign]
jurisdiction.’ 4 id., §108, at 486. (emphasis added).

9 Franchise Tax Bd., Supra.

10 ANALYSIS AND ARGUMENT

11 I. APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 8 AND 10 OF ARTICLE I OF THE U.S. 12 CONSTITUTION, TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE 13 ADMITTED ILLEGAL OVERTHROW OF THE KINGDOM OF HAWAI‘I— 14 CLEARLY PROVE THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL ILLEGALITY OF THE “ACTS OF WAR” CULMINATING AND ENDING IN THE ILLEGAL OVERTHROW OF THE KINGDOM OF HAWAI‘I

15 Pursuant to § 8 of article I of the U.S. Constitution, only Congress can authorize
16 and declare war for the United States of America. And, § 10 of article I further clarifies
17 that this power is expressly reserved to the U.S. federal government, with even states not
18 having this power or ability.

19 Next, pursuant to § 10 of article I, the U.S. Congress must provide its authorization
20 for any state (or any body other than the U.S. federal government) to keep any troops or
21 ships of war, or to enter into any agreement(s) or compact(s) with...a foreign power...”

22 In the case of the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, not only did the U.S.
23 Congress not authorize or declare war on the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, but neither did any
24 state within the United States. ***Individuals*** with position, power, and authority—acting
25 outside their authorization—but through their official offices and stations, and

1 purportedly on behalf of the U.S. government, illegally overthrew the Kingdom of
2 Hawai'i.

3 The Constitution of the United States expressly prohibits what occurred to and
4 within the Kingdom of Hawai'i and, as such, the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom was not
5 only illegal—but was unconstitutional, being expressly contrary to many and various
6 provisions, requirements, and prohibitions explicit in the U.S. Constitution.

7 **II. BECAUSE ONLY THE PRESIDENT HAS THE POWER TO MAKE**
8 **TREATIES (I.E., AGREEMENTS) WITH FOREIGN POWERS, THE CO-**
9 **CONSPIRATORS' PROMISES, ENTICEMENTS, OFFERS, THREATS, AND**
10 **NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE KINGDOM OF HAWAI'I—RESULTING IN THE**
ILLEGAL OVERTHROW OF THE KINGDOM—WERE AND ARE ENTIRELY
NULL, VOID, AND UNENFORCEABLE

11 Pursuant to sections 8 and 10 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution (discussed above),
12 as well as application of § 2 of Article II of the Constitution—results in only the President
13 having power and authority to make treaties (i.e., “agreements”) with foreign powers.

14 With this, any and all of the promises, enticements, negotiations (including
15 threats), or agreements offered by any of the co-conspirators prior to and/or during the
16 Bayonet Constitution and/or the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i—were
17 entirely null, void, and unenforceable (under law, or otherwise)—as a direct result of the
18 express language and prohibitions contained in the U.S. Constitution. Separately,
19 international law and the *Law of Nations*¹³, prohibit the same—at an even higher level of
20 natural law.
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25 ¹³ Vattel, Emer De, *The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns*, Vol. 1, 1767

1 **III. THE EXPLICIT PROVISIONS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION MAKE U.S.**
2 **TREATIES BINDING ON THE UNITED STATES AND ARE ENFORCEABLE**
3 **THROUGH THE JUDICIARY AND IN THE COURTS OF LAW**

4 Treaties are part of the “supreme law of the land” within the United States and are
5 enforceable, including by redress in the courts of law within the United States. Article VI
6 of the U.S. Constitution expressly states that treaties are part of the “supreme law of the
7 land” and that judges within the United States “shall be bound thereby...”

8 Furthermore, because Article III, § 2 states that the “judicial power shall extend to
9 all cases, in law and equity [(thereby including injunctive relief)], arising under...treaties
10 made...”—subjects the United States and her political subdivisions to jurisdiction in U.S.
11 courts, for violations of treaties that the U.S. entered into.

12 Currently, the United States is in violation of the treaties it made with the
13 Kingdom of Hawai‘i, which predate the Bayonet Constitution and the illegal overthrow of
14 the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. And, the people and the Kingdom and the monarchy of Hawai‘i
15 have the right to have all such wrongs fully and completely reconciled and rectified.

16 **IV. THE U.S. CONSTITUTION PROVIDES NO CLEAR POWER AUTHORIZING**
17 **THE ANNEXATION OF NEW LANDS OR TERRITORIES INTO THE**
18 **UNITED STATES; THE TREATY MAKING POWER IS THE MECHANISM**
19 **THAT HAS HISTORICALLY BEEN USED TO ANNEX NEW LANDS OR**
20 **TERRITORIES; AND THE U.S. CONSTITUTION REQUIRES CLEAR AND**
21 **ACTUAL AGREEMENT BY ANY NEW JURISDICTION THAT IS TO**
22 **BECOME A STATE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES**

23 As discussed above, the United States has annexed new lands and territories into
24 the United States primarily through the treaty power given to the President of the United
25 States. This is because there is no clear enumerated power given in the U.S. Constitution
regarding the annexation of new lands or territories into the United States. Obviously,
pursuant to their very nature—treaties require mutual agreement (in satisfaction of
contract law) to come into existence, or to be of any force or effect. The Kingdom of

1 Hawai'i and its monarchs and people have NEVER agreed, in any manner, form, fashion,
2 or to any degree—to or with the violently achieved illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of
3 Hawai'i, or to the violently coerced Bayonet Constitution.

4 Furthermore, § 3 of Article IV states that “...no new state shall be formed or erected
5 within the jurisdiction of any other state...without the consent of the legislatures of the
6 states concerned as well as of the Congress.” U.S. Const. art. IV, § 3. Yet, this (creating a
7 U.S. state out of a NON-CONSENTING legal or political jurisdiction, whether foreign or
8 domestic) is exactly what occurred in the case of the Kingdom of Hawai'i! After the co-
9 conspirators failed to obtain the required two thirds vote of the U.S. Senate to approve
10 ratification of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands into the United States—the co-
11 conspirators (who were citizens of the United States) immediately erected—out of whole
12 cloth—the false and legally void Republic of Hawai'i (a supposed entirely and wholly new
13 nation)—while simultaneously maintaining (at that time, AS WELL AS THEREAFTER)
14 their citizenship in the United States of America. The co-conspirators then continued to
15 fraudulently pursue annexing the Kingdom of Hawai'i (in the form of the Republic of
16 Hawai'i) into the United States. The Republic of Hawai'i was a supposed new state set up
17 WITHOUT ANY AUTHORIZATION BY ANYONE—in the already existing jurisdiction of
18 the Kingdom of Hawai'i. This violates all the above cited provisions within the U.S.
19 Constitution, regarding war, incursion upon a foreign power's lands, treaty making, as
20 well as the whole cloth new formation of an entirely new sham nation state—solely for
21 the purpose of obfuscating the fraud being perpetrated (i.e., effecting a form of
22 NATIONAL & NATION STATE IDENTITY THEFT).
23

24 The illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i violated the domestic laws of the
25 Kingdom of Hawai'i (where it occurred on Hawaiian soil), which were enforceable on any

1 subjects found within the Kingdom of Hawai'i, including non-native or American
2 Hawaiians living or working in the Hawaiian Islands (i.e., subjecting themselves to the
3 rule and governance of and by the Hawaiian monarchy and government). Furthermore,
4 participation in the illegal overthrow (by those in Hawai'i and/or who were subject to the
5 Hawaiian monarch)—constituted treason, under Hawaiian law. The illegal overthrow
6 also violated the *Law of Nations*¹⁴. And, the involvement of individual U.S. citizens
7 (including U.S. dignitaries and officials)—was “an act of war”¹⁵ carried out against a
8 foreign nation with whom the United States was at peace. This violated the U.S.
9 Constitution (as discussed in this treatise), and it violated the domestic laws of the
10 United States.

11 George Washington, as the first President of the United States, faced the possibility
12 that private citizens of the United States would engage in acts of war against a foreign
13 power with whom the United States was at peace. When war broke out between France
14 and Great Britain in 1793, President Washington was concerned that the United States
15 would be drawn into that war. And, he issued the Neutrality Proclamation, April 22, 1793
16 (the “Neutrality Proclamation”). The Neutrality Proclamation included a warning to all
17 U.S. citizens “carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever which may in any
18 manner tend to contravene such disposition.” *Id.*

19
20 More directly, the Neutrality Proclamation direly warned: ““Whoever, within the
21 United States, knowingly begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares a means for or

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24 ¹⁴ Vattel, Emer De, *The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of*
25 *Nations and Sovereigns*, Vol. 1, 1767

¹⁵ P.L. 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510)

1 furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to
2 be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state,
3 or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined
4 under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.” *Id.*

5 Upon President George Washington issuing the Neutrality Proclamation (and
6 further acts in support of it by U.S. Congress; see below)—neutrality and the Neutrality
7 Proclamation became the **Rule of Law** in, for, and upon the United States, as well as all
8 those found within her borders. Similarly, during King Kamehameha III’s rule in the
9 Kingdom of Hawai’i (1824 to 1854)—he traveled the world visited hundreds of countries,
10 negotiated and signed dozens of treaties, and hired or setup approximately ninety
11 legations and consulates. As he did this, he offered and presented the Kingdom of Hawai’i
12 as a neutral nation, among nations.

13 Though there can be little to no doubt of the efficacy of President George
14 Washington’s Neutrality Proclamation—given his status, clout, and influence in the
15 United States generally, and in American law and politics specifically—the U.S. Congress
16 codified the Neutrality Proclamation into U.S. federal law, in the Neutrality Act of 1794,
17 thereby enshrining the Neutrality Proclamation into the United States’ **Rule of Law**,
18 which is still in force and effect today as 18 USC § 960 (“Expedition against friendly
19 nation”). The Neutrality Act of 1794 (18 USC § 960, today) states:
20

21 Whoever, within the United States, knowingly begins or sets on foot or
22 provides or prepares a means for or furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any
23 military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the
24 territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or
25 people with whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined under this title or
imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

18 USCS § 960.

1 Under the Neutrality Proclamation (1793) and the Neutrality Act of 1794 (which is
2 still in force and effect to this day)—it was a criminal violation, under U.S. federal law,
3 for the co-conspirators to EVEN ATTEMPT to overthrow the Kingdom of Hawai‘i. As
4 such, illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy, the Hawaiian government, and the
5 Hawaiian Islands—violated the United States own federal domestic laws, in addition to
6 international law, the *Law of Nations*¹⁶, and the laws of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i.

7 **V. THE U.S. SUPREME COURT’S RECENT HOLDING IN FRANCHISE TAX**
8 **BD. v. HYATT—ESTABLISHES AND DICTATES THAT THE UNITED**
9 **STATES SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND REGARDING SOVEREIGN**
10 **IMMUNITY—IS THAT NO ONE NATION HAS ANY POWER, AUTHORITY,**
OR ABILITY TO DICTATE, DETERMINE, AFFECT, OR ALTER ANOTHER
NATION, ITS GOVERNMENT, OR ITS LAWS

11 As explained above, in the VERY RECENTLY decided (May 13, 2019) case of
12 Franchise Tax Bd.—the U.S. Supreme Court reversed a 1979 U.S. Supreme Court holding
13 (in Nevada v. Hall) and, by so doing, clarified and expressly re-expanded the legal
14 doctrine, the applicability of the legal doctrine, and the meaning of the legal doctrine of
15 Sovereign Immunity (defined above; see footnote 11).

16 In reaching its holding in Franchise Tax Bd., the U.S. Supreme Court justified its
17 holding by stating that “According to the founding era’s FOREMOST EXPERT on the law
18 of nations, ‘[i]t does not... belong to any foreign power to take cognisance of the
19 administration of [another] sovereign, to set himself up for a judge of his conduct, and to
20 oblige him to alter it... The sovereign is ‘exemp[t]... from all [foreign] jurisdiction.’” *Id.*

21 In layman’s terms, the U.S. Supreme Court (in reaching its ultimate conclusion)
22 held, justified, explained, and stated—that the legal doctrine of Sovereign Immunity,
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25 ¹⁶ Vattel, Emer De, *The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns*, Vol. 1, 1767

1 when applied to nations (including by, within, and for the United States)—results in the
2 utter and complete **legal** IMPOTENCE AND INABILITY of any one nation to judge,
3 alter, direct, and/or dictate (in any manner or form, whatsoever) any aspect(s) of another
4 nation or its operation or governance, because each and every nation, and all nations,
5 have “perfect equality and absolute independence of sovereigns’ under that body of
6 international law” (citing: Schooner Exchange v. McFaddon, 11 U.S. 116, 137, 7 Cranch
7 116, 3 L. Ed. 287 (1812)). Franchise Tax Bd., *Supra*.

8 Finally, it is important to note that the U.S. Supreme Court, in Franchise Tax
9 Bd.—recognized that *The Law of Nations*¹⁷, and/or its author, were and are “the founding
10 era’s **FOREMOST EXPERT** on the law of nations...” (emphasis added) *Id*.

11 Though, technically, this statement is not a legal holding¹⁸—nevertheless that
12 utterance and pronouncement by the U.S. Supreme Court, expresses the Highest Court’s
13 recognition that the *Law of Nations*¹⁹, and/or its author, were and are the utmost expert
14 and powerful legal authority regarding international law, the laws that govern nations
15 (including the United States’ interactions with other nations), and the meaning, extent,
16 efficacy, and applicability of the legal doctrine of Sovereign Immunity on and within the
17 United States.
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21 ¹⁷ Vattel, Emer De, *The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs*
22 *of Nations and Sovereigns*, Vol. 1, 1767

23 ¹⁸ Meaning it could or may be deemed “dictum” (n.). *Black’s Law Dictionary*, West Group, St. Paul Minnesota, Vol.
24 7 (1999), defines “dictum” as: “1. A statement of opinion or belief considered authoritative because of the dignity of
the person making it. 2. A familiar rule; a maxim. 3. OBITER DICTUM”. Though dictum (“dicta”, Plural) is not
part of the doctrine of a court’s decision—it nevertheless provides light, context, and further meaning on the
doctrine of the court’s decision, as well as the reasoning used by the court to reach the doctrine of its decision and
holding

25 ¹⁹ Vattel, Emer De, *The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of*
Nations and Sovereigns, Vol. 1, 1767

CONCLUSION

The admitted and uncontested facts surrounding the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, and her monarchy, as well as the application of clear U.S. Constitutional and international law to those facts—can ONLY and EXCLUSIVELY lead to the exact same conclusions reached, approved, and passed into law by the U.S. legislative and executive branches of government, in and through U.S. Public Law 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510). Namely, that the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i and her monarchy (including the Bayonet Constitution) are and were illegal, were done wholly without Constitutional authority or power, were unauthorized “Acts of War” that deprived Hawai‘i and Hawaiian people of their “rights of self-determination”, and that it is time for reconciliation for these wrongs.

President McKinley signing the ineffective²⁰ Newlands Joint Resolution was the final successful mechanism (for the time being), which seemingly ratified the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i and annexed the supposed (but sham new nation) “Republic of Hawaii” into the United States. However, because the Bayonet Constitution, the provisional government, and the Republic of Hawai‘i were created illegally, fraudulently, and contrary to recognized international law (the *Law of Nations*²¹), as well as against many explicit provisions and prohibitions in the United States Constitution—the Republic of Hawaii had entirely no ability, power, authority, or efficacy to convey the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, the Hawaiian Islands, and/or the lands, treasures, and resources of

²⁰ Ineffective because joint resolutions are only effective for and upon entirely domestic and internal matters within the United States, which would exclude the annexation of foreign lands and territories belonging to a foreign power that the U.S. had official diplomatic relations and treaties with

²¹ Vattel, Emer De, *The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns*, Vol. 1, 1767

1 the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. This is and was tantamount to the supposed
2 and fraudulent Republic of Hawaii ineffectively (see footnote 20) executing a quit claim
3 deed²² to the United States, for the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, the Hawaiian Islands, and the
4 lands, treasures, and resources of Hawai‘i.

5 U.S. Public Law 103-150 (107 Stat. 150) merely expresses, admits, and echoes the
6 condemnations and admonishments of those who came before, speaking directly about the
7 (then) proposed annexation of Hawai‘i, and/or about the rightful and intended nature of
8 the United States, toward the entire world in general.

9 In the hallowed halls of the U.S. Congress, upon and during the great Congressional
10 debates regarding the annexation of Hawai‘i to the United States—after several failed and
11 expressly repudiated (by the U.S. Senate) treaties of annexation being presented to the
12 U.S. Senate—Rep. Mr. Fitzgerald (Massachusetts) stated that he would vote against
13 annexation, in part, because:

14 It seems to me nothing more nor less than the alliance of the United States
15 government with a band of men, American citizens, if you are pleased to term them
16 such, who deliberately and willfully overthrew the legalized machinery of the
government in the Hawaiian Islands, dethroned its queen, and appropriated the
government property of all the people to their own use.²³

17 During the same Congressional debates, Rep. Henry Underwood Johnson (Indiana)
18 delivered one of (if not) the lengthiest speeches to the U.S. Congress regarding Hawaiian
19 annexation, and he rebuked annexation and its proponents, in part, as follows:
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23 ²² Quit claim deeds, while able to be signed, executed, and delivered by any person, for or in regard to any real
24 property whatsoever—they ONLY convey whatever legal title and interest the person delivering the deed actually
has in said real property. The co-conspirators and the supposed Republic of Hawai‘i had no right, title, or claim to
the land or resources of the Hawaiian Islands and, as such, they actually conveyed NO rights, title, or claim to the
U.S. when the Republic of Hawai‘i attempted to cede Hawai‘i, its land, and its resources to the U.S.

25 ²³ 31 Cong. Rec. 5967 (June 15, 1898); Available at: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-CRECB-1898-pt7-v31/pdf/GPO-CRECB-1898-pt7-v31-2-2.pdf>, last viewed May 25, 2019

1 Mr. Speaker, I shall not consume any of the time which has been allotted to
2 me for debate on the pending resolution in useless exordium, but shall proceed at
3 once to the very heart of the controversy. I affirm, sir, and I shall endeavor to
4 maintain before the house and the country, three propositions... Third. That the
5 annexation of Hawai'i is of itself inherently wrong, and that it is the opening wedge
6 which is designed to lead, and which will lead to still further acquisitions of
7 insulated foreign territory, and that such a policy is against the best interest of the
8 country, and therefore ought not to be entered upon²⁴...

6 This is one thing, Mr. Speaker, which induces me to declare that instead of
7 the [Spanish -American] war being a reason why we should now proceed to annex
8 Hawaii, it furnishes every reason why we should defer all action in the matter until
9 a more suitable occasion, when we can ascertain all the facts and consequences in
10 the premises and come to a deliberate conclusion—**one which will not come back
11 to plague us in the years that are to come.** Considering the question of the
12 annexation of Hawaii alone and as an independent proposition, **it is to my mind by
13 all odds the gravest and most far reaching proposition in its effect upon the
14 American people which they have been called upon to confront since the
15 days of the Civil War**²⁵ (emphasis added)...

12 Sir, with all these grand questions staring us in the face, what kind of a time
13 is this for us to discuss and pass upon that which is intended to be the first step in
14 this “march to Empire”? Is there a disposition here to commit the American people,
15 suddenly and before they can have an opportunity for calm thought and reflection, to
16 a policy which will inevitably result in their injury, and which they will condemn
17 when they have the time to grasp it in all its aspects and weigh it in all its
18 consequences? Are we not acting here for posterity as well as for ourselves?²⁶
19 (emphasis added)...

16 But where do we find American precedent or authority for such a form of
17 government as this? You will search for it in vain, though you ransack every archive
18 and depository in the land. Nor can you find any sanction for it in the customs of our
19 people. The Declaration of Independence, the spirit and letter of the federal and
20 state constitutions, the utterances and writings of the fathers, every page in the
21 Federalist, the teachings of our publicists, the decisions of all our courts, aye, the
22 very genius of our free institutions, as well as the invariable practices of our people,
23 **cry out in vigorous protest against it.** This government of ours is **“of the
24 people, for the people, and by the people;”** it contemplates no such thing as the
25 holding of provinces with no right of local control... It was conceived in protest
26 against the holding of men in servitude. It has ever been and ever must be the
antithesis to that odious system which holds possessions by the sword and draws

²⁴ *Id.* at 5992

²⁵ *Id.* at 5994

²⁶ *Id.*

1 sustenance from their products. Under our flag individual aspirations for liberty and
2 citizenship are encouraged. If men are never to be qualified to participate in the
3 blessings of free government, we should studiously avoid extending over them the
4 folds of our starry flag. The name will avail us nothing if we abandon the essence of
our polity. **We cannot remain a Republic and at the same time practice the**
methods of a despotism²⁷ (emphasis added)...

5 For similar reasons, the minority membership of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
6 (as reported by and in Rep. Henry Underwood Johnson's speech (referenced above))—
7 condemned and affirmatively withheld their recommendation for annexation of Hawai'i,
8 on EIGHT different grounds; the first three of which are most telling and are, many
9 decades hence, borne out and proven true, in U.S. Public Law 103-150 (107 Stat. 150).

10 These reasons were stated, thus:

11 First. The people of Hawai'i have [and were] not...consulted about the
12 proposed annexation. Second. The people of the United States have [and were]
13 not...consulted about the proposed annexation...[and] Third. The annexation in the
manner proposed [after several failed attempts to ratify a treaty of annexation] is
unconstitutional.²⁸

14 Furthermore, the same body (the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs), in
15 its reasoning for the second reason against annexation, stated that they believed that any
16 annexation of Hawai'i—without broad U.S. citizenship awareness and consensus
17 regarding said annexation—could only be accomplished “under the cry of ‘war emergency’
18 before the American people can be [or could have been] consulted”.²⁹ That body also stated
19 (in their reasoning for the third reason against annexation) that they believed that only
20 two U.S. Constitutional provisions could possibly allow for annexation of additional lands
21 and territories: (1) through treaties (which that body recognized is the sole means
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25 ²⁷ *Id.* at 5998

²⁸ *Id.* at 6016

²⁹ *Id.*

1 previously used to annex new lands into the United States); and (2) through the
2 constitutional provision regarding the creation of new states within the union (which, as
3 that body stated, applies only to domestic lands and not to foreign nations or non-
4 domestic lands and territories).³⁰

5 The history and transactions between the United States, the Kingdom of Hawai‘i,
6 its monarchy, the people of Hawai‘i, and the Hawaiian Islands, which have led to this
7 modern state of affairs—utterly and entirely fail all the admonitions, intentions,
8 requirements, rule(s) of law designed by, and hopes of President George Washington (see
9 above), President Thomas Jefferson (see above), all the founding fathers (as evidenced in
10 their prolific writings on freedom)—and even the original and great design and intention
11 of and for the “land of the free and the home of the brave.”

12 Because the State of Hawai‘i, as the supposed 50th state in the Union, came into
13 existence on the back of the United States and all that has illegally and
14 **unconstitutionally** transpired—neither the State of Hawai‘i, nor the U.S. federal
15 government, are legal, legitimate, or rightful state(s), government(s), or authorities of, for,
16 or over the Hawaiian Islands, the people of Hawai‘i, and/or the rightful and lawful
17 government of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i—which is presently vested and humanly embodied
18 in ***His Majesty, King Edmund K. Silva, Jr.*** Despite this, ***His Majesty, King Silva***
19 does not support or advocate other than legal process and cooperative and peaceful means
20 to rectify the wrongs committed in the past.

21 For these same self-evident reasons (admitted and expressed by U.S. Congress,
22 and signed into U.S. law by the President of the United States, as P.L. 103-150 (107
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³⁰ *Id.*

1 Stat. 150))—the decision by the Supreme Court of the State of Hawai‘i, regarding
2 Mauna Kea—is without force, effect, or efficacy, and is entirely null, void, and legally
3 impotent.

4 Due to all the foregoing, the rightful and lawful monarchy of the Kingdom of
5 Hawai‘i is the true, correct, and lawful government of and for the Kingdom of Hawai‘i,
6 the Hawaiian Islands, and all the subjects and/or people found within any of the
7 original and traditional islands, lands, and territories of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i and
8 the Hawaiian Islands.
9

10 AS PRONOUNCED BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, IN FRANCHISE TAX
11 BD., *SUPRA*:

12 “THE LAW-OF-NATIONS [DICTATES]...THE PERFECT EQUITY AND
13 ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE OF SOVEREIGNS...[AND THAT]
14 SOVEREIGNS ENJOY EQUALITY BEFORE INTERNATIONAL LAW...[AND]
15 THAT IT DOES NOT...BELONG TO ANY FOREIGN POWER TO TAKE
16 COGNIZANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF [ANOTHER] SOVEREIGN,
17 TO SET HIMSELF UP FOR A JUDGE OF HIS CONDUCT, AND TO OBLIGE
18 HIM TO ALTER IT...[AND, AS SUCH] THE SOVEREIGN IS
19 EXEMPT...FROM ALL FOREIGN JURISDICTION.”

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Id.

1 Mauna Kea is wholly and entirely the sacred mountain of the Kanaka Maoli! And,
2 as King of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, I have power and authority to take the actions that I
3 have taken. And, it is so done, under and by my hand and authority, given rightfully to
4 me by none other than The Creator of All, Almighty God.

5
6 **Ua Mau Ke Ea o ka 'Aina i ka Pono,**

7 *Edmund K. Silva Jr.*

8
9 **ALI'I NUI MŌ'Ī EDMUND K. SILVA, JR.**

10 Nalikolauokalani Paki — Ka 'I 'omaka-ola-hou-
Kaluaokalani-ka-'I-mano'anu'unu'u-ka-lama-kea-i-
ho'oku'ke'aupuni-o-Hawai'i.

11 cc: Na Kupuna Council O Hawai'i Nei ame Moku
12 Ali'i Mana'o Nui
13 Minister of Foreign Affairs
14 Celestial Council



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that on the 4th day of June, 2019 a true and correct copy of the enclosed and foregoing was delivered by hand, or by U.S. Mail, or by international mail, or by electronic fax, or by electronic mail (e-mail), to the following listed “Parties Recipient”.



Lanny Alan Sinkin (*Further Information, Infra*)
Ali'i Mana'o Nui



Joshua R. Kotter (*Further Information, Infra*)

PARTIES RECIPIENT

**FOR COMPLETE SERVICE LIST, CONTACT THE KINGDOM OF HAWAII
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The Service List includes in part, involved parties such as:

President Donald Trump, The White House
Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the House
Chief Justice John Glover Roberts, Jr., Supreme Court of the United States
Other U.S. Supreme Court Justices
Associate Justice, Clarence Thomas
Associate Justice, Ruth Bader Ginsburg
Associate Justice, Stephen G. Breyer
Associate Justice, Samuel A. Alito, Jr.
Associate Justice, Sonia Sotomayor
Associate Justice, Elena Kagan
Associate Justice, Neil M. Gorsuch
Associate Justice, Brett M. Kavanaugh
Governor David Y. Ige, State of Hawaii
Lieutenant Governor, Josh Green, State of Hawaii
Chief Justice, Mark E. Recktenwald, Hawaii Supreme Court
Other Hawaii Supreme Court Justices
Associate Justice, Jeannette H. Castagnetti

1 Associate Justice, Paula A. Nakayama
Associate Justice, Sabrina S. McKenna
2 Associate Justice, Richard W. Pollack
Associate Justice, Michael D. Wilson
3 Attorney General, Russell Suzuki, State of Hawaii
Secretary-General, Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres, United Nations
4 Under Secretary General for Legal Affairs and United National Legal Counsel, Miguel de
Serpa Soares, International Court of Justice
5 Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

6 ALL WORLD LEADERS, PERMANENT UNITED NATIONS MISSIONS FOR MEMBER
7 STATES, AND KEY INTERNATIONAL LEGAL AND POLITICAL BODIES AND
INDIVIDUALS.
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10
11 Lanny Alan Sinkin, Ali'i Mana'o Nui, *Esq.*, J.D., *Attorney at Law*³¹
Legal Representative for the Kingdom of Hawai'i by
appointment of Ali'i Nui Mō'i Edmund Keli'i Silva, Jr.
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13 Joshua R. Kotter, *Esq.*, J.D., MBA, *Attorney at Law*³²
Legal Representative for the Kingdom of Hawai'i by
appointment of Ali'i Nui Mō'i Edmund Keli'i Silva, Jr.
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25 ³¹ Licensed only In: Texas State, U.S.A. (Active; 18438675); Admitted to Hawai'i Federal Bar

³² Licensed only In: Montana State, U.S.A. (Active; 213496); Utah State, U.S.A. (Inactive; 12145)