



His Majesty Edmund K. Silva, Jr.
Nou Ke Akua Ke Aupuni O Hawai'i

April 21, 2015

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon
United Nations
760 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

United Nations Security Council
United Nations
760 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (SPFII)
United Nations
Room S-2954
New York, New York 10017

President Barack Obama
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Chief Justice John Glover Roberts
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20543

Secretary Sally Jewell
United States Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20240



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

The United Nations Charter provides the rest of the authority to do it." (An autonomous independent sovereign nation-state contemplated under Article 1 of the 1933 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.)

Secretary John Kerry
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United States Department of Justice
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Secretary Ash Carter
United States Department of Defense
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The Honorable Kevin McCarthy
United States House of Representatives
2421 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-0523

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
United States House of Representatives
233 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-0512

The Honorable Mitch McConnell
United States Senate
317 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-1702



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The Honorable Harry Reid
United States Senate
522 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-2803

Governor David Y. Ige
State of Hawai'i
Executive Chambers,
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Chief Justice Mark Recktenwald
Hawai'i Supreme Court
Ali'iolani Hale
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Sovereign Rights
Declaration

To
The United States of America,
The United Nations
And all Nations throughout the Earth

We are a Sovereign Nation with an established Lawful Government.

Be it known that I, Edmund Keli'i Silva, Jr., King of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, hereby declare that the entire archipelago and surrounding seas of the archipelago belong to the Kingdom of Hawai'i; that all peoples throughout the world are served notice that Hawai'i is an independent, non-aligned, sovereign nation ordained and sanctified by 'Creator.'

That on October 22, 2003, the Constitution of the Kingdom of Hawai'i and by its ratifications, the restoration of the Kingdom was signed and sealed in Royal Chambers by Ali'i Nui Mō'i Edmund K. Silva, Jr. and ratified by members of the House of Nobles and families of royal ancestry.

That, on November 23, 2002, the Proclamation announcing the restoration of the Kingdom of Hawai'i was published.

That on June 21, 2003, the Declaration of Independence proclaiming the restored independence of the Kingdom of Hawai'i was promulgated.

And that on June 23, 2003, a copy of the Declaration was hand delivered to President George W. Bush, President of the United States, at the White House and subsequently to Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the United Nations Headquarters.

Federal and State Taxes Will Not Be Paid To The Occupying Nation of The Federal Government of the United States and it's subordinate State – State of Hawai'i or subordinate subdivision – County of Hawai'i

International/National Constructive Notice

As the Kingdom government is restored through me, the Federal Government of the United States and all subordinate governments of the United States, such as the State of Hawai'i and County of Hawai'i, have no jurisdiction over me or the sovereign Kingdom of Hawai'i.



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The joint resolution of Congress used by the United States to pretend to annex the Kingdom was legally ineffective. One nation cannot impose its laws on another nation nor change the political status of another nation through adoption of a resolution.

The United States is a foreign government occupying this Kingdom unlawfully. Our national government was overthrown by the United States under duress and threat of life and liberty to her Royal Majesty Queen Lili'uokalani. Historical records show that she yielded her throne only temporarily to prevent loss of American and Kanaka Maoli life and with full expectation that the United States would restore her to her throne.

The overthrow of the Kingdom government directly violated the United States law known as the Neutrality act.

The Neutrality Act

18 USC § 960 - Expedition against friendly nation

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

This law makes it a crime for a citizen of the United States to engage in any military or naval expedition against a nation at peace with the United States.

In 1893, the Kingdom of Hawai'i and the United States had treaties in effect pledging, among other things, friendship and peace. A treaty in 1826 addressed friendship, commerce, and navigation. A treaty in 1849 also affirmed friendship. A treaty in 1875 established reciprocity in trade. In 1893, the Kingdom and the United States were definitely at peace.

Unquestionably, the actions taken by the group that overthrew the Kingdom of Hawai'i government constituted military action. Those actions were supported by Marines landed in Honolulu Harbor. Marines are within the United States Department of the Navy. The Marines acted under orders from the United States Minister, who did not have authorization to commit an act of war against the Kingdom. The Minister acted as a co-conspirator in the overthrow. The overthrow of the Kingdom government was, therefore, both a military and a naval expedition conducted in violation of the Neutrality Act.



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The purpose of the overthrow was ultimately to have the Hawaiian Islands annexed to the United States. The United States Minister acted in support of that illegal goal.

The private citizens involved in the overthrow, including most of the leadership, were United States citizens. Their participation in the overthrow violated the Neutrality Act. Had the law been enforced, these citizens would have been prosecuted and imprisoned. The United States Minister would also have faced criminal prosecution.

Instead, those seeking to destroy the Kingdom and annex Hawai'i to the United States formed the Provisional Government and proceeded to take control of the Kingdom government and lands. The United States Minister immediately recognized the illegal government, thereby furthering the conspiracy.

We need go no further in the history to understand that the seizure of the Kingdom was an illegal act of war even pursuant to domestic United States law. For the United States to later accept the poison fruits of that crime is simply a perpetuation of the original crime. Each day, the continued occupation of Hawai'i by the United States is an act in furtherance of the original conspiracy to annex the Kingdom.

The United States maintained the pretense of Hawaiian independence as the Provisional Government became the Republic of Hawaii. When the Spanish-American War broke out, the United States avoided formally occupying the Kingdom, as it did lands belonging to Spain, such as Cuba and Puerto Rico, by passing a joint resolution of Congress to annex our nation. Everyone who studies that episode now understands that no treaty of annexation was ever ratified by the United States Senate and that no joint resolution by one nation can change the legal status of another. In other words, the annexation process was legally ineffective and the Kingdom still exists.

Since the false annexation, the United States engaged in an extraordinary military build up in the Hawaiian Islands. While the Kingdom gave permission for a limited United States military presence prior to the overthrow, the United States military has dramatically expanded its military presence without Kingdom permission. The heavy military presence means that our nation is now essentially occupied by the United States.

Neither the false annexation nor the unauthorized military expansion gives any legitimacy to the United State Federal Government or any of its subordinate governments.

The United States admitted as such when, in 1945, the United States entered Hawai'i on the United Nations list of non-self governing nations.



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The United States later tried to undo that listing by holding a statehood election that excluded restored independence as an option.

That the United Nations allowed the United States to remove our nation from that list is shameful.

Nor can the United States levy taxes on any funds coming to me or the Kingdom. Taxation constitutes the occupying power taking property belonging to citizens of the occupied territory and transferring ownership of that property to the occupying power. The United States and its subordinate governments instituted the taxation of Kingdom citizens without notice or an opportunity for hearing.

Without the guaranty of 'due process' the right of private property cannot be said to exist, in the sense in which it is known to our laws. The principle, known to the common law before Magna Charta, was embodied in that Charter (2 Coke, Inst. 45, 50), and has been recognized since the Revolution as among the safest foundations of our institutions. Whatever else may be uncertain about the definition of the term 'due process of law,' all authorities agree that it inhibits the taking of one man's property and giving it to another, contrary to settled usages and modes of procedure, and without notice or an opportunity for a hearing.

Ochoa v. Hernandez y Morales, 230 U.S. 139, 161 (1913).

Taxes being paid to the occupying nation are not lawfully applicable to me, my subjects, citizens, nobles and royal Household. I further repeat that the Federal Government of the United States has No jurisdiction upon my Kingdom, me, members of the Royal Family, Citizens, subjects and nobles.

Therefore, I, Edmund Keli'i Silva, Jr. HRM as the rightful heir and ruler of the Hawaiian Archipelago and the Hawaiian Kingdom do hereby present and confirm my Sovereign Rights Declaration. This document supersedes any organizational claim of any Foreign Country or De Facto state's claims of jurisdiction. The common-law rights of my Kingdom according to the Compiled Laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom guarantee myself as the Sovereign Ruler. They are both superior and senior to any contrary claim of Mosaic Law, Roman Canon Law, Foreign statutes or foreign regulations.

All Economic resources pertaining to my Kingdom to include but not limited to Financial Funding, Agriculture, Technology, and all Natural and Human resources remain under the sole jurisdiction of my command and order. They are hereby declared free from United States taxes on income, payroll, property, sales, capital gains, dividends, imports, estates and gifts, as well as various fees i.e. foreign tax, duty or tariff.



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Historical Letter dated March 12, 1898 by United States Senator Donelson Caffery (D- Louisiana):
"...The present [Republic] government of Hawaii, which undertakes to cede territory to the United States, has no title to the islands, for the reason that their title is derived from the revolution instigated and carried to consummation by the United States Minister, Mr. Stevens. The revolutionists are not the representatives of the wishes of the people of Hawaii, and can convey no title to the sovereignty of territory, the control of which they have usurped...."

Hawaii Annexation. 1895, 1898-1899 Donelson Caffery letters commenting on the quasi-protectorate policy of the United States and McEnery's support of the treaty to annex Hawaii as a territory, 5 letters, v. 2, p. 257-260, 269-270; v. 3, p. 98; v. 6, p. 156-160. Caffery's opposition to the annexation of Hawaii, v. 6, p. 147.

It Is Done,

Edmund K. Silva Jr.

Edmund K. Silva, Jr.
Ali'i Nui Mō'i

cc: Na Kupuna Council O Hawai'i Nei Ame Moku
Ali'i Mana'o Nui Lanny Sinkin



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