



The Kingdom of Hawai'i – Nou Ke Akua Ke Aupuni O Hawai'i
States its Declaration of Independence.

Kanaka 'Eleu Imua

Na Kanaka Maoli, Hawai'i's stout-hearted, honorable indigenous people have never recognized the jurisdiction of the United States over our lives, lands, seas, customs, and our fortunes. Na Kanaka Maoli have been destroyed attempting to free themselves from the cruelty and the injustices of an American government that cares nothing for the rights of the indigenous people of Hawai'i, but only for the richness of the lands and seas and Hawai'i's strategic military potential. Na Kanaka Maoli have been molested, raped, beaten, imprisoned, and murdered in the furtherance of American imperialism. Yet we live...

We, as with the many Peoples of Oceania with whom we share a common heritage, feel it is eminently indisputable, based upon all evidences extant, that the unlawful overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i and the forcing of the Kanaka Maoli into servitude cannot be denied.

Historical records, particularly those concerning biography and genealogy, document a general consensus affirming Hawai'i's independence. Tradition, history, literary analysis, and, above all of these, the test of prayerful research and truth-seeking investigation unite to demonstrate the authenticity of the facts proving that the Kingdom of Hawai'i was destroyed by the United States government.

The culture of the United States is inimical to our ancestral traditions and customs. For nearly 2,000 years, we determined our lives under the laws of our Kingdom and by the sanctity of our lands, but the United States imposed its will on us through deceit, fraud, theft, conspiracy, and military force.

We, the indigenous people of Hawai'i, emphatically reject incorporation into the United States of America, and hereby proclaim our independence. We do this with clarity of mind, good conscience, and a determined will. We are ready to sacrifice our worldly assets and our very lives to see the Kingdom of Hawai'i restored. So say we all.

Na ke Kauoha o ke Akua Manamana Loa

His Majesty, Ali'i Nui Mo'i Edmund Keli'i Silva, Jr. whose sacred name is: Nalikolauokalani-Ke'alohilanikikaupe'aokalani-kapahupinea-kaleikoa-keopuhiwa-Paki, whose bloodline is indisputably connected to Kamehameha Nui 'Ai Lu'au.

His royal lineage dates back to 387 AD. His Genealogical record exhibits an impeccable chain of custody. It is the original record of the Royal Courts and last chanted in the Royal Court in 1836. Because Kamehameha 'Ai Lu'au, King of Maui Kingdom, represented the highest and greatest birthright in all Hawai'i Nei, his record had been threatening to some of the Kamehameha I (the Great) dynasty in power at that time

His lineage is also popularly known as that of King Kekaulike, the King of Maui and the father of Kamehameha Nui 'Ai Lu'au. Maui Kingdom was ancient Hawai'i's most powerful and significant Kingdom. It comprised the most Divine Royal Lineage whose origins derived from the most ancient birthrights from Oahu and Kaua'i. His genealogical record was that ancient oral chant kept and added upon, throughout the millennia and through the voyages of his ancestors into the Pacific to settle the uninhabited islands.

His lineage was kept by specific priesthood holders and solemnly recited in Royal Courts of the Kingdoms of Maui, Hawai'i, Oahu and Kaua'i. The 'ohana - family record was put into writing by the royal genealogist Hoku Pakipika, shortly after the birth of the sacred High Chiefs of highest rank, Kapahupinea-Kaleikoa-Keopuhiwa-Paki, on February 14, 1871 in order to protect Hawai'i's highest royal birthright. At that time, Kamehameha V was Hawai'i's king and the last of the Kamehameha I dynasty which was of lower lineage to Kamehameha Nui 'Ai Lu'au. The two royal heirs of Kamehameha I had additional lineage to the High Chiefs Kalola, daughter of King Kekaulike, but the mere younger sister of King Kamehameha Nui 'Ai Lu'au.

King Kamehameha V, grandson of Kamehameha I, died on December 11, 1872 and was the last of the Kamehameha dynasty. There was political turmoil as Kamehameha V did not appoint a successor to his throne. Lunalilo, a grand-nephew of Kamehameha I, was elected king but died about a year later on January 8, 1873. On February 13, 1873, Kalakaua was elected king. Kalakaua claimed his highest vestments through High Chief Iwikauikaua. Iwikauikaua was the great-grandson of Keli'iokaloa, eldest son of Umi-a-Liloa. However, Keli'iokaloa was an unrighteous king who was killed and his kingdom and birthright taken by his younger brother, Keawenui-a-Umi. Kalakaua's royal pedigree then is mired in the intermarriages among Big Island chieftains all of lower lineage compared to the blue-blood of Kamehameha Nui 'Ai Lu'au.

King Kalakaua intended to avoid future legislative elections of kings by appointing a long line of successors to which included his three siblings and three nephews of his wife, Queen Consort Kapiolani. One nephew was David Kawanakoa whose pedigree claimed Hawai'i's highest lineage, Kaumuali'i, King of Kaua'i as well as cousin relationship to the Kamehameha I Big Island chieftains. We note that Kaumuali'i was a grandson of King Kekaulike through a lesser marriage. Kekaulike joined with Holau, the 3rd great granddaughter of Umi-a-Liloa, and had a son, Ka'eokulani. Ka'eokulani joined with Queen Kamakahelei who ruled Kaua'i Kingdom at the time Captain Cook first arrived.

Their son was King Kaumuali'i. Comparatively, King Kekaulike's highest marriage was to his half-sister, Kekuiapoiwanui, from which was born his heir, King Kamehameha Nui 'Ai Lu'au. The resulting Kawananakoa line comes from a much lower lineage comparative to Kamehameha Nui 'Ai Lu'au. Although the Kawananakoa line had never come to rule in any way, there were fears over threats of assassination upon the child heir of the Kamehameha Nui 'Ai Lu'au line, Kapahupinea Kaleikoa Keopuhiwa Paki. This High Princess was protected by a Chinese merchant whose cultural covenants to protect Hawai'i's royal lines predates the 15th century Hawai'i. The genealogical records of His Royal Majesty Nalikolauokalani-Ke'alohilanikikaupē'aokalani-kapahupinea-kaleikoa-keopuhiwa-Paki are much involved and indisputable.

Manifest Destiny

On November 22, 2002, the Prime Minister of the Hawaiian Kingdom, along with the Council of Regency, Na Kupuna Council O` Hawai'i Nei, the Na Kupuna Council Hawai'i Moku of the legislative body of government, and the Royal Kupuna of the House of Nobles, proclaimed that I am the lawful successor to Ali'i Nui Mo'i (High Chiefs and Kings) of ancient Hawai'i.

My islands have always been alive in the sacred blessing of a paradise on earth. At one with the land, Na Kanaka Maoli have always known God in the beauty of their lives, in the strength of their humanity, and in their faith in the goodness of their fellow man. At one with the timeless seas, we have always known power in the energy of life and in the gift of all the earth's treasures. At one with the winds, the rains, and the sun, we have always known the wonders of nature. And, at one with the stars, we have always revered the mysteries of creation.

In harmony with the lands, the seas, and the skies of our birth, ours is a duality of spirit. We value greatly compassion and charity, while we are capable of powerful response against threats to our lands, culture, and families. We are proud of our beauty while we esteem humility as among the most precious of virtues. Youthful in play, we are an ancient culture respecting the dignity of elder wisdom. We live our lives in open joy, seeking perfection in obedience to God. We are Kanaka Maoli. We are Hawaiians.

For centuries, we have lived in harmony with nature and each other. My people were free of disease and corruption, and our laws and customs were just and noble. In 1778, the arrival from England of Captain Cook and his crew changed everything. Welcomed openly and mistaken for gods, Cook and his men left behind the catastrophe of venereal diseases, chicken pox, and measles, along with their accompanying madness, suffering, and death. What did we know of deceit? What did we know of Western diseases and corruption? What did we know of greed? Had we known more, our relations with this alien society would have certainly taken a different course.

Word of the beauty and riches of our islands spread quickly among the haole (foreign) nations. Our lands were torn apart. American missionaries, businessmen, and politicians came to the islands in great numbers, promoting their various agendas. They introduced private land ownership, money, and other hallmarks of western culture. Hawai'i's sugar cane crop and its strategic location were of particular interest. American incursions continued to erode Hawaiian values throughout the 19th century.

In 1810, King Kamehameha the Great unified the Hawaiian Islands under a Monarchical Government. Na Kanaka Maoli ratified the Hawaiian Constitution in 1839 and 1840. The United States recognized the Independence of the Kingdom of Hawai'i and extended full and complete diplomatic recognition to the Hawaiian government until 1893. In 1826, 1842, 1875, and 1887, the United States and the Kingdom entered into Treaties governing commerce and navigation.

On March 8, 1892, John L. Stevens, the American minister to the Hawaiian Islands, sent a letter to the U.S. President Benjamin Harrison. In this letter, Minister Stevens described his plan to subvert the lawful Hawaiian government by staging a false rebellion amongst the inhabitants of Hawai'i. In the face of this "rebellion," Minister Stevens would call upon American Military forces to occupy the island and 'protect' American interests. Thus, Minister Stevens could invade a foreign country without the approval of congress. Moreover, he could occupy the Kingdom and set up a provisional government to advance American interests exclusively. This would give America complete control of the lucrative Hawaiian agricultural industry.

On January 14, 1893, Minister Stevens and a small group of non-Hawaiians staged a 'rebellion' on the island of Hawai'i. By design, American military forces invaded the Kingdom and imprisoned Hawaiian Monarch Queen Lili'uokalani and high-ranking representatives of the Hawaiian government in the Iolani Palace. On January 17, 1893, a Committee of Safety representing American and European sugar planters, descendants of missionaries, and financiers deposed the Hawaiian monarch and declared the establishment of a provisional government. On February 1, 1893, Minister Stevens proclaimed Hawai'i to be a protectorate of the United States.

On December 18, 1893, President Grover Cleveland addressed the United States congress and acknowledged the deceitful work of Minister Stevens, saying, " The ownership of Hawai'i was tendered to us by a provisional government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the Hawaiian islands, who had been dethroned, and it did not appear that such a provisional government had the sanction of either popular revolution or suffrage."

Queen Lili'uokalani was imprisoned in the Iolani Palace under military guard as her people suffered the robbery of their self-determination, the theft of their lands, and the devastation of disease brought to the islands by the haole capitalists. She died broken-hearted, her prayers for justice and the redemption of her lands unfulfilled.

In the wake of the manufactured coup, Na Kanaka Maoli was reduced to a pitiful handful of survivors. As our numbers dwindled, the American government secured a stranglehold on our stolen lands and sold them off to the highest bidders. This exploitation was foreign to us and we were defenseless against it. Soon there was little left to steal or subvert. Nothing was left of our laws and our government. We were a conquered people with decapitated spirits. World War II reminded the American government that the Hawaiian Islands were a strategic resource as well as an economic golden goose.

Upon conclusion of the war, America began a campaign of propaganda and political pressure to absorb the wondrous islands of my Kingdom into the American empire. On August 21, 1959, the American government completed the destruction of our Hawaiian culture by incorporating our lands into the United States. In a political maneuver, Na Kanaka Maoli were offered only the options of choosing American statehood or continuing as an American territory. Unfortunately our numbers were too few, our spirit too battered, and our political acumen too undeveloped, so it seemed, for us to make a statement in opposition and would continue to bear us no fruit yet, as we continued our Independence at the cost of great suffrage, loss and pain.

A look at Hawai'i today illustrates America's contribution to our lands; there is destruction and desecration of a scope unparalleled in contemporary history. Once, ours was a pristine Kingdom lovingly maintained by my people. We understood the sanctity of life with the environment. We lived in harmony with nature. We lived our lives within the rhythms and seasons of the seas and the lands. Now the land reeks with the smell of internal combustion engines, and suffers the ravages of unchecked greed and the monstrosity of monolithic 'progress.' Asphalt ribbons bind the land between concrete monuments to hedonism. Zealous developers trample the rich and fertile soil underfoot, hurrying to build another shopping mall.

Tourists in the shadows of ATM machines eat processed ice cream shipped from the mainland, while coconut trees are uprooted and replanted to shade American hotels designed in New York. American soldiers seek ribald pleasures on the back streets of Oahu. Organized crime in epic proportions threatens the sanctity of homes, schools, churches, and work places. Whatever became of the true beauty, the spiritual quietude, our peaceful culture? Their loss is the legacy of Minister Stevens.

Albeit grievously wounded by the American invasion, the Hawaiian soul remains alive. Though forced into dormancy by the relentless pressure of American threats and demonstrations of violence, our dual spirit now quickens. Those who would annihilate us have mistaken our open and inviting countenance for weakness. We have learned. Our soul was tempered in the crucible of nearly two centuries of haole indecencies.

Seeds of understanding and activism in the Kingdom began to be seen in the 1970's. In a resurgence of spirit, Na Kanaka Maoli began to resurrect their traditional arts, culture, and modes of expression. There was once again energy and pride among the people. In the 1980's, seeking redress, we brought our grievances before the United States congress. Time and again, we were offered platitudes and meaningless gestures. There was little, if any, evidence of the rights and privileges purportedly attendant upon citizenship in the United States.

In our anger, we responded. In 1991, The Hawaiian state legislature voted for a resolution encouraging debate on the restoration of the Hawaiian nation. In 1992, the legislature voted for a much stronger resolution stating that "the citizens of the state of Hawai'i recognize the inherent right of the indigenous Hawaiian people to sovereignty and self-determination." In 1993, United States Senators Inouye and Akaka introduced and successfully campaigned for Public Law 103-150, 'The Apology Bill.' Facing significant political pressure, President William J. Clinton signed the bill on November 23, 1993. As expected, the American congress acknowledged the injustices perpetrated against my people but made no effort to take responsibility for, or action to right, the wrongs of so many years...

On September 28, 2000, Na Kupuna Council Hawai'i Moku, under authority of Article 33 of the Hawaiian Constitution ratified in 1839-1840 (under which Queen Lili'uokalani ruled), appointed His Excellency Samuel Keolamauloa Kaluna, Jr., regent and lawful Prime Minister of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The American Declaration of Independence asserts that "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed." Na Kanaka Maoli refuse to be governed by the United States. Moreover, Na Kanaka Maoli have never given their consent to be governed by the United States. Na Kanaka Maoli established a Constitutional Government, ratified in 1839-1840, which describes our government and sets the rights of the people, the responsibilities and structures of government, and the systems by which laws may be promulgated and enforced.

In keeping with our traditional heritage and culture, we approach this matter peacefully and with dignity. As we respect the dignity of those who have abused us, so do we expect that we shall receive the same respect in kind? We remember well the lessons we have been taught in our prior relationships with the American government. We shall no longer blindly trust the government of the United States. As we proceed, we shall do so under the supervision of international law agencies. We call on the United Nations and those nations that stand in Solidarity with me to monitor these proceedings.

Toward resolution, we shall work in harmony by purchasing our lands back from those who have benefited from their theft from the trillions of dollars owed to the Kingdom by the United States of America. As we do so, we shall return the lands to the paradisiacal state in which they existed prior to the destruction, devastation, and desecrations wrought in the name of "progress". We shall restore our stolen right of self-determination by setting up the government under which we will live. We shall no longer allow the United States government to dictate the laws under which we have lived.

We have taken our cause before the Ministers and Sovereigns of nations around the world. The response of civilized and honorable countries has been unilaterally supportive. The response of the United States has been disingenuous and dismissive. This response from the United States is not a surprise but a disappointment.

We call on all honorable and honest peoples of the world to support us in this just cause. We call upon these nations to recognize our government and our sovereignty, while we call upon those who have desecrated our seas, stolen our lands, and mutilated our bodies to hear our righteous plea. We call upon Almighty God to guide us as we proceed.

Auwe, auwe! Sadly, my people cry for beloved Hawai'i. Their ceaseless laments are borne to heaven upon the restless winds. Their cries echo in the endless pounding of the surf on the shores of our islands. Their tears fall upon the asphalt and concrete of Americanized Hawai'i. Auwe, auwe. The spirits of Hawai'i past walk the lands and grieve for our paradise lost. The cries of my people are heard but not felt by the United States Government, which acknowledges the unlawful taking of our lands but inappropriately offers as token compensation Native American status. The cries of my people are heard but not felt by the United Nations, which deigns to offer sympathy, but scant assistance. The cries of the old and the young, the cries of our mothers, fathers, children, our Nation and the spirits of our ancestors, ring in my ear. I have heard their cries since childhood; Auwe, auwe! It breaks my heart. Now a man, I can no longer endure my people's pain, nor shall I.

I am Edmund Keli'i Silva, Jr., direct lineal descendent of King Kamehameha 'Ai Lu'au, and under authority of the Hawaiian Constitution in effect on January 17, 1893, I hereby declare Hawai'i to be an independent, Sovereign Nation. In the name of Almighty God and of my people, I hereby declare the Nation of Hawai'i to be free and Independent from the influence and authority of any and all other nations. In the name of Almighty God and of my people, I hereby declare the Nation of Hawai'i to be a Sovereign Kingdom grounded in the noble culture of an old and honorable people. **Na ke Kauoha o ke Akua Manamana Loa.**

Original version signed June 23, 2003 was hand delivered by Ali' Mana'o Nui Lanny Sinkin to George W. Bush President of the United States, the Presidential White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 25500 and, Kofi Annan Secretary General, United Nations' S-378 New York, New York 10017

This revised version signed May 14, 2013



Ali'i Nui Mo'i Edmund K. Silva, Jr.
Nou Ke Akua Ke Aupuni O Hawai'i

The House of the Royal Family Edmund Keli'i Silva, Sr., Father to the Ali'i Nui Mo'i Direct Heir to King Kamehameha Nui `Ai Lu`au and Cecelia Ku'u'lei Silva, Mother to the Ali'i Nui Mo'i, Direct Heir to King Kamehameha the Great.

Original Certification of Mailing:

I, Samuel Keolamauloa Kaluna, Jr., do hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Declaration of Independence was placed in the United States Mail, sufficient postage prepaid, correctly addressed to the following at their respective addresses as indicated, on the 23rd day of June, 2003.

George W. Bush President of the United States the Presidential White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 25500

Kofi Annan Secretary General, United Nations' S-378 New York, New York 10017

(Original Copy Signed) _____
Samuel Keolamauloa Kaluna, Jr. Prime Minister-Kingdom of Hawai'i

