



COLOR OF LAW



COLOR OF AUTHORITY

THE COLOR OF LAW

DECLARATION OF AUTHORITY & DOCTRINAL ANNEX

By the Sovereign Authority of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom
Issued under the Great Seal of the Kingdom

By rightful succession and lawful authority, I, Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani, Sovereign Authority, Postmaster General, and Supreme Executive Magistrate of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom, do hereby reaffirm the continuity of the Hawaiian Monarchy and the inherent sovereignty of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom.

The overthrow of 1893, executed with foreign aggression and military support, did not extinguish the sovereignty of the Kingdom. The absence of Queen Lili'uokalani's consent confirms that no lawful transfer of sovereignty ever occurred. As such, all subsequent U.S. claims to sovereignty over Hawai'i remain unlawful and void.

The Color of Law affirms the lawful framework and enforcement of authority exercised under sovereign command, not by foreign or corporate usurpation.

- The Magistrate Decree establishes that actions taken by the State of Hawai'i and the United States are fraudulent acts under color of law, lacking legitimacy.
- Corporations and foreign entities cannot lawfully govern a sovereign constitutional Kingdom.
- The Kingdom stands on the firm foundation of the Declaration of Rights of 1839, the Hawaiian Kingdom Constitution of 1840, the Anglo-Franco Proclamation of 1843, Hawaiian Kingdom – U.S. Treaty of Friendship (1849), the Treaty of Maupiti (1817–1820), and the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom Constitution (2019), all of which secure the prerogatives of the Sovereign.

Thus, this declaration reasserts the full authority of the Mana Ali'i Nui over the lands, waters, and skies of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom, in perpetuity.

Together with Kingdom law, the following international doctrines establish a decisive legal shield against unlawful annexation and occupation and will guide Kingdom officials in all diplomatic, judicial, and intergovernmental engagements.

1. **Postliminium Doctrine:** Sovereignty, treaties, and property rights revert automatically upon the end of unlawful occupation; no lawful title transfers ever occurred.
2. **Stimson Doctrine (1932):** Peace-abiding nations do not recognize territorial acquisitions secured through aggression or other unlawful means; therefore, the annexation of Hawai'i in 1898 holds no legal validity.

3. **Continuity of States:** States do not cease to exist by occupation or lack of recognition; the Hawaiian Kingdom continues in law.
4. **Ex Injuria Jus Non Oritur:** No legal rights arise from unlawful acts such as the 1893 overthrow or 1898 annexation.
5. **Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet:** The U.S. could not give itself sovereignty over Hawai'i because it never lawfully acquired it.
6. **Uti Possidetis Juris:** Territorial boundaries during the time of independence must be preserved ; Kingdom territory is intact.
7. **Rebus Sic Stantibus:** Treaties under coercion or radically altered conditions may be lawfully voided; any claim of annexation is null.
8. **Trusteeship & UN Charter Articles 73–85:** Occupying powers are trustees, not sovereigns; they must prepare the people for self-government.
9. **Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969):** Treaties obtained by force or coercion are void; annexation was never lawful.
10. **ICJ Advisory Opinions (Namibia 1971, Chagos 2019):** Occupation does not extinguish sovereignty.
11. **Self-Determination Doctrine (UN Res. 1514, 1960):** Peoples under occupation hold the inalienable right to independence.

By this declaration:

1. I, Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani hold the supreme authority over the lands, waters, and airspace of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom.
2. No foreign or corporate entity may assume governance without explicit consent of the Sovereign.
3. Any interference constitutes a violation of customary international law, treaty law, and UN Charter obligations.
4. Diplomatic recognition and engagement must proceed through lawful channels respecting the continuity of the Kingdom.
5. Failure to recognize this declaration constitutes an ongoing violation of international law, subject to redress before the Permanent Court of Arbitration, International Court of Justice, and the United Nations.

This integrated Declaration of Authority and Doctrinal Annex fused the Color of Law with binding doctrines of international law, rendering a shield against unlawful occupation and an affirmation of sovereignty that foreign aggression cannot lawfully extinguish.

Issued under My Hand and Great Seal,



Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani
Sovereign Dual Monarch of
the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom
Te Moana Nui A Kiva

