



COLOR OF LAW



COLOR OF AUTHORITY

Royal Declaration

Lawful Notice Regarding the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) and all Occupying Agencies

In the exercise of sovereign authority under the Constitution of the Polynesian Kingdom of Aotearoa / Hawaiian Kingdom (2019), in continuity with Royal Decrees, international treaties, and the kuleana of the Crown, His Majesty hereby issues this Declaration regarding the unlawful role of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) and the duty of the occupying power(s).

Whereas, The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is not a body created by the Hawaiian Kingdom nor by the will of the Ali'i and the lāhui. OHA was created in 1978 under United States of America/ Hawaii State/ State of Hawaii colonial administration and exists as a statutory state agency, not as an organ of the de jure Hawaiian Kingdom.

Whereas, The Supreme Court of Hawai'i in OHA v. State Auditor (2023, SCAP-21-0000701) declared OHA to be a "constitutionally created state government agency," confirming OHA's status as subordinate to State oversight and funding.

Whereas, The Supreme Court of Hawai'i in Akana v. State Ethics Commission (2025) ruled unanimously that OHA Trustees are state employees bound by the state ethics code, further affirming OHA's identity as part of the State of Hawai'i structure, not an independent Hawaiian national institution.

Whereas, The lands and trusts in question—including the Crown Lands, Government Lands, and estates of Ali'i such as Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop—were never ceded to the United States nor to any of its agencies. These remain under the continuity of the Hawaiian Kingdom. OHA, operating under the de facto U.S.A. administration, has no rightful jurisdiction over them.

Whereas, OHA's claims to defend Kamehameha Schools or speak on behalf of Native Hawaiians are acts of colonial intermediation, speaking over the rightful de jure government. The will of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, established under Hawaiian Kingdom law, continues under that framework, not U.S.A. constitutional law.

Whereas, Under international law, including the Hague Convention (IV), Geneva Convention IV, and the UN Charter (Articles 73–85)—the occupying power (U.S.A.) is forbidden from altering or delegating governance of an occupied state through colonial substitutes such as OHA.

Whereas, the Statute Laws of His Majesty King Kamehameha III (1841–42) remain in force and are reaffirmed by His Majesty Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani, rightful Heir and King of

the Hawaiian Kingdom. Under the Constitution of 2019, only the King may amend such Laws.

Whereas, His Majesty Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani, as Supreme Sovereign Authority, affirms that true self-determination of the lāhui cannot emerge from U.S.A. engineered structures, but only through the lawful continuity of the Kingdom, its treaties, and its living Head of State.

Whereas, High Treason is therein defined as:

1. "Whosoever shall plot the death of the King, and prepare the means of His destruction, shall be put in irons and banished to another land, and there remain until death."

Ch. XXXVIII, Sec. 8.

2. "If any one attempts to dethrone the King who has possession of the Kingdom, or to transfer the Kingdom to any other chief, or to any other person than the one who owns the Kingdom, he shall be banished to another country for life, and all his property shall be confiscated." Ch. XXXVIII, Sec. 9.

3. "Whosoever shall plot the death of a Governor or High Chief or speak evil of the chiefs for the purpose of bringing them into difficulty, or exhibit treason, or excite others to treason, shall be banished not less than five years, nor more than ten years, and dispossessed of all real estate." Ch. XXXVIII, Sec. 10.

Therefore,

1. The Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, together with any and all agencies, departments, officers, organizations, and instrumentalities of the United States and the State of Hawai'i—including but not limited to the State of Hawaii Auditor, Hawaii State Ethics Commission, Office of the Attorney General, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, and federal overseers such as the U.S.A. Department of the Interior, the Office of Native Hawaiian Relations, the Office of Insular Affairs, and the U.S.A. Congress, are hereby placed on formal notice:

- a. That their continued usurpation of authority over the Crown Lands, Government Lands, Ali'i trusts, or matters pertaining to Hawaiian national sovereignty constitutes High Treason under the statutory and constitutional laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom, as well as a breach of international law obligations incumbent upon the occupying power. OHA is a statutory state agency of the State of Hawai'i, as confirmed by the State's own Supreme Court rulings (2023, 2025). It is not a sovereign Hawaiian institution. It holds no lawful authority to administer Crown Lands, Government Lands, or Ali'i trusts, nor to speak for the Hawaiian Kingdom or the lāhui.

- b. Kamehameha Schools, Bishop Estate, and all Ali'i trusts, as well as the Crown and Government Lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom, must be restored to their original legal framework under the Kingdom. Their stewardship rests with Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani and the Hawaiian Kingdom's lawful government in perpetuity.

2. The United States, as the occupying power, bears a binding obligation under international law to:
 - a. Cease delegating Hawaiian national affairs to OHA or any colonial intermediary.
 - b. Recognize and engage directly with the de jure government of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom.
 - c. Facilitate the transition of trusts, lands, and governance back to the Kingdom.

True Hawaiian self-determination arises only through the recognition of the Kingdom's lawful continuity, its treaties, and its sovereign Head of State. Any attempt to channel self-determination through OHA is a paradox, as OHA itself is a product of the occupier's law.

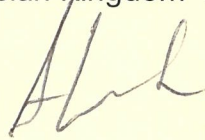
Accordingly, the Trustees of OHA, the State of Hawai'i, and the United States of America are provided a 21-day notice period from receipt of this Declaration to:

1. Formally acknowledge that OHA is a state agency with no authority under Hawaiian Kingdom law.
2. Recognize that stewardship of Crown and Government Lands, and Ali'i trusts, lawfully reverts to the Kingdom.
3. Initiate dialogue with the Kingdom's Office of the Sovereign to transition authority, assets, and fiduciary responsibility to their rightful framework.

Failure to comply shall be recorded as evidence of dishonor and continuing violations of international law, to be submitted to the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, and other international bodies for remedy and enforcement.

All sovereign rights, titles, and claims of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom, including its Crown Lands, Government Lands, Ali'i trusts, and national sovereignty, are fully reserved in perpetuity under the authority of His Majesty Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani.

Signed this 27th day of September, 2025, under the Seal
of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom.



His Majesty Mana Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani
Supreme Sovereign Authority
Te Moana Nui A Kiva

