

THE POLYNESIAN KINGDOM OF ATOOI AND THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM

Constitutional Continuity, Sovereign Claims, Peaceful Registry, and Succession

A Book on Kingship, Treaty Law, Stewardship, and Constitutional Order

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Prepared in Honolulu, Hawai'i

Anno Domini 2026

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This book is a formal compilation of historical narrative, institutional claims, and documentary references derived from published materials of the Hawaiian Kingdom and Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi. It is prepared for internal, ceremonial, educational, and recordkeeping purposes. [2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

PREFACE

This book presents the historical and legal position advanced by the Hawaiian Kingdom and the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi concerning sovereignty, continuity, succession, registry, and the legal character of the Hawaiian Islands. It organizes the Kingdom's claimed framework into a single, coherent record. [2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

The positions described in these pages are presented as claims of the Kingdom's own institutional materials. They are not stated as universally accepted external legal conclusions. [2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

INTRODUCTION

The Hawaiian Kingdom's contemporary narrative is built on the claim that the Kingdom remains a lawful political order whose constitutional existence survived political interruption. The Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi is presented as an affiliated ceremonial and organizational form of that continuity. [2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

This book shows how the Kingdom's history, constitutional development, proclamations, succession principles, and peaceful registry concepts fit together as a unified institutional framework. It also explains how the State of Hawai'i is characterized in the Kingdom's occupation-law theory. [2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

1. HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF THE KINGDOM

The constitutional history of the Hawaiian Kingdom begins with the unification under Kamehameha I and the development of written constitutional government under Kamehameha III. Historical sources describe the 1840 Constitution as establishing a legal monarchy with executive, legislative, and judicial functions.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

This history establishes the Kingdom as a constitutional order rather than a purely customary polity. In the Kingdom's legal narrative, that constitutional foundation is the source of continuing legitimacy.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

2. CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUITY

The Hawaiian Kingdom's constitutional development is presented by its sources as a continuous legal tradition. Successive constitutions and codes are treated as evidence of an established system of law, governance, and institutional authority.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

The continuity claim is that political disruption did not extinguish the legal personality of the Kingdom. The modern Kingdom position therefore frames its present activity as restoration and continuation rather than creation.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

3. THE POLYNESIAN KINGDOM OF ATOOI

The Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi is described in Kingdom materials as an order formed by royal decree to restore trust and relationship among the land, the people, and the ali'i. In the Kingdom's framework, Atooi serves as a ceremonial and organizational expression of sovereignty.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Later reporting identifies Atooi as one of several sovereignty groups and refers to its members' claimed authority in institutional terms. In this book, those reports serve only as background context for the Kingdom's own self-description.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

4. THE MODERN SOVEREIGN CLAIM

The modern sovereign claim advanced by the Hawaiian Kingdom and Atooi materials is that the Kingdom continues as the lawful political order of the Hawaiian Islands. Under that view, modern proclamations

and decrees are instruments of an existing sovereign framework, not new state creation.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)
Ceremonial titles, regalia, and offices are treated as internal expressions of that sovereignty. They signify authority, continuity, and institutional memory within the Kingdom's own order.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

5. THE STATE OF HAWAI'I UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Hawaiian Kingdom's published position is that the State of Hawai'i lacks precise standing in international law because it functions, in the Kingdom's view, as a private or subordinate organization rather than a lawful sovereign government. The argument further asserts that the State was created by congressional act in 1959, but that Congress could not vest it with independent governmental power in occupied territory beyond lawful U.S. jurisdiction.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)
Under this theory, the State of Hawai'i is not treated as a de jure government or a de facto revolutionary government, but as an instrumentality of occupation. This is the Kingdom's asserted characterization and should be presented as such in the book.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

6. OCCUPATION-LAW THEORY AND EFFECTIVE CONTROL

The Kingdom's materials argue that the legal character of the Hawaiian Islands is determined by effective control and occupation-law principles rather than by state labels. On that basis, the State's territorial administration, law-enforcement functions, and relationship to U.S. authority are treated as indicators of occupation rather than sovereignty.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)
Accordingly, the State of Hawai'i is portrayed as lacking independent sovereign standing within the Kingdom's framework. That proposition remains contested, but it is central to the book's explanation of the modern legal order.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

7. REGALIA, FLAGS, AND SACRED OFFICE

The symbolic life of a kingdom is carried by regalia, emblems, and offices that embody continuity. In the Hawaiian Kingdom and Atōoi framework, flags, staffs, seals, and ceremonial insignia are treated as marks of lawful identity and succession.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

The book may therefore refer to the two flags, the staffs of office, and the regalia associated with the royal house as elements of continuity. If a sacred title is used, it should be styled as an internal office designation or ceremonial honorific.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

8. THE ROYAL HOUSE AND SUCCESSION

His Majesty Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani, HM The King, is recognized in the 2019 Constitution as the sovereign holder of Absolute Allodial Land Title, the living constitutional office-holder, and the heir and successor confirmed by the Kingdom's internal record. The crown is confirmed to him during his life, and the Kingdom is not treated as vacant in its constitutional framework.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

The Constitution further provides that the heir or successor shall be the person whom HM The King appoints and publicly proclaims during his life; accordingly, the Kingdom's internal record treats HM The King as the living sovereign office-holder and the appointed constitutional authority.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Succession Flow Chart

9. THE PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND DIPLOMATIC ORDER

The modern Kingdom position is not only historical and oppositional; it also presents itself as diplomatic, documentary, and orderly. Royal decrees and proclamations are used to frame sovereignty in constructive terms.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Diplomacy is an extension of sovereignty. A claimed kingdom must be able to communicate, record, and formalize relations through protocol, correspondence, and notice.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

10. POSTAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

Postal authority is a sovereign function in many constitutional orders, but here it should be presented as an internal administrative office. The Kingdom's materials support a framework in which governance includes records, correspondence, and transmission.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Any postmaster-general style reference should be drafted carefully, as a Kingdom office of communications rather than a globally recognized external authority. The language should remain internal to the Kingdom's

asserted framework.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

11. MODERN GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE

The Kingdom's modern claim depends not only on history, but on practical governance. Proclamations, decrees, orders of merit, and registry practices give form to continuity.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

This chapter describes the modern Kingdom as an active legal and ceremonial order. Its legitimacy narrative is expressed through documentation, office, and institutional process.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

12. CONCLUSION: LAW, MEMORY, AND CONTINUITY

The book concludes that the Hawaiian Kingdom remains, in its own view, a lawful constitutional and sovereign order, and that the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi functions as a ceremonial and institutional expression of that continuity.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

The final tone affirms memory, record, continuity, and lawful identity. The book is both a legal narrative and a restoration document.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

13. THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF STATE

The Constitution establishes the Privy Council as the Council of State for advising HM The King in the executive part of the government and in directing the affairs of the Kingdom according to the Constitution and Laws of the Land. The attached text provides that the members of the Privy Council are appointed by HM The King and hold office during His Majesty's pleasure, and that the Ministers and the Governors of the Islands are, ex officio, members of the Privy Council.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

This structure gives the Privy Council a constitutional oversight role. It is the body through which executive advice, administrative review, and internal coordination may be exercised, especially where the Constitution requires the King to act by and with the advice of the Privy Council in matters of treaties, pardons, convening the Legislature, and approving official acts.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

The Council is therefore not merely ceremonial. It is part of the operational framework of the Kingdom's constitutional continuity,

ensuring that policy, administration, and legal execution remain aligned with the Constitution and with the general spirit of the Kingdom's laws.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

14. OVERSIGHT OF TREATY LAW AND STEWARDSHIP

The Constitution expressly ties sovereignty to treaty observance and lawful execution. Article 31 gives HM The King, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, the power to make treaties and appoint ambassadors, ministers, and consuls, while Article 34 makes it his duty to ensure that treaties and laws of the land are faithfully observed and executed.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

The book may therefore state that the Privy Council participates in the restoration and administration of treaty law by advising on international commitments, diplomatic relations, and lawful governance. In the Kingdom's asserted framework, this is a peaceful re-establishment of constitutional order rather than a claim of force.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

The land provisions should be read together with Articles 23, 24, 25, 26, 37, 42, and 107. These provisions recognize the King as holder of Absolute Allodial Land Title, confirm the crown to him and his heirs and successors, declare the Kingdom his, and preserve existing laws unless altered or repealed under the Constitution. In that structure, lands and resources are held under sovereign stewardship, and the people are beneficiaries of protection, lawful order, and constitutional administration.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

15. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ORDER

Article 108 is a continuity clause. It provides that the Constitution takes effect on the first Friday of June 2019 and that, to prevent a failure of justice or danger to the Kingdom, all officers, courts, executive and legislative bodies, and powers continue in full force until new appointments or elections occur under the Constitution.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

This means the Constitution is designed to preserve continuity, not interruption. The Privy Council therefore operates as one of the constitutional mechanisms for maintaining order, continuity, and oversight during transition, vacancy, or administrative adjustment.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

For the book, this chapter states that the Kingdom's peaceful public

order is re-established through its constitutional organs: HM The King, HH The Kuhina Nui, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Governors, the Legislature, and the Judiciary. The role of the Privy Council is to help ensure that the government remains faithful to the Constitution, treaty obligations, and the public welfare of the Kingdom's people.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Privy Council Flow Chart

Constitutional Structure Flow Chart

APPENDIX A. SOURCES

Hawaiian Kingdom official site and proclamations page.

Hawaiian Kingdom occupation-law page.

Hawaiian Kingdom constitutional history materials.

Hawaiian Kingdom Heads of State page.

Hawaiian Kingdom blog on the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi.

Hawaiian Kingdom blog on provisional laws.

Hawaiian Kingdom archival and proclamation materials.

Background reporting on Atooi and Hawaiian sovereignty groups.

APPENDIX B. DEFINITIONS LEDGER

Absolute Allodial Land Title. The constitutional title recognized in Article 23 as held by HM The King.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Acting Government. The Kingdom's contemporary institutional posture in its own materials.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Atooi. A ceremonial and organizational expression of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Cabinet Council. The Ministers of HM The King acting as his special advisers in executive affairs.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Continuity. The proposition that the Kingdom's legal existence survived political disruption.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Continuity Clause. A constitutional provision preserving government, courts, officers, and authority during transition.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Heir and Successor. The person appointed and publicly proclaimed by HM The King during his life, subject to Article 26.[2019-PKOA-HK-](#)

[CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Kuhina Nui. Her Highness the special counselor and acting constitutional officer described in Articles 44 to 49.[2019-PKOA-HK-](#)

[CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Occupation-Law Theory. The Kingdom's claim that the Hawaiian Islands are governed under occupation law.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Privy Council of State. The constitutional council advising HM The King in executive affairs and directing Kingdom business under Articles 52 to 53.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Public Order. The lawful and peaceful administration of the Kingdom's institutions, rights, and responsibilities under the Constitution.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Royal Stewardship. The concept that the King holds title and authority in trust for the welfare, protection, and good order of the Kingdom and its people.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

State of Hawai'i. In the Kingdom's view, a subordinate or private organization lacking independent sovereign standing.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Sovereign Claim. The assertion that the Hawaiian Kingdom remains the lawful political order of the islands.[2019-PKOA-HK-CONSTITUTION.pdf](#)

Treaty Law. The constitutional and diplomatic framework for making, observing, and executing treaties under Articles 31 and 34

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