



Definitions

Royal Decree: A Royal Decree is an official order or proclamation issued by a monarch, such as a King or Queen, that has the force of law, makes appointments, or issues other important pronouncements.

Formal Authority: Royal Decrees are issued by a monarch in their capacity as head of state, signifying the highest level of authority in the issuing jurisdiction such as RJCP 1-B RJCP 1(b) which refers to Rule 1(b) of the Rules of the Judicial Court of the Polynesian Kingdom of Aotahi / Hawaiian Kingdom, specifically addressing jurisdiction. RJCP 1(b) refers to Rule 1(b) of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the PKOA/HK judicial codes.

The Polynesian Kingdom of Aotahi / Hawaiian Kingdom is a Sovereign Nation recognized internationally, the current Sovereign Authority may use historical laws and codes, including RJCP 1(b).

De Jure ("By Law"): A condition or authority that is *legally established, formally recognized, and rooted in legitimate law*, such as constitutional charters, treaties, or international law.

Usage in Governance: Refers to the rightful sovereign or government, even if it is not currently exercising control.

Example: The Polynesian Kingdom of Aotahi / Hawaiian Kingdom remains a *de jure* sovereign nation under international law, despite the presence of foreign governance.

Lawful ("According to Higher Law"):

An action or authority that conforms to *natural law, moral law, or fundamental rights*—often grounded in divine, customary, or constitutional principles.

Health and Wellness

Health: A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It includes:

- **Physical health:** The proper functioning of the body, maintained through nutrition, exercise, sleep, and medical care.
- **Mental health:** The ability to think clearly, manage emotions, and cope with stress or challenges.
- **Social health:** Having supportive relationships, community engagement, and a sense of belonging.

Wellness: The active process of becoming aware of and making choices toward a healthy and fulfilling life. It goes beyond survival or being disease-free—wellness is about thriving.

- **Physical:** Regular activity, proper diet, sleep, and avoiding harmful habits.
- **Emotional:** Self-awareness, resilience, stress management.

- **Spiritual:** Connection to meaning, purpose, and values (not necessarily religious).
- **Intellectual:** Lifelong learning, curiosity, and critical thinking.
- **Social:** Positive relationships and community interactions.
- **Occupational:** Work satisfaction and work-life balance.
- **Environmental:** Living in harmony with surroundings, promoting sustainability.
- **Financial** (sometimes included): Stability, budgeting, and managing financial stress.

Comparison Table: Health vs Wellness

<u>Aspect</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Wellness</u>
Definition	State of being (complete well-being)	Active pursuit of optimal health and life quality
Scope	Physical, mental, social	Multidimensional (physical, emotional, etc.)
Focus	Outcome: absence of disease	Process: proactive healthy choices
Status	Can be measured (vitals, symptoms)	Often subjective and holistic
Role	Reactive (can involve treatment)	Proactive (prevention and self-responsibility)

Holistic Viewpoint: In integrative or Original worldviews (such as Polynesian Sacred and Spiritual systems), health and wellness are seen as interconnected with nature, ancestry, and spiritual balance. Healing involves aligning mind, body, spirit, and environment.

Customary Law: Original Customary Law (The Law of God) Applied within Customary societies with Traditional Values (e.g., Polynesian, Māori, Maohi, Maoli or African kingdoms), often governing:

- Identifying Lineage and Genealogy
- Land tenure
- Dispute resolution
- Sacred protocol and ritual practice

Example: The *kapu* system in ancient Hawai'i, or *tikānga Māori* in Aotearoa (New Zealand), are forms of customary law.

Lawful Weight of Customary Law

- **National Level:** Recognized in some constitutions (e.g., *Hawaii*, *Tahiti*, *Rapa Nui*, *Aoteara New Zealand*) as part of the legal framework.
- **International Law:** Customary law is one of the primary sources of international law alongside treaties and general legal principles.
- **Sovereign Claims:** Customary law can support **sovereign assertions**, indigenous rights, and land claims under **UNDRIP** (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples).
- Still holds force under international law when a state recognizes its continuity (e.g., in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples).

Kamehameha I Kanawai Mamalahoa (Law of the Splintered Paddle)

Kanawai Mamalahoa *“Law of the Splintered Paddle: Oh people, Honor thy god; respect alike (the rights of) people both great and humble; May everyone, from the old men and women to the children, Be free to go forth and lie in the road (i.e. by the roadside of pathway) Without fear of harm. Break this Law and Die.”*

Legal & Cultural Relevance:

- Often considered the first human rights law of the Land.
- Can be invoked by the Supreme Sovereign.

Treaty Law: Treaty law governs the formation, interpretation, enforcement, and termination of treaties—formal, binding agreements between sovereign states—under international law.

Sources and Standards:

- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) defines treaty rules and obligations.
- Treaties must be based on consent, good faith, and sovereign equality.

Application to Hawaiian Kingdom:

- Treaties such as the 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the U.S. and the 1857 Treaty with France are still in force unless explicitly terminated.
- The Kingdom of Hawai'i is recognized as a sovereign nation through treaty law by over 20 countries.
- Now known as Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi under the Color of Authority and the Color of Law

Why It Matters:

- Maupiti treaty with the nine Kings including Kamehameha II (Te Rihoriho)
- The 1857/1858 treaty serves as the definitive agreement, building upon and superseding earlier ones.
- As this treaty has never been terminated, it continues to hold legal force under principles of state continuity and treaty succession.

Constitutional Law: Constitutional law deals with the foundational principles and structures of a government, as outlined in a formal constitution or similar documents.

Hawaiian Kingdom Constitutions:

- 1840: First written constitution, declared Hawai'i a constitutional monarchy
- 1852: Strengthened civil rights and democratic governance
- 2019: Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom

Maritime Law (Admiralty Law): Maritime law governs navigation and commerce on the seas. It includes rules on shipping, naval conduct, sea lanes, maritime boundaries, salvage rights, and coastal jurisdictions.

Components:

- International rules (UNCLOS—United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea).
- National admiralty courts and jurisdiction.

International Law:

International law governs the relationships between states, organizations, and individuals across national boundaries. It encompasses treaties, customary international law, general principles, and judicial decisions.

Key Domains:

- Human rights law
- Humanitarian law (e.g., laws of war)
- Diplomatic law (e.g., Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations)
- Environmental and trade law

Hawaiian Application:

- International law upholds the principle of non-intervention and prohibits unlawful occupation (see UN Charter, Articles 2(4) and 51).
- Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom sovereignty is supported by international legal, lawful doctrines such as the principle of state continuity, treaty succession, and self-determination.

Summary:

<u>Law Type</u>	<u>Domain</u>	<u>Relevance to Hawaiian Kingdom</u>
Customary Law	Indigenous practices	Basis for pre-Western governance, land use, kapu
Kanawai Mamalahoa	Royal decree / human rights	Foundational moral law of protection
Treaty Law	International treaties	Basis of diplomatic recognition by other states
Constitutional Law	National governance structure	Legal framework of Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom
Maritime Law	Ocean jurisdiction	Historical control of Pacific trade and defense
International Law	Global legal norms	Protects sovereignty, condemns illegal annexation