

October 25, 2015

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United States Congress
United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
Attn: Bob Corker (R-Tenn.), Chairman (202) 224-3344
423 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510-6225
Phone: (202) 224-4651

Honorable Chairman,

Subject: Notification of a Petition in Complaint Against the United States for Violations of the United Nations Convention of the Prevention and punishment of the Crime of Genocide, before the United Nations Secretary-General.

Honorable Chairperson,

It may be recalled that on September 12, 1984, the Honorable Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Permanent Representative to the United Nations testified before the United States Senate, Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the value of the U.N. Genocide Convention in "...combating the scourge [of] genocidal practices...which would be contrary to U.S. National interests...standing...[and contrary to] advance the objectives of realizing a world free of genocide".

"The Proxmire Act", U.S.P.L. 100-606, November 4, 1988, Pres. Ronald Reagan, 18 USC 1091 Chapter 50A-GENOCIDE, requires that the United States endeavor to protect racial, ethnic religious groups, and those people with "national origins" from being victimized by the creation of conditions, whether specifically intended or not, that would bring about the destruction of the group in whole or in part, within the territories controlled by the United States.

It is with great concern for the well-being of Hawaii's native Inhabitants, and the need to be protected from "abuse", that the complaint was filed with the United Nations, in acknowledging our "national origins", and with due regard for the spirit of U.S.P.L. 103-150, "The Apology Resolution", November 23, 1993, Pres. William J. Clinton. However well intended, "The Apology Resolution" is without the force of law in the non-contiguous Pacific area of Hawaii. "The Apology Resolution" did not sanitize the crime scene, nor did it attempt to address or correct U.S. Constitutional violations, or the violations of U.S.-Hawaii International Treaty relations, it simply affirmed the commission of illegalities, while suggesting the need for reconciliation.

As the Complaint before the United Nations articulates, the United States, in 1959, failed to uphold the "sacred trust" and meet its "obligations" as a Member State in accordance with the provisions of U.N. Charter, Chapter XI-Declaration on Non-Self Governing Territories, under which Hawaii's true native

Inhabitants were to be afforded the opportunity to exercise their inherent right to political self-determination, self-government, and independence.

The restoration of Hawai'i as an independent Nation-State is assured under international Law, and it would behoove the United States to proceed in cooperation, in order to achieve conformity under its own Constitution, in particular respect to Article III, Section 8; Article IV, Section 3; and Article VI, Section 2.

Being mindful of United States international obligations to Human Rights Treaty protocols, there is an urgent need to determine to what extent Hawai'i's native Inhabitants are being adversely affected, in order to achieve compliance with the Law of Nations, Geneva Conventions, and Human Rights Treaties, as relating to the elimination of "genocidal practices", such as policies of apartheid, slavery in servitude, discrimination, inhumane treatment, psychological torture; and rules, laws, ordinances, and regulations that have been designed to allow for "pillage" and "confiscation" of our "private property", our "national lands", our cultural properties, and historic religious sites, and monuments.

In light of the fact that no lawful 'annexation' of Hawai'i ever took place, Hawai'i's native Inhabitants, are "protected persons" under international law, which should suffice to answer the question, of "...whether or not native Hawaiians are Native Americans.", that was raised during the debate on the subject of a U.S. Apology. Hawai'i's native Inhabitants were not identified as Native Americans under UN Charter Chapter XI, but rather a people who are entitled to freely determine their own political destiny.

In closing, I wish to thank Chairman Bob Corker, and the Honorable Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, for their consideration of the issues brought forth in the Complaint filed with Secretary-General of the United Nations. I humbly, and respectfully offer my services in facilitating any inquiries that the Committee may find necessary in the performance of its duties.

Mahalo a nui loa (Thank you very much).

Liko-o-kalani Martin
Native Inhabitant of Hawai'i
Date of Birth-October 25, 1945,
Aiea, Oahu, Hawaiian Archipelago

(Date)

Cc:

United Nations, Office of the Secretary-General, and President of the General Assembly
High Commissioner on Human Rights, Geneva
U.S. Secretary of State
U.S. Secretary of the Interior
Leon Siu