

8 JULY 2017

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United Nations Headquarters
President of the United Nations Security Council
His Excellency, Ambassador Liu Jieyi
405 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

Subject: Request for advice from the United Nations Security Council with regards to Peacebuilding in Hawaii.

Aloha, Ambassador Liu Jieyi,

Prior to United States complicity in the conspiracy to depose the legitimate head of state and constitutional monarch of the Kingdom of Hawaii by an "act of war", Hawaii was recognizably a completely self-governing Member of the Family of Nations, a Neutral Territory (1864), and a Party to the Universal Postal Union Treaty, along with a productive communal land tenure system, a Declaration of Rights (1839), and fundamental laws constitutionally promulgated during the reign of King Kamehameha III, 1841-1842, Lahainaluna, Maui..

In keeping with the procedures, principles, and purpose of the United Nations, I respectfully request advice from the Security Council as to what measures can be taken to transition out of a state of belligerent occupation, and initiate peacebuilding in Hawaii, in order to avoid the probability of Hawaii lapsing into a state of conflict.

The ramifications of prolonged occupation are effectively terminating the Hawaiian bloodline. Hawaiians have alarming health statistics, and suffer from severe psychological stress, according to a recently released 2014 data study. Destruction, desecration, and extraction of the natural resources essential to maintain the cultural identity and economic self-sustainability of the Hawaiian culture is rampant. As a whole, and in parts, our national group is being subjected to longstanding policies of apartheid, institutionalized racism, and inhumane treatment, by the intentional fabrication, imposition, and enforcement of derogatory distinctions, exclusions, limitations and restrictions based on grounds of race, color, descent, national, and ethnic origin, constituting multitudes of human rights violations. (Attachment A - provides specific details of the methods employed)

The methodical and calculated perversion, revision, and coloring of laws, strips away at our hereditary birth rights and interests in the integrity of our national lands. Widespread acts of archeological pillage, defiling and desecrations of religious and sacred sites, burials, historic cultural properties, and national monuments has contaminated, spoiled and laid waste to primary areas once secure, and suitable for collective cultural and traditional lifestyle, habitation, production, harvesting, and distribution of primary food staples, that sustained a multitude of ethnic groups. (Attachment B - provides recommendations aimed at mitigating administrative deficiencies in the United States administration in Hawaii.

Unjustifiable seizures and confiscation of land and private property are significantly and adversely affecting our group's ability to live in peace, prosper, and sufficiently sustain ourselves. Lack of adequate United States policy, with respect to compliance with international obligations, will continue to substantially contribute to, and accelerate conditions, leading to the instability, decline, and destruction of our national group in parts, and as a whole.

Respectfully, it is incumbent, upon the Member States of the United Nations to acknowledge their obligations under the Charter and the legal consequences of the continuation of the United States occupation of Hawaii, WITHOUT A LEGAL ANNEXATION, OR TITLE, and paramount, in order to ensure the maintenance of peace and security protection in the region. In consideration of those obligations a conscious and sincere effort should be made to formally address this SITUATION, Our national group desperately needs moral and material support to aid in the recovery of our human dignity, our birthrights, and our national lands. Humanitarian relief efforts and material support is urgently needed, in order to offset the escalating tragedy of displacement, poverty, ill-health, homelessness, despair, and economic insecurity.

Great anxiety and tension now exists amongst the members of our national group, as a result of a 2014 United States sponsored initiative to de-nationalize our group with the derogatory distinction of being a tribal possession, as native 'American Hawaiians'. The United Nations mandate on self-determination enshrines freedom from abuse, the perpetuation of culture, well being, the protection of interests, inherent rights to self-government and independence, as being the highest aspirations of the "sacred trust of civilization". Hearings in Hawaii, on the U.S. proposal, drew large and passionate crowds on all the islands, and was MET WITH OVERWHELMING OPPOSITION, AMIDST WIDELY EXPRESSED CALLS FOR DE-OCCUPATION, UNFETTERED SELF-GOVERNMENT, AND RESTORED INDEPENDENCE FOR HAWAII.

Our national group can ill afford the continuation of administrative malfeasance by the United States. The contentious disruption and undermining of our national unity will be a continuing source of disharmony. In the face of epidemic abuse and displacement, the question arises as to whether this situation, of 124 years of belligerent United States occupation of Hawaii, warrants United Nations intervention and oversight for the purpose of peacebuilding in Hawaii, in order to ensure our well-being, and promote peaceful and productive relationships for Hawaii, internationally and within the Pacific region, in order to sustain and advance humanity, and the

cause for world peace? (Attachment C - offers suggestions as to the formation of a regional commission for Pacific races and Pacific Nation-States and an overview of environments in Hawaii, and the potentials for integration of human resources towards best-practices natural resource management)

When the United States undertook implementation of the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which is not self-executing, it failed to comply with Article V of the Convention which states: "The Contracting Parties undertake to enact, in accordance with their respective Constitutions, the necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention, and, in particular, to provide effective penalties for persons guilty of Genocide or of any of the other acts enumerated in Article III".

United States Public Law 100-606, "The Proxmire Act", Nov. 4, 1988, Pres. Ronald Reagan, although codifying the international Convention into U.S. Law, remains NON COMPLIANT with the ratification provisions in the international Convention, because the U.S. HAS NOT YET TAKEN MEASURES to "enact implementing legislation" for domestic enforcement.

In 2010, the United States Department of State, issued an UNCLASSIFIED Memorandum, to the Executive Branches, Governors, Mayors and members of society, informing them of the serious nature of the U.S. obligation to comply with Human Rights Treaties which include the ICCPR, CERD, CAT, and ROC protocols on political, civil, economic, cultural, religious, social and economic rights, and protections against inhumane treatment. These treaties were entered into with the understanding that U.S. Laws were sufficient to enforce those terms, yet the U.S. State Department (U) Memorandum explicitly states that "THESE TREATIES DO NOT GIVE RISE DIRECTLY TO INDIVIDUALLY ENFORCEABLE RIGHTS IN U.S. COURTS".

In the absence of U.S. compliance with international obligations towards the protection of human rights and indigenous cultures, and preventing and addressing acts of genocide, a problematic challenge arises, regarding the effectiveness of the Charter and Organs of the United Nations in their ability to intervene and contribute, under special circumstances, in order to afford oversight, moral and material assistance, and protection of peoples in U.S. controlled territory from abuse. As an example; neglected Pacific races and Pacific-Nation States; Native American Nations indigenous cultures, their sacred sites and sovereign territories; and Native Alaskan aboriginal peoples still occupying their territories. Subsistence economies and the viability of cultural lifestyle has been severely disrupted by foreign resource extraction and exploitation, colonization and discrimination, along with forced displacement and inhumane treatment.

The United States was the primary architect of the principles that guided the Nuremberg Tribunal recognizing crimes against humanity by applying the rule of law to criminal violations of human rights, eroding a previously accepted principle of exclusive domestic jurisdiction in the area of human rights. The United States needs to act more responsibly and take an aggressive role in preventing genocidal acts, and replace genocidal administrative policies, with laws

protecting fundamental human rights, while preventing the uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources that are essential for the perpetuation, maintenance, and recovery of indigenous cultures.

To exemplify the dire circumstances that our "national" group faces in Hawaii, and for your understanding as to the depth of the problematic situation that exists, I offer a historical reference to the Nuremberg Trials, in order that the instrument, which in this case may be the Peacebuilding Commission of the United Nations, can properly interpret and advise the Security Council and Member States of the General Assembly.

The following are quotes/excerpts from the collection of Documentary Evidence and Guide Materials prepared by the American and British Prosecuting Staffs for presentation before the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg Germany- Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Vol. II, Chapter XV - CRIMINALITY OF GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS 1. The Law Under Which NAZI Organizations are Accused of Being Criminal - The following argument on the law and policy involved in the prosecution's charge that certain Nazi groups and organizations should be declared criminal, was delivered by Justice Robert Jackson before the Tribunal on 28 February 1946 - Office of the United States Chief of Counsel for Prosecution of Axis Criminality, United States Government Printing Office 1946, Page 1- 1A. The Problem of the Nazi Organizations:

"One of the sinister peculiarities of German society at the time of the surrender was that the State itself played only a subordinate role in the exercise of political power, while the really drastic controls over Germany society were organized outside its nominal government. This was accomplished through an elaborate network of closely knit and exclusive organizations of selected volunteers oath bound to execute, without delay and without question, the commands of the Nazi leaders.

These organizations penetrated the whole German life. The country was subdivided into little Nazi principalities of about 50 households each, and every such community had its recognized party leaders, party police, and its undercover party spies. These were combined into larger units with higher ranking leaders, executioners, and spies. The whole formed a pyramid of power outside the law, with the Fuehrer at its apex, and with the local party officials as its broad base resting heavily on the German population. The Nazi despotism, therefore, did not consist of these individual defendants alone. A thousand little feuhrers dictated, a thousand imitation Goerings strutted, a thousand Schirachs incited the youth, a thousand Sauckels worked slaves, a thousand Streichers and Rosenbergs stirred hate, a thousand Kaltenbrunnners and Franks tortured and killed, a thousand Schachts and Speers and Funks administered, financed, and supported the movement. The Nazi movement was an integrated force in city and country and hamlet. The party power resulting from this system of organization first rivaled, and then dominated, the power of the State itself.

The primary vice of this web of organizations was that they were used to transfer the power of coercing men from the government and the law to the Nazi leaders. Liberty, self-government, and security of persons and property do not exist except where the

power of coercion is possessed only by the State and is exercised only in obedience to law. The Nazis, however, set up a private system of coercion, outside of and immune from law, with party controlled concentration camps and firing squads to administer privately decreed sanctions. Without responsibility to law and without warrant from any court, they were enabled to seize property, take away liberty, and even take life itself.

These organizations had a calculated and decisive part in the barbaric extremes of the Nazi movement. They served cleverly to exploit mob psychology and to manipulate the mob. Multiplying the numbers of persons in a common enterprise tends to diminish each individual's sense of moral responsibility and to increase his sense of security. The Nazi leaders were masters of this technique. They manipulated these organizations to make before the German populace impressive exhibitions of numbers and of power. These were used to incite a mob spirit and then riotously to gratify the popular hates they had inflamed and the Germanic ambition they had inflated.

These organizations indoctrinated and practiced violence and terrorism. They provided the systematized, aggressive, and disciplined execution throughout Germany and the occupied countries of the whole catalogue of crimes we have proven. The flowering of the system is represented in the fanatical SS General Ohlendorf, who told this tribunal without shame or trace of pity how he personally directed the putting to death of 90,000 men, women, and children. No tribunal ever listened to a recital of such wholesale murder as this Tribunal heard from him and from Wisliceny, a fellow officer of the SS. Their own testimony shows the responsibility of the SS for the extermination program which took the lives of five million Jews, a responsibility the organization welcomed and discharged methodically, remorselessly, and thoroughly. These crimes are unprecedented ones because of the shocking number of victims. They are even more shocking and unprecedented because of the large number of persons who united to perpetrate them. All scruple or conscience of a very large segment of the German people was committed to NAZI keeping, and its devotees felt no personal sense of guilt as they went from one extreme measure to another. On the other hand, they developed a contest in cruelty and a competition in crime. Ohlendorf from the witness stand accused other SS commanders, whose killings exceeded his, of "exaggerating" their figures.

There could be no justice and no wisdom in an occupation policy which imposed upon passive and unorganized and inarticulate Germans the same burdens as it placed upon those who voluntarily banded themselves together in these powerful and notorious gangs. One of the basic requirements, both of justice and the successful administration of the occupation responsibility of the victors, is a segregation of these organized elements from the masses of Germans for separate treatment.

It seems beyond controversy that to punish a few top leaders but to leave this web of organized bodies un-scotched in the midst of German postwar society, would be to foster the nucleus for a new Nazidom. The members are accustomed to an established chain of centralized command; they have formed a habit and developed a technique of both secret and open cooperation. They still nourish a blind devotion to the suspended, but not abandoned Nazi program. They will keep alive the hate and ambitions which generated the orgy of crime we have proved. They are carriers, from this generation to

the next, of the infection of aggressive and ruthless war. The Tribunal has seen on the screen how easily an assemblage that ostensibly is only a common labor force can be in fact a military training unit drilling with shovels. The next war and the next programs will be hatched in the nests of these organizations as surely as we leave their membership with its prestige and influence undiminished by condemnation and punishment.

The menace of these organizations is the more impressive when we consider the demoralized state of the German society. It will be years before there can be established in the German State any political authority that is not inexperienced and provisional. It cannot quickly acquire the ability of a government aided by long habit of obedience and traditional respect. The intrigue, obstruction, and possible overthrow, which older and established governments fear from conspiratorial groups, is a real and present danger to any stable social order in the Germany of today and of tomorrow.

Insofar as the Charter of this Tribunal contemplates a justice of retribution, it is obvious that it could not overlook these organized instruments and instigators of past crimes. In opening this case, I said that the United States does not seek to convict the whole German people of crime. But it is equally important that this trial shall not serve to absolve the whole German people except 22 men in the dock. The wrongs that have been done to the world by these defendants and their top confederates was not done by their will or by their strength alone. The success of their designs was made possible because great numbers of Germans organized themselves to become the fulcrum and the lever by which the power of these leaders was extended and magnified. If this trial fails to condemn these organized confederates for share of responsibility for this catastrophe, it will be construed as their exoneration". (end of quotes)

Returning to the situation in Hawaii, it may be recalled that the 1966 adoptions of GA Resolution 2145 (XXI) and GA Resolution 276 (1970) declaring the continued presence of South Africa illegal was based on" two principles of paramount importance: "the principle of non-annexation and the principle that the well-being and development of the peoples concerned formed a sacred trust of civilization with the ultimate objective of the sacred trust being self-determination and independence".

As to the first principle on non-annexation relating to Hawaii, it becomes clear upon reference to various documents, that the United States has never lawfully annexed Hawaii. The first document is a news article (Exhibit A) appearing in The Honolulu Advertiser, Sunday, March 12, 2000 (B3) by Steven T. Newcomb , then Director of the Indigenous Law Institute, entitled: "Justice memo shows U.S. never legally annexed Hawaii. "In 1988 the U.S. Justice Department issued an advisory opinion to the Department of State in which the unconstitutional and illegal nature of the 1898 Newlands Resolution is quite clearly spelled out. The memo explains that the Senate rejected an annexation treaty that had been negotiated by President McKinley with the "Republic of Hawaii",,,annexation of Hawaii cannot be achieved in a constitutional manner by a simple legislative act...The Hawaiian Islands were foreign soil in 1898, some 2,100 miles beyond U.S. territory.

Based on the international law principle of extraterritoriality, a U.S. joint resolution to annex Hawaii could not legally extend that far. The U.S. Justice Department memo enables us to arrive at a conclusion that,...”No annexation of the Hawaiian Islands ever legally occurred in 1898”. The article continues to state that,... “The Territory of Hawaii” was not established in 1900, despite the congressional legislation purporting the contrary; and that the statehood vote was an attempt to hide an illegal act that began in 1893, with U.S. complicity...and that (Native-aboriginal) Hawaiians, who nearly all of whom opposed U.S. annexation, and most of whom did not become citizens of the so-called Republic of Hawaii, have never been rightfully subject to the U.S. Constitution,,,,, and still have an inherent right to self-determination and by virtue of that right they may freely determine their own political status, including the option of independence, and freely determine their economic, social and cultural development”. (End of Article)

The second reference document, MEMORANDUM OPINION FOR LEGAL ADVISER/DEPARTMENT OF STATE draws attention to the LEGAL ISSUES RAISED BY PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION TO EXTEND THE TERRITORIAL SEA, October 4, 1988, thru the Office of Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice, and states on page 11:

“The Constitutionality of the annexation of Hawaii, by a simple legislative act, was strenuously contested at the time both in Congress and by the press. The right to annex by treaty was not denied, but it was denied that this might be done by a simple legislative act....Only by means of treaties, it was asserted, can the relations between States be governed, for a legislative act is necessarily without extraterritorial force – confined in its operation to the territory of the State by whose legislature it is enacted. (End of text).”

A document by Professor Williamson Chang, Professor of Law at the University of Hawaii-School of Law, provides a critical analysis and opinion on the non existence of a treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States (<https://goo.gl/HMJ8C>).

For nearly fifty (50) years. the question of self-determination has been undergoing definition by Hawaiians. It may behoove the United Nations to mandate a peacekeeping mission to Hawaii, to witness first hand the conditions facing the Hawaiians, receive oral and written testimony and conduct hearings, and gather facts on U.S. administrative operations, in order to properly assess conditions, formulate strategies, and implement actions that will dispel the scourge of wrongful acts, normalize international relations, ensure protection from abuses, and oversee the peaceful transition of Hawaii out of its deplorable state.

In 2005, the World Summit reports of the High-level Panel and the Secretary-General foresaw a “preventive role” for the PBC (Peacebuilding Commission) in exceptional circumstances, preventing a territory and peoples from lapsing into a state of conflict, and belief by some delegations that the P. B. C. is designed to both prevent conflict and address post-conflict issues, to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and prepare

integrated strategies for...peacebuilding and recovery, along with the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, develop best practices, help to ensure predictable financing for...recovery activities and extend attention by the international community to, in this case, PRE-CONFLICT RECOVERY, due to the special and specified circumstances.

After 124 years of foreign occupation, Hawaii has the highest per capita rate of homelessness in territory occupied and controlled by the United States; an over-burgeoning population of Hawaiian prisoners, held in Hawaii and on the U. S. Continent. Massive out-migration of an estimated 300,000 Hawaiian nationals (according to U.S. Census records) has occurred in order to escape racial discrimination and poverty, political and economic oppression, and the complete disruption of fundamental elements of Hawaiian culture, national customs and usages, and unscrupulous pillage, plundering of national assets and natural resources, defiling and desecration of historic properties, national monuments, and institutions dedicated to indigenous science religion, and education. This condition will only worsen until a breakdown in peaceful relations lapses into conflict.

In an effort to clarify for the Member States, an understanding as to the complexity of Hawaii's situation, the following section furnishes parallel overviews of the United States occupation of Hawaii as compared to the Summary of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice (not an official document- See Attachment 1) on the question put by the Security Council of the United Nations, "What are the LEGAL CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES OF THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF SOUTH AFRICA IN NAMIBIA (SOUTH-WEST AFRICA) NOTWITHSTANDING SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 276 (1970)?" (Advisory Opinion of 21 June 1971), the Court was of opinion,

By 13 votes to 2,

1. That, the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (as would be with the presence of the United States in Hawaii) being illegal, South Africa (as with the United States) is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory (as the same would be for the United States being that THE UNITED STATES HAS NEVER LAWFULLY ANNEXED THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII - and has NO TITLE.

(See Exhibit A, News Article- The Honolulu Advertiser. Sunday, March 12. 2000-B3, by Steven T. Newcomb, titled: Justice memo shows U.S. never legally annexed Hawaii);

See Exhibit B, - Office of Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice *238 LEGAL ISSUES RAISED BY THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION TO EXTEND THE TERRITORIAL SEA, Oct 4, 1988, "...Only by means of treaties, it was asserted, can the relations between the States be governed, for a legislative act is necessarily WITHOUT EXTRATERRITORIAL FORCE--confined in its operation to the territory of the State by whose legislature it was enacted;")

By 11 votes to 4,

(2) that States Members of the United Nations are under obligation to recognize the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia (as would be applicable to the United States presence in Hawaii) and the invalidity of its acts on behalf of or concerning Namibia, and to refrain from any acts and in particular any dealings with the Government of South Africa implying recognition of the legality of, or lending support or assistance to, such presence and administration;

(3) that it is incumbent upon States which are not Members of the United Nations to give assistance, within the scope of subparagraph (2) above, in the action which has been taken by the United Nations with regard to Namibia (as would be in the case of Hawaii):

Course of the Proceedings (para. 1-18 of the Advisory Opinion)

The Court first recalls that the request for the advisory opinion emanated from the United Nations Security Council, which decided to submit it by resolution 284 (1970) adopted on 29 July 1970, and referring to the Court deciding not to accede to the objections raised by the Government of South Africa in the application of Article 17, paragraph 2, of its Statute:

Objections against the Court's Dealing with the Question (paras. 19-41 of the Advisory Opinion)

The Government of South Africa contended that the Court was not competent to deliver the opinion. The Court points out that (a) for a long period the voluntary abstention of a permanent member has consistently been interpreted as NOT CONSTITUTING A BAR to the adoption of resolutions by the Security Council; (b) the question of Namibia (as could the question of Hawaii) was placed on the agenda of the Council as a "situation" and the South African Government failed to draw the Council's attention to the necessity of its eyes treating it as a "dispute", regardless of political pressure, the President of the Court declaring that it would NOT BE PROPER FOR THE COURT to accede (by Order of 29 January 1971) to such pressure being that the Court as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, an organ which, in that capacity, ACTS ONLY ON THE BASIS OF LAW, INDEPENDENTLY of all outside influences or interventions whatsoever. In sum, the Court saw no reason to decline to answer the request for an advisory opinion as applied to that "situation", dismissing the notion that it would be contentious for the Court to convert the case into a dispute between States.

History of the Mandate (paras. 42-86 of the Advisory Opinion)

The Mandates system established by Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations was based upon two (2) principles of paramount importance: the principle of NON-ANNEXATION and the principle that the WELL BEING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLES

CONCERNED FORMED A SACRED TRUST OF CIVILIZATION, and that the ultimate objective of the sacred trust was SELF-DETERMINATION and INDEPENDENCE (which directly parallel the 'situation' in Hawaii). The last resolution of the League Assembly and Article 80, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Charter maintained the obligations of mandatories, and the supervisory element, which was an essential part of the Mandate, and survives to this day.

Resolutions by the General Assembly and the Security Council (paras. 87-116 of the Advisory Opinion)

The Court nevertheless determined that there are legal consequences from the adopted resolution by the United Nations General Assembly, specifically GA Resolution 2145(XXI), that decided that South Africa (which would be the United States in this case) had no right to administer the Territory of Namibia, and GA Resolution 276 (1970) declaring the presence of South Africa in Namibia illegal. GA Resolution 2145 (XXI) determined that there had been a material breach of the Mandate, which South Africa (as would the United States) attempt to disavow, despite contentions that the General Assembly, not being a judicial organ, was not competent to make, and that the resolution 2145 (XXI) decided in effect a transfer of territory.

The Court observing the general principles of international law that; (a) the right to terminate a treaty on account of a breach must be presumed to exist in respect of all treaties, even if unexpressed, and that; (b) the consent of the wrongdoer to such a form of consent cannot be required, and that; (c) the United Nations, as a successor to the League, acting through its competent organ, must be seen above all as the supervisory institution competent to pronounce on the conduct of the Mandatory, and that; (d) the failure of South Africa (which in this case is the United States) to comply with the obligation to submit to supervision cannot be disputed, and finally that; (e) the General Assembly WAS NOT MAKING A FINDING OF FACTS, BUT FORMULATING A LEGAL SITUATION and: it would not be correct to assume that, because it is in principle vested recommendatory powers, it is debarred from adopting, in special cases within the framework of its competence, resolutions which make determinations or have operative design.

Accordingly the General Assembly enlisted, under Article 11, para. 2 of the Charter, the co-operation of the Security Council, which under Article 24, vests the necessary authority and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security, (which could be applied to the 'situation' in Hawaii, per this request for advice from the U.N. Security Council to conflict prevention in the face of epidemic violations of fundamental human rights)..

Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (paras. 117-127 and 133 of the Advisory Opinion)

The Court stresses that a binding determination made by a competent organ of the United Nations to the effect that a "situation" is illegal cannot remain without consequence.

South Africa (as with the United States in Hawaii) being responsible for having created and maintained that situation, has the obligation to put an end to it and withdraw its administration from the Territory. By occupying the Territory WITHOUT TITLE, South Africa (as does the United States by occupying Hawaii, WITHOUT TITLE) incurs international responsibilities arising from a continuing violation of an international obligation. It also remains accountable for any violations of the rights of the people of Namibia (which would apply to the people of Hawaii), or of its obligations under international law towards other States in respect of the exercise of its powers in relation to the Territory.

The Member States of the United Nations are under obligation to recognize the illegality and invalidity of South Africa's (as with the illegality of the United States in Hawaii) continued presence in Namibia and to refrain from lending any support or any form of assistance to South Africa (or the United States in this situation) with reference to its occupation of Namibia (or the United States occupation of Hawaii).

The precise determination of the acts permitted--what measures should be selected, what scope they should be given and by whom they should be applied--is a matter which lies within the competence of the appropriate political organs of the United Nations acting within their authority under the Charter. Thus it is for the Security Council to determine any further measures consequent upon the decisions already taken by it,

The Court in consequence confines itself to giving advice on those dealings with the Government of South Africa (as it would do for the situation in Hawaii), under the Charter of the United Nations, and general international law, should be considered inconsistent (as with the United States in Hawaii) with resolution 276 (1970) because they might imply recognizing South Africa's (or the United States) presence in Namibia as legal:

1. Member States are under obligation (subject to (d) below) to abstain from entering into treaty on behalf of or concerning Namibia. relations with South Africa in all cases in which the Government of South Africa (or the United States in Hawaii) purports to act.

With respect to existing bilateral treaties member States must abstain from invoking or applying those treaties or provisions of treaties concluded by South Africa (as could be with Hawaii) on behalf of or concerning Namibia (as with Hawaii) which involve active intergovernmental cooperation.

With respect to multilateral treaties, the same rule cannot be applied to certain general conventions such as those with humanitarian character, the non-performance of which may adversely affect the people of Namibia (as it would be in Hawaii): it will be for the competent international organs to take specific measures in this respect.

(b) Member States are under obligation to abstain from sending diplomatic or special missions to South Africa including in their jurisdiction the territory of Namibia to abstain from sending consular agents to Namibia (or Hawaii), and to withdraw any such agents already there; and to make it clear to South Africa (and the United States in this "situation") that the maintenance of diplomatic or consular relations does not imply any recognition of its authority with regards to Namibia (or the authority of the United States in Hawaii).

(c) Member States are under obligation to abstain from entering into economic and other forms of relations with South Africa (or the United States in this "situation") on behalf of or concerning Namibia (in this case Hawaii) which may entrench its authority over the territory.

(d) **HOWEVER**, non-recognition should not result in depriving the people of Namibia (or of Hawaii) of any advantages derived from international cooperation. In particular, the illegality or invalidity of acts performed by the Government of South Africa (or the United States) on behalf of or concerning Namibia (or Hawaii) after the termination of the Mandate cannot be extended to such acts as the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

As to States not members of the United Nations, although they are not bound by Articles 24 and 25 of the Charter, they should be called upon regarding (the 'situation' in Hawaii), in reference to resolution 276 (1970) to give assistance to the action which has been taken by the United Nations with regard to Hawaii). In view of the Court's termination of the Mandate and the declaration of the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia was opposable to all States in the sense of barring erga omnes the legality of the situation, (which in the case of Hawaii) is maintained in violation of international law. All States should bear in mind that **THE ENTITY INJURED** by the illegal presence (as in Hawaii) is a people who must look to the international community for assistance **IN ITS PROGRESS TOWARDS THE GOALS FOR WHICH THE SACRED TRUST WAS INSTITUTED.**

Propositions by South Africa concerning the Supply of Further Factual Information and the Possible Holding of a Plebiscite (paras. 128-132 of the Advisory Opinion).

The Court found that no factual evidence was needed for the purpose of determining whether the policy of apartheid in Namibia (as with policies of apartheid in Hawaii) was in conformity with international obligations assumed by South Africa (as with the United States). It is undisputed that the official government policy pursued by South Africa (as pursued by the United States administrators in Hawaii) is to achieve a complete physical separation of races and ethnic groups. This means the enforcement of distinctions, exclusions, restrictions and limitations exclusively based on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origins which constitute a denial of fundamental human rights (as is the case in Hawaii). This the Court views as **A FLAGRANT VIOLATION** of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Court having concluded that no further evidence was required, that the Mandate had been validly terminated and that in consequence South Africa's presence in Namibia was illegal and its acts on behalf of or concerning Namibia illegal and invalid, it was not able to entertain the proposal of a plebiscite by South Africa (as would be in Hawaii's case).

In closing, I share a historical event in Hawaii that gave rise to a true renaissance of indigenous Hawaiian culture. In 1976, five men landed on the Island of Kahoolawe that was used by the United States for target practice during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam Conflict. Due to the expiration of a U.S. Executive Order authorizing such use, these brave men defied the prohibition to occupy the island and landed there to demand the stopping of the bombing its desecration. Two of those men, George Helm and Kimo Mitchell mysteriously never returned from the island, and their martyrdom gave rise to what has come to be known as the Aloha 'Aina movement to stop the senseless destruction of our environment. This motto is well understood throughout most of society in Hawaii.

Aloha 'Aina is a leading platform of the modern Hawaiian national liberation movement, which initially gave birth in 1898 when a 40,000 signature petition was delivered to the United States Congress by Members of the Hawaiian Patriotic League in opposition to an attempt by an unscrupulous gang guised as a 'provisional government' to annex Hawaii to the United States.

The Hawaiian national cultural renaissance is in its fifth decade and it may behoove the Security Council and Members of the General Assembly, in fulfilling their obligations under the Charter, to acknowledge the unique circumstances, urgent cause, and opportunity to address the situation in Hawaii.

During a visit to the United Nations Headquarters in New York I came upon a book entitled "Procedures of the UN Security Council" which has given me hope and direction, and in gratitude for this opportunity to present this situation before the Security Council as the principal organ of the United Nations "entrusted with the sacred responsibility for conflict prevention and resolution", I fondly recall an excerpt from the words of a lecture by Sydney D. Bailey (1916-1995):

"Peace begins within ourselves, it is to be implemented within the family, in our meetings, in our work and leisure, in our own localities, and internationally. The task will never be done. Peace is a process to engage in, not a goal to be reached".

After months of preparing this report, I find myself optimistic and inspired by your sentiments before the General Assembly and the Security Council on advancing, "sustainable security with sustainable development in order to eliminate the root causes of conflict".

It is my sincere aspiration and trust that a review of the situation and state of conditions will bring forth a solution, composed of moral and material assistance, as well as international cooperation and oversight. My great hope is that this situation will be given serious

consideration by the pertinent organs and instruments of the United Nations system, in application to the unique circumstances and opportunities with regards to peacebuilding in Hawaii, and what that could mean for peacebuilding throughout the world.

Sincerely and Respectfully Yours,

Liko-o-kalani Martin
Liko-o-kalani Martin

Attachments::

- A) ADDENDUM (dated 8 JULY 3017) - to UN GA request for advice from the UN Security Council as a principal organ of the United Nations General Assembly with regards to peacebuilding in Hawaii, in light of U.S. policy designed with the intention to achieve a complete physical separation of races and ethnic groups in Hawaii, in particular the native inhabitants with "national origins" in continuity with the Kingdom of Hawaii, and the enforcement of various methods, programs, and institutions enforcing distinctions, exclusions, restrictions and limitations, exclusively based on grounds of race, color, descent or national or ethnic origin which constitute a denial of fundamental human rights.
- B) Recommendations Aimed at Mitigating Deficiencies in the United States occupation, and administration of Hawaii under the norms of customary international law.
- C) SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF - to a report to the United Nations Security Council, Dated-8 JULY 2017 Regarding Recommendations for the formation of a Regional Commission of Pacific Races and Pacific-Nation States, and a Hawaiian Archipelago Assessment of Environments, Natural Resources, and Human Resources Recovery and Development Plan.

II - EXHIBITS

- A) News Article - Honolulu-Star Advertiser, Sunday March 12, 2000 (B3) by Steven Newcomb, Director of the Indigenous Law Institute entitled, "Justice memo shows U.S. never legally annexed Hawaii".
- B) 17 JUNE 1897, Queen Liliuokalani letter of protest against annexation, filed at the U.S. Department of State. (a copy of authentic original from the U.S. National Archives).
- C) 25 OCTOBER 1945 - Birth Certificate of Liko-o-kalani Martin, aka Henry F. Martin Jr.

CCopy:

United Nations - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais-des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Attention: Secretariat of the Human Rights Committee

United Nations Headquarters

Attention: His Excellency Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations

405 East 42nd Street

New York, NY 10017

Tel: +1-212-963-1234

United Nations Headquarters

Attention: His Excellency Peter Thompson, President of the United Nations General Assembly

405 East 42nd Street

New York, NY 10017

ATTACHMENT - A

(ADDENDUM to report, 8 JULY 2017 - REQUEST FOR ADVICE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL IN REGARDS TO PEACEBUILDING IN HAWAII)

Regarding policy, programs, and administrative rules designed with the intention to achieve a physical separation of races and ethnic groups in Hawaii by the enforcement of policies of apartheid, acts of aggression by attrition and neglect, thru programs, and institutions, enforcing derogatory distinctions, exclusions, restrictions and limitations, based on the grounds of race, colour, descent, national and ethnic origins, which constitute denials of fundamental human rights, under the Charter of the United Nations.

INTRODUCTION

This Addendum provides details and accountings related as ramifications of the illegal U.S. military takeover of Hawaii on January 17, 1893. It is important to recall verbatim from historical documents affirming the true distinctions relating to, "...Hawaiians, and Part Hawaiians." articulated in Queen Liliuokalani's official "letter of protest" filed in Washington D.C. on June 17, 1897. Her distinctions clearly establish the interests, titles, and rights accorded in conformity with the 1893 Declaration of Rights, Constitution and Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom of Hawaii, promulgated in 1841-1842, by His Majesty King Kamehameha III.

Queen Liliuokalani's protest condemns the fraud, the wrongs committed, the contemplated invasion, the violations of internationally recognized rights of Her people, and violations of international treaties with other Nations, for which the Charter of the United Nations obligates its Member States for the purpose and maintenance of peace and security, to uphold the sacred trust of civilization.

In order to have an in-depth understanding of the Hawaiian national liberation movement and the contentious efforts to conceal the criminality of the suppression of the inherent sovereignty of the Hawaiian nationals, rather than to cooperatively resolve the situation. I offer these excerpts, in that it may be helpful to recall the dialogue from the United States Congressional record from the debate on Senate Joint Resolution 19 (U.S. Apology), during the Proceedings and Debates of the 103rd Congress, First Session, Vol. 139, Washington, Wednesday, October 27, 1993, No. 147 - S14477.

This Addendum is designed to augment the international community's resolve, and understanding of the moral and legal issues that the United States of America is facing, has faced, or should contemplate in recommitting itself to the principles of the United Nations, and its purpose in guiding reformation, and the cause of bettering relations to maintain peace and security for humanity, Studies, plans, or actions regarding Hawaii, should be entertained with a regional perspective towards realizing an outcome, and solution, that will promote cultural,

social, and economic well-being with peace and security by providing incentives and benefits for the global realization of maintaining peaceful relations amongst the peoples of the world.

The following facts, comments, findings, and conclusions are referenced from documents that in some cases present statistics that should be updated. The entire assortment available in hard copy for review by the various committees and experts.

The Constitution and Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, were Established in the Reign of Kamehameha III, Lahainaluna, Maui 1841-1842, declared, "RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE & CHIEFS".

On June 17, 1897, LILIUOKALANI of HAWAII, named heir-apparent on the tenth day of April. A. D. 1877. delivered a "protest against the ratification of a certain treaty...signed at Washington by Messrs. Hatch, Thurston, and Kinney, purporting to cede those Islands to the territory and dominion of the United States (Exhibit B). She declared,

"such treaty to be an act of wrong towards the native and part-native people of Hawaii, an invasion of the rights of the ruling chiefs, in violation of international rights both towards my people and towards friendly nations with whom they have made treaties, the perpetuation of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown and finally an act of gross injustice to me:

Because - The official protest made by me on the 17th day of January 1893, to the so-called Provisional Government was signed by me and received by said government with the assurance that the case was referred to the United States for arbitration.

Because - That protest and my communication to the United States government immediately thereafter expressly declares that i yielded my authority to the forces of the United States, in order to avoid bloodshed, and because I recognized the futility of a conflict with so formidable a power.

Because - The President of the United States. The Secretary of State, as envoy commissioned by them reported in official documents that my government was unlawfully coerced by the forces, diplomatic and naval, of the United States, that I was at the date of their investigations the constitutional ruler of my people.

Because - Such decision of the recognized magistrates of the United States was officially communicated to me and to Sanford B. Dole, and said Dole's resignation requested by Albert S. Willis, the recognized agent and minister of the government of the United States.

Because - Neither the above-named commission nor the government which sent it has ever received any such authority from the registered voters of Hawaii but derives its assumed powers from the so-called Committee of Public Safety organized on or about said 17th. Day of January, 1893, said committee being composed largely of persons claiming American citizenship, and not one single Hawaiian was a member thereof or in any way participated in the demonstration leading to its existence.

Because - My people about forty-thousand in number, have in no way been consulted by those three-thousand in number, who claim the right to betray the independence of Hawaii. My people constitute four-fifths of the legally qualified voters of Hawaii, and excluding those imported for the demands of labor, about the same proportion of the inhabitants.

Because - Said treaty ignores not only the civic rights of my people, but further the hereditary property of their chiefs. Of the four million acres composing the territory said treaty offers to annex, one million or 915,000 acres has in no way been heretofore recognized as other than the private property of the constitutional monarch, subject to a control in no way differing from other items of a private estate.

Because - It is proposed by said treaty to confiscate said property, technically called the Crown Lands, those legally entitled thereto, either now or in succession receiving no consideration whatever for estates their title to which has always been undisputed and which is legitimately in my name at this date.

Because - Said treaty ignores not only the professions of perpetual amity and good faith made by the United States in former treaties with the sovereigns representing the Hawaiian people, but all treaties made by those sovereigns with other and friendly powers, and it is therefore in violation of international law.

Because - By treating with the parties claiming at this time the right to cede said territory of Hawaii, the government of the United States receives such territory from the hands of those whom its own magistrates legally elected by the people of the United States and in office in 1898 pronounced fraudulently in power and unconstitutionally ruling Hawaii.

THEREFORE, I, LILIUOKALANI of HAWAII do hereby call upon the President of that nation to whom alone I yielded my property and my authority to withdraw said treaty (ceding said Islands) from further consideration. I ask the honorable Senate of the United States to decline to ratify said treaty and I implore the people of this great and good nation from whom my ancestors learned the Christian religion, to sustain their representatives in such acts of justice and equity as may be in accord with the principles of their fathers, and to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, to Him who judgeth righteously I submit my cause.

DONE at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this Seventeenth Day of June in the year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-seven. Signed; Liliuokalani".

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - United States of America-

Excerpts from the Proceedings and Debates of the 103rd Congress First Session
Vol. 139 - Washington, Wednesday, October 27, 1993 - No. 147 - SENATE - S14477
On the 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE OVERTHROW OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM
addressed the issues brought forth in Queen Liliuokalani's official "letter of protest":

"The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report Senate Joint Resolution 19 - The Senator from Hawaii, Senator Akaka is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. AKAKA. "Senate Joint Resolution 19...commends efforts of the State of Hawaii and the United Church of Christ...it urges reconciliation efforts between the United States and the native Hawaiian people.

While the primary purpose...is to educate my colleagues on the events surrounding the 1893 overthrow. It offers an apology to the native Hawaiians...It commends efforts of reconciliation initiated by the State of Hawaii and the United Church of Christ...and it urges reconciliation between the United States and the native Hawaiian people....

As some of my colleagues may know, the United Church of Christ, through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, sent the first missionaries to the Kingdom of Hawaii between 1820 and 1850. In recognition of the complicity of some members of the church in the 1893 overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani, the 18th general synod directed the president of the United Church to offer a public apology to the native Hawaiian people and to initiate the process of reconciliation...a significant act by the United Church of Christ.

Mr. President, the Federal Government must also begin the healing process. Not until our Nation understands the significance of the...overthrow...will American people appreciate the meaning of the...Hawaiian rights movement, which grows each day.

Few Americans know that the Kingdom of Hawaii was a highly organized, civilized, and sovereign nation from the unification of the Hawaiian Islands under King Kamehameha I in 1810 until the overthrow until the overthrow of its last monarch in 1893. Few Americans appreciate that for nearly seventy years, between 1826 and 1893, the United States recognized the Independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii, extended full and

complete diplomatic recognition of the Hawaiian Government, and entered into treaties and conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs to govern commerce and navigation.

Americans do not understand that without the active support and intervention by U.S. diplomatic and military representatives, the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani on January 17, 1893, would have failed for lack of popular support and insufficient arms.

Finally, few Americans know that in a message to Congress,, President Grover Cleveland described the overthrow as "act of war committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States without the authority of Congress", and he acknowledged that by such acts, the government of a peaceful and friendly people was overthrown.

No official apology has ever been made to native Hawaiians, nor has there ever been an attempt at a Federal policy addressing their rights. Too often, when the American public and U.S. policy makers think about Native Americans, they mistakenly consider only native American Indians and Alaska Natives as native peoples of the United States.

This misperception is based on a lack of knowledge of events surrounding the 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom and current status of native Hawaiians in our Nation's political system. Long neglected by the United States, native Hawaiians have literally fallen through the cracks when it comes to a comprehensive Federal policy towards native Americans. The deprivation of Hawaiian sovereignty, which began a century ago, has had devastating effects on the health, culture, and social conditions of native Hawaiians with consequences that are evident throughout the islands today. My resolution simply seeks to reconcile the growing alienation by native Hawaiians toward the United States, which stems from a century of this Nation's neglect of their plight.

If we are to continue to tout our Nation as a model to the world community on freedom, justice, and democracy, then it is incumbent on us as leaders to reflect on America's own history and recognize past wrongs committed against all of its native peoples.

Earlier, I mentioned the efforts of the United Church of Christ in Hawaii to reconcile with the native Hawaiians. Just this past week...the presiding bishop of the U.S. Episcopal Church, Rev. Edmund Browning, condemned the injustices committed against native Hawaiians a century ago....remarks before the convention of the Episcopal Church in Hawaii, Reverend Browning stated: "I wish to affirm that it is the place of this church to be in solidarity with the Hawaiian sisters and brothers, within and without the church, and to acknowledge their right to seek justice and dignity of personhood, which is the trust the monarchy gave us in establishing the church in these islands."

Mr. President in concluding my remarks, I would like to close with a plea made by Queen Liliuokalani to the American people 100 years ago in which she lamented on the plight of

her people. "Oh honest Americans, as Christians, hear me for my downtrodden people. Do not covet the little garden of Nabeth's, so far from your shores, lest the instrument (curse) of Ahab fall upon you, if not in your day, in that of your children. The children to whom our fathers told of the living God...are crying aloud to Him in their time of trouble, and He will keep His promise and will listen to the voices of His Hawaiians, children lamenting for their homes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is recognized.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, in the summer of 1989, this Senator, with a number of his colleagues, attended a conference on the future of Eastern Europe which took place in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia...during which that then multi-ethnic community was at peace with itself...that summer marked the 500th anniversary of the battle of KOSOVO, a battle in which Turkish Muslims slaughtered the Serbian Christian army and ended the independence of Serbia for the better part of half a millennium. I remarked at the time that it seemed to me that that battle was...vivid in the minds of many Serbs than events...every bit as tragically during the course of their own lifetime.

A short two (2) years later and continuing today, many of those Serbs are in the process of killing Bosnian Moslems in significant measure to revenge their loss at KOSOVO in 1383. That combination of ethnic politics and claims to particular pieces of land is literally lethal across stretches of Eastern Europe, throughout much of Africa, and in many nations in Asia.

It is an evil which we as Americans have largely avoided...this resolution is a signpost pointing toward that dark and bitter road...the operative language of this resolution apologizing to native Hawaiians...expresses our commitment to acknowledge the ramifications of the overthrow...in order to provide a proper foundation for reconciliation. What those ramifications are is mentioned nowhere in the course of the resolution or in the modest committee report on that resolution. But it is clear that the resolution accomplishes one goal. It divides the citizens of the State of Hawaii...into two (2) distinct groups. Native Hawaiians and all other groups.

In guidebooks about the State of Hawaii, and it is mentioned in our own history...how people from different backgrounds can live together happily and peacefully. Yet here we begin that process of division. At the time of the commemoration of this coup, or this overthrow...the Governor of Hawaii caused the flag of the United States to be removed from the capitol for 5 days. I must hasten to add he was denounced by the two Senators from Hawaii for having done so. But it was symbolic of the divisive nature of this kind of proposal.

My distinguished friend, the Junior Senator from Hawaii.... Made no mention in his opening speech of what these ramifications were or how this reconciliation was to take place.... Many members of the Hawaiian Community have done exactly that.... The Los

Angeles Times says: A small minority advocates total independence, in effect the re-creation of the old kingdom, and an even smaller minority has gone on record for total independence coupled with expulsion of many non-natives...a broad middle group wants a nation-within-a-nation. With sovereignty perhaps, legislative, executive, and judicial set of bodies...with claims for somewhere between 200,000 and 1.4 million acres of lands owned by the Federal Government and the State of Hawaii, and I suspect some kind of monetary compensation.

It goes without saying in this body...that every square inch of the United States of America was acquired in a manner which bears certain similarities to the acquisition by the United States of America of what is now the State of Hawaii. Certainly this can be precedent for the Government of Mexico reclaiming Texas. In no realistic way did we apologize for the acts by people over whom we had no responsibility and with whom we shared no life whatsoever. As a consequence, it seems to me what we must look toward the consequences not only of what we do here but the consequences of that coup.

I know that the two Senators from Hawaii do not agree with the radicals who wish independence as a result, but the logical consequences of this resolution would be independence. That is the only way the clock can ever be truly turned back...Abraham Lincoln said, "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal...". That is Abraham Lincoln on the true American heritage...and that all deserve equal treatment - not a divisive sentiment, but a uniting and inclusive one. And it is regrettably, that equal heritage which, in the view of this Senator, this resolution significantly undercuts.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, before proceeding with my remarks, i will respond to the statement of my distinguished colleague from Washington. To suggest that this resolution is the first step toward declaring independence for the State of Hawaii is a painful distortion of the intent of the authors. To suggest that this resolution is intended to expel non-Hawaiians from the State of Hawaii is something that even the most severe critics of this resolution in Hawaii would not even consider.

We are here to recognize the results of the unfortunate events of that day. We all know that the history and actions of our great country have been less than honorable in dealings with native peoples of this Nation. But as i have indicated, this fact should not prevent us from acting to recognize and rectify these wrongs. Obviously, we cannot change history. But can acknowledge responsibility.

Before I close, Mr. President, just a few footnotes in history, and this might give one a better picture of what happened. This so-called revolution that overthrew our Queen was engineered by 13 men, leaders of the business community, owners of great sugar plantations and shipping companies. They called themselves the Committee of Safety...in this case, the first thing they did was take over the palace, the only palace in

the United States at this time, ran the legislature in the throne room, desecrated the palace, something that we Americans have never done before or since.

Mr. GORTON. What this Senator said was that there are some splinter groups in Hawaii who believe that this is the only appropriate response to the overthrow and they will clearly use this resolution as the basis on which to make such a demand. But this Senator needs to point out that neither Senator from Hawaii has said one word about what the ramifications of the overthrow and the proper foundation for reconciliation is to be?

Is this a purely self-executing resolution which has no meaning other than its own passage, or is this, in their minds, some form of claim, some form of different or distinct treatment for those who can trace a single ancestor back to 1778 in Hawaii which is now to be provided for in this group of citizens, separating them from other citizens of the State of Hawaii or the United States? At the very least, before we vote on their resolution, we ought to understand what the two Senators from Hawaii mean these ramifications and consequences to be.

Mr. BROWN. As I read through the resolution, I have concerns - concern because I fear it is not clear as to what it implies or means. Included in the whereases (See EXHIBIT E - U.S. Apology Resolution-Law) that precedes this is a recitation that at that time it included communal land tenure. I notice in the first section, it ends with these words, referring to the "event which resulted in suppression of the "inherent sovereignty of the native Hawaiian people." I would like an opportunity to clarify this, which, I think would meet the intentions of all parties. I ask unanimous consent that we be allowed an additional half hour of debate wherein amendments may be offered to clarify the intent of this resolution.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr President, reluctantly, on behalf of the leader, I must object, because a schedule has been established for the rest of the afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, Objection is heard.

Mr. BROWN. I, for one, and not going to be able to vote for this resolution,...because I believe this is not clearly worded and perhaps may imply some things that this Chamber and Members would not agree with. Specifically to lament or to imply lamentation of moving private property away from communal property, I think would be a mistake; specifically to lament or imply that we lament moving away from a monarchy to a representative democracy, I think, would not represent the feelings or intentions of the Members of this Chamber.

Mr. INOUYE. To suggest that we are attempting to restore the Kingdom...I find it most difficult to find words to even respond. No, no, this not acceding or independence. We

fought for statehood long enough and we cherish it and we want to stay there. I can assure you, I do not wish to leave this place.

Mr. GORTON. ...this Senator, as he has already said twice, has never had the remotest idea that independence was the meaning of this resolution...But this Senator will be happy to yield to either Senator from Hawaii if they will tell us what their operative intention is. What are the appropriate consequences of passing this resolution? Are there any form of special status under which persons of native Hawaiian descent will be given rights or privileges or reparations or land or money communally that are unavailable to other citizens of Hawaii?

Mr. INOUE. As I tried to convince my colleagues, this is a simple resolution of apology, to recognize the facts as they were 100 years ago. As to the matter of the status of native Hawaiians, as my colleague from Washington knows, from the time of statehood we have been in this debate. Are native Hawaiians Native Americans? This resolution has nothing to do with that. This resolution does not touch upon the Hawaiian homelands. I can assure my colleagues of that. It is a simple apology.

Mr. GORTON. ...This Senator believes the Senator from Hawaii has said this resolution is unrelated to-it neither advances nor detracts from-any kind of special treatment for native Hawaiians. In fact, if this Senator believed that this resolution resolution could not be used in that fashion there would have been no such debate here. The Senator does not disagree with the history and would have been happy to restate it. This Senator feels, unfortunately, that the consequences of the portions of this resolution after the whereas clauses do in fact provide a basis-perhaps even a legal basis-or some kind of demand for special treatment or for the return of lands. It is for that reason, for that reason which this Senator believes to be very divisive within our society, that the Senator regretfully opposes the resolution, and at this point, Mr. President, I ask for the yeas, or nays.

Mr. BROWN. I simply wanted to make it clear I certainly had not suggested that the resolution implies we wanted the monarchy back. I certainly hope it does not. What I have said is the resolution is not clear. To apologize or lament, and then spell our communal land and a monarchy government, in areas that I think can be implied as lamentation, does not represent the feelings of this Senate, does not represent I believe, the feelings of any Member of the Senate.

What I am hoping is that we would have an opportunity to make that clear because I think the resolution, with the whereases, is not clear. The function, I think, of any legislator is to try to develop common grounds and develop clear language. It strikes me that we do agree as Members that a violent overthrow of that government in an unauthorized way is something we ought to apologize for. Having that apology, though, linked with the resuscitation of a monarchy government and communal land tenure I

think misrepresents what we believe and what we have to apologize for. It is thus, why I wanted an opportunity to clarify the intent and I am sorry we were not afforded that opportunity.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced - yeas 65, nays 34....

End of Exhibits -

The following section provides examples of
DISTINCTIONS, EXCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS, and RESTRICTIONS
(being enforced, based on race, ethnicity, religion and nationality)

Categories regarding United States policy, programs, and administrative rules relating to the enforcement of distinctions, exclusions, restrictions and limitations within the territory of Hawaii based on race, national or ethnic origin, religion, status, and opinion which constitute a gross denial of fundamental human rights.

DISTINCTIONS -

1. Disparate treatment of native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (2009) Office of Hawaiian Affairs & 25th Legislature of the U. S. Corporation STATE OF HAWAII, under U. S. Administration (undertaken in correlation with, "As the U. S. Congress considers a bill which provides a process for native Hawaiian "self-determination", there is an opportunity to create a new vision for the state of Hawaii that takes into consideration current social challenges....One such challenge is the enormous increase of incarceration in Hawaii....It is with hope that decision makers will use the information to inform and develop policy and practice that will INFLUENCE IN BUILDING A NEW NATION.
 - a. Since 1977, the number of people incarcerated in Hawaii has increased more than 900 percent.
 - b. Native Hawaiians make up 24% of the general population, but 27% of all arrests, 33% in pretrial detention, 36 % admitted to prison in 2009, 39% of the incarcerated population, 39% of releases on parole, and 41% of parole revocations.
 - c. Native Hawaiians are more likely to get a prison sentence than all other groups, except for Native Americans, given a determination of guilt.
 - d. Native Hawaiians receive longer prison sentences than most other racial or ethnic group.
 - e. Native Hawaiians are sentenced to longer probation terms than other racial or ethnic group.

f. Native Hawaiians make up the highest percentage of people incarcerated in out-of-state facilities. Of the people in out-of-state facilities, 41% percent are Native Hawaiians.

g. Hawaii has the largest proportion of its population of women in prison, with Native Hawaiian women comprising a disproportionate number of women in prison, by 44%.

h. Parole revocations contribute to Native Hawaiians in prison in Hawaii.

i. Native Hawaiians bear a disproportionate burden of punitive responses to drug use (32% admitted in 2009).

j. Native Hawaiians do not use drugs at dramatically different rates from other races or ethnicities, but go to prison for drug offenses more often than people of other races or ethnicities.

k. Native Hawaiians are charged with the majority of offenses related to methamphetamine, but report using this drug at only slightly higher rates than people of other races or ethnicities.

l. The discretionary nature of minimum sentence setting and release determinations outside the court are concerning for formerly incarcerated Native Hawaiians.

m. Incarceration is particularly traumatic especially when imprisonment is on the continent of North America.

n. A lack of programs and services in prison to prepare a person for returning to their community contribute to the number of people in prison.

o. Collateral Consequences include: (1) parents lose their children and may never get them back, and for many women in Hawaii prisons, this is common; (2) while Hawaii has laws to prevent discrimination in the hiring of people convicted of offenses, there is little done to enforce the laws and protect those who have been released from prison in the community; a person convicted of a drug offense (which includes alcohol) will lose his or her licenses for a minimum of six months and up to three years; (3) have less educational attainment; (4) make less money; (5) effects of imprisonment on children and families are far reaching and lasting negative consequences; (6) Native Hawaiian youth are disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system.

2. Serious deficiencies within the U. S. Administered (Corporation) STATE OF HAWAII(SOH) Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) as a "high risk grantee, by audit of the U. S. National Park Service, 2010, which revealed significant operational problems in several mandated activities, including Survey & Inventory, Review & Compliance, National Register of Historic Places, Certified Local Government administration, and Historic Planning, leading to the finding that THE STATE IS NOT MEETING ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE U. S. NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (NHPA). Specific responsibilities delegated to the U.S. Corporation STATE OF HAWAII not being successfully fulfilled in Hawaii. Major problems include:

A. In the Survey and Inventory HPF Program Area-Does not maintain a functional inventory of Historic Properties that is readily accessible to the public, researchers, and employees of the SOH.

B. In the Review & Compliance HPF Program Area-Undertakings are frequently reviewed by staff not meeting appropriate Professional Qualifications Standards; does not maintain an adequate logging and tracking system to ensure timely and accurate determinations.

C. In the (US) National Register of Historic Places HPF Program Area-Nomination files contained little documentation. Critical review for nominations are not routinely conducted by staff.

D. In the Certified Local Government HPF Program Area- SHPD does not currently evaluate CLG in Hawaii as required.

E. In the Historic Preservation Planning HPF Program Area-questionable planning process.

3. Highest disease mortality rates of any ethnic group within territories administered by the United States, prompted the U. S. Congressional enactment of The Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988, in an attempt improve the health and health care for Native Hawaiians, due to loss of Country, loss of Land, loss of cultural habitats, impacts from foreign settler populations displacing Native Hawaiians, and competing for subsistence resources, and jobs.

4. Identification as a corporate ENTITY, all CAPS, name spelling, a Criminal Property Copyright Infringement, by alteration of birth certificates. Criminal Property Copyright Infringement, mail fraud, under U. S. Admiralty Maritime Laws, and Army regulations

5. U. S. Legislation – Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920/21 as Amended for the Rehabilitation of native Hawaiians.

a. Must be of 50% blood quantum, substantiated by birth/death and or genealogy records.

b. 200,000 acres more or less, set aside from out of the 2.5 million acres seized by a provisional government in the 1893 u. S. takeover in Hawaii.

c. A system of institutionalized racism.

d. Marginal lands or brownfield lands for housing lots, with stipulations forbidding self-construction, required code adherence, and inability to get loans or development assistance, even though provisions in the act require assistance to be provided.

e. Agriculture awards – lack of infrastructure, charges and requirements to pay for water thru municipal providers, which at a cost of \$2,500 to \$5,00 for meter installation cannot be afforded, and many, if not most are unable to bring lands into productivity...and restrictions of one dwelling, make it almost impossible to logistically set up a successful operation.

f. Discriminates against those members of the group who do not have blood-quantum.

g. Causes Competition and infiltration into communities that still maintain cultural viability and continual use of resources, many awardees come from areas taken over by foreign interests where aggressive policies of apartheid are imposed/enforced.

h. A BROKEN TRUST – The Hawaiian Homelands Program: Seventy Years of Failure of the Federal and State Governments to Protect the Civil Rights of Native Hawaiians, by the Hawaii Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights – December 1991

1- United States has failed to exercise its trust obligations to the beneficiaries, as mandated.

2- U. S. Department of Interior and Justice Department denies Federal trust duties.

3- Objectives of the Act have not been met in 70 years of Federal and State administration.

4- Refusal by the Federal Government to monitor compliance, investigate complaints, and take appropriate legal action, constituting a denial of civil rights.

5- Federal Government is occupying valuable Hawaiian homelands for purposes unrelated to the fulfillment of the trust obligations, demonstrating a callous disregard for the interests of its intended beneficiaries.

6- Thousands of applicants wait for leases.

7- U. S. has failed to return valuable parcels to the trust and failed to provide fair compensation for their past and present use.

8- Beneficiaries are effectively denied full access to judicial remedies for breaches of trust, in view of the unwillingness of the Federal Government to file actions on their behalf, beneficiaries are denied right of judicial redress...an egregious abridgment of equal protection.

9- insufficient legal resources to directly assist beneficiaries in pursuing legal remedies.

10- United States fails to provide funding support or sustained technical assistance for implementation of the Act, despite enactment of the legislation by the U. S. Congress.

11- An accurate inventory of Hawaiian homelands has never been achieved, resulting in an inability to reconcile discrepancies and resolve disputes.

12- Funding falls far short of the resource level necessary to support the ambitious mandate of the Act.

13- Lack of continuity in leadership, inadequate staff levels, and bureaucratic inefficiencies, critical technical expertise, and creative initiatives. As a U. S. State of Hawaii government agency within the executive branch, it is unable to function exclusively in the interest of beneficiaries, nor compete successfully with other more powerful political influences affecting public policy, a conflict of interest exists.

14- From its inception, the ability of larger economic and political interests to prevail over Native Hawaiian trust entitlements have worked to render the program ineffectual.

15- Decision making is formally vested in the commission appointed entirely by the Governor of the U. S. corporation STATE OF HAWAII. There are no systematic or institutionalized mechanisms for decision making influence by the beneficiaries themselves, resulting in frustration at the difficulty in accessing information or in resolving problems in a timely and satisfactory manner.

16- In some cases beneficiaries have waited 30 to 40 years for residential, ranch, or farming lands, with no hope of imminent awards. Some have died and many more certainly will without receiving the benefits promised by the U. S. in the Act.

17- The Advisory Committee concludes that Native Hawaiian rights to gather, hunt, fish for subsistence purposes, and to have access to sacred places of worship on Hawaiian Homelands have been insufficiently protected.

6. Drinking water contaminations, on all islands especially on lands where U. S. Military, sugar and pineapple,, and experimental operations have been undertaken.

7. Wastewater treatment plants offer only secondary treatment; effluents are discharged into the ocean. Newer foreign developments are using injector wells to dispose of their fecal

wastes, as on the island of Kauai, and sepidge is already occurring into the main fresh water aquifers.

8. Criminalizing of the Homeless, many of whom are indigenous Hawaiian nationals.

EXCLUSIONS -

1. Continued forceful removal and disregard for customary national usages and inherent rights to use, occupy and exercise inherent sovereignty in the national lands despite a U. S. Apology (US Public Law 103-150, Nov. 23, 1993) acknowledging the illegality of the U. S. in Hawaii.

2. Blocking of official government roads, trails and traditional easements, irrigation systems, for constitutionally protected gathering, hunting, and maintenance of religious sites, burials.

3. Exclusions from being in public parks, beaches, sidewalks, and other areas customarily used in the maintenance of a cultural lifestyle.

C RESTRICTIONS -

1. Religious intolerance and denial of free unregulated access for worship, and practice of rituals, and maintenance and security protection of cultural sites.

2. Restrictions on the customary fishing practices and rights as set forth under Hawaiian Kingdom Law 1841-42, subject to discriminatory regulation to accommodate foreign national access, usage of area or denials of access.

3. Criminalizing and Outlawing of customary cultural lifestyle, and construction of traditional dwellings.

4. Obstruction of entry to traditional open spaces, forestry area, sacred and scenic lands involving resort developments, foreign retirement communities, gated luxury estate subdivisions, and U. S. administered parks and historic places.

5. Use of volunteers corps as vigilante police, as neighborhood boards to be used as militia to interfere with customary national usages and rights of use and occupancy.

D. LIMITATIONS -

1. Competitive usages and Limitations on fishing rights adversely affecting ability to subsist in a cultural lifestyle and setting.

2. Limited, denied and/or blocked access to traditional family homesteads, interference with access to water for utility and irrigation use.

3. Lack of enforcement over compliance by U. S. Administration of laws intended to protect environments, respect rights and interest, and conduct credible consultations to accommodate the influx of U. S. currency used for building infrastructure into Hawaii, as it is technically still a foreign country foreign country..

4. Limited methods of accountability regarding violations, and enforcement against violators...of long accepted traditional and customary uses of the native Inhabitants, it is, as if, the policy is to look away, or maintain an attitude of ignorance by the response of "well, I know it's not right but that's just the way it's done".

The foregoing categories of distinctions, exclusions, restrictions, and limitations by no means reflect the totality of the conditions that exist in Hawaii. Further inquiry and analysis by competent investigators will more than likely reveal and identify other aspects relating to denial of fundamental human rights, that in some cases may require litigation, arbitration, or the imposition of sanctions, fines or penalties, determined by due process of law, either domestic or international.

I acknowledge that some of the statistics may be outdated, and that additions and updates may be forthcoming.

Sincerely,

Liko-o-Kalani Martin 7/23/17

Liko-o-kalani Martin

Date

ATTACHMENT - B
(8 JULY 2017) - REQUEST TO U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL FOR ADVICE ON
PEACEBUILDING IN HAWAII

Recommendations Aimed at Prevention and Mitigation of Deficiencies in the United States Administration Within the Occupied Territory of Hawaii, Under International Law. (UN 2017)

Introduction

To support efforts to reconcile the effects of 124 years of prolonged United States occupation of Hawaii, it is important to review the historical protest of Queen Liliuokalani and yielding of authority to the United States in 1893. This document essentially identifies the outstanding issue of Hawaii being under prolonged United States military occupation, thus determining the direction that needs to be taken to peacefully process, undo the wrongs, and repair the damages caused by the illegal actions. For that reason, and for that conclusion, I have included verbatim excerpts to guide the efforts to arbitrate and resolve the outstanding discrepancies in Hawaii - United States relations, under the United States Constitution and the norms of customary international law.

On January 17, 1893, Queen Liliuokalani, Constitutional Monarch of the Kingdom of Hawaii, when informed of the risk of bloodshed, yielded her authority temporarily to the United States Government rather than the self-proclaimed provisional government:

"I Liliuokalani, by the Grace of God and under the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the Constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a Provisional Government of and for this Kingdom. That I yield to the superior force of the United States of America whose Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the Provisional Government.

Now to avoid any collision of armed forces, and perhaps the loss of life, I do this under protest and impelled by said force yield my authority until such time as the Government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representatives and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the Constitutional Sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands." (Done at Honolulu this 17th day of January, A.D. 1893)".

In 1946, with good intentions, the United Nations listed Hawaii under the United Nations Charter, Chapter XI - Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, assuming that the "sacred

trust" responsibility enshrined therein, recognizing the principle that the "interests of the inhabitants...are paramount" to the "obligation" to protect them "against abuses", as well "to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned".

The United States has not properly, nor adequately, ensured the political, economic, social, and educational advancement, well-being, and just treatment of Hawaiian Nationals. At this juncture in history, instead of taking into account "the political aspirations of the peoples", i.e. "development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances", entities and individuals within the United States conspire to support de-nationalization, continued subjugation and control, confiscation and liquidation of national assets, and termination of inherent birth rights, titles, and interests in their private lands, as Hawaiian nationals.

Unfortunately, in 1959 restoring political independence in Hawaii to the Hawaiian nationals was not on the agenda of the United States or the conspirators who illegally took control of Hawaii in 1893. Instead, the United States used Chapter XI of the U.N. Charter to inject a corporation to administer within the militarily occupied territory imposing administrative prescriptions to maintain control of the territory by force, and to allow for transfers of populations of foreign nationals and investors sympathetic to the U.S. imperialism, to exploit the natural and human resources and displace the original population. Time and well-kept records now reveal the plague of devastating impacts upon natural resources, and the sophisticated system of institutionalized racism and economic control that fuel the ecological and humanitarian tragedy in Hawaii.

Circumstances in Hawaii, due to longstanding negligence and failure to correct wrongs, are complex. Under the United States Constitution the executive, congressional, and judicial organs remedy is attainable, so the United States could meet its obligations to uphold the rule of law, in conforming to other relevant guidelines to prevent the commission of Crimes Against Peace, Conventional Crimes, and Crimes Against Humanity, as an example: Geneva IV-(U.S. 1907 The Hague) relating to the laws of occupation, and Geneva V, concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers.

In special circumstances, additional remedy may be necessary where fundamental human rights have been blatantly violated, and harm has been done by the commission of acts which have contributed to and caused the destruction of a group as a whole, and in part.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the pursuit of preventing acts which may result in death, cause irreparable harm, unlawful detention, unlawful seizure of private property, and subjugation to cruel and inhumane treatment, the following United States Codes can be applied towards enforcement of United

States obligations to the United Nation Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes of Genocide, and United Human Rights Treaties:

- A. United States Code(s) -Titles 18 & 42, relating to Fictional Communications, Conspiracy-Civil, Obstruction-Evidence & Witness, Depriving-Evidence & Witness, RECO, Coloring of the Laws-Ailing, Criminal-Conspiracy-Tort, Criminal-Participation-Knowledge, Personal Damages, Obstruction of the Law, and FRCP-9-B; Fraud by a confession; should be incorporated as part of the ratification requirements to uphold international treaties and agreements, e.g. the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and Human Rights Treaties - ICCPR, CERD, CAT, ROC.

The following are specific recommendations for normalizing the United States and international communities' presence in Hawaii, under U.S. domestic laws, in order to conform to, and be in compliance with, international treaty obligations.

1 - U.S. Executive Settlement Agreement, recognizing the executive agreement between U.S. President Grover Cleveland and Queen Liliuokalani as the basis for restoring the Independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii, towards the re-affirmation of the spirit and terms of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation of 1850, which was violated by the U.S. in 1893. (The United Nations may find it necessary to conduct a treaty-violation study to assess the liabilities, and forms of redress and reparations that are necessary to recover and stabilize Hawaii).

- a. Executive Directives to the United States Congress to convene hearings under Article 3, Section 8, and Article 4, Section 3, of the United States Constitution;
- b. Executive Directives to the Secretary of the Interior, to conduct an inventory and audit of lands within the Hawaiian Kingdom towards, and if necessary submit a request for the issuance of a U.S. Executive Order for a LAND FREEZE;
- c. Convening a conference under U.S. Public Law 99-239, January 14, 1986, Compact of Free Association, Title III - Pacific Policy Reports, Sec. 301, 302, 303, to re-define U.S. Policy in the non-contiguous area of the Pacific known as the Hawaiian Islands, in order to: 1) assist the United States in attaining its international obligations by re-instatement of a lawfully constituted government for the Hawaiian Kingdom; 2) to facilitate the lawful and timely transfer of national assets and lands to the re-instated lawful government; 3) to assist with the development of liaison between the U.S. administration and the re-instated lawful government to ensure a peaceful transition of responsibility for internal affairs within the territory of Hawaii Hawaiian Kingdom; 4) to ensure the coordination of U.S. Federal programs and services; 5) to provide a consistent basis for administration; 6) to adapt policy to meet the special requirements to the Hawaiian Kingdom; 7) to modify the application of U.S. Federal programs, laws and regulation accordingly; 8) being responsive to the U.S. Congress in the attainment of international obligations of

the United States, in conformity with the recognized instruments and customary practices relating to the application of international law.

2 - U.S. Executive Order to Rescind Amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920 promulgated in 2014-16 by the U.S. Department of Interior for the purpose of creating a government-to-government relationship with native Hawaiians under the Act.

(In the summer of 2014, Agents from the United States Department of Interior (DOI), published a notice relating to "proposed amendments to the U.S. Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920/21" towards the creation of a "government-to-government" relationship, similar to that afforded to Native American 'Indians', which is administered under U.S. Federal Law, through a Bureau of Indian Affairs, under policies set by the DOI.. According to the DOI, their action was in response to a request from "members of the native Hawaiian community".

When the DOI representatives conducted hearings throughout the main Hawaiian Islands, to receive comments regarding their proposal, **OVERWHELMING OPPOSITION** was expressed orally, and by written testimony. Despite that opposition, amendments to the Act were finalized. Those amendments are currently the source of great division, and will continue to foster disharmony, which could eventually lead to internal conflict between rival members of our national group. The United States proposal severely undermines our national unity, and poses a threat to maintaining peaceful relations in Hawaii and the Pacific region.

International standards for self-government, including independence, should be forthcoming with the oversight, cooperation, and assistance of the United Nations and its various organs. As mentioned in the Addendum to this report, the U.S. promulgated the Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920/1921 (hereafter known as the Act), for the last 96 years, and has administered policies of apartheid, rules and regulations enforcing derogatory distinctions, exclusions, limitations, and restrictions, in violation of fundamental human rights, the prevention and protection of which are enshrined in the purpose and principles of the United Nations Charter. The Act has served to be the receptacle of those native Hawaiians who, in the aftermath of the 1893 coup, for one reason or another were unable to maintain their national and cultural identity and lifestyle..

My submission for the record was an attempt to alert the agents of the DOI as to the criminality of their efforts in inciting acts forbidden under the terms of the International Covenant on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Included were excerpts of The Nuremberg Trials Final Report Appendix D: Control Council Law No. 10-Punishment of Persons Guilty of War Crimes, Crimes Against Peace, and Crimes against Humanity, defining activities that constitute the commission of those crimes, which are similar to acts being committed in Hawaii. My comments were not included, and the U.S. DOI has completed the administrative amendments to the Act.

I conclude by stating that there is great division on this proposal amongst the Hawaiian community, a disharmony that is threatening the peaceful relations amongst the Hawaiians as a whole,

The following are recommendations submitted to DOI regarding the Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920/1921, as amended::

- a) U.S. Congressional review of the Act, because it violates the terms of the International Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),, Convention Against Torture and Inhumane Treatment (CAT), and Rights of the Child (ROC).
- b) That a comprehensive review geared towards eliminating the administrative policies, rules, and regulations that embody and implement the policies of apartheid, discrimination, and servitude that are characteristic of the program.
- c) Transfer of services and functions deemed credible and viable for administration by existing, or newly created Hawaiian organizations, individuals, and communities involved in fulfilling the spirit and purpose of the 1920 rehabilitation act.
- d) Recognition of those Proper Party Heirs in the lands set aside under the Act, in recognition of all respective titles, rights, and interests, vested by customary national usage, set by Hawaiian Judicial precedent, as recognized under International and Hawaiian Kingdom Law.

In consideration of these recommendations, consultations would need to be arranged so that individuals and/or family groups currently being administered under the program can provide input, and can be given assistance with consideration for their housing and well-being, and their ability to sustain their capacity as a family, or individual members of a family group. For the purpose of affording them material assistance in the form of financial assistance, and/or extinguishment of debts incurred from home loans, and other financial debts incurred while in servitude as a result of inappropriate policies, rules or regulations, which would include options to relocate with full financial support to a more integrated social and economic climate, including a return of families to their prior regional location before displacement.

3 - U.S. Directive to the U.S. Department of Justice to investigate entities and individuals who, since January 17, 1893, had conspired against the treaty obligations of the United States towards the Kingdom of Hawaii, under the Constitution of the United States, Article 6, Sec. 2, "treaties...notwithstanding...", leading to criminal prosecutions, and surrender or seizure of assets in lieu of criminal and civil conspiracies affecting U.S. treaty obligations, with specific reference to the judicial filing on February 27, 2009 in the United States Supreme Court of David W. Miller, Plenipotentiary-Judge-Ambassador-Postmaster, related to the ramifications of the U.S. military coup of 1893.

4 - Recommendations to address deficiencies in the United States Executive, Congressional, and CORPORATION STATE OF HAWAII administration in the occupied territory of Hawaii.

- a) Reconstruction of Revenue Laws, eliminating the illegalities arising under the Constitution of the United States and laws of the [STATE OF HAWAII] and [Municipalities], due to the lack of uniformity in the methods and illegality of errors in the application of methods of taxation in accordance with the rules of usufruct (GENEVA IV).
- b) Failure to conform to the rules of usufruct articulated under Geneva IV-Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and its annex: Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land (18 OCT 1907- U.S. Signatory 18 OCT 1907- The Hague); SECTION III-MILITARY AUTHORITY OVER THE TERRITORY OF THE HOSTILE STATE; Art. 42. Territory considered occupied when it is placed under the authority of the hostile army; Art. 43. ...the occupant shall take measures to restore, and ensure public order and safety,...while respecting the laws in force in the country; Art. 44. A belligerent is forbidden to force the Inhabitants...to furnish information; Art. 45. It is forbidden to compel the Inhabitants of occupied territory to swear allegiance to the hostile Power; Art. 46. Family Honour and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated; Art. 47. Pillage is formally forbidden; Art. 48. ...the occupant collects the taxes, dues, and tolls imposed for the benefit of the State...in accordance with the rules of assessment and incidence in force, and...be bound to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory to the same extent as the legitimate Government was so bound; Art. 49. If, in addition to the taxes mentioned in the above article, the occupant levies other money contributions in the occupied territory, this shall only be for the needs of the army or of the administration of the territory in question; Art. 51. No contribution shall be collected except under a written order, and on the responsibility of a commander-in-chief. The collection of the said contribution shall only be effected as far as possible in accordance with the rules of assessment and incidence of the taxes in force. For every contribution a receipt shall be given to the contributors; Art. 55. The occupying State shall be regarded only as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, real estate, forests, and agricultural estates belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied country. It must safeguard the capitols of these properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct; Art. 56. The property of municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, even when State property, shall be treated as private property. All seizure of, destruction or wilful damage done to institutions of this character, historic monuments, works of art and science, is forbidden, and should be made the subject of legal proceedings.
- c) Convening of a constitutional convention by the U.S. Corporation STATE OF HAWAII (SOH) for the purpose of conforming policies, and administrative rules, in accordance with Hawaiian National Customs, Usage, and Judicial precedent established under Hawaiian Kingdom Law, Human Rights Treaties and other Conventions to ensure civil and political rights, free of inhumane treatment, discrimination, and policies of apartheid.
- d) Repeal of legislative enactments, rules, regulations, and municipal ordinances promulgated by the [STATE OF HAWAII] or its [municipalities] that derogate from the

rule of positive law, and the principles, instruments, and norms of customary international law, that prohibit the creation of conditions intended to diminish or destroy a group in whole, or in part, by acts of aggression and abuse of power.

The foregoing recommendations are not limited, and inclusions of other recommendations may be forthcoming, and are welcomed.

Liko-o-kalani Martin

7/23/17

Respectfully submitted by Liko-o-kalani Martin

Date

ATTACHMENT C

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF- DTD 8 JULY 2017 REPORT/REQUEST for Advice from the U.N. Security Council on Peacebuilding in Hawaii.

I offer these visions and observations for peacebuilding as a contribution to the ongoing United Nations efforts aimed at promoting and preserving peace thru the proper protection and management of Earth's natural resources, so that future generations of humanity may survive.

1. Formation of a Regional Commission of Pacific Races and Pacific Nation-States.
 2. Hawaiian Archipelago Assessment of Environments, Natural Resources, and Human Resources Recovery and Development Plan.
-

Selected List of United Nations Principal Organs in relation to the formation of a Regional Commission of Pacific Races and Pacific Nation-States, and a Hawaiian Archipelago Assessment of Environments, Natural Resources, and Human Resources Recovery and Development Plan.

Proceeding under the purpose and principles of the United Nations Charter:

Chapter XI - DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (Article 73, 74);

Chapter VI - PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES (Article 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38); Chapter VII - ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION (Article 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51) and;

Chapter VIII - REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS (Article 52, 53, 54).

Identification of relative primary and subsidiary organs of the United Nations system:

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG);

Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM);

Department of Political Affairs (DPA);

Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);

Department of Safety and Security (DSS);

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR);

Office of Internal Oversight Services ((OIOS);

Office of Legal Affairs (OLA);

Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO);

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR);

United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF to UN GA Report (2017) from Liko-o-kalani Martin

A report compiled by Liko-o-kalani Martin, a Native Aboriginal, Part-Hawaiian Inhabitant, with national origins in continuity with the Kingdom of Hawaii, residing in the Hawaiian Archipelago, as part of the Polynesian Triangle. Any use of this report shall be restricted under the international copyright laws pertaining to intellectual property, and cannot be used without the expressed written permission of its author.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA);
Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS);

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF);
United Nations Volunteers (UNV);
United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP);
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT);
United Nations Children's Fund;
World Food Programme UN/FAO (WFP);
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR);
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR);
United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC);
United Nations University (UNU);
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ((UNCTAD);
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS);
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty organization (CTBTO Preparatory Commission);

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
International Criminal Court (ICC);
International Seabed Authority (ISA);
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW);
World Trade Organization (WTO);
High-level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF)

SECURITY COUNCIL

Peacebuilding Commission (Advisory Subsidiary Body)
Counter Terrorism Committees;
Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT);
Military Staff Committee;
Peacekeeping Operations and Political Missions; Sanctions Committees (Ad hoc)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (UNESCO)

United Nations Forum on Forests
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice/Narcotic Drugs
Population and Development
Science and Technology for Development
Social Development

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Statistics

Status of Women

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP);
Committees for Development Policy, Experts on Public Administration, Non-Governmental Organizations, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS);
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UBGEGN);
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI);
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD);
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
International Labor Organization (ILO);
International Monetary Fund (IMF);
International Maritime Organization (IMO);
International Telecommunication Union;
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO);
Universal Postal Union (UPU);
World Health Organization (WHO);
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO);
World Bank Group- IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IDA (International Development Association, IFC (International Finance Corporation.

Aloha,

Hawai'i has long held a vision of itself as a neutral center of peace in the Pacific. Great work was done to this effect during the Kingdom; even after the invasion in 1893, Queen Liliuokalani continued to work in this regard. For example, on September 19, 1917, Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii returned to her throne after a long absence to inaugurate the "Pan-Pacific" or "Balboa Day" and received the flags of all Pacific races for presentation to the Pan Pacific Union. (The Mid Pacific Magazine Vol. XV, Feb 1918, Number 2). This was an alliance specifically formulated for the purpose of unity and peace between Pacific races and Pacific Nation-States.

Formation within the United Nations system of a REGIONAL COMMISSION OF PACIFIC RACES AND PACIFIC NATION-STATES -

As Pacific peoples and shareholders we have an inherent obligation and responsibility to be good stewards of the natural resources that sustain the cultures and economics of the Pacific races, for we share the same ocean, and in accordance with national, customary, and traditional usages and perpetuation of traditional practices we are co-dependant on sustainable stewardship. It is important, therefore, that we be protected from invasion, colonization, occupation and natural resource and cultural resource exploitation, to perpetuate our well-being.

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF to UN GA Report (2017) from Liko-o-kalani Martin

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The future of the Pacific races and Pacific Nation-States, with their limited natural resources and the Pacific fisheries, is contingent upon the strength of cooperation and support in securing those resources thru political and economic partnerships. The Pacific races are mutually dependent, and affected by the resource management practices that are not necessarily practiced or implemented in their specific area, for what is done in one area can have direct, positive or negative, impacts on what occurs in another part of the vast expanse of Oceania. The ocean currents have fluid boundaries. Interdependency, and disciplined management practices applied to bio-regional natural resources could be a means to enhance and achieve sustainability and the perpetuation of knowledge of customary and traditional methods of indigenous natural resource management.

In Hawaii, for example, there are measurable statistics and scientific data that reveal astonishing recovery rates of near and offshore fish stocks that have recovered after having been depleted from over harvesting, or diversions of in-stream waters, causing a depletion and loss of nutrient resources to regenerate the food chain. It would behoove the United Nations to initiate efforts for the recovery and maintenance of the Pacific races fisheries resources by the formulation of a regional commission for the Pacific Peoples, and the incorporation of similar functions of other regional commissions within the framework of UNESCO.

HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTS, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND HUMAN RESOURCES WITHIN THE JURIDICAL REGIME OF HISTORIC BAYS AND WATERS

The Hawaiian Archipelago is crucial to the sustainability, recovery, and maintenance of the Pacific island races. Water, protein and fuel, are essential to the survival of humankind. For as small an area that it comprises, Hawaii has a very significant amount of fresh subsurface, and surface waters. Those waters sustain a vast myriad of plant and animal species, amongst which is a species of Gobiidae, O'opu as it is called in Hawaii. It dwells in high mountain streams and tributaries, where it matures and then journeys down stream to spawn, and by the trillions serves to start the food chain for a multitude of marine species, especially for the survival and maintenance of pelagic species.

The survival of the O'opu is dependent on the survival of the streams and surface waters on the main Hawaiian Islands. Restoring water flow to streams in Hawaii is essential to naturally maintain habitat suitable to the recovery and sustainability of the O'opu as a vital element, essential and crucially important to contributing to the food chain towards the recovery of the endangered Pacific fisheries, and maintenance of the near shore reefs and fisheries in Hawaii that sustain Hawaiian (the Kanaka Maoli, Hawaii's true native Inhabitants) indigenous culture. Due to its pristine habitat, the o'opu is highly prized for its cleanliness and wholesomeness.

Situated atop an ancient and active volcanic ridge in the lower northeast Pacific Ocean, the Hawaiian Archipelago is the uppermost eastern corner of the Polynesian Triangle within which exists a vast marine ecosystem. Imagine this vast expanse as a large fish tank where at one corner is located a receptacle that emits an infinite amount of O'opu and other nutrients into the diverse Pacific currents dispersing them into the food chain.

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF to UN GA Report (2017) from Liko-o-kalani Martin

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The recovery of waters to Hawaii streams is a critically important factor in accommodating the surging needs of the Hawaiian cultural renaissance, the generations who are now positioning to customarily and traditionally use, re-occupy and reclaim vast and intricate systems of terraced lands for the propagation of Taro (Haloa). A staple in many indigenous diets around the world, taro equates to genuine well-being, economically and socially, and its resurgence is an essential element in achieving genuine economic and political independence.

Ships' logs on the island of Kauai (Atooi) record shiploads of dried taro being purchased by the Russian Empire. The value and appreciation for taro, an alkaline food, is still being discovered, and its propagation serves as the backbone of the body politic, a cornerstone and foundation of indigenous Hawaiian culture. An affiliation of Pacific races and Pacific-Nation States for the perpetuation, preservation, and protection of Pacific Peoples indigenous cultures would have the potential of affecting the stabilization of Oceania for the betterment of the world.

Hawaii's story of environmental desecration and degradation, the catastrophe and the dilemma, reads like an epitaph leading to extinction, occurring in the aftermath of 124 years since the illegal takeover of Hawaii by an armed invasion for natural resource exploitation and imperialism throughout the Pacific. In Hawaii there has been a nearly total disruption of Hawaiian socio-economic-political independence supporting cultural stability and self-reliance.

The time has come, as the tasks and tools lay in our hands, to recover from the negative impacts upon the Pacific region's natural resources. Supporting global protection and indigenous culture natural resource management and stewardship practices, by incorporating the theme of the Polynesian voyaging canoe Hokule'a "Malama Honua" (nurturing our homeland), and practice of Aloha 'Aina (love for the land) is what that historic voyage was designed to inspire.

There are a great number of people living in Hawaii who have dedicated their lives to environmental protection. Creating a United Nations sponsored REGIONAL COMMISSION for Pacific Races to re-discover, exchange, and implement indigenous environmental management practices could be extremely helpful in developing strategies and implementing programs designed to stabilize and recover bioregions within the Pacific Basin. The following report is an environmental summary of areas throughout the main Hawaiian Islands with areas that are pristine, as well as those already heavily populated or the target of development. Areas that in various ways have been negatively impacted and in danger of losing their ability to re-regenerate need special attention. The application of best-use natural resources management practices are necessary to revive those environments, making them safe and suitable to sustain the increasing multitude of racial and ethnic groups, and economic enterprises that have evolved throughout the course of time.

Assessment of Environments
Hawaiian Archipelago
(under an International Juridical Regime of Historic Bays and Waters)

Hawaii Island, aka Moku o Keawe

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Located at the eastern end of the archipelago, the Big Island (as it is commonly referred to) sits atop a vent directly into the center of the Earth. Its geologic formations host many life forms, some of them found only in the Hawaiian Islands. Situated in the northeastern Pacific Ocean along a subterranean volcanic ridge, it is the cornerstone that intersects the Japan current, directing the oceans flow southwest into the Polynesian triangle and over the vast expanse of ocean floor geologic features, that harbor an immeasurable number of oceanic life forms, similar to a large fishpond.

Moku o Keawe is shaped like an off-center diamond pointing north and south with **Maunakea** (tallest mountain on the planet) at the top and Maunaloa (largest shield volcano in the World) below. Along the rugged northeastern flank is **Hamakua** leading up to the northern tip to the area known as **Kohala**. Shoreline development is sparse, since the coast is curtained with sheer cliffs broken up by deep river gorges and hanging waterfalls fed by springs and rainfall along the flanks of **Mauna A Wakea**. Before the advent of the sugar industry, the forest was native virgin endemic species whose canopy acted like an automated watering system, ensuring the delicate and consistent flow of waters in the cycle of evaporation of ocean waters over land masses, supporting those forests and protecting the near shores from eroding soils. Ranching also contributed to the demise of the native forests. Heavy concentrations of immigrant plantation workers once lived throughout the area.

Accelerated urbanization is not rampant, due to terrain features, limited infrastructure and access to water and utilities, and land tenure issues, yet the district has vast suitable areas for farming, small agrarian communities and animal husbandry. An aerial view would show the land moving southeast in long large mounds created by wind and gravitational forces. Hamakua was used extensively for sugar production, and the waters were supplied from the Kohala district by an extensive network of tunnels and flumes that still exist, and have the capability of supplying water through the Hamakua area. However, with the resettlement of the Kohala region for taro production, water resources would need to be conservatively used.

There are vast areas in this district that are prime for reforestation with native species. Eucalyptus trees are currently grown for woodchip industries, but the species is not a rainmaker. Broadleaf species such as the Kukui offer a fast growing canopy, and produce rich alluvial soils, and valuable nuts for oil, and it is used medicinally, in the traditional Hawaiian diet, ceremony, and ritual. The **Hamakua coast is habitat for the O'opu**, as its suction cup located under its head allows it to traverse from the ocean at the base of, and up waterfalls, into the mountain watershed springs, and streams.

Cautions need to be exercised because of possible industrial, chemical pesticides and fertilizer contamination, particularly around abandoned sugar mills.

The Kohala district, is geologically old, with deep gorges and some wide valleys that were prominent for taro production, and maintenance of culture and family. Most lands lay fallow due to historical events that systematically started the removal of the resident families, and decline in self-sufficiency. Despite that history the area is prime for cultural renaissance resettlement. With

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the proper sanitation and human service facilities like community kitchens and private and community dwellings, those lands could accommodate an eager population, looking for places to create a new social and economic culturally based community.

Priority Issues for Moku o Keawe -

1. Water Diversions and draining of kohala aquifer for urban development in Waimea, Kamuela and upper Kawaihae which have affected water supplies for the Kohala District
2. Need resident Hawaiian culturally based communities;
3. Infrastructure for renewable energy grids towards sustaining diverse ethnic groups to engage in agricultural self-sufficiency;
4. Hilo/Keaukaha- Waste management upgrades;
5. Monitoring for toxic chemicals;
6. Ciguatera fish poisoning pretty common in near shore fishes;
7. Kapoho,- contamination from septic tanks due to houses along shoreline areas;
8. Hilinapali – Pristine except for oil spill and ocean debris contamination;
9. Kawa‘a - (2nd largest aquifer on Big Island) cultural resettlement;
10. Kawaihae - Urban renewal-upgrading of sewage and solid waste management systems;
11. North Kona - similar to Kawaihae area, but to include preservation of historic cultural properties, historic trails, and burials, and coastlines abundant with nearshore and offshore Fisheries;
12. South Kona - Urban renewal-upgrading of sewage and solid waste and non-point source pollutants that have degraded near shore fisheries, and contaminated shorelines that are used for recreation and fishing;
13. Kau - Resort developments that pose threats to environment through contamination from sewage, nonpoint source pollutants, loss of access, protection of graves, historic properties, trails and destruction of native forests and habitat for endemic species of flora and fauna. Dangers exist from resource extraction and contamination of fresh water aquifers, and clear cut harvesting of endangered native forests;. Kau is presently targeted for development of high end luxury retirement communities, and is also host to clandestine military operations that are not subject to public approval or monitoring;
14. Volcano Area - threats of elimination of native forests, flora, and fauna by an ever increasing influx of settlers, and the effects of introduced plant species and destructive insects;
15. Puna District -Solid Waste management infrastructure, protection of diminishing native Ohi‘a forests, and habitat for endemic flora and fauna, development of renewable non-fossil fuel/ non toxic power- energy grids;
16. Hilo District - Sewage and solid waste management systems upgrading and development of clean/renewable power-energy grids. Upgrade procedures/facilities/emergency services and health-care facilities for normal application and in the event of natural disasters;
17. Mauna-a-Wakea - Clean up of depleted uranium deposited by military ordnance, control, limitation or termination of U.S./RIMPAC military training operations that are affecting freshwater aquifers, historic, national monument,s and sacred sites dedicated to indigenous science, and religion, along with endemic forests, fauna, and flora. Reforestation and indigenous management over access, to preserve pristine nature of the environment and limit the degree of despoiling from unregulated access and extraction of resources.

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18. Maunaloa - protection from uncontrolled access, and introduction of invasive plant, insect, and solid waste dumping, resource extraction.

MAUI

Situated as the second largest island west northwest from the Big Island, Maui and its 10,000' Mt. Haleakala on the east and the West Maui Mountains are settings in a geological map that include a dormant volcano and flanks with variations in volcanic basalt to steep ravine canyons with lush valleys and streams. In 1841, Lahaina Luna, Maui was the capital city of the Hawaiian Islands. Missionaries, whalers, cattlemen, and sugar planters, pioneering and exploiting Hawaii's oceanic and terrestrial resources, have left significant environmental ecosystems in dis-arrangement, disruption, and in some case destroyed or severely despoiled.

Tourism has had a significant and devastating effect on displacement not only of Kanaka Maoli and their cultural usages of resources, but have resulted in major diversions of waters, and fatal contaminations of land and near shore ocean resources by prolonged herbicide and pesticide use, ocean dumping from secondary human waste treatment plants. Along with groundwater and air contamination from land based refuse operations resulting from urban developments and tourist resort complexes and associated high end gated, resort and retirement communities, natural resource areas and habitat that once sustained the indigenous Hawaiian culture and the bountiful supplies of fish, instream, nearshore, and offshore have been encroached upon. Without recovery efforts, which includes retrofitting for grey water use and implementing tertiary waste treatment systems, the contaminations will expand and could cause in some cases irreparable damage, as well as allowing more pristine resources to be vulnerable to callous and malicious exploitation.

There are numerous areas that were used for sugar production that are 'brownfields', accessible, yet hazardous, for human habitation and for urban residential, municipal, and public uses that would pose unseen dangers to flora, fauna, and humans. Pineapple operations have deposited tons of extremely toxic chemical fertilizers with pesticides on the west side of Maui, to the degree that municipal water systems are not safe for human consumption. Tourist resorts and estate developments have accessed deep into the mountain aquifers and diverted waters, leaving the dependent ecosystem in a condition of unsustainability and despoiling. Once again Hawaiian culture and lifestyle has paid the ultimate price by loss of place, and of cultural identity. Although pocket communities are starting to recover cultural properties, progress is slow and the pathway to restoration is encumbered by fierce competition for natural resources, especially water. The overtaxed and outdated/inefficient waste management systems servicing an over expansive tourist industry, and associated colonization need to be technically upgraded.

Although Hawaii is rich with enthusiastic environmentalists, who constantly battle to protect the sovereignty of the natural resources, legal remedies are limited by gross neglect to policy and laws intended to protect the environment. In the wake of the prolonged presence of United States military forces since the January 17, 1893 "act of war" plunging Hawaii into the abyss of piracy and plunder, Hawaii is no longer the sanctuary and the provider of surplus products to people in need as it once was. Research and technological support is necessary towards the

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development policy, and administration over natural resources, which should model after time tested Hawaiian and other Pacific Race island communities cultural methods of resource use.

As the last of the foreign sugar operations comes to a close on Maui, questions arise as to not only how those lands will be used, since they are brownfields, but the issue of returning waters diverted from the streams of East Maui to the streams from which they were diverted, to support the revival of the nearshore fisheries and the cumulative positive effect on regional and global supplies of protein. The court battles for the return of waters to the East Maui streams have resulted in some marginal returns, but the totality of the once vibrant mountain stream estuaries, a prime habitat for the O'opu, remain unreplenished. The return of sufficient waters will be essential to regenerate the instream and nearshore fisheries as well as open up prime habitat for cultural settlements and production of food staples such as taro, sweet potato, yams, medicinal plants and other endemic species of flora and fauna that existed in the culturally viable ecosystem. Recent tracking of tradewind patterns show an increase in the water catch for East Maui increasing to 300 inches per year and slated to increase due to effects of global climatic change. Retention of the use of those water resources, and policies over water use and reuse need to be incorporated into the resource management regime, as well as issues relating to the increase in foreign population transfers that are consumer or service societies but not producer oriented that would rely on these diverted water resources.

Certainly the impact of high pesticide and chemical fertilizer use industries, such as GMO operations, needs to be questioned as to the long term effects to humans, ground waters, river, reefs, and drinking waters. International sanctions may have to be employed to avert catastrophic effects to the environment. Negative impacts are increasing as evidenced by the disappearance of shoreline plankton and mollusks that are a vital part of the Hawaiian diet, and recovery is uncertain, and concerning to Hawaiians and other populations who depend on those food resources as part of their diet.

New development policies should incorporate scientific research combined with technical advances in community design to reflect an ethic of - re-use, recycle, reclaim,, and restore.. The challenge will be in transitioning to a cleaner tech society, and disengaging from old technologies and industries that are harmful to the environment and humanity, as well as discouraging industry and enterprises that would despoil natural resources at the expense of perpetuating safe, regenerating environments. Hawaii is a model microcosm for healing the planet and elevating the understanding and application of technology to support the survival of the human species,

Maui is a prime candidate for reforestation and soil retaining vegetation projects, similar to the activities of civilian corps that cared for the forests and estuaries after World War I, when returning soldiers, and youth corps planted and maintained forests, watersheds, and trails. These types of projects are prime for application to rehabilitation of communities and families ravaged by economic collapse, epidemic drug and alcohol use, incarcerated persons, and can lead to generational occupations. Planning and material support for developed programs that are successful would carry forth humanitarian obligations to decimated populations living under duress of occupation and administrative mismanagement.

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On Maui, Hawaiians are scattered into somewhat isolated communities, of which only a remnant of the population remains. Forced education systems have undermined the continuity of lifestyle and the interdependence of families as producers and stewards of resources, as the taste for hard work subsistence lifestyles is challenged by a technological survival service occupation lifestyle. Old folks are gone, and the massive influx of drugs has laid waste to nearly three generations of Hawaiians as evidenced by the alarming and increasing percentage of incarcerated persons being Hawaiian. The use of crystal-methamphetamines has been epidemic, and police corruption has left the communities at large without protection from such devastating activities. None of the islands have been able to immunize themselves. Youth and family recovery and prevention is critical, and perhaps with implementation of protective environments and meaningful activities recovery is possible, but will be slow and will require resources, special programs, and specially trained persons.

In West Maui, where predominance of tourism is well established, critical recovery efforts are necessary to avoid the continuing sedimentation of residues impacting the nearshore waters and ecosystems where plankton and fish stocks are still plentiful. With plans for development on the hills above these resort areas there is an imminent threat of severe and irreversible contamination of the nearshore from soil sediments washing down from construction activities along the coastline that is relatively undisturbed by that type of erosion activity. Alternative uses would of course include the restoration of the Hawaiian agriculture systems, the remnants of which remain in the form of large piles of stones that were an integral part of the terraced agricultural complexes, deposited along the slopes in the aftermath of the sugar and pineapple industries.

A few families have successfully re-occupied their ancestral lands, but are disadvantaged in re-development due to the lack of family support and extended cultural community. Support for re-settlements is warranted in order to maintain, manage, and utilize those remnants of cultural properties. Resettlement will, in the not too long term, lead to re-establishing a productive group, able to utilize, manage, maintain and secure the uses of the area's natural resources to revitalize cultural identity, self-reliance, and meaningful subsistence activities.

On the plains of Central Maui, there is a challenging environmental situation to transition from sugar production into other forms of agriculture or develop more high density urban tracts, which without proper application of soil conservation and management systems, and planning for a sustainable environment is not likely to occur. Restoration of lowland forests, and local food products would be suitable, but financing for community infrastructure geared for those activities may be the shortcoming of realizing that opportunity. With the end of sugar production on Maui, large tracts of used agriculture, some of which could be classified as brownfields, are opening up for speculation. Research and planning assistance if afforded to the population could produce a unique outgrowth of a low carbon impact producer oriented activities which would enable Maui to become more self-reliant for consumable fresh produce, and even open opportunities for export commodities.

Ranching operations are still prevalent but the pressures to transition those lands into high end residential estates looms on the horizon, and encroachment and loss of suitable grazing lands

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from invasive species of forest plants has already encumbered recovery of vast tracts of lands on the slopes of Haleakala Mountain, a dormant volcano. Along the eastern flanks of Haleakala are selected lands set aside for the exclusive use of native Hawaiians under an apartheid policy institution called the Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920/21 which was intended to rehabilitate Hawaiians in the aftermath of the 1893 invasion. Unfortunately, many of those lands delegated under the program are without infrastructure, barren or arid, and in many cases consist of ancient and recent lava flows, unsuitable for safe, productive, or sustainable habitation. Water is a problem and infrastructure is minimal, while jobs are far away, and self-sustainability there is nearly impossible. This is an example of some of the institutionalized policies of apartheid and separation and removal from sustainable habitats, which has denied the benefits from and exercise of the most basic and fundamental of human rights affecting Hawaiians, which is evident and prevalent throughout Hawaii, in essence marginalizing the ability for the Hawaiians and multi ethnic indigenous populations immigrating into Hawaii to adequately sustain themselves.

It is expected that Maui's population will grow, and the question arises as to what kind of populations will be impacting the resources and the capacity of infrastructure, will they be producers or consumers? Planning and consultation, on developing policies of sustainable growth and regenerative natural resource management procedures, could supply new ideas to an ever present dilemma to mankind in the pursuit of surviving in balance with nature, versus the depletion systems that currently are predominant in some developed societies like some within the United States, and others being subjected to resource exploitation, and impacts from foreign population transfers.

MOLOKAI

Adjacent to the west of Maui, visible and accessible by air and boat is the Island of Molokai, rectangular in shape from east to west with sheer mountain cliffs to the north and east, with sloping shoreline cliffs and reefs to the northwest. Once known as the place where the victims of the dreaded disease leprosy were put over at sea and left to dwell and survive, with little or no escape up the jagged and well guarded cliffs, Kalaupapa is where Father Damien, a Catholic priest, eventually ordained a saint, dedicated his life to the care of the infected Hawaiians. A few patients still remain there to this day.

The south face of Molokai, from east to west, is composed of sloping ridges and intermittent valleys extending to the shoreline and further out, sustaining and supporting an extensive reef system that runs almost the entire southern face of the island.

East Molokai has sufficient, yet limited surface water resources, which were historically used to sustain small communities where taro and sweet potatoes were grown and from where fisheries activities were carried out. Molokai is known for its extensive network of fishponds, once very productive, and in minimal recovery. Attention is warranted for the recovery of these farm fisheries, to secure protein resources for subsistence and exchange and also for surplus export.

From the central portion of the island to the west end is primarily arid slope, denuded by overgrazing of cattle, and large populations of axis deer. In the highlands of the central portion, at an altitude of about 800 to a 1,000 feet are more Hawaiian Homes Act (U.S. Congress) rehabilitation lands, actually some of the first under the program. To this day those lands are under marginal production, with 40 acres as an award, few had or have the capacity to be successful producers. Lack of adequate water for irrigation, and loss of family units contribute to that condition, along with the lack of funding. Direct consultations with the surviving participants would provide critical insights towards efforts to raise the health and productive capacity of those awardees. They have endured nearly 100 years of life in servitude and the enforcement of policies of apartheid because of race and national origins.

Reforestation and soil erosion programs would give the island and its inhabitants long term opportunities to recover, but the rewards will come to the future generations. The application of low carbon impact technology may be a key factor in realizing recovery of the damaged environment. Winds blowing from east to west are a dominant and daily occurrence, and the potential for wind energy production exists, but concerns are valid as to longevity, unsightliness, reliability, affordability, impacts on native species, safety, development density, and equal access.

Of paramount concern, Molokai has long been a home for GMO operations. The impacts to the native Inhabitants, and upon their environment have been catastrophic, and the continuation of operations has greatly divided the community who are dependant for jobs, and those who are aware of the lethal contaminations and related problems of wind soil displacement that is severely inundating the reed systems westward of the gmo operations. International intervention by way of sanctions, or replacement industries such as small farms and fisheries, may be able to remedy the situation. Revitalization of fisheries has great potential but critical scientific research, technology, management infrastructure would be essential for success. International assistance for investment will certainly be helpful to expedite research, planning and design of facilities and infrastructure for producing, for processing, and exporting, creating very meaningful lifestyle/job opportunities.

LANAI

To the south-southeast of Molokai is the Island of Lanai. Heart shaped it has a central mountain, with minimal water reserves, and a settlement composed of Hawaiians and pineapple plantation workers of various ethnic and racial origins. These descendants for years have survived on semi-subsistence existence, hunting axis deer and nearshore fisheries. The east and south sides are mostly cliff and small bays, with only a few safe water ports where tours and fishing boats currently operate, mostly coming from the island of Maui carrying tours or sport fisherman on charter boats. The north and west side are ridged valleys and sloping lands eroded thru time, windswept and arid, shrubbed with mesquite and lowland semi-desert flora until reaching the shoreline along which are variations of open ocean reef pools and little inlets. Soil runoff is extreme. Mostly uninhabited, these areas are frequented by the islands mixed race population for subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering.

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In recent years the island was purchased by a single enterprise and has offered relief in the way of jobs. Issues exist relating to the access, use, and protection of cultural properties, religious shrines, and sacred places. A few Hawaiian families have interests in lands but access and sustainability are issues, along with the absence of a greater cultural community, or extended family. Support for these families to return to these lands would be meaningful for their efforts to revive and perpetuate the ancient language and lifestyle and traditions applicable to those areas.

KAHOOLAWE

The Island of Kahoolawe, once a beacon in the cultural annals of Hawaiian lore and mythology, astronomy, and pathways guiding the canoe voyages to Tahiti, now stands as a symbol of desecration by the forces that waged the wars in the Pacific, and the Asian continent. Used as a training and target practice area under a U.S. Executive Order, it became a symbol for the modern day cultural renaissance, with the theme of "Aloha Aina (love for the land). Two Hawaiians mysteriously lost their lives when challenging the U.S. Military who denied access. Serious efforts have been underway since the U.S. Navy stopped the bombing, but the \$400 million given for recovery efforts has long since been expended, and extensive areas of the island are still riddled with unexploded ordinance and ordinance residue.

Hawaiian cultural practitioners are the primary participants in the island's recovery; their primary effort is to restore ancient fishing villages and sacred places used for navigation, astronomy, and religious ritual. Access is frequent and there are support groups that live on all the islands that share in its recovery. Assistance in the form of specialized equipment designed to remove unexploded ordnance, and expedite reforestation, and permanent habitation settlements, could be rendered to assist in this monumental task that addresses the ills of warfare and desecration of our precious natural resources.

Collectively, the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai are known as the Piilani Bays, named after Chief Piilani, home to core genealogy links that extend to the tribes of New Zealand, otherwise known as Aotearoa, aka the Land of the Long White Clouds, and are home to our cousin Maori, with whom alliances were culminated in the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi, that aligned us under the protectorate of the United Kingdom. That treaty is still in effect today, and may become relevant in the formation of a Pacific race alliance and be a basis for the creation of another UN Regional Commission composed of Pacific Race islanders and Pacific Nation-States.

OAHU

Moving northwestward up the Hawaiian Archipelago is the Island of Oahu, known as the gathering place, it became the last seat of the Kingdom of Hawaii government. Known and used as a major global stop for transpacific shipping, it is also home to the U.S. Pacific Command, and is thus a potential target for retaliatory or preemptive attacks that might be directed at the United States. Its geologic formation is likened to a large double-hulled canoe with a central plateau between the two mountain ranges. Abundant with surface and subterranean water resources, it currently supports a population nearing a million people with diverse ethnicity and

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multi-national assortment, as well as a burgeoning tourist industry and investment conglomerates.

The outgrowth of a new city in the central plains has increased the taking of prime agriculture lands, as well as the diversion of more subterranean water reserves from the Koolau Mountain range which traditionally fed the north shore communities which utilized that water for taro production and other farm products. The pressure to develop the north shore lands into high-end luxury retirement communities and gated estates has divided and at the same time united diverse communities. Current highway infrastructure has not the capacity to accommodate this development, and the congestion that exists now will certainly increase.

The lush valleys of the north shore of Oahu, are recoverable, and are prime areas for resettlement by Hawaiian cultural groups. Clean tech and low-carbon impact infrastructure is costly, so efforts to augment that need should be researched, and community organization and mobility strategies need to be developed to service a large population of Hawaiians who have been displaced due to illegal and improper classification of lands and high land taxes being levied. Thousands of acres of habitable lands are beyond the reach of the local multi-ethnic populations that historically were agriculturally based. This displacement has given rise to crime, homelessness, and poverty. Resettlement of these lands by the displaced would be a first step to stabilizing the population, and allow time for individual families and mixed ethnic/racial families to develop into self-reliant groups, with adequate training and equipment to become producers towards achieving full restoration of self-sufficiency, a viable subsistence lifestyle, and natural resource sustainability.

In a Hawaii under foreign control, the prevailing attitude for policy on land use is one of, "if no one is there, it's abandoned", paving the way for unscrupulous development. This prevailing situation of fallow and unproductive lands has occurred not by accident, and can be attributed to a wide range of causes. Recovery of families and communities is urgently needed if the north shore of Oahu is to retain its beauty, and common natural elements that were the foundation of island life, where everyone and all the resources were important, and where sharing and caring for the family and community was a custom and part of everyday life. With the Hawaiian renaissance leading the way, other races and ethnic groups would also have a chance to regain their sense of place. That blend of humanity already exists, Hawaii is truly a melting pot of humanity, but there are serious questions as to its capacity and use of natural resources and limited space.

Along the southeast-central portion of the Koolau range is Kaneohe Bay, the second largest barrier reef in the Pacific Ocean. The once abundant waters that flowed into the bay carrying essential nutrients for the inland estuaries and nearshore nurseries of edible seaweeds, crustaceans, and fish made this bay a major provider of protein for the host Kanaka Maoli who thrived in this area. A designated pu'uhonua (sanctuary city) called Pu'uhonua O Lehua was the most productive community in all of the islands. The lands that compose this area are still vibrant, but overgrown with alien fauna, and neglect as a result of the pressures upon those stewarding communities and family groups. These family groups are still prevalent in the area,

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and consultations with these micro groups would be a first step in research and planning for resettlement and implementing eco-human rehabilitation.

At one end of Kaneohe Bay is the U.S. military installation for the Marines, it has an airfield and is situated, strategically in a location that is part of a series of religious shrines, and other properties and features once used for cultural activities such as religion, fishing, and astronomy. The military activity adds to the economics of the area, and many U.S. military retirees have settled and created enclaves. They partake in local politics, sit on neighborhood boards, and have an influence on everything from “criminalizing the homeless”, as well as land and housing speculation, which directly impacts the localized Hawaiian community, and immigrant populations ability to be a cohesive unit, inter culturally situated and inter-related. Impacts include unavailability of housing for purchase, lease or rental, and increasing taxes due to profits of real estate sales being levied by a de-facto authority. Hawaii has the highest per capita rate of homelessness of anywhere in the territories controlled by the United States.

This pattern of infiltration has permeated out around most of the military installations. There have been recent meetings held with the general public, including Hawaiians, about the return of lands leased by the military. At stake is the use of the water and infrastructure associated with these recalls, as the U.S. military complex seeks to reorganize. The monetary effects of this withdrawal will affect local businesses catering to provide goods and services for the military personnel and their dependants. The vacancy and availability of those lands, and its infrastructure, has great potential for resettlement by Hawaiian renaissance groups, who could model the use of these natural resources and facilities to expound cultural society, its economics, lifestyle, and viability. Moral and material support from the United Nations subsidiary organs could greatly enhance their capabilities

Situated on the southeastern most portion of the Koolaus is the area known as Waimanalo, once mostly populated with fishing villages, now an area densely populated with Hawaiians, in servitude under the U.S. rehabilitation program, who are recipients of house lots, agriculture and pastoral awards under the apartheid policy administration of the U.S. One generation literally living upon the other, for lack of the ability to secure meaningful jobs to purchase a house outside of the ‘reservation’ as it were, or able to set up habitation shelters along the beach or on unused land without being molested from militia for being squatters, or for not having permits, or because of being unsightly to the tourists, land speculators, or the general public.

Generation after generation of Hawaiians, throughout all parts of the islands, have experienced this kind of treatment. Cultural encampment after encampment has been torn down. The Hawaiian people, in their efforts to revive their culture and its arts, have been brutalized, arrested, incarcerated, ridiculed, and demoralized. This long standing pattern of abuse, and wanton neglect, has given rise to widespread resentment, for while the programs for language have been supported because of an outcry against cultural oppression, suppression, deprivation and disrespect for and mutilation of historic sites and properties, including burials, there has been little foresight and accommodation to re-establish Hawaiian culturally based political policy, or change the administrative policies, rules, ordinances, and regulations that have created this intolerable and revolting situation.

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF to UN GA Report (2017) from Liko-o-kalani Martin

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Waimanalo, with its dense population of Hawaiians, should be looked at as a resource to which moral and material support can be applied. Health and education programs and relief organizations can help to advance their health, economic, and social well-being. Long-range programs relating to rebuilding fisheries and agriculture should invest in, and draw from these enclaves, the youth, and adolescents. This pool of human resources needs to be securely incorporated into near and long range development plans, with an emphasis on special education and training necessary to achieve the retrieval of cultural identity and a sense of place, and the development of national economic enterprises, such as a modern marine science fisheries facilities, subsistence agriculture complexes, and an advanced cyber technology resources.

The need and opportunity is apparent, and with the guidance of analysis, applied research and the proper technological applications, great gains could be made towards enhancing and sustaining local environments, and providing basic human needs to already existing communities to enhance cultural identity and lifestyle. As holders by birth of inherent titles, rights, and interest in the national resources within the Kingdom of Hawaii, it is only befitting that they should directly benefit from that inheritance.

At the tail end of the Koolaus in the northwest corner is the area of Waialua and Haleiwa. Waialua was once abundant with taro and rice. The surface and spring waters that generated from Mt. Kaala sustained a multi-ethnic community, and integrated lifestyles that fostered productivity and prosperity, not one of exploitation of human resources to support degenerative uses of natural resources. Waialua wetlands lay mostly fallow, and have fallen prey to expanding urban settlement covering important wetlands and artesian springs. Spoilage of these natural resources is also occurring from septic tank overflows and interruptions in the irrigation systems that were put in place thru ancient times.

Haleiwa is an ancient gathering place within Polynesia, where the Anahulu River, whose headwaters are located in the center of the Koolaus, empties into the ocean, and is now a thriving center for ocean activities such as surfing, sport fishing, and tourism. This area was favored as a resting and leisure destination for Queen Liliuokalani, and there is an Episcopal Church and cemetery dedicated in her honor. The economy of these activities fluctuates with the seasons, and the area has still retained a country atmosphere. But land development on farmable lands and around springs and estuaries has been planned. Soon the face of that rural island community will be pressed upon by the move towards gentrification, and the loss of historic buildings, mom and pop shave ice shops, small markets, and a local hardware store. The rallying cry is simply "KEEP THE COUNTRY-COUNTRY".

Of great concern, are the GMO operations of that have seized upon old sugarcane lands and even areas within semi densely populated areas in order to run their operations, of course supplying jobs, but at the expense of creating health dangers to long time resident populations, tourists, and the natural environment, and an equally greater and unforeseen danger due to the saturation of the various environments with pesticides, and chemical fertilizers, that will have an adverse and negative impact upon the ability to recover, plan for, or create alternative, family or community based sustainable subsistence agriculture enterprises, which would be the alternative to a system

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of landlocked usage, locked in, or locked out as it be. The unregulated use of chemical fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides will continue to degrade and threaten the bio-regions, along the rivers, shorelines, and estuaries of the Waialua Valley and Haleiwa peninsula. After heavy rains, warning signs are posted to alert beachgoers to the dangers of contaminants along the shores.

To mitigate these negative environmental impacts, material support and research could be applied to provide agriculturalists and farmers to introduce other types of fertilizing that are generated from the composting of organic matters and supplemented with bio-organisms that are beneficial to crops and the resource lands. A look into upgrading organic and solid waste treatment plants towards providing resources for various organic fertilizers should be researched, for its application can be wide, and the cost-loss system currently employed in handling wastes can become a fund generating enterprise. The recycling of wastes that come to reside in Hawaii is a hugely understudied situation. Targeting this dilemma may bring forth opportunities for the incorporation of technologies that may exist globally that could be appropriate and easily adapted to the situation of wastes throughout Hawaii.

There is strong opposition to expanded growth and conversion of historic cultural properties used for agricultural self-sufficiency and homesteading along the north shore. The impact from gated residential communities, that most often severely restricts and limits open spaces, customary trails and access to the shoreline, will also create horrendous increases in vehicular traffic upon an already hard pressed highway infrastructure, scenic rural country areas, and the interactive lifestyle of its long time residence.

Strong community outrage has been expressed throughout the years as in the standoff at Waiahole in the 70's, and the resistance of Kahana residence to be relocated after their valley and its residences became subject to eviction proceedings in the aftermath of a de-facto municipal takeover by the US Corporation administering in Hawaii. There is simply too much at stake for the environment and the people in the rural pockets of the north shore of the Koolau range to ignore, or for them to stand down, in the face of the advancing threat of urbanization of prime agriculture and habitat areas.

In the southeast corner of the Koolaus is the residential and service complex of Hawaii Kai, a development of Henry J. Kaiser in the 70's which converted unused mountain slopes and alluvial mudflats and marshes into townhouse modules and residences surrounding a small boat harbor complex converting what once was a huge fishpond into an ocean recreation/residential community. Expanding westward, housing developments now straddle the valley floors and hillsides extending all the way across the highlands of the southern flank of the Koolaus all the way to the heights above Pearl Harbor and beyond to the central plains between the two mountain ranges.

The environmental effects upon the shoreline ecosystems has been devastating to the nearshore marine ecosystem, and increases year by year as the runoff from nonpoint source pollutants consumes the near shore with dark red silt that extends all the way to Mt. Leahi aka Diamond Head, negatively impacting water quality. Fortunately ocean currents and extended reef systems at the foot of Diamond Head have for the most part prevented the silt from settling on the

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beaches of Waikiki, a prime tourist destination, and revered area for surfing which is enjoyed by the resident populations and international visitors as well.

I had the great fortune to grow up at the foot of Diamond Head, at a time when there were only two hotels along the shore, and the seawall that extended from the lighthouse to the small boat harbor near the Alawai Canal, provided a barrier to protect the nearshore reefs and springs and the related fishery resources from contamination. Since that time, to accommodate the expansion in tourism, sand was brought in to create beaches where tourist could lay and enjoy the sun and surf, but the sand now has obliterated the ecosystem that once housed the marine life, and only remnants of the reef system remain on the outer banks of Waikiki. The rest of it will simply be history in the making. What will be done now to mitigate the impacts upon the environment from the lack of proper waste treatment policies, procedures, and facilities, will affect the area's viability as a safe recreation area. Research and application of technology to address this problem is urgently needed to support current cleanup efforts, and it may be incumbent upon the various industries in Hawaii such as tourism to lend more financial support towards that end.

The evolution of a new city throughout the south central plains extending down to Pearl Harbor, where U.S. naval installations are embedded, has created strains upon transportation infrastructure and waste management systems. Newly constructed tourist resorts on the western plains offer menial jobs and have added to the congestion, in addition to putting further strains upon waste management. Population shifts of long time resident populations have occurred due to the dramatic influx of Asian immigrants and their independent financial institutions. Once again the strain on the natural resources such as water will sooner than later become an issue that will require retrofitting of infrastructure to conserve water resources. In that regard many jobs can be created, but research into technology that can be applied to that end will be needed. At issue here is the lack of controls on foreign immigration into Hawaii that is spawning widespread and indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources, and competition for affordable housing. Opportunity for long-term benefits to the local communities who have depended on these resources for the maintenance of their well-being and cultural lifestyle will be minimal

The last area on Oahu is located in the district of Waianae. Here is located the largest population of Hawaiians who are there due to the longstanding enforcement of policies of apartheid. Large housing tracts have been created to accommodate this population that derives primarily from people, who for one reason or another, have been displaced from their ancestral lands. Their tenure is administered under institutionalized racism, servitude and strict limitations on blood quantum, similar to programs of separation employed in South Africa. The family groups under these institutions come from all the islands. A detailed description of the policies and rules put in place are covered in the Addendum to the report to the United Nations General Assembly. This segment of the Hawaiian population is in dire need of assistance with regards to poverty, hunger, health, drug use and trafficking, and lack of access to lands to survive in a cultural-community setting.

Recommendations for their relief are outlined in this report, and also in a Complaint filed with the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva in 2016, and with the Office of the

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U.N. Secretary General, as well as the U.S. Congressional Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in an attempt to draw attention to the plight of Hawaiians. The need for addressing reconciliation for the U.S. takeover of Hawaii, and the ramifications that stem from that event, are paramount in order to reverse the tide of human suffering by neglect and oppression, in order to prevent the continuing proliferation of gross violations of fundamental human rights.

From within these enclaves are the family groups that desperately need assistance in resettlement, along with programs that can provide food and immediate health care, and meaningful programs that would enhance social conditions and personal and collective economic gains and initiatives for self-sufficiency. The U.S. and its corporate administrators are simply not capable or truly interested in upgrading their condition as a whole, as the administrative policies are primarily concerned with maintaining the status quo of policies of apartheid, servitude, discrimination, and inhumane and degrading treatment, with an out-of-site, out-of-mind approach.

KAUAI

Mt. Waialeale, considered as one of the wettest places on Earth, is under siege. Water diversions for hydroelectric plants have already been put in place, draining out millions of gallons of fresh water from the aquifers and streams each day into the ocean, in anticipation of the hydro systems being constructed, and to prevent their reuse in the vast agricultural complexes which until very recently were able to sustain the Hawaiians and others who integrated into the Hawaiian way of life and use of natural resources. The U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has disregarded, and dismissed interventions with regards to the special laws relating to water use in Hawaii and has issued permits for construction of hydroelectric plants in the districts of Hanalei, Wailua and Waimea. Local U.S. corporation water boards have dismissed the notion that there would be severe or significant impacts upon the river ecosystems, and have issued permits for water diversions and for drilling into the heart of the aquifer of Mt Waialeale, and other aquifers on Kauai. A recent incident occurred that involved the dismantling of a diversion of the west fork of the Wailua River. It has been termed an act of terrorism, and the perpetrators are being sought after by authorities. The real issue here that is conveniently glossed over is the lack of integrity on the part of the U.S. corporation water boards to maintain the integrity of the river system, and the inability of interest holders, such as Hawaiians to effectively hold the board members accountable to Hawaiian water use laws, and historic customary usages.

Some of these navigable river systems are already feeling the impact, in the form of diminishing stocks of fish, sedimentation and the encroachment of introduced species of flora that are choking the rivers and causing uncontrolled and hazardous flooding, adversely affecting the few remaining Hawaiian family groups who rely upon these streams for irrigation of historic agriculture complexes, primarily for the production of taro. Thousands of acres of prime farmlands in the river valleys of five major rivers on Kauai are fallow. These lands are being targeted for housing developments in the form of luxury estates, and areas where private conservation groups can run camping and hiking tours, and where classifications of endangered species are used to impede customary indigenous Hawaiian customary cultural and traditional

uses, occupancy, maintenance of religious and historic sites, and maintain a cultural identity and lifestyle.

The family groups that once inhabited and thrived in these valleys are for the most part far removed due to the forces of exploitation and failure of the U.S. to protect their interests. These populations were a mixture of Hawaiians and immigrants who were brought in as a labor force for the sugar industry, which competed for land and water, and who now are engaging in real property and estate speculation, and land development projects primarily geared to accommodate a new wave of immigrants in the form of self-styled and for the most part self-serving conglomerates.

These entities have infiltrated into the body politic and thru methods of coercion have induced deviations from customary water and land laws that are in place to perpetuate customary land uses that were intended to perpetuate Hawaiian indigenous culture and lifestyle. Many of the laws protecting the rights of those people were first instituted in 1841-1842 under the Kingdom of Hawaii, some having miraculously survived to this day but have been perverted and revised to, in effect, disrupt the system of customary national land uses, foster dependency on imported foods and assimilation away from the long established patterns of land tenure and usage.

In a broad application, great strides can be made to re-settle these lands. With the proper low-carbon impact infrastructure, recovery of the land can be immediate, relieving conditions of poverty, hunger and homelessness that are epidemic throughout Hawaii, especially amongst the Hawaiians. The agencies of the United Nations that provide relief in the form of planning and material support would find ease in applying their expertise in these critical areas, especially when Hawaii has fallen into a declining state of economic and social well-being, that unless constrained may lead to outright conflicts among competing ethnic groups. To depend on a remedy coming from the institutions that have created this situation would be ludicrous. Moral and material support from the international community is our only hope, but the most important element of human survival, that of security protection is the most paramount issue. Without security protection most will be lost, and civilizations will look back and say, "if only they had done the right thing".

On the eastern and western sides are lands that administer rehabilitation programs similar to that described on Oahu in the district of Waianae. Although not as heavily populated, these Hawaiian communities are dense, and somewhat inharmonious due to the condition of placement there from other islands and other rural areas where different family groups may not necessarily share the same standards or customary practices. Competition for resources is fierce between long time occupants and newcomers. These densely concentrated areas are prime for drug use, alcoholism, suicides, and crime. These communities exist in consort with the criminal justice and prison system enterprises that co-exist to facilitate the continued occupation and control of Hawaii under U.S. administration. Despite these conditions, intervention with moral and material support could mean the difference between peace or war, and Hawaii has reached a point of critical mass, ripe with anger, disillusionment, frustration, and helplessness, the ingredients for revolt and conflict. The U.N. Security Council should be made aware of these conditions, and seriously consider employing peacebuilding efforts, to avoid a calamity of injustice from erupting into outright civil conflict in Hawaii.

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On the north face is the district of Halelea, composed of valleys containing recoverable terraced taro production lands, and areas where homesites once existed. The conditions of non-use are inexcusable and directly related to the misconduct and lack of oversight by the U.S. to ensure the well-being and security of Hawaiian national interests, and the sovereign integrity of our national lands. Only small remnants of those inhabitants remain, having been replaced by foreign occupiers whose invasion has dismantled the land tenure system and greatly impacted critical infrastructure for irrigation and flood control that was indigenously engineered. In the district of Haena the U.S. Corporation has taken over by eminent domain culturally sensitive areas which are now used as launching places for hikers and campers who access the pristine valleys of the Na Pali coast, while inhabitants who have ancestral ties and vested property rights are forbidden and restricted in their access, use, and occupancy.

In the district of Hanalei, taro is still produced and shipped for processing on Oahu and from there distributed throughout the islands, but at nearly \$10 a pound it is beyond the reach of most households. What was once a staple in Hawaiian households, is now an unaffordable luxury, in spite of the cultural renaissance. Most families in the outlying districts have undergone drastic declines in families that were producers, and lack of meaningful employment has caused an outflow of potential producers. Expensive homes now litter the coastline and have extended into the mountain plateaus and the runoff from nonpoint source pollution has severely degraded shoreline ecosystems with contaminants and silt from excavations, affecting reefs and at times posing as a hazard to beachgoers. Recovery of these ecosystems would require significant modifications to waste management, sewers and septic tanks that overflow when flooding occurs.

Protection of sacred and historic sites relating to religion, science, and culture are always under assault in these districts despite assurances by way of U.S. legislation intended to protect the environment, religion, and culture of Hawaiians, who have been inappropriately given the distinction of being Native Hawaiians, a treated comparably to Native Americans, who are regulated and controlled under the U.S. Department of Interior. The distinction of being an indigenous Hawaiian native hides the real story of their national origins, titles, rights and interests as heirs, descendant subjects within the Kingdom of Hawaii, and the inexcusable and intentional desecration of sacred sites, historic properties, agricultural estates, and takeover of Hawaiians, and their national institutions dedicated to education, science, the arts and religion.

In 2010, the U.S. National Park Service conducted a full audit of the U.S. Corporation historic preservation division that was responsible for ensuring that projects funded by the U.S. Federal Reserve Note, underwent oversight by Hawaiians. After 20 years of no reputable system of accountability, the park service put the U.S. Corporation on the "high risk" list. A copy of the 120 page report is available in hardcopy and online, It is appalling that so much impropriety has occurred. The report cites 122 U.S. Federally funded projects, of which there are simply no records, no artifacts, and absolutely no means of recourse to those affected by the desecrations to burials, historic properties, even those listed on the U.S. Register of Historic Places. On this issue alone, there should be given serious consideration towards the initiation of legal proceedings or at the least an official inquiry as to the future administration over these activities.

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This particular issue should be given immediate attention because of its negative impact on the culture, and loss of cultural foundations and identity. After 50 years of cultural renaissance we now have discovered that while we were in the cradle, we were being robbed and defiled. An immediate remedy and corrective action strategy should be formulated, which would incorporate the best of the best in cultural knowledge managing and overseeing these activities under strict standards of accountability and responsibility. The Hawaiians have certainly achieved that level of competence, and would welcome the opportunity and challenges that such a program would bring forth. Under Chapter XI of the U.N. Charter, Members States have accepted the obligation to promote to the utmost the culture and well-being of the peoples of those territories that have not yet attained full measure of self-determination. I pray that this commitment will be fulfilled regarding Hawaii, for the abuses have reached a point beyond tolerance.

Continuing along the northeastern coast, most of the pristine and culturally habitable valleys have been consumed by high-end retirement and luxury estates with few Hawaiian descendants from that area being able to reclaim their lands, which have become landlocked by development. Historic trails and shoreline access is subject to interruption and in some cases complete closure.

Along the eastern flanks land speculation and the high cost of living as well as the unavailability of affordable housing either for rent or purchase has left the long time occupants of the area in dire conditions. Many family groups simply have had to relocate to other islands or become refugees in their own land or move to the continental United States in search of a new life. The last U.S. census indicates an ever-increasing out-migration from Hawaii, so that now an approximate 300,000 Hawaiians live abroad. Their resettlement in Hawaii is unlikely as other foreign populations have come in and consumed the land base and natural resources that would support the Hawaiian cultural lifestyle.

Continuing along to the southeast coast, resort communities abound and consume lands that were once extensively used for agriculture. Most of these lands such as those in the Poipu and Koloa area have undergone major development of this kind rendering them unsuitable for agriculture use or cultural habitation. Very few Hawaiian families remain in the area. Of particular concern are the methods of waste management relating to household sewage, which has been disposed of by means of injector wells above the aquifer, and studies reveal that seepage into these fresh water aquifers has already occurred. More high density, high priced resort/retirement communities are planned for the area.

Heading southwest, more development is slated especially on lands left available by the closing of the sugar industry. Long range planning under the U.S. Corporation indicates a significant increase in population coinciding with these developments, which for the most part will exclude the possibility of long time local residents and Hawaiians from benefiting from these projects. In order to support these expansions of developments great efforts have been underway to divert waters from rivers and aquifers, which will have negative impact upon and impede the ability of Hawaiians to resettle these valleys and restore their cultural habitat and lifestyle. Material assistance and political interventions are needed to offset these existing conditions.

Further west, as a replacement to the sugar industry, GMO operations have embedded themselves. While offering jobs, this industry has caused great divisions in the community, as the effects to shoreline ecosystems and the quality of, and quantity of edible ocean foods has decreased. Communities downwind of these massive operations are defenseless in spite of local efforts to impose a ban on these operations. The only thing that may have a significant impact would be the imposition of international sanctions. Until then the saturation of chemical pesticides will continue. Research and planning for the old sugarlands could offset the need for jobs, but financing and technological support will be needed. Reforestation is one industry that could create meaningful jobs and over the long term affect the recovery of shoreline ecosystems that currently are severely inundated with chemical residues and silt.

Located at the southwest end of Kauai is the U.S. Pacific Missile Range, a defense system to deter or defend Hawaii and the U.S. from nuclear attack. Employed during the cold war this system while posing as a defense mechanism actually puts Hawaii in harm's way. The realities of nuclear war emanating from the U.S. presence in Hawaii are questions, which need to be discussed at the highest of international levels, especially within the United Nations system. The subject of the U.S. takeover in Hawaii, and the loss to the world of a neutral territory, of which Hawaii was as a result of the Kingdom of Hawaii acceding to neutrality under Geneva V, deserves serious consideration. The U.S. would surely launch serious objections, but international pressure to realize a world less endangered by a nuclear holocaust may ultimately affect the continuation of Hawaii as a strategic defense system for the U.S. Nuclear war will signal the end of life on this planet as we have known it. As part of the U.S. Congress, under the newly elected U.S. president, posture for the U.S. to abandon the United Nations, the threat to a destabilizing of this forum for peace and security could have dire consequences, and it is my sincere hope that the people of the United States through their elected representatives will rise to abort such a proposition. The pulling out of the U.S. from the U.N. would greatly affect the ability of this instrument to provide peacekeeping initiatives, and severely limit its effectiveness.

In the same area are coastal plains and valleys that not too long ago were productive agricultural systems that supported Hawaiian culture and lifestyle. Resettlement of these areas would ensure the natural resource use that had evolved from time immemorial. Once again, material support and planning would be necessary to augment the recovery of these prime agriculture and cultural habitats.

This concludes the summary of issues relating to Hawaii's natural environments and the socio-economic recovery towards self-sustainability and ecological balance for the main Hawaiian Islands.

Beyond Kauai to the west are the Leeward Hawaiian Islands. Several U.S. presidential executive orders have been put in place to protect and minimize the accessibility of these pristine environments from commercial exploitation, which has already occurred, but what is lacking is a comprehensive strategy to allow Hawaiians to engage in the management of this vast area. Research into this area for the development of fisheries operations would be a logical application for recovery of economic enterprises relating to ocean management as it relates to the world

supply of protein. A concentrated effort should be entertained to muster the training and material support for renewed ocean management capabilities and career opportunities for Hawaiians.

It has been inspiring to recall the journey, and to share its revelations. I am grateful for the opportunity to present it before an international body such as the United Nations, in hopes that it will give critical insights towards the realization of peace and security in this region, throughout the Pacific basin, and continents that rim the Pacific Ocean and beyond.

Liko-o-kalani Martin 7/23/17
Liko-o-kalani Martin Date

8 JULY 2017

Liko-o-kalani Martin
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Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
Atten: Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein
Palais-des Nations
CH - 1211 Geneva 10,
Switzerland

Subject: Peacebuilding in Hawaii

Aloha,

The enclosed report /request for advice from the U.N. Security Council regarding Peacebuilding in Hawaii is forwarded for your review as a courtesy. Hawaii-United States relations have been in a state of disruption since the treaty violations that occurred by "an act of war" committed by the U.S. in support of a coup de main in Hawaii, on January 17, 1893.

In 2014, in an attempt to address the escalating situation regarding the criminalization of the homeless, and alarming health statistics in a recently released report by the U.S. federal government, a complaint against the United States citing violations of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was filed with the office of the U.N. Secretary-General. The complaint included a petition for the implementation of the UNGA Res.1514 for Hawaii, however the report did not provide comprehensive details such as those that are contained in this 8 JULY 2017 report.

Respecting the protocols of the United Nations system, this report is forwarded so that the Members of the Council can be made aware of the deteriorated status of Human rights in Hawaii. We face a complexity of obstacles if the tide is to be turned, they include restoring political freedoms, civil and human rights, and protection of cultural and natural resources essential for re-establishing Hawaiian cultural identity and self-sufficiency. while at the same time maintaining an ecological balance in the bioregions of Hawaii.


I am confident that the Security Council and General Assembly will consider the situation in Hawaii as warranting support from the various organs of the United Nations in peacebuilding and reformation. I am aware of prior acknowledgments and efforts by the Human Rights

Council to bring Hawaii's human rights issues into view. Thank you for your continuing oversight and support.

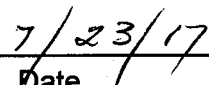
If the need arises, please allow me to be of assistance in providing detailed updated information, or certifiable documents, to any Members of the Council or other competent inter-agency organs that may want to initiate effective on-the-ground strategies for bettering conditions in Hawaii. The disparity between the haves and the have nots increases exponentially as foreign investments and development accelerate resource exploitation and extraction. The humanitarian tragedy in Hawaii also includes the mixed racial ethnic groups that originally came to Hawaii as indentured labor for the sugar, pineapple, and tourist industries.

I am sincerely appreciative of this opportunity to forward this report.

Respectfully yours,



Liko-o-kalani Martin



Date

Attachment:

8 JULY 2017-REPORT/REQUEST FOR ADVICE FROM THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL ON PEACEBUILDING IN HAWAII.

22 JULY 2017

Liko-o-kalani Martin
A Part-Hawaiian Native Inhabitant of Hawaii
Post Office Box 61508
Honolulu, Hawaii 96839

His Excellency Antonio Guterres
United Nations Secretary-General
405 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017

Subject: Courtesy Notification Regarding a Request for Advice from the United Nations Security Council on Peacebuilding in Hawaii

Aloha Secretary Guterres,

I am a native son of Hawaii, my mother of Hawaiian, Chinese, and Irish descent, and my father, a son of refugees fleeing from fascist Spain who eventually immigrated into the United States of America.

In the history of roles and contributions of the Portuguese in Hawaii., they can be attributed the introduction of a four-stringed Portuguese musical instrument adopted into traditional Hawaiian culture, known affectionately world wide, as the "ukulele", which happened to be my first musical instrument I played as a child. In Hawaii, I am known as a "Haku Mele" (a song weaver). Throughout my life, the craft of writing has gone in many inspired directions which, and on this particular occasion, has resulted in the fabrication of a report on conditions in Hawaii, regarding conflict prevention and resolution, being forwarded to the United Nations Security Council, specifically requesting advice on peacebuilding, to prevent what I have assessed to be, the probability of Hawaii lapsing into conflict.

As a result of the longstanding United States military occupation of Hawaii, neglect, abuse, and the enforcement of policies of apartheid and discrimination against the Hawaiian Nationals, unstable conditions exist that, whether intended or not, have given rise to conditions that are causing suffering and harm, and the destruction of our national group as a whole, and in parts.


A complete copy of the request is furnished as an attachment to this letter, affording you an in-depth understanding as to complexity of the situation in Hawaii. I am confident that, in the aftermath of its review, that appropriate responses will be initiated within the scope of duties and responsibilities inherent to the high office that you command.

Respectfully, I will await the outcome of deliberations on the merits of this modest contribution towards advancing the understanding of the root causes of existing problems and potentials for

conflicts to arise in Hawaii. In my effort to summarize the critical issues of contention and potential conflict, as well as target solutions, I remain optimistic that our situation will warrant consideration, and confident that moral and material support at the international level will be forthcoming, and applied to what i can justifiably refer to this crisis in Hawaii as being a Hawaiian holocaust.

I am truly grateful for this opportunity to present this situation before the United Nations.

Sincerely, and Respectfully Yours,

 7/23/17
Liko0-kalani Martin Date

Attachment:

JULY 2017 - Request for Advice from the U.N. Security Council on Peacebuilding in Hawaii

CC:

His Excellency, Ambassador Liu Jieyi, President of the United Nations Security Council (JULY 2017);

His Excellency Peter Thompson, President of the United Nations General Assembly; United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights - Geneva.

22 JULY 2017

Liko-o-kalani Martin
A Part Hawaiian Native Inhabitant of Hawaii
Post Office Box 61508
Honolulu, Hawaii 96739
Email: likomartin@icloud.com
Phone: Cell - (808) 639-2536
Bus - (808) 821-1043

His Excellency Peter Thompson
President of the United Nations General Assembly
United Nations Headquarters
405 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017

Subject: Courtesy Notification Regarding a Request for Advice from the United Nations Security Council on Peacebuilding in Hawaii

Aloha mai kakou, warm greetings in friendship,

I wish to convey matters of deep concern for the situation in Hawaii concerning the status and mistreatment of persons whose "national origins" are rooted in the territories of the Kingdom of Hawaii, undisputably and illegally occupied as a result of a United States "act of war" (statement of U.S. President Grover Cleveland before the Joint Congress in 1893).

In recognition of the responsibility and procedures that guide the United Nations Security Council to prevent conflicts and war, or the emergence of conflict, a request for advice on the matters of Peacebuilding in Hawaii has been forwarded to Ambassador Liu Jieyi, currently President of the U.N. Security Council (July 2017). A complete copy of that submission is provided for your review.

I am confident that the request provides clear and ample evidence that neglect and abuse has fostered conditions of instability that have great potential for Hawaii to erupt into conflict.

Perhaps to some, conflict in Hawaii may come as a surprise, or a ridiculous notion, compared to conflict on a global scale, yet I am compelled to identify root causes of this conflict, and present the reality of the statistics, facts and the methodologies being employed, as well as recommendations for resolution by reformation.

In June of 2016, I visited the United Nations to follow up on a Complaint against the United States relating to the prevention of acts of genocide being systematically perpetrated against the Kanaka Maoli - Hawaiian Nationals. The Complaint, dated 25 OCTOBER 2014, included a

Petition, a request for full implementation of UNGA Res. 1514. Despite three (3) attempts by postal carrier to deliver the Complaint/Request to the President of the General Assembly, Mogens Lykketoft (Denmark) the documents were returned, however the document was received by the office of the Secretary-General. Disappointed, but not deterred, I discovered the existence of the Peacebuilding Commission, which led me to compile and submit a report for consideration by the U.N. Security Council.

After departing New York, our contingent arrived in Washington D.C., District of Columbia, to re-file the historic "letter of protest" delivered to the U.S. Department of State on June 17, 1897, by the deposed Queen Liliuokalani, in her effort to forewarn the United States of the conspiracy involving certain individuals attempting to persuade the U.S. Congress to annex Hawaii, to a 'provisional government' which they proclaimed into existence, when United States troops were landed in Honolulu, per their request, on the morning of January 17th 1893.

Upon hearing news of your unprecedented election to the Presidency of the General Assembly, and reviewing your positions on issues pertaining to the Pacific region and its role in determining the fate of mankind, I was greatly inspired to prepare a report, submitted as a request for advice from the Security Council. In particular, may I direct your attention to Attachment C, as it suggests the formation, and addition, of a Regional Council for Pacific Races and Pacific Nation-States to be included as part of the United Nations subsidiary organs and departments.

A portion of the text contained in Attachment C, are personal accounts from living on all the major islands. The descriptions and observations are comprehensive accounts encompassing the main islands in the Hawaiian Archipelago, and focus on the diversity of natural environments, and natural and human resources, with an analysis on the various issues relating to inter-relationships, sustainable development, and proper management of all of the combined natural resources, to result in the highest level of best use for the betterment of humanity, for the elimination of poverty, to foster and support good-neighborliness and peaceful relations, and to engage in constructive dialogue developing mutually beneficial strategies to forge lasting security based on cooperation and interdependency.

May I once again express my deepest gratitude, and appreciation for the United Nations system, before whom I now humbly submit my concerns.

Respectfully and thankfully yours... Mahalo a Nui Loa,



Liko-o-kalani Martin

Attachment(s):

8 JULY, 2017

Liko-o-kalani Martin
P.O. Box 61508
Honolulu, Hi. 96839
Phone: (808) 639-2536 (cell)
email: likomartin@icloud.com

Dr. Noel J. Brown
President and CEO of Friends of the United Nations
866 UN Plaza – Suite 544
New York, NY 10017

Aloha from Hawai'i,

We met briefly in the winter of 1989 while traveling with “Etook” of Point Barrow Alaska, in search documents relating to the status of Hawaii under U.N. Charter, Chp XI.

Last June I was in New York on World Oceans Day to greet the Polynesian voyaging canoe Hokule'a. The now historic voyage to circumvent the Earth, and to raise awareness on the fate of humanities home, promoted the theme of “Malama Honua” (nurturing our home). I vividly recall your concern for the depletion of the fisheries resources in the Pacific region, and since then have been actively involved on many fronts to arrest the exploitive management of Hawaii's natural resources, and combat policies of apartheid, discrimination, and inhumane treatment of Hawaiian nationals.

As an associate Executive Board Member of the Ho'opae Pono Peace Project, founded in 2011, and coordinated by Laulani Teale, i am able to engage in peacemaking projects, in crisis management, dispute resolution, project development, advocacy and protection of human rights, bettering of health conditions and social relations, protection of natural resources, cultural properties, sacred sites and historic monuments such as Maunakea.

I am certain that you will relate to some of the compelling components of the enclosed four-part report/request to the U.N. Security Council for advice on peacebuilding and transitioning out from 124 years of U.S. military occupation. In October of 2014 a Petition/Complaint was filed with the Office of the U.N. Secretary-General requesting implementation of UNGRes 1514 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, for U.S. failures to uphold U.N. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in Hawaii.

Aloha 'Aina - “caring for what sustains life” is at the heart of the movement to politically liberate Hawaiian nationals towards regaining control over crucial natural resources, necessary for subsistence, in order to re-establish viable, reclaimed and renewed, and sustainable environments to accommodate re-settlement at the height of fifty years of indigenous Hawaiian political and socio-cultural renaissance.

International awareness, moral and material support directed and applied to the cause of Hawaiian sovereignty would be extremely helpful, a timely, and needed contribution towards expediting resettlement and the restorative development and engineering of ancient infrastructures for the cultural recovery of a socio-political, and viable, cultural economic society. Developing liaison for meaningful relationships with constructive dialogue on Hawaii at the United Nations would advance the cause of human rights in Hawaii.

Thought to send this picture of our mutual and distinguished friend Charles 'Etook' Edwardsen, of Pt. Barrow Alaska who passed on last year. He was such a great humanitarian and scholar As Etook put it, "Hawaii is a case of really bad management", as he urged me to utilize every tool and instrument that the U.N. has to offer. Please visit www.HawaiianVoice.com for valuable historic and current insights into struggles and issues concerning politics the, environment and human rights issues.

Any assistance with regards to the attached reports would be greatly appreciated.

Me ke aloha,



Liko-o-Kalani Martin

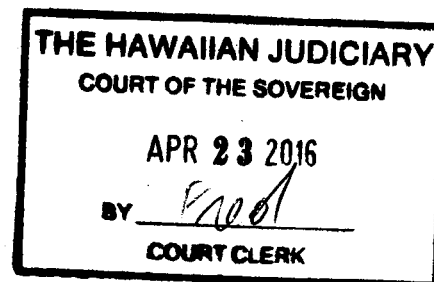
Attachments:

- 1)- Photograph of Charles 'Etook' Edwardsen, Jr.;
- 2)- Report and Request for advice from the U.N. Security Council (dtd 8 JULY 2017)
- 3)- Petition/Complaint before the UN General Assembly (dtd 25 OCT 2014)

**IN THE COURT & SUIT OF THE SOVEREIGN
AUPUNI O KO HAWAII PAE AINA
PRAECIPE AT LAW
ARTICLE III JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS**

FROM:

**HAWAIIAN JUDICIARY
The Honorable; Moses Enoka Heanu
S.R. 32 Hilea District of Kau
Moku O Keawe
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS**



Reply within 10 days to:
attorneyoffact@gmail.com

TO:

Liko-o-kalani Martin

P.O. Box 61508
Honolulu, HI, 96839-1508

**RE: DIPLOMATIC CORPS UNDER AUTHORITY OF
THE ORGANIC LAWS OF THE HAWAIIAN
GOVERNMENT. NATION BUILDING IN THE 21ST
CENTURY IMPLORING THE BEST OF THE BEST TO
PRODUCE A GOVERNMENT UNDER GOD. "ALL WE
ARE SAYING IS GIVE PEACE A CHANCE!" ONE
WORD – STATEMENTSHIP - A PERSON WHO WILLS
TO REPRESENT HIS/HER COUNTRY TO THE BEST
OF THEIR ABILITIES - BE A PART OF CHANGE AND
GIVE LIFE WITH ALOHA.**

April 23, 2016

All Rights reserved;
Respectfully,

Moses Enoka Heanu
The Honorable; Moses Enoka Heanu

ITEMIZE SHEET

I

- 1 RESTORATION OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT, MAY 19, 2013
- 2 KANAKA STAND UP!
- 3 HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT MOST WANTED
- 4 REQUEST TO THE HONORABLE COURT OF THE SOVEREIGN

II

- 1 THE CIVIL CODE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, TITLE 4 – OF THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT
- 2 THE CIVIL CODE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, TITLE 4, CHAPTER XIII., OF THE SUPREME COURT
- 3 THE CIVIL CODE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, TITLE 4, CHAPTER XXXIII., OF THE POWER AND DUTIES OF THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT AT CHAMBERS.

- ## III
- SECOND ACT KAMEHAMEHA III, AN ACT TO ORGANIZE THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, PART II, CHAPTER I, OF THE FOREIGN AGENCY

- ## IV
- VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES, 1969

V

- 1 CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE, 1948
- 2 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, ARTICLE 4
- 3 ICCPR, CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOURTH PERIODIC REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, C. PRINCIPAL MATTERS OF CONCERN AND RECOMMENDATIONS

