



## **Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs**

P. O. Box 1135  
Honolulu, Hawai`i 96807

### HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND CULTURE AND THE ARTS

SCR 47/SR21(SSCR3175) RECOGNIZING JANUARY 17 OF EVERY  
YEAR AS HO`OKU`IKAHI DAY, OR RECONCILIATION DAY, IN  
HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF THE JUSTICE RECONCILIATION  
AND NON-VIOLENCE OF QUEEN LILI`UOKALANI

Wednesday, 4/16/14; 9:00 am; Room 312

Aloha Chairman Takai, vice chair Ito and members of the Committee meeting on SCR47/SR21. I am Soulee Stroud president of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs (AHCC) in support of these measures that would remember January 17 each year as La Ho`oku`ikahi, or Reconciliation Day.

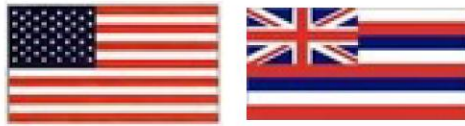
The AHCC participated in the events of January 17, 1993 when President Clinton's apology to Native Hawaiians was celebrated and the United Church of Christ publicly apologized to the Hawaiian People for wrongs committed in the past.

While the AHCC as an organization has not participated in the annual events held since then by certain churches and groups, it's possible that many of our club members have done so through their church or other affiliations.

More than a century later the Native Hawaiian people have not, and will never, forget the humiliation and disrespect shown to our Queen on January 17, 1893 and the months and years thereafter. La Ho`oku`ikahi will serve as an annual reminder. Mahalo for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

Contact: [jalna.keala2@hawaiiantel.net](mailto:jalna.keala2@hawaiiantel.net)

Center for Hawaiian Sovereignty Studies  
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Unity, Equality, Aloha for all



To: VMI  
For hearing Wednesday, April 16, 2014

Re: SCR 47  
RECOGNIZING JANUARY 17 OF EVERY YEAR AS HO'OKU'IKAHAI DAY, OR  
RECONCILIATION DAY, IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF THE  
JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, AND NONVIOLENCE OF QUEEN  
LILI'UOKALANI.

Testimony in opposition

How interesting to choose January 17 as the date for Reconciliation Day!

There will never be reconciliation until ethnic Hawaiian activists can reconcile themselves to the fact that the monarchy truly was overthrown in the Hawaiian revolution of January 17, 1893; that ex-queen Lili'uokalani personally signed a letter of abdication and an oath of loyalty to the Republic of Hawaii in 1895; that there was indeed a Treaty of Annexation offered by Hawaii in 1897 and accepted by the

U.S. in 1898; that Hawaii is legitimately the 50th State of the USA; and that everyone born in Hawaii, including themselves, is a citizen of the United States.

SCR47 is factually incorrect when it refers to the "nonviolence of Queen Lili'uokalani."

(1) In 1889 Lili'uokalani backed a violent military coup against King Kalakaua led by Robert Wilcox, which would have overthrown her brother Kalakaua and would have made herself reigning monarch. Seven men were killed, and part of the roof was blown off the Palace bungalow (a guesthouse and servants' quarters) by a hand grenade. Lili'uokalani gave Wilcox free use of one of her houses for the coup-plotters to hold their meetings. Wilcox was placed on trial but acquitted by an all-native jury, despite overwhelming evidence (similar to the O.J. Simpson murder trial). Crown Princess Lili'uokalani was an unindicted co-conspirator in treason and murder.

(2) In Summer and Fall of 1893 U.S. Minister Albert Willis, the envoy of President Grover Cleveland, tried to put Lili'uokalani back on the throne. He met with Lili'uokalani repeatedly during Summer and Fall and proposed to her that if she would agree to give amnesty to the revolutionaries who had overthrown her, then he (Willis) would take that offer of amnesty to the leaders of the revolutionary Provisional Government to ask them to step down and reinstate her as Queen. When Willis asked her whether she would agree to those terms, she refused and said she would behead Dole and the revolutionaries and confiscate their property. She made that refusal and threat of beheading on three separate occasions, as written in a daily logbook kept by Willis. So of course Willis could not propose such a scenario to the Provisional Government. At the last moment, in December 1893, when the ship carrying her message of refusal was ready to sail to America, she sent a note to say she would agree to Willis' idea; but it was too late. Her bloodthirstiness and demand for revenge had cost her the cooperation of Willis who wanted to help her regain the throne;

and events in Washington between President Cleveland and the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs foreclosed any effort at mediation.

(3) In 1895 Liliuokalani once again supported the use of violence in the attempted counterrevolution by Robert Wilcox in which men were killed. Guns and bombs were hidden in the flower bed at her home (Washington Place). She had already written letters of appointment for cabinet ministers and department heads in her anticipated new government. Historian Gavan Daws describes it this way (Gavan Daws, "Shoal of Time" Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1974, pp. 282-283): "The grounds of her home at Washington Place were searched, and in the garden the searchers found what they were looking for -- a regular ammunition dump; twenty-one bombs, some of them made with coconut shells; more than thirty rifles; thirty-eight cartridge belts and about a thousand rounds of ammunition; and some pistols and swords." She said she knew nothing about it. Convicted felons often say such things! She was living in that house at the time the weapons were placed in the flower bed, and could not have missed seeing and hearing what was happening, and noticing that the yard had been dug up. Another way we know she knew about the attempted counterrevolution was that she had already signed letters of appointment naming her new cabinet ministers to be installed as soon as Wilcox succeeded; the letters were found in her home and placed in evidence during her trial for misprision of treason.

Please vote NO on this resolution that would set aside a day devoted to so-called "reconciliation." This resolution has nothing to do with reconciliation. It's all about supporting a few diehard deadenders of the Hawaiian Kingdom who expect everyone else to kow-tow to their version of history. We're supposed to feel guilty for the events of the 1890s and beg for forgiveness. But instead, it is they who should beg for our forgiveness for continually sowing seeds of bitterness and racial hatred, and for trying to rip the 50th star off Old Glory.

**Roxanne Kamalu**

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, April 14, 2014 10:26 AM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** launahele@yahoo.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for SCR47 on Apr 16, 2014 09:00AM

**SCR47**

Submitted on: 4/14/2014

Testimony for VMI on Apr 16, 2014 09:00AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Benton	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I am in strong support of this resolution, to remind the people of Hawai`i's of it's history, the peaceful struggle of the late Queen Lili'uokalani and memorializing the date of January 17th for future generations.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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**Roxanne Kamalu**

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, April 14, 2014 5:33 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** ekandagawa@gmail.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for SCR47 on Apr 16, 2014 09:00AM

**SCR47**

Submitted on: 4/14/2014

Testimony for VMI on Apr 16, 2014 09:00AM in Conference Room 423

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Emily K	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: I respectfully OPPOSE this resolution, as I feel it is an insult to Hawaiian Nationals who continue to this day their struggle for justice and independence from foreign occupation and militarism. This resolution appears to present the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom as an essentially resolved issue and the current political/governing organization of the islands as acceptable and proper. Formal apologies do not constitute restorative justice and should not be cited as justification here for making the leap from the gross legal, political, and cultural injustice of the overthrow, to "reconciliation," since the actual redress of that act has yet to take place. There is no reconciliation without redress, which we have yet to see. Apologies without actual change in the offensive and unjust behavior are empty. Seeking to overshadow January 17th as a day of mourning for un-resolved offenses to a sovereign nation-state, in favor of focusing on a vague notion of "reconciliation" (that I can only interpret as a ploy to detract public attention from the historical and legal truths that exist to this day with regard to the illegality of the US military and political presence in these islands), is disingenuous. This resolution appears to delegitimize the concerns and undermine the goals of the Hawaiian sovereignty movement. While it is important to acknowledge the values of forgiveness and reconciliation Queen Liliuokalani held, we must not distort those values in such a way that we make ourselves complacent and complicit in the continued oppression of the Hawaiian nation and its citizens. Mahalo for taking my mana'o into consideration on this resolution.

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**Roxanne Kamalu**

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, April 14, 2014 6:16 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** kapinapalacat@gmail.com  
**Subject:** \*Submitted testimony for SCR47 on Apr 16, 2014 09:00AM\*

**SCR47**

Submitted on: 4/14/2014

Testimony for VMI on Apr 16, 2014 09:00AM in Conference Room 423

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Kapina	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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**Roxanne Kamalu**

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, April 14, 2014 6:18 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** dakatz@aol.com  
**Subject:** \*Submitted testimony for SCR47 on Apr 16, 2014 09:00AM\*

**SCR47**

Submitted on: 4/14/2014

Testimony for VMI on Apr 16, 2014 09:00AM in Conference Room 423

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Godfrey	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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**Roxanne Kamalu**

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, April 14, 2014 3:25 PM  
**To:** vmitestimony  
**Cc:** info@HawaiianNational.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for SCR47 on Apr 16, 2014 09:00AM

**SCR47**

Submitted on: 4/14/2014

Testimony for VMI on Apr 16, 2014 09:00AM in Conference Room 423

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Leon Siu	Committee of Hawaiian Nationals	Support	No

Comments: The Committee of Hawaiian Nationals fully supports this resolution as it is imperative that there is a constant reminder that despite the fact that the State of Hawaii and the United States acknowledged the illegal usurpation of the Hawaiian Kingdom there has been no substantive action by the offenders to reconcile the offense. The injury continues, rendering the apologies by the United States and the United Church of Christ as meaningless and insincere. Hopefully, the annual reminder will serve to spur some actions leading to genuine evidence of repentance.

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### **SCR47 SD1**

RECOGNIZING JANUARY 17 OF EVERY YEAR AS HO‘OKU‘IKAHI DAY, OR RECONCILIATION DAY, IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF THE JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, AND NONVIOLENCE OF QUEEN LILI‘UOKALANI.

House Committee on Veterans, Military, & International Affairs, & Culture and the Arts

April 16, 2014

9:00 a.m.

Room 423

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) **SUPPORTS WITH AMENDMENTS** SCR47 SD1, which would designate the anniversary of the January 17, 1893 illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom as Ho‘oku‘ikahi Day or Reconciliation Day.

OHA supports the intent of this resolution, to remind the state and people of Hawai‘i of the historical events surrounding the 1893 illegal overthrow, of the resilience and nonviolent resistance of Queen Lili‘uokalani, and of the Queen’s vision of peaceful reconciliation that continues to be sought for the injustices of the past. OHA acknowledges that true reconciliation and social healing will require the ongoing commitment of all parties to not just acknowledge past injuries, but to take concrete steps towards rectifying the living legacies of these historic harms. OHA also notes that the path towards reconciliation can be a long and complex one, and may be inhibited by contemporary events and other obstacles that foster conflict and distrust. Accordingly, OHA supports an annual day of reflection and recommitment to achieving reconciliation for the overthrow of 1893, as envisioned by Hawai‘i’s last reigning Queen.

In order to better reflect the complex and ongoing work that is required to fulfill the Queen’s vision, OHA recommends amending these measures as proposed in the attached S.D.2 draft. The proposed draft would amend the bill as follows:

- Would adopt a “social healing through justice” framework that acknowledges the complex, multi-faceted process of reconciliation; and
- Would clarify that achieving true reconciliation as envisioned by Queen Lili‘uokalani requires a continuous commitment on the part of all relevant parties.

Accordingly, OHA urges the Committee to **PASS WITH AMENDMENTS** SCR47 SD1. Mahalo for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

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# SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

RECOGNIZING JANUARY 17 OF EVERY YEAR AS HO‘OKU‘IKAHI DAY, OR  
RECONCILIATION DAY, IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF THE  
JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, AND NONVIOLENCE OF QUEEN  
LILI‘UOKALANI

1           WHEREAS, on January 17, 1993, the people of Hawai‘i  
2 commemorated the one-hundredth anniversary of the overthrow of  
3 the Hawaiian Kingdom; and  
4

5           WHEREAS, the United Church of Christ officially and  
6 publicly apologized to Nā Kānaka Maoli at ‘Iolani Palace and  
7 Kaumakapili Church on January 17, 1993; and  
8

9           WHEREAS, in 1993, United States President Bill Clinton  
10 signed into law Public Law 103-150, as an apology to Native  
11 Hawaiians; and  
12

13           WHEREAS, the Hawai‘i Ecumenical Coalition and the Pacific  
14 Justice and Reconciliation Center have commemorated January 17  
15 as Ho‘oku‘ikahi Day every year since 1993, in partnership and  
16 collaboration with historic churches such as Kawaiaha‘o Church,  
17 Central Union Church, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Kaumakapili  
18 Church, St. Augustine's Church, and community groups and  
19 organizations including the Interfaith Alliance of Hawai‘i, the  
20 Forgiveness Project, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs; and  
21

22           WHEREAS, lasting reconciliation requires an ongoing and  
23 continuous commitment by all parties to recognize past and  
24 ongoing harms; accept responsibility as appropriate for  
25 wrongdoing; reconstruct relationships, institutions, and systems  
26 of power distribution; and determine appropriate reparatory  
27 justice measures in a peaceful, transparent, and open manner;  
28 and  
29

# S.C.R. NO.47

S.D.2 Proposed

1           WHEREAS, Queen Lili'uokalani, through various forms of  
2 nonviolent and peaceful resistance, continuously sought to  
3 achieve peaceful reconciliation for the overthrow of the  
4 Hawaiian Kingdom through the restoration of her country and the  
5 return of its lands and sovereignty; and

6  
7           WHEREAS, the state should remind itself and the people of  
8 Hawai'i of the steps taken towards the fulfillment of Queen  
9 Lili'uokalani's vision of peaceful reconciliation, and of the  
10 need for ongoing work to realize such a vision; now, therefore,

11  
12           BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Twenty-seventh  
13 Legislature of the State of Hawai'i, Regular Session of 2014, the  
14 House of Representatives concurring, that January 17 of every  
15 year be recognized as Ho'oku'ikahi Day, or Reconciliation Day, in  
16 honor and remembrance of the justice, reconciliation, and  
17 nonviolence of Queen Lili'uokalani; and

18  
19           BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this  
20 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Governor.

Richard N. Salvador  
85-866 Farrington Hwy  
Wai'anae, Hawaii 96792

**LATE**

**LATE**

April 16, 2014

HAWAII HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, &  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, & CULTURE AND THE ARTS

Rep. K. Mark Takai, Chair  
Rep. Ken Ito, Vice Chair

**SCR 47** – *Recognizing January 17 of every year as Ho'oku'ikahi Day, or Reconciliation Day, in Honor and Remembrance of the Justice, Reconciliation, and Nonviolence of Queen Lili'uokalani*

DATE: Wednesday, April 16, 2014  
TIME: 9:00 am  
PLACE: Conference Room 423, Hawaii State Capitol  
415 South Beretania Street

Aloha mai kakou Representatives,

My name is Richard N. Salvador and I am submitting this testimony in **STRONG SUPPORT** of **SCR 47**, which seeks to recognize every January 17 as “Ho`oku`ikahi Day, or Reconciliation Day, in Honor and Remembrance of the Justice, Reconciliation, and Nonviolence of Queen Lili`uokalani.”

I respect and honor what you seek to do with this Resolution and I commend you for your singleness of mind in doing so.

It has been 121 years since a reigning Monarch of this Country sought to defend her homeland; she did so without resorting to organized or mass violence. By doing so, Queen Lili`uokalani opted to preserve and protect the sanctity of life rather than commit soldiers to engage in a bloody conflict in which, being vastly outnumbered and outgunned, she would have lost to the invading armies of the USA. She resorted to appealing to prevailing moral standards of the time in order to claim her right to rule and eventually to restore her Government. By doing so, Queen Lili`uokalani also set an example that has now proven throughout history to be the most humane and effective way to create positive social and political change.

You, in this current Resolution, attempt to “resolve,” to come to a settlement and a consensus about what those events in Hawaiian history might mean to us today. By some dictionary meanings of “resolve,” you seek to “*deal with a question or controversy conclusively; to settle; to cause... to progress from a dissonance to a consonance; to determine; [and] to convert or transform [as] by a process...*” No doubt all these have transpired in the past 121 years, and continue to be done. But total *conversion* or *transformation* has yet to take place or until some resolution of the events of 1893, in whatever forms those might be, come about. ***Notwithstanding, we must honor and remember the justice, reconciliation and nonviolence that inspired Queen Lili`uokalani.***

As the Resolution states, a recent President of the United States has acknowledged wrongdoings and offered formal apology for the Overthrow of the Queen's Kingdom and many organizations and churches have followed suit. Passing **SCR47** will begin to move disparate voices and competing claims on the different meanings of the Overthrow to a united position on justice and reconciliation from all of us who live in Hawaii today.

Designating the date of the Overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom as the day of Ho'okui'kahi or Reconciliation Day, in order for Hawaii to formally and officially pay tribute to and to honor, and remember the justice, reconciliation, and nonviolence of Queen Lili'uokalani" is good. It expresses this body's support for fairness and nonviolence as vital goals of all conflicts. It is the vital progression from a dissonance to a consonance. It is a preemptive action that claims the fruits of justice and fairness and rejects violence, grievance, and injury as foundation for our learning from the past and for the ways we resolve conflicts today. And it provides for some continuing Official recognition of the work that Pacific Justice & Reconciliation and other organizations do each year to commemorate the events of 1893 and to educate the peoples of Hawaii of their continuing significance in our lives today.

I respectfully urge the Committee Members to pass this Resolution. Mahalo for your attention.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide this testimony.

Sincerely,

Richard N. Salvador  
Pacific Justice & Reconciliation Center

# Pacific Justice and Reconciliation Cent

April 16, 2014

Testimony Pertaining to SCR 47

LATE

LATE

To: The House Veterans, Military, & International Affairs, & Culture and the Arts Committee  
HWNtestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov 808-586-7797  
Rep. K. Mark Takai, Chair; Rep. Ken Ito, Vice Chair  
Karen Awana, Member; Richard H.K. Onish, Member; Tom Brower, Member  
Clift Tsuji, Member; Romy M. Cachola, Member; Jessica Wooley, Member  
Isaac W. Choy, Member; Bob McDermott, Member; Takashi Ohno, Member

From: Dr. Kahu Kaleo Patterson, President, Pacific Justice and Reconciliation Center  
808 330-3769 / kaleop@me.com  
Re: SCR 47 – January 17th Hookeikahi Day

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Thank you members of the Veterans, Military, & International Affairs, & Culture and the Arts Committee for hearing this proposed resolution which acknowledges the demonstrated sentiments and commitments of many of Hawaii's community groups and organizations, including churches and religious entities, over the last 21 years, in regards to acknowledging the value of understanding the history pertaining to January 17th 1893, and January 17th 1993. Those two dates represent a span of 100 years which were commemorated in the light and wisdom, of the justice, reconciliation, and nonviolence of Queen Liliuokalani; whose statue stands boldly outside this State Capital with her back to the very same Iolani Palace of which she was deposed from her high position in government, and latter imprisoned to facilitate the eventual dispossession of the Hawaiian Islands as a free and independent Kingdom into a colony, territory, and latter 50th State of the United States of America. Facing the State Capital the sculptured form of the Queen's statue shadowed in darkness with her right hand outstretched beckons to this State government to never forget, and to govern wisely, with justice, and mercy.

That history of injustice and dispossession, pertaining to January 17th 1893, will always and forever be a dark cloud and a gray portrait of troubling times. There is no doubt that that historical pain and trauma to Hawaii's people, and the United States of America, will be perpetual, and this must be so, for to forget would lead us down a more treacherous path. But now, from that pain and trauma, that time of crisis and confusion, we must seek other stars, to help us navigate the waters ahead, from this we must now find ways to inspire hope and commitment, for today, and the many future generations, to strive for the summit, kulia i ka nuu, for fairer days, and the strong winds of a true and new vision of justice and mercy for na kanaka maoli and all people. It is the legacy of the Queen and the initiatives of the UCC and US Apology of 1993 that can help us as a society to have an anchor in the hope of reconciliation or Hookeikahi, and not in the bitter waters of the past. This term was given by Kumu John Lake for the first Hookeikahi commemoration of January 17th, 1994, held at Kawaihao Church. It is a term that is yet to be fully defined, and lived out, and accomplished if ever it shall be, but it calls to us now to move forward, to imua, to come together, to seek clarity, to be purposeful, to engage, and to develop the processes, and vision, needed to move forward in this direction.

Over the past year an effort to organize representatives of churches and community organizations who share this vision, has resulted in the formation of the Hawaii Reconciliation Committee (HRC), whose purpose will include the kuleana of commemorating January 17th every year as has been done for the last 21 years, in the community, with the historic churches, and in ways that build and create community, and promote the justice, reconciliation, and the nonviolence of the Queen. The passage of SCR 47 would be an important affirmation of this new committee and commitment towards the development of the annual commemorations, and the committee developing other initiatives of reconciliation, related to process, education, and advocacy.

I urge your most prayerful consideration in the passage of this proposed resolution SCR 47.

Mahalo

**LATE**

**LATE**

**COMMITTEE ON VETERANS, MILITARY, & INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, & CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

**Rep. K. Mark Takai, Chair**

**Rep. Ken Ito, Vice Chair**

**DATE: Wednesday, April 16, 2014**

**TIME: 9:00 a.m.**

**PLACE: Conference Room 423**

Aloha Chair Takai, Vice Chair Ito and Committee members.

**Strong Support of SCR 62 URGING CONGRESS TO ENACT REFORMS ADDRESSING SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.**

The Hawai'i Women's Coalition strongly supports this resolution. Sexual assault and its lesser counterpart, sexual harassment are pernicious epidemics in our Armed Forces. As a 28-year Army veteran who loves the service and our veterans, I am appalled. We must eradicate this crime, support and treat the victims and erase the rape culture that allows this to happen. The cover-ups and avoidance behavior, so long condoned, have got to stop.

Here follows the Department of Defense's own analysis of the problem.

According to Pentagon estimates, the vast majority of victims — 89 percent — do not report sex crimes. By comparison, in the civilian justice system, about 65 percent of sexual assaults goes unreported, according to the Justice Department.

According to the 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) Analysis

- The number of estimated unwanted sexual contact and sexual assault incidents **skyrocketed 36%, from 19,300 assaults in 2011 to 26,000 in 2012.**
- **Rates of reporting dropped from 13.5% in 2011 to 9.8% in 2012.** In 2011, victims reported 3,192 out of 19,000 incidents, compared to 2012, where victims reported just 3,374 out of 26,000 incidents [1].
- The number of female victims of sexual assault increased from 4.4% in 2011 to 6.1% in 2012, and the number of male victims increased from 0.9% in 2011 to 1.2% in 2012.
- Charges and initiated courts martials and convictions **decreased** in proportion to the number of sexual assault incidents.
- **In 2012, commanders initiated action on only 4.3% of incidents – a decrease of 1.1% from 2011.**
- The numbers of initiated courts-martial fell from 2.5% in 2011 to 2.2% in 2012.
- While the number of perpetrators convicted of committing a sexual assault increased from 191 in 2011 to 238 in 2012, the conviction rate dropped from 1% in 2011 to 0.9% in 2012 due to the sharp increase in incidents of sexual assault.
- **Across the services, 74% of Females and 60% of Males perceived one or more barriers to reporting sexual assault.**



Finally, according to a seven-month investigation by the San Antonio Express, a survey of 1,200 service members who sought help since 2003 at the Military Rape Crisis Center found that **90% of victims who reported sexual assault where involuntarily discharged.**

These findings are mind numbing and this resolution is much appreciated by the Coalition.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify,

Ann S. Freed, Co-Chair  
Hawai`i Women's Coalition  
Contact: [annsfreed@gmail.com](mailto:annsfreed@gmail.com)