

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

# Hawaii

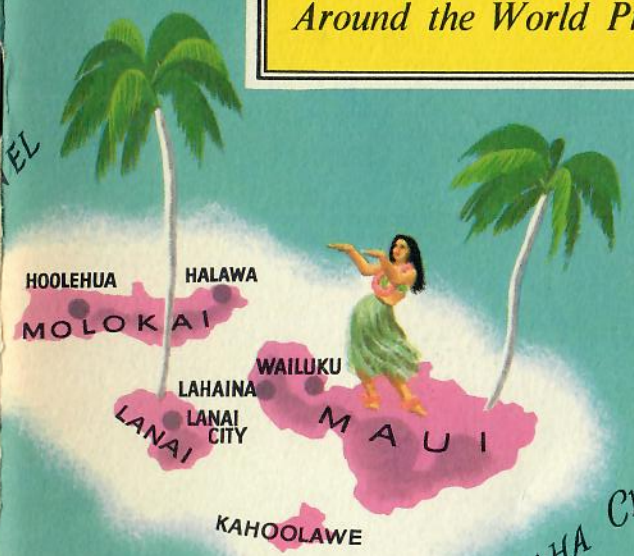
*Around the World Program*



KAUAI CHANNEL



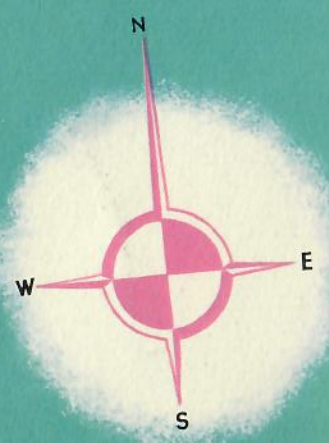
KAIWI CHANNEL



ALEUTIC CHANNEL



PACIFIC

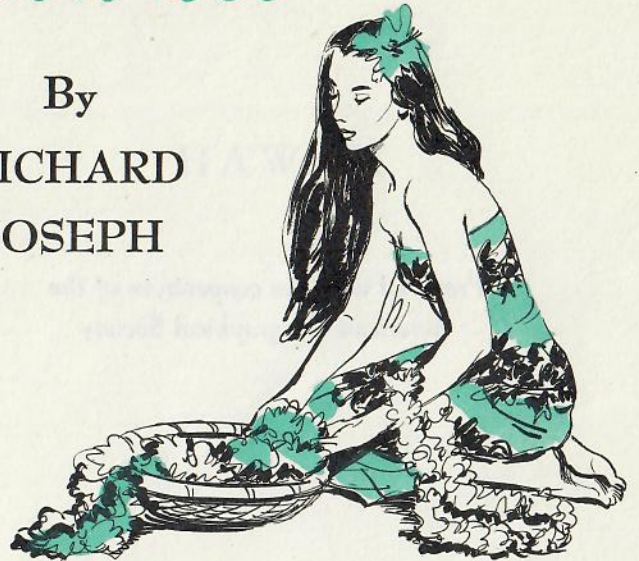


OCEAN



# Hawaii

By  
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NELSON DOUBLEDAY, INC. GARDEN CITY, N.Y.

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HAWAII

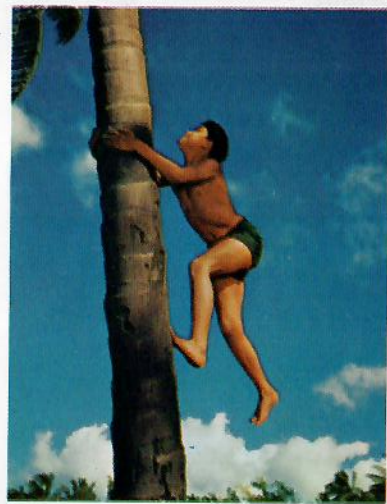


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**E**VER SINCE man learned to live by the machine, and crowded together in congested cities, he has dreamed of escaping from the cities he created. Often the dream has been of "South Sea islands," with never-ending sunshine, and palm trees waving over white sand beaches.

Many things have nourished the dream: the story of Robinson Crusoe, the writings of Joseph Conrad, Somerset Maugham and, lately, James Michener, and the paintings of Paul Gauguin. All have created a picture of sunny Gardens of Eden inhabited by beautiful and friendly natives, far from noise, smoke, and wintry winds, where all a man had to do was to relax and enjoy life, bathing in the warm sea, and picking fruit off the trees (No. 10) whenever he got hungry.

Palm trees are an always-present background to the Hawaiian landscape. The coco palm is probably the most useful tree on earth, as every part of it has some value—the nut, the milk and the terminal bud as food.



10.

COCONUT HARVESTING



12. TRIPLER HOSPITAL, LARGEST ARMY HOSPITAL IN THE WORLD

Dedicated in 1948, Tripler Hospital cost more than ninety million dollars to build and contains 1,500 beds. Its nine stories and roof garden make it the tallest building in the islands, and its hilltop location provides a magnificent view.

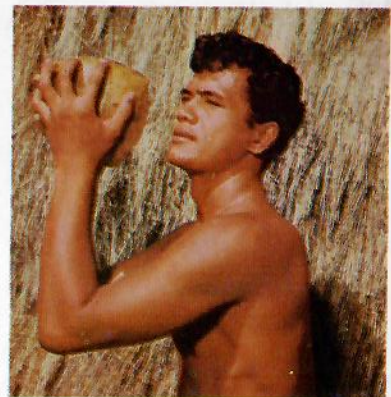
The trouble with most of these paradises, though, was that they were so far away and so hard to get to. And they were *too* uncivilized. It was all very well to live in a thatched hut by the side of the sea, but what happened when you got sick, and there were no doctors or nurses around to take care of you? Most would-be escapists wanted their South Sea islands equipped with all the comforts of home.

*"Yankee Doodle Garden of Eden"*

FOR THOUSANDS of Americans, however, the dream has come true in a group of islands in the Pacific where life combines many of the conveniences (No. 12) and advantages of our modern industrial society with the ease and calm of bygone times (No. 25), a place where people go to work in shops and offices just like they do all over the United States—until four in the afternoon, when they get into their bathing suits and loaf the rest of the day away as happily as the most carefree island natives. This is Hawaii we're talking about, the Hawaiian Islands, a part

of the Pacific under the American flag, a place writers have called a "Yankee Doodle Garden of Eden" (No. 13).

Here gentleness is a way of life, and there's a basic sweetness in the character of the people that's hard to understand until you actually see it for yourself (No. 18). Taxi-drivers are a traditionally hard-bitten lot all over the world, but in Hawaii you'll see them leaning against their fenders and playing ukuleles as they wait for their calls. Sheriffs and policemen are supposedly even harder-boiled than cab-drivers, yet the last time I was in Waikiki I saw the sheriff playing a guitar and singing



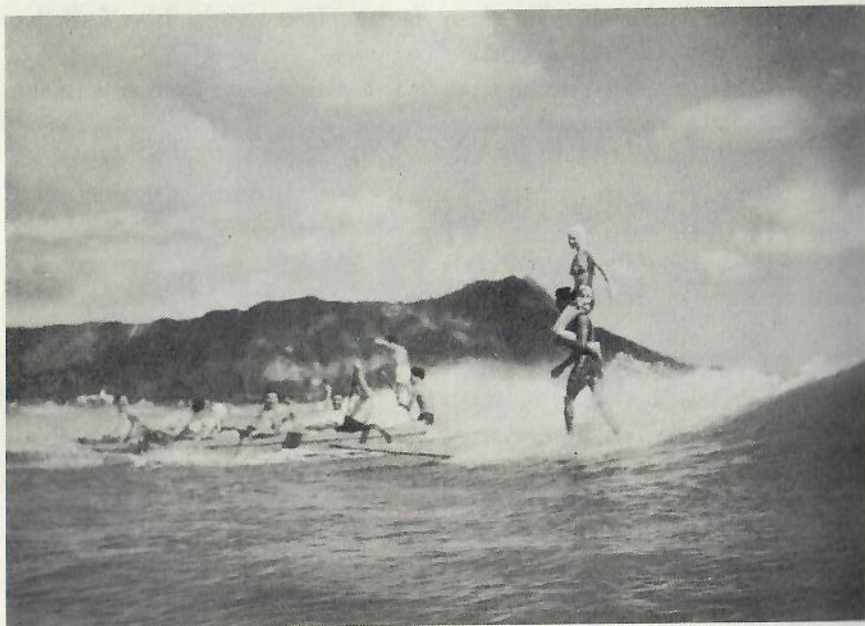
25. COCONUT MILK MAKES A REFRESHING DRINK

Many modern Hawaiians follow their ancestors in living close to the soil and profiting from the agricultural riches given their islands by rich, volcanic soil and year around sunshine. Climate and diet combine to create a healthy and vigorous people.



13. BISHOP STREET, DOWNTOWN HONOLULU

The business section of Honolulu illustrates the Polynesian-American combination which all Hawaii represents. The shops and office buildings look like those of any modern American city, but the clothes of shoppers and workers are much more informal and colorful.



Surfboarding looks easy as you watch the experts. Then when you try it you realize it's one of the most delicate of acrobatic skills, requiring great stamina and muscular co-ordination. Riding outrigger canoes piloted by beach boys is much easier on the visitor.

soft Hawaiian love songs in a night club after hours. He'd been doing it for years, I understand, and nobody thought it the least bit strange.

### *Hula Is a National Dance*

**M**USIC AND DANCING are woven into the fabric of every Hawaiian's life. Their national dance, the hula (No. 11), is a rhythmic and undulating movement which tells a story by the movement of hands and arms, while the swinging hips carry on the rhythm of the music. Hula dancers are usually lovely, slender young women, but frequently older and heavier people will get up to dance the hula, if the mood strikes them.

The Territory of Hawaii comprises a group of twenty islands in the central Pacific, about 2,400 miles southwest of San Francisco. Surrounded

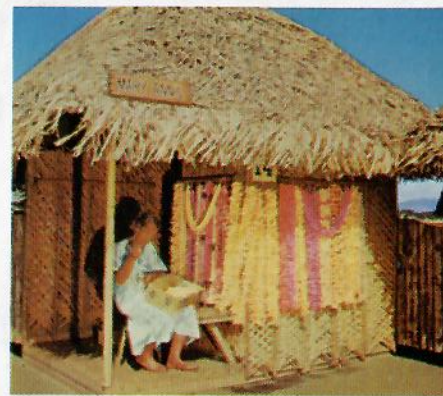
by thousands of miles of open ocean, and lying just within the Tropic of Cancer, the climate is *always* mild. Temperatures never go above 90° F. or below 52°, and they usually hover at a pleasant 75°, which explains the year-round influx of tourists.

Well over a half million people live in the 6,454 square miles making up Hawaii's land area, just about equal to the size of Connecticut and New Jersey combined. Of these twenty islands, eight are generally considered the principal ones. Reading from left to right—or west to east—these are Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe and Hawaii (No. 2).

### *No Welcome Mat on Niihau*

**W**E CAN FORGET about Niihau and Kahoolawe right at the beginning. Niihau is a private island, owned by a Scotch-descended family by the name of Robinson, who, it is reported, smilingly come down to the water to greet uninvited guests and suggest that they leave. They do not grant permission to outsiders to visit their island, and if any native leaves the island without permission he is not allowed to return. During the Pearl Harbor attack a Japanese pilot forced down on Niihau was killed

The Hawaiian custom of giving and wearing flowered leis dates back to the Polynesians who lived close to nature in surroundings where flowers were always abundant. Modern Hawaiians give leis to friends on arrival, departure, and on almost all social occasions.

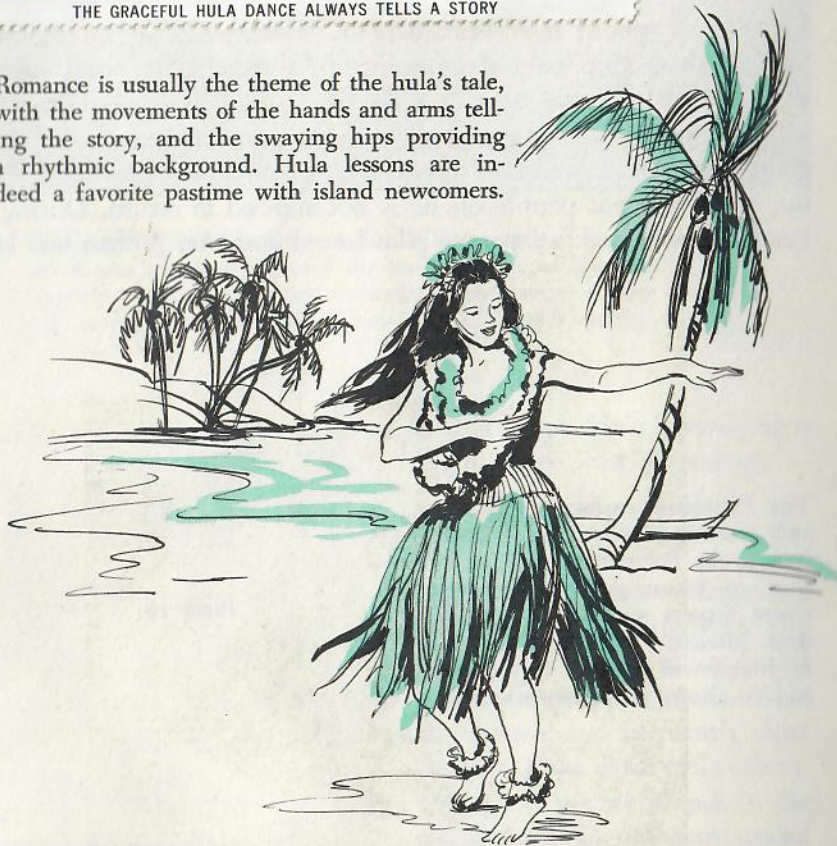


18. HAWAIIAN WOMAN STRINGING LEIS



11. THE GRACEFUL HULA DANCE ALWAYS TELLS A STORY

Romance is usually the theme of the hula's tale, with the movements of the hands and arms telling the story, and the swaying hips providing a rhythmic background. Hula lessons are indeed a favorite pastime with island newcomers.



by the natives. The few hundred Hawaiians living on Niihau are said to be the purest racially and culturally in all the islands, and lack of contact with the outside world, or even with the other islands, undoubtedly has contributed to this purity.

Nobody will chase you away from Kahoolawe, probably, for the very good reason that there's nobody there to chase you off. Kahoolawe is the smallest of the main islands, about forty-five square miles in area. It has never been very important, and has been uninhabited since the United States Navy and Air Force used it as a target area for training bombardiers in World War II.

The lei-seller is a fixture of the Hawaiian scene. Many Hawaiian women are expert in the art of stringing garlands of colorful and fragrant blossoms. Leis made of feathers are sometimes used also on festive occasions, although they are not as popular as the more vivid flower leis.



Lanai doesn't mean much to the visitor, either, unless he's interested in the pineapple business, since practically the entire island is one huge pineapple plantation, and the whole place—lock, stock and juicer—is owned by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company (No. 6). Thirty years ago it was a real desert island, literally blowing away. The first Mormon settlers had tried to plant sugar there, but gave up because of insufficient rainfall. Then ranchers came in and used the island for grazing. The cattle and wild goats brought to the island destroyed the grass, leaving Lanai an island dust bowl.

Finally, in 1922, James D. Dole, head of the Hawaiian Pineapple

Rodgers Field, Honolulu's airport, is the funnel through which all air traffic pours into and out of the islands. Three airlines connect it to the mainland while other lines fly to Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the various picturesque Hawaiian islands.



2. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT RODGERS AIRPORT, HONOLULU



The Mormon religion has attracted many Hawaiians. Built of cement mixed with lava, the Mormon Temple at Laie, Oahu, shines like white marble in the brilliant Hawaiian sunshine. It cost about \$300,000 to build in 1919, and is the only Mormon temple outside North America.

Company, bought the island. Long rows of pineapples were planted in the most fertile sections, and thousands of pine trees and miles of grass were planted elsewhere on the island to conserve the rainfall and hold down the soil.

### *World's Largest Pineapple Plantation*

**T**ODAY Hawaiian Pineapple's 14,000-acre tract on Lanai is the largest farm on the islands and the largest pineapple plantation in the world. Also on Lanai is a cattle ranch used by the company to grow beef for the native population, which has increased in the past thirty-five years from about two hundred to more than three thousand. Lanai represents one of the great success stories of soil conservation, and the rocky, barren



neighboring island of Kahoolawe, blowing into the sea in long clouds of red dust, seems to be crying out for a similar miracle.

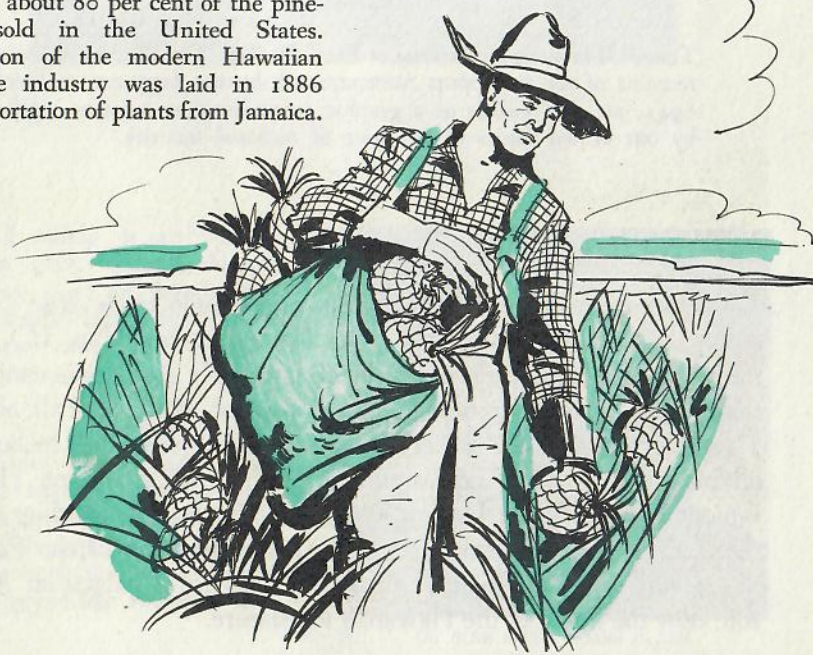
That leaves us with five islands of major importance to the vacationist or longer-term visitor. Oahu means "Gathering Place" in Hawaiian, and the kite-shaped island of Oahu is really that, the capital island and the center of everything. Honolulu (No. 3), the largest city in Hawaii, is the Territory's banking and retail center, and almost all imports and exports enter and leave through this port. Also on Oahu are Waikiki, the most famous resort, the Navy Base at Pearl Harbor, the Army's Schofield Barracks, and the Air Force's Hickam Field—together with about three-quarters of the population of the Hawaiian Islands.

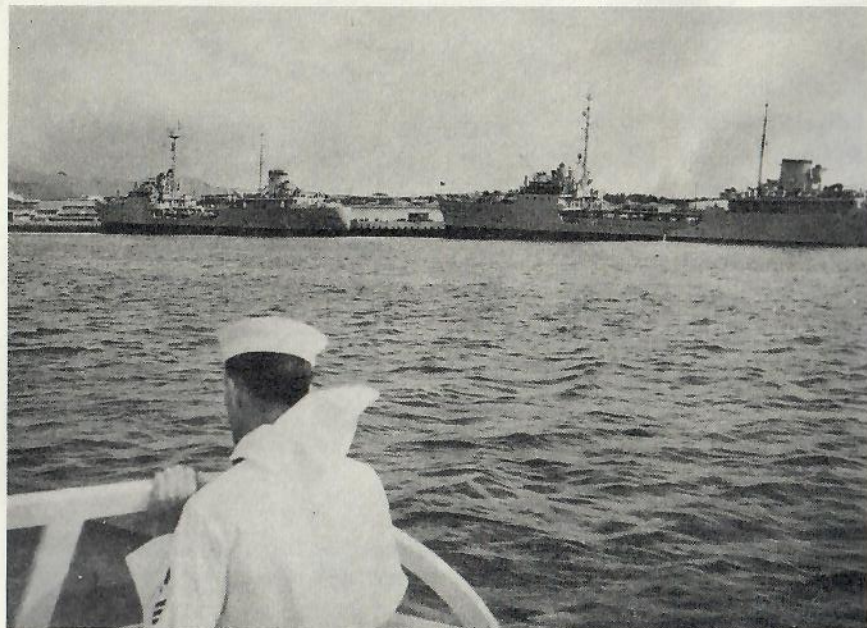
Hawaiian pineapple fields are a colorful part of the landscape, with the green of the leaves contrasting with the brilliant blue of the sky, the reddish brown of the soil and the black strips of heavy paper laid in long rows to hold back the weeds.



6. MECHANIZED PINEAPPLE PICKING

Mechanization has its place in the Hawaiian pineapple industry, which produces about 80 per cent of the pineapples sold in the United States. Foundation of the modern Hawaiian pineapple industry was laid in 1886 with importation of plants from Jamaica.





Today all is quiet and serene at Pearl Harbor. The blackened, twisted remains of the battleship *Arizona*, sunk by the Japanese on Dec. 7, 1941, are still visible as a graphic reminder that constant vigilance by our armed forces is the price of national security.

Visitors drive around Oahu in an eighty-mile circle tour (No. 19) seeing mountains, picturesque palm forest, beaches (No. 16), colorful native villages and wide expanses of pineapple and sugar cane plantations. The view from the mountain pass of Nuuanu Pali across the 1,200-foot drop to the sea is one of the most spectacular to be seen in all of the islands. In and around Honolulu are Diamond Head, the famous landmark; the University of Hawaii; the great Bishop Museum (No. 7), center of research into the fascinating life of the Polynesian races; and beautiful Iolani Palace, the only royal palace on American soil, now the home of the Hawaiian legislature.

### *Little Fish with a Big Name*

**A**CROSS THE STREET in front of the law courts is the famed statue of King Kamehameha I (No. 4) as a warrior, which is just about the trademark of Hawaii, being reproduced on many documents and journals



16. RIDING OUTRIGGER CANOES ON THE BEACH AT WAIKIKI

Surfboard riding is a typically Hawaiian sport. Visitors, though, can absorb much of the thrill of surfing by riding the breakers in outrigger canoes.

Among many natural phenomena the Blow Hole on Oahu is a favorite with visitors. It's caused by surf pounding through a narrow fissure of rock, forcing the water to spurt up in a geyser-like fountain.



19. THE BLOW HOLE ON OAHU ISLAND



7.

BISHOP MUSEUM IN HONOLULU

You'll find a treasure house of Hawaiian and Polynesian curios, relics and historical exhibits in the Bishop Museum, a trolley ride from downtown Honolulu. It was named for a Hawaiian princess who married a naturalized Hawaiian subject from New York.

as well as on markers denoting the leading tourist sights all over the islands. Visitors to Honolulu usually include on their itineraries trips to the Academy of Arts downtown and the Aquarium at Waikiki, if only to see the little fish with the big name—*Humuhumunukunukuapuaa!*

The island of Hawaii is almost always referred to as "the big island," not illogically, since it's almost twice as large as all the other islands put together. And it's still growing as its two active volcanoes pour molten lava down the mountainsides, extending the edges of the island into the sea. As a result of this activity, more than 2,000 square miles or over half the area of the island, is lava covered.

### Choice of Skiing or Surf Swimming

THE BIG ISLAND is one of the last strongholds of old Polynesian Hawaii as it was before the advent of the white man. It is, however, the scene of some of the most untypically Hawaiian things you could imagine, such as skiing three months of the year on the two snow-capped volcano peaks (when they're inactive, of course!), and great cattle ranches—including a ranch second to the King Ranch in Texas as the world's largest—with bronzed cowboys (No. 9) riding western saddles and wearing Stetsons as broad-brimmed as any shielding the eyes of their mainland counterparts in Texas or Wyoming.

Those two peaks are Mauna Kea, 13,805 feet high, and Mauna Loa, 13,680 feet. The latter is the world's most active volcano. Nevertheless both are generally covered with snow during the winter months while people are enjoying ocean swimming at the Hawaiian beaches. Since the two mountains extend 18,000 feet from the ocean bed before they even break water, they might be classified as the highest peaks in the world.

So large that it takes two days to drive around it by car, the big island

Hawaii is a land of constant surprises, and one of the greatest surprises for visitors is the fact that cattle ranching is an important industry. You can watch the wranglers work at several ranches on the Big Island.



9.

HAWAIIAN COWBOY

has everything you'll find in all the Hawaiian islands. You can sun yourself on beaches of black sand (No. 24) created by the crushing of the lava beds by the sea, visit primitive native villages set in coconut groves, wander through fern-tree forests, explore tropical jungles over-run with orchids and scores of other varieties of flowers growing in wild and colorful profusion, and drive past many miles of fields planted in sugar cane (No. 17).

### *Home of Pele, the Fire Goddess*

**T**HERE'S FISHING offshore for tuna, swordfish, and dolphin, and hunting in the forests for wild boar, wild sheep, and wild goats. On Hawaii are deserts spotted only with occasional cactus, great stretches of wilderness, and Hilo (No. 21), second to Honolulu as the largest city in the islands.

The Hawaii National Park covers areas on both the big island and the neighboring island of Maui. In the big island's part of the National Park are the volcano Kilauea and Halemaumau, a 750-foot-deep crater-within-a-crater, said to be the home of Pele, the fire goddess whose taboos shaped much of the religion of the pagan islanders before the advent of Christianity, and who is feared even today by many Hawaiians.



24. BLACK SAND BEACH OF KALAPANA

The black beaches, their fine sand churned from the lava of still active volcanoes, are just one of the many strange things to be seen in the Hawaiian islands. And the crabs on the black beaches are black also.



In the 1949 eruption of Mokuaweoweo, on the summit of Mauna Loa, for example, a number of Hawaiians climbed to the edge of the crater and threw in valuable jewelry to appease the fire goddess. Pele can also be put to work, as evidenced by the fact that at the Volcano House, an inn on the brink of Kilauea, the water is heated by the volcano's fires.

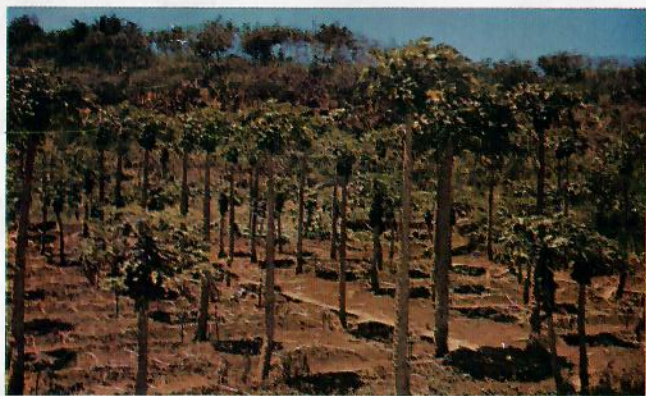
### *Tin Roofs on Grass Shacks*

**W**ITH MAUNA KEA, Mauna Loa and other mountain peaks running along the center of the island, the coasts are as different as two sides of the same land-mass possibly could be. The prevailing winds come from the north, so the Hamakua coast on that side catches the moist winds. Pushing their way up the mountainsides, the winds are cooled as they gain altitude, become super-saturated because cool air can hold less moisture than warm air can, and drop the excess in the form of rain on the northern slopes of the mountains. By the time they cross the moun-

tains and descend on the southern side, the winds are all dried out: the windward slopes will be deluged with over 200 inches of rain a year; a village fifteen miles away, on the leeward side, will struggle along with less than 20 inches a year.

Water is so precious on the Kona coast that acres of galvanized iron sheds have been built high on the mountainside, where there are more frequent showers, and most of the traditionally grass-thatched shacks are now roofed with tin to catch whatever rainfall manages to get over the mountains. Although the volcanic soil is so porous that the water seeps right through, there are enough showers to keep the countryside fresh and green, with flowers in bloom all the year around. The weather is so good, as a matter of fact, that the Kona climate is generally considered to be the finest in all the Hawaiian islands—which are noted the world over for their magnificent climate and Hawaiians dream of spending their declining years, according to a famous song, “in a little grass shack at Kealakeua, Hawaii” (No. 22).

Tropical fruits and vegetables make the Hawaiian diet varied and interesting. A typical hotel menu offers you guava nectar, papaya, pineapple, avocado soup, baked Kona bananas in mango sauce, fried taro, Hawaiian yams, coconut cake and Kona coffee.



17.

GROVE OF PAPAYA, FAVORITE FRUIT OF HAWAII



That most useful of trees, the coconut palm, even enters into Hawaiian apparel. The fronds are split into long narrow sections, then woven into light hats which give ample protection from the sun and lend a certain dash to the appearance of the wearer.

### *Vast Bowl of Sunshine and Silence*

THE ISLAND of Maui is just to the north of the big island. Maui's best-known attraction for visitors is Haleakala, one of the world's largest dormant volcanoes in Maui's section of the Hawaii National Park. Its last eruption was in 1675, which certainly qualifies it as fairly dormant. Called the "House of the Sun," Haleakala is 10,025 feet high, 2,000 feet deep, twenty-one miles around, with its floor measuring 25 square miles in area. It's been termed the world's largest bowl of sunshine and silence, and all of New York's Manhattan Island could fit into the crater.

According to Polynesian legend, the sun was trapped here and ordered to work for man. Sunrise or sunset viewed from the rim is one of the most

magnificent sights on earth. For all its wild grandeur, Haleakala is comparatively accessible, with a highway right up to the summit from which you can descend on horseback to the floor of the pit. Here you can explore the volcanic formations and see unusual plants that thrive only in this unique environment. Maui is noted for its scenery (as which of the islands isn't?) that reaches its perfection in the Lahaina-Wailuku road.

Kauai is called the garden isle because of its flaming foliage. It was here that Captain James Cook, the English navigator and explorer who discovered the Hawaiian Islands, first landed in 1778. The island abounds in rich Hawaiian folklore tied up with its physical features, such as the Sleeping Giant, the Hole in the Mountain, and the Menehune Ditch supposed to have been built by Hawaiian good fairies. Its 37,000 inhabitants are scattered in small ports and near sugar and pineapple plantations, and the whole island is lovely, peaceful, and typically Hawaiian.

#### *Sliding Bathtub and Barking Sands*

**K**AUAI also has Hanelei, one of the finest of all the innumerable fine beaches of the islands, the Sliding Bathtub, where the Waipahee (slippery) Falls form a natural shoot-the-chute into a fresh-water swimming pool, and the Barking Sands, a beach where the coral and lava sand makes a sound like a barking dog when you walk on it.

Molokai, known as the friendly isle because of its Polynesian hospitality, is visited comparatively seldom by tourists due to a lack of convenient accommodations and transportation facilities. It is perhaps because of this very fact that those few visitors who do come are welcomed even more warmly than at more frequently visited places. Molokai's 260 square miles are packed with native tradition and a richness of tropical scenery unsurpassed by any of the other islands.

#### *Leper Colony of Kalaupapa*

**M**OLOKAI has suffered from some bad publicity because of the presence of a famed leprosy hospital on the tiny peninsula of Kalaupapa. Leprosy is an ancient disease which was greatly feared in Biblical times and reached epidemic proportions in Europe in the thirteenth century, after which it declined steadily until today it attacks only a minute pro-



21. RAINBOW FALLS, SCENIC HIGH-SPOT ON HAWAII

Hilo, county seat of Hawaii island and second to Honolulu among Hawaiian cities, is one of the great tourist headquarters of the islands. In addition to famous Rainbow Falls, two volcanoes, ski slopes, fishing grounds and cattle ranches are nearby.

portion of the earth's inhabitants. Once thought to be highly communicable, it has now been proved to be much less contagious than was formerly believed, and the new sulfa drugs are making great progress in its treatment. With only about 350 patients in the model colony on the isolated peninsula, the whole island of Molokai nevertheless has unfortunately suffered in its tourist business.

Industries of Molokai are confined pretty much to ranching and pineapple-growing, leaving a good part of the island just about what it was in the Polynesian era before the coming of the white man. Some of the best big-game fishing in the Pacific is found off the shores of Molokai.

#### *Origin of Hawaiians Still a Mystery*

**T**HE HISTORY of Hawaii is lost in the mists of antiquity until the United States began its national existence by winning its independence. Then two things—or maybe it's more accurate to say two men—happened to Hawaii. The events were the unification of the Hawaiian Islands



and the establishment of law and order under one native ruler, and the discovery of the islands by the western world; the men were Kamehameha the First, a chieftain of the big island, and Captain James Cook, a British mariner.

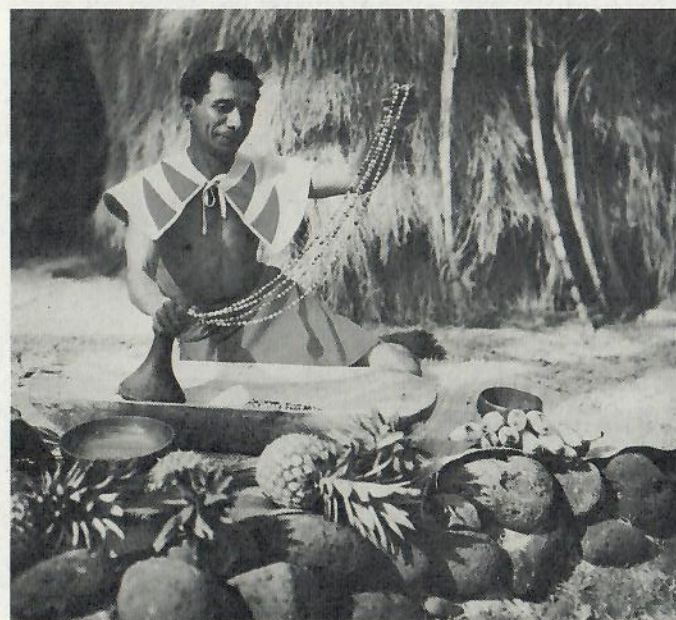
There are all sorts of theories about who the earliest Hawaiians were and how they got to the islands, but none seem to have won complete scientific acceptance. Their language and looks suggest Polynesian origin, and the most widely held theory is that the Hawaiian islands were in fact settled by Tahitians, marvelous navigators who were able to roam the Pacific in their double canoes lashed together and sometimes fitted with decks in-between.

But this theory is faced with various contradictions, such as: in appearance the Hawaiians closely resemble the Maoris of New Zealand; pre-historic rock carvings found in the islands are similar to those of ancient Egypt and Persia; early tribal relationships and physical resemblances lead some scholars to believe that the Hawaiians were of the same people as the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru.

Many tribal ceremonies of the Hawaiians before the arrival of the white man were identical to those of the ancient Jews as described in the Old Testament. Perhaps the most startling parallel of all comes in their legend of a Hawaiian who survived a great flood, his craft resting first on the summit of Mauna Kea as the waters subsided. With the end of the rains, the god Kane stretched a rainbow from heaven to earth as a promise that there would be no more floods. And what was the name of this Pacific Noah?—Nuu!

In fact, the only thing definitely known about the origin of the Hawaiians is that nothing is known definitely.

All Hawaii keeps busy preparing for the annual Aloha Week celebration many weeks in advance. Intended mainly as an attraction for visitors, the festival has captured the imagination and enlisted the lively interest of islanders. Its program reflects the color and tradition of island life.



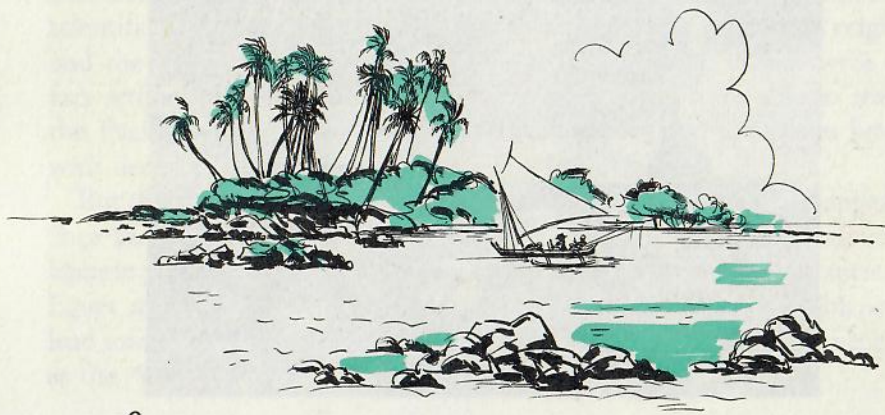


22. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S GRASS SHACK IN HONOLULU

Hawaii cherishes the memory of the many writers and artists it has inspired and sheltered throughout its history. The grass shack, pictured above, in which Robert Louis Stevenson once lived and wrote has been preserved almost as a national monument.

### *Captain Cook's Arrival in 1778*

**F**IRST AUTHENTICATED CONTACT between Hawaii and the rest of the world was the discovery of the islands by Captain James Cook in 1778. In 1776, when Britain was having trouble with its American colonies, Captain James Cook was ordered to set sail from England and try to find a way to the Orient around the northern coast of the North



American continent. Instead of probing the American coast from the Atlantic side, though, he was instructed to round the Cape of Good Hope at the tip of Africa, sail into the South Pacific, head north to Tahiti, stop and replenish his supplies, then continue north to the Pacific side of the North American continent and try to probe a way through.

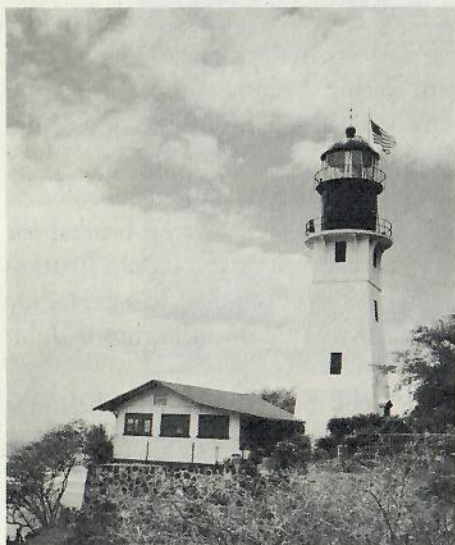
Putting out to sea on July 14, just ten days after the American colonies declared their independence of Britain, his two-ship convoy headed for the South Pacific. Among his officers was a twenty-two-year-old lieutenant by the name of William Bligh, who was later to go on to a captaincy and command of the *Bounty*, whose mutiny gained him lasting if dubious fame.

Sailing north from Tahiti, Captain Cook first discovered Christmas Island, which he named for the day he first saw it, and then on January 17, 1778 he spied the island of Kauai and made his landfall a couple of days later at what is now Waimea.

Looking west across the southern shore of Oahu island. Diamond Head is the mountain in the foreground. Behind it are Waikiki and downtown Honolulu, with Honolulu harbor guarded by the mountains in the background. Behind them lies Pearl Harbor naval base.







Diamond Head Lighthouse is one of the most famous landmarks in the Hawaiian islands. Located on a high promontory on the southeastern tip of Oahu, it guards Waikiki and Honolulu harbor and is often the first sight arriving ship and plane passengers have of Hawaii.



The two volcanoes on the island of Hawaii are top tourist attractions. Many visitors like to venture close to the craters. This man is trying to light a cigarette from a lava bed, an interesting experiment, but really useful only when you run out of matches.

### *Mistaken for Legendary God*

LINED UP on the shore were hundreds of Hawaiians who prostrated themselves before Cook, believing him to be their god Lono. According to their legends, Lono was a white god who was expected to return to Hawaii on an island bearing coconut trees and swine and dogs. Cook fitted the legend perfectly; he was white, his ships resembled floating islands to the natives, the masts were the coconut trees they had expected to see, and there were pigs and dogs aboard.

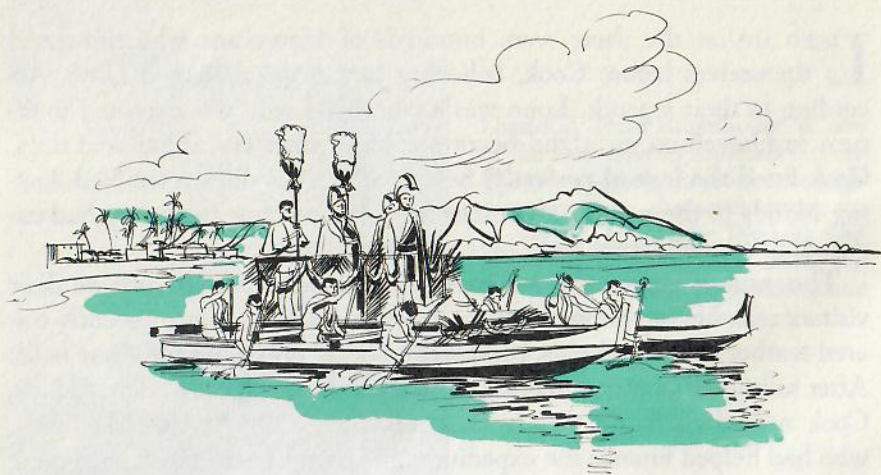
The result was a great celebration. The islanders pressed gifts on their visitors and, having no metal, were happy to exchange magnificently colored feather capes, and pigs, potatoes and other provisions for a few nails. After sailing around neighboring waters and sighting a few more islands, Cook named them the Sandwich Islands after the Earl of Sandwich, who had helped finance the expedition. He then headed north once more and returned to his assignment of trying to find the water passage through North America.

Returning about a year later, Captain Cook landed on the Kona coast of the big island. Things did not go so well this time; Cook and his men insulted the islanders and generally abused their hospitality, provisioning the ships with most of the island's food supply, and leaving only a few nails in exchange.

### *A Storm Is Their Undoing*

NEVERTHELESS the ships sailed after a three-week visit with nothing untoward happening. It was a tragic accident that they ran into a storm four days out, and had to return to the island. The welcome mat was beginning to wear a bit thin, and the natives began doubting that Cook was really a god after all. The death just then of one of the British sailors and his burial ashore was further proof to the Hawaiians of the mortality of their guests.

The islanders began stealing things from the ships, and finally a small boat was missing, perhaps for the nails it contained. Captain Cook demanded that the natives return the boat. There was great tension—as several thousand lined up along the shore. A war canoe approached the



British, who fired on it, and the tension exploded into a full-scale battle. Captain Cook was killed by a spear-thrust, and the survivors among his officers and men retreated to their ships and cast off.

Until this time the islands had been ruled by local kings and chieftains who warred constantly against each other and kept their subjects in feudal servitude little better than slavery, with the help of a religion based on superstitions and taboos.

### *Tyranny of the Taboos*

IT WAS forbidden, for instance, for men and women, even husbands and wives, to eat together, and for the food for both sexes to be cooked in the same oven. Certain houses were taboo, together with a number of fruits, fish, and other food. The kings and chieftains, who had absolute power of life and death over their subjects, had them killed for violating any of these taboos.

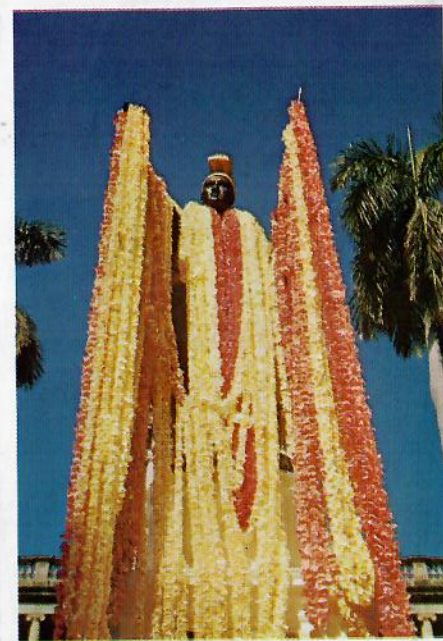
Although the tyranny of the taboos was to continue for many years, the days of the old order in Hawaii were already numbered with the opening of the islands to the outside world by Captain Cook. A much more im-

mediate influence, though, was to be exerted by a young chieftain of the big island who had been a guest of the captain aboard his ship and a witness to the battle which resulted in the Englishman's death a short time later.

### *Meet Kamehameha, a Giant among Men*

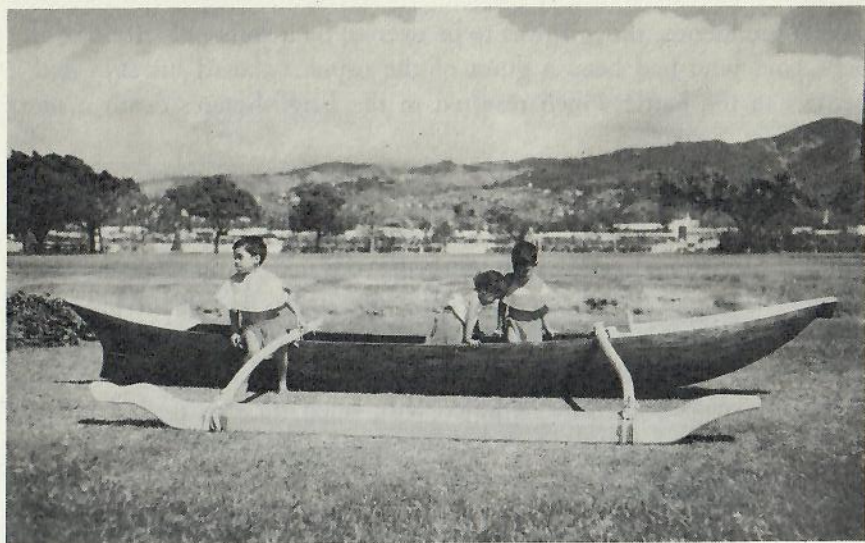
THIS WAS Kamehameha, a great giant of a man, a magnificent swimmer, oarsman, and fighter who became king of half of the big island three years after Cook's death. Then, in 1790 he invaded and conquered Maui, annihilating the Maui troops in the Iao Valley in a battle so savage that the river was literally dammed with piled up corpses and ran red with their blood.

Kamehameha was aided in this expedition by the first artillery ever used in the island warfare, two cannons manned by John Young and



4. STATUE OF KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT

Shown here decorated with flowered and feathered leis, the statue of Kamehameha I, the warrior king who unified the islands, has become almost a trademark of Hawaii. Its likeness is used to mark points of great scenic and tourist interest.



Island children swim almost as soon as they walk, and often their first rides are taken in boats, rather than cars. Here they're getting accustomed to a beached outrigger canoe similar to the ones used by the early Hawaiians for interisland transportation.

Isaac Davis, an Englishman and Welshman who had survived a fight between Hawaiians and the crews of two American merchant ships.

Kamehameha returned to Hawaii shortly after his conquest of Maui, and set about making himself the undisputed master of his native big island. He was aided in this enterprise by a volcano, allegedly thrown up to help him by Pele, the sun goddess. A whole division of his enemy's troops were destroyed by the volcano, and today you can still see their footprints preserved in the volcanic ash in the Kau section of Hawaii.

#### *Islands Offered to a Reluctant England*

AT JUST ABOUT this time Hawaii was visited by another British sea-captain, George Vancouver, who had been an eighteen-year-old midshipman with Captain Cook during the latter's tragic journey, and he profited by his experience by making friends with the Hawaiians through helping them. He built a thirty-six-foot-long ship for Kame-

hameha, who made it the flagship of his fighting fleet and was so grateful that he ceded his kingdom of Hawaii Island to the British.

"We are men of Britain!" Kamehameha's warriors shouted as the Union Jack was flown above Hawaiian soil, but nobody seemed to take the cession very seriously. The British government never got around to doing anything official about it, and Kamehameha's attention soon turned to new conquests. In 1795 he reconquered Maui, which had slipped out from under his control while he was fighting on the big island, and took over the islands of Lanai and Molokai.

Of the major islands, only Oahu remained to challenge his sway. Assembling sixteen thousand Hawaiians and sixteen white men, including his redoubtable cannoneers, John Young and Isaac Davis, he landed at Waikiki beach with the largest force ever gathered in the Pacific up to that time.

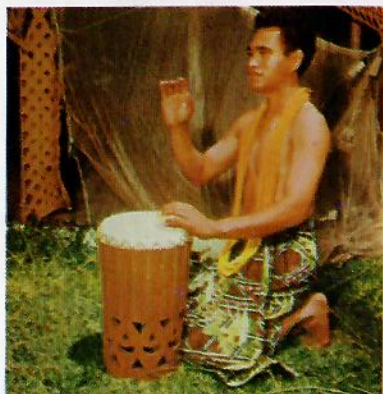
#### *Over the Pali to Death!*

AFTER CONSOLIDATING his beachhead, Kamehameha moved against the Oahuans, driving them up the Nuuanu Valley before him. A lucky cannon ball dispatched one of the two Oahuan leaders and shattered the spirit of the others. Many women warriors were among the Oahuan troops that fought a delaying action as they retreated up the valley.

Finally, with their backs to Nuuanu Pali, they could retreat no more. Today Nuuanu Pali is one of the great sights of Oahu, a cliff that drops more than a thousand feet from the top of the Koolau Mountains to the windward flatlands sloping down to the sea. On the day of the battle, though, it was the point of no return for the Oahu soldiers. They fought at the edge of the abyss until they were overwhelmed; many of them, men and women, were pushed over to their death. A handful escaped, but it was the end of organized resistance to Kamehameha.

With victory finally won, Kamehameha set about the business of governing as ambitiously as he had embarked on his career of conquest. He laid down an enlightened set of laws, many of them designed to protect the weak, obeyed the laws himself, and forced the powerful chiefs and priests to obey them also. He created the office of prime minister with veto power even over the acts of the king, set up a cabinet and supreme

Feasts are a happy feature of Hawaiian life. The *luau* features pig roasted on hot rocks, with food served on ti leaves and eaten with the fingers. A *hukilau* is a communal fishing party, with everybody helping with the nets.



20. DRUMMER AT NATIVE FEAST

court and named John Young, his English artilleryman, governor of the big island.

### *Braving the Wrath of the Gods*

**K**AMEHAMEHA ruled wisely until he died in 1819, but it wasn't until after his death that the power of the ancient religion was destroyed. Then two of his widows, Kaahumanu and Keopuolani, mother of Liholiho, who became Kamehameha II on the death of his father, decided to smash the taboos, once and for all. At a *luau*, or native feast (No. 20), Keopuolani, the queen mother, ate a banana, which had been forbidden to women. Kaahumanu, the other queen, drank coconut milk, another forbidden act.

The young king wavered a moment, then, bolstered by the encouragement of a high priest, supported his mother's act by getting up and joining her at her table. To the amazement of the horrified Hawaiians, nothing happened to the violators of the taboos. They suffered no bolt of lightning, no pagan god rose to strike them down. Instead the priest shouted, "The Gods are dead," the people screamed "The taboos are broken and smashed!" and the priest set fire to the temple at which he had served, and called for the destruction of all the pagan temples of the island.

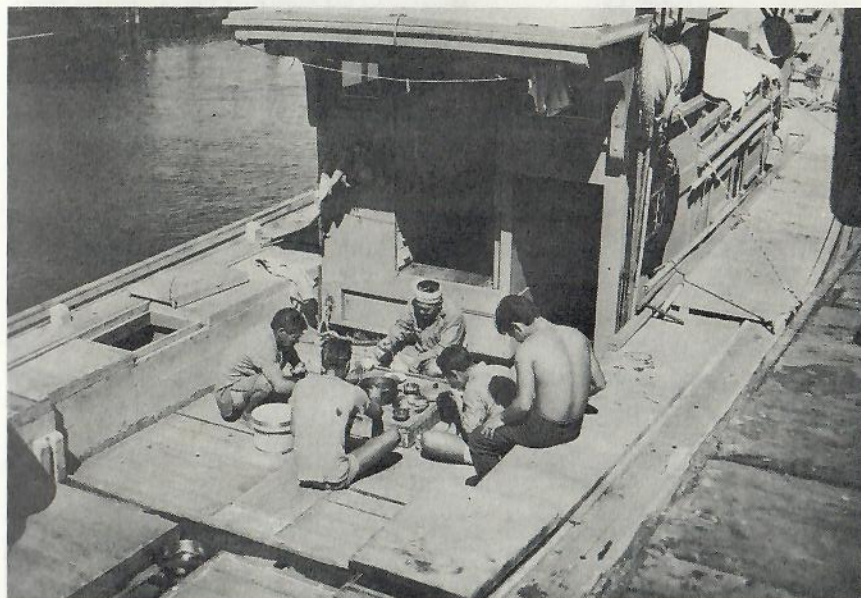
The old religion was finished, leaving the ground fallow for the mis-

sionaries, mostly Protestant and from New England, who were to come in such numbers and exert such a great influence on the development of the islands.

### *Even Measles Proves Fatal*

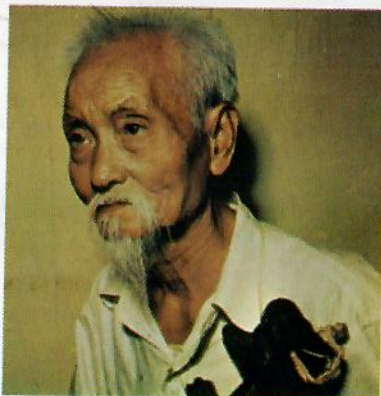
**A**LTHOUGH the kingdom he created was to survive his death by almost seventy-five years, Kamehameha's successors were mostly pale and not very reasonable facsimiles of the fiery Conqueror. Liholiho, Kamehameha II, was an unstable young man who lived only five years after his father, dying with his wife while on a visit to London. Both succumbed to measles, a minor inconvenience among peoples who have been long exposed to it, but extremely dangerous to races that haven't built up an immunity over many years.

Hawaiians of oriental origin have brought with them many of the customs and habits of their native lands. Here a group of Chinese boatmen are using chopsticks to eat lunch on their sampan, just as they might in Shanghai, Canton or any other Chinese port.





14. JAPANESE GARDEN, ISLAND OF HAWAII



15. ONE OF HAWAII'S MANY CHINESE

The varied racial and national backgrounds of the islanders lend color and contrast to almost all things Hawaiian. There are a number of fine Japanese restaurants set in water-ringed gardens with private dining rooms on tiny islands.

A study of the faces in Hawaiian crowds is fascinating for island visitors. With almost all the earth's races and many of its nationalities represented, you'll find an infinite variety in the faces of Hawaiians you'll meet. All, though, are patriotic Americans.

The longest reign was that of Kauikeaouli, Kamehameha III, another son of the great Kamehameha, who governed wisely for thirty years. He instituted a written constitution and bill of rights, together with a two-house parliament, uniform tax, and civil and criminal codes. He also redistributed the land among the people.

Although Hawaii became a civilized and progressive country under his reign, the nation's foreign relations were a difficult problem; the United States, Britain, France and Russia all were looking more or less

longingly at this prize of the Pacific. In 1843 the French fleet based at Tahiti made some threatening noises, and the British moved in on Hawaii ahead of them.

### *Infiltration of Americans*

FIVE MONTHS LATER the invaders restored Hawaiian sovereignty and apologized to the islanders. At the same time the French and British agreed on a hands-off policy toward Hawaii, although the French did occupy a fort in Honolulu briefly in 1849. Meanwhile American missionaries and American businessmen were busily though peacefully extending American influence in the islands.

However, the American interests suffered something of a setback after the death of Kamehameha III in 1854. His son, Alexander Liholiho, Kamehameha IV, had married Emma, granddaughter of our old friend John Young the British artilleryman. The royal couple became very pro-British after a visit to England during which Queen Emma had struck up a very close and warm friendship with Britain's Queen Victoria which was to last all during Emma's lifetime.

Returning to Hawaii, the couple introduced the British way of life into their court and to Hawaiian society and set up the Anglican Church, the Church of England, in the islands. The reign of Kamehameha IV came to an untimely end only nine years after his accession.

### *Legislators Thrown from Windows!*

KAMEHAMEHA V, older brother of the dead king, succeeded to the throne in 1863 and also reigned for nine years, during which he revoked the liberal constitution and curtailed the right of suffrage, believing his people had experienced too much progress too quickly.

King William C. Lunalilo, who followed, was elected to the throne by the legislature, but he lived only thirteen months after his accession. His death resulted in another election, this time between David Kalakaua and Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV. A political tug-of-war went on behind the scenes, with British elements in Hawaii supporting the queen, and American interests pulling for Kalakaua. Despite the deep affection most Hawaiians had for Queen Emma, the legislature

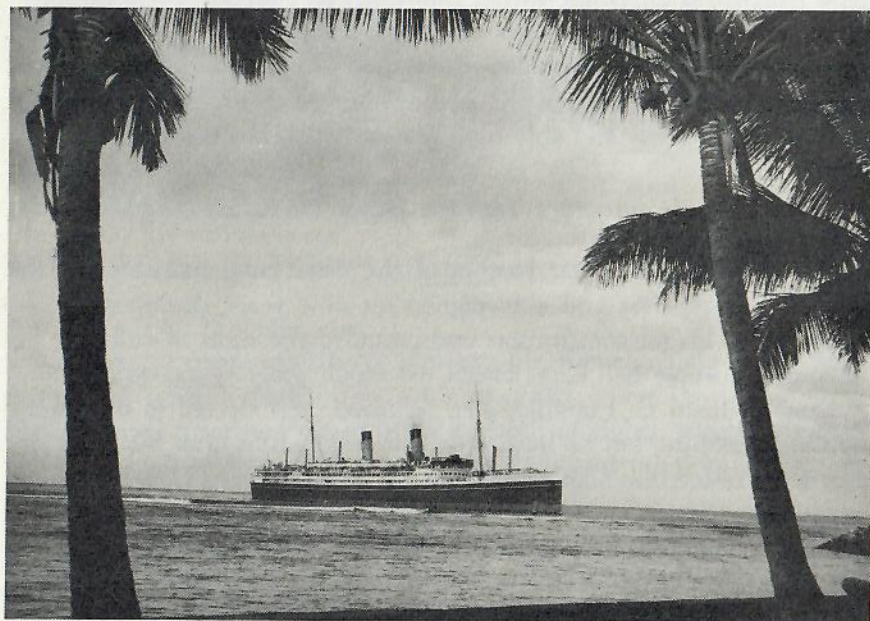
chose Kalakaua, whereupon irate Hawaiians wrecked the legislative chamber and threw several members out of the windows.

Kalakaua was a king who preferred parties and poker games to protocol and parliaments, and ruled Hawaii as a one-man show until he was forced to reform his political ways. After reigning for seventeen years, he died while visiting San Francisco, appointing his sister, Queen Liliuokalani, to succeed him.

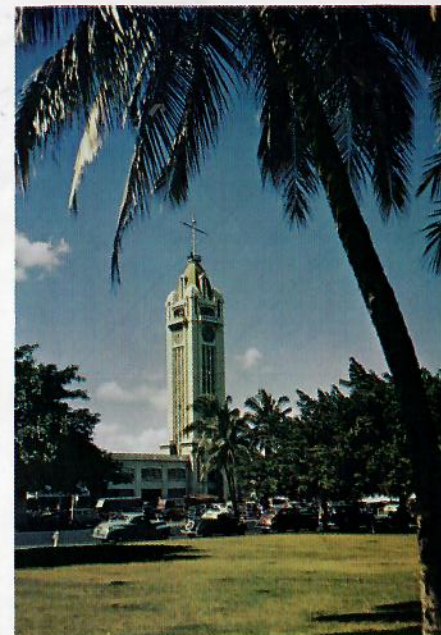
### *Bittersweet Memories of Last Queen*

**A**LTHOUGH Liliuokalani was a good woman and a strong queen, she lasted on the throne less than two years. Opposing the constitutional reforms that had been pressed on her brother, she was faced by a revolt, led mainly by American residents of the islands, which obliged her to

A steamer voyage across the Pacific from California to Hawaii has long been one of the great dreams of travelers. Although the steamship crossing is as popular as ever, air travel has brought the islands into the range of thousands of short-term vacationists.



A great Hawaiian landmark, the Aloha Tower in downtown Honolulu, is one of the first things seen by visitors on arrival by ship. Liners docked along the waterfront sometimes seem to be sailing right through the heart of town.

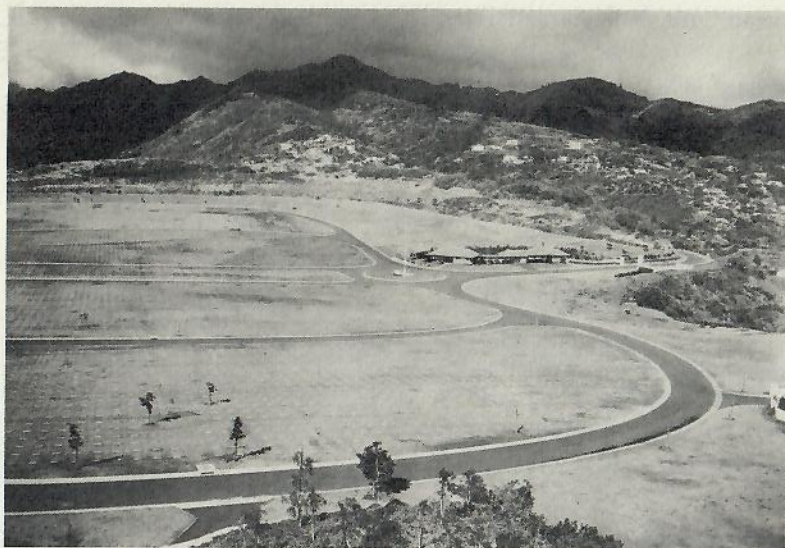


3. ALOHA TOWER, ON THE HONOLULU WATERFRONT

abdicate early in 1893. She was the last of Hawaiian royalty to govern the islands, leaving bittersweet memories based mainly on the fact that she had written the words and music for the lovely song "Aloha Oe" (Farewell to Thee), which has become the musical symbol of Hawaii.

A provisional government ruled the islands briefly after the abdication, followed by the Republic of Hawaii, with Sanford B. Dole, a Honolulu-born son of American missionary parents, as president. The Hawaiian Republic lasted five years, then Dole's efforts for American annexation succeeded in 1898.

Two years later the Territory of Hawaii was created, bringing us up to the latest chapter of modern Hawaii, a chapter that will reach its logical conclusion only with the entry of Hawaii into the Union as our forty-ninth or fiftieth state, depending on whether or not the Territory of Alaska is granted statehood first.



Punchbowl National Cemetery was laid out in the center of an extinct volcano in Honolulu. Buried here are 1,300 Americans killed in World War II, including Ernie Pyle, the famed war correspondent, whose body was brought from its original resting place on Ie island.

### *Statehood, Hawaii's Great Goal*

**T**HE QUESTION of Hawaiian statehood is an active political issue as this is being written. A number of Hawaiian statehood bills have been passed by both Houses of Congress but at no time did they pass both houses during the same session, so the bill has always been killed. However, it seems probable that similar legislation will be brought before Congress until favorable action is taken.

Several factors have postponed Hawaiian statehood. National defense is one of them, as our armed forces are able to operate more freely in a territory than in a state. Some congressmen doubt the wisdom of granting statehood to areas so far from the continental United States. In addition, it is unfortunately true that racial prejudice has played an important part in the delay.

White Americans are the largest single group in the islands, but by

a small and decreasing margin. Japanese are next, their number following closely that of the whites and promising to surpass it soon. The other groups, in order of numbers, are Filipinos, Portuguese—from the Portuguese mainland and the Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic—Chinese, pure Hawaiians, Puerto Ricans and Koreans. In addition, there is an almost infinite variety of combinations of the various ancestries (No. 15) living on the islands.

### *Both Mixing and Melting Pot*

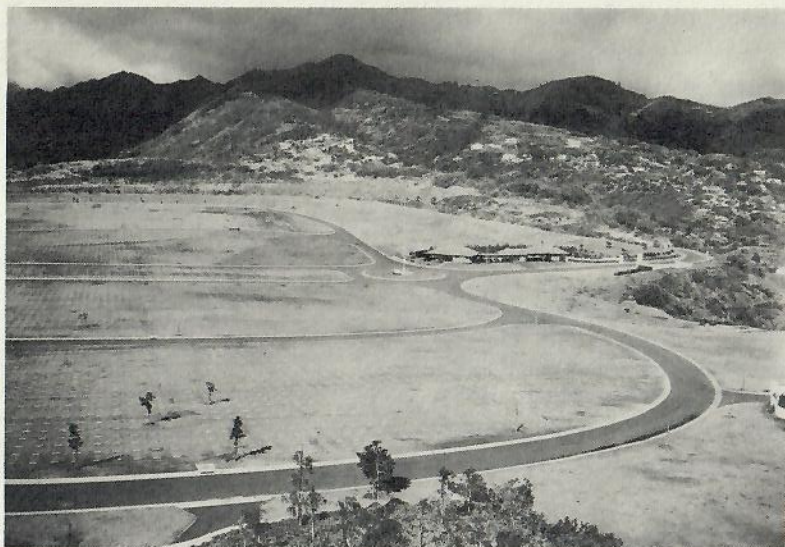
**T**HE FUSING of the races is going on in one of the most healthful climates in the world, under the American standard of living, complete with American diet, education, hygienic practices, clothes and gadgets. The result is as handsome and friendly a people as you'll find anywhere on earth.

Part of the mainland racial prejudice (there is comparatively little in the islands) is based on the fact that so many Hawaiians are of Japanese origin, and a heritage of ill-feeling toward the Japanese remains as a result of the sneak attack against Pearl Harbor and other Hawaiian military installations on December 7, 1941, which drew the United States into World War II. More than 2,300 American servicemen were killed in the bombings which took place without warning while Japanese and American diplomats were negotiating in Washington.



Although some of the field work is still done by hand, Hawaiian sugar-making requires skilled scientists and modern machines. More than nine million tons of sugar cane must be moved from cane field to sugar mills every year.

23. CULTIVATING SUGAR ON HAWAII ISLAND



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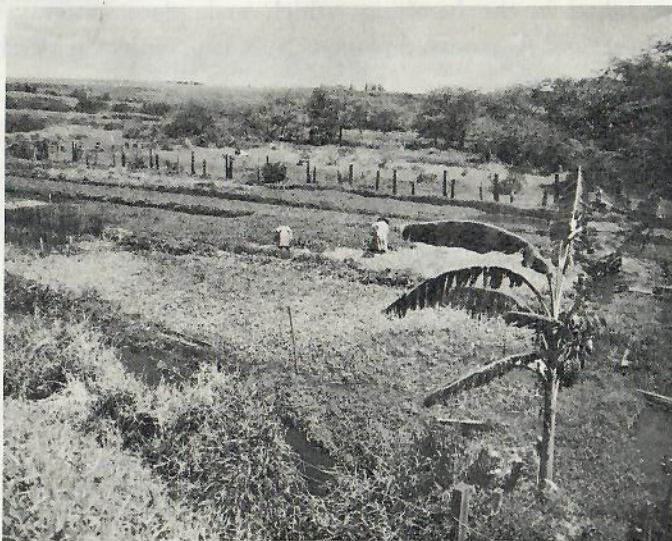


5.

HILO HATTIE

Mrs. Clara Inter is a genial and smiling lady who was a school teacher until her flair for burlesquing the hula developed a great demand for her talents at parties, and won her the nickname of Hilo Hattie.

Many diversified crops flourish in Hawaii's rich volcanic soil, helped along by the warm sunshine interrupted occasionally by heavy, quick rains. The many Hawaiians of oriental ancestry consume most of the rice grown in small paddies like this, found all over the islands.



Nevertheless there was not a single attempt of sabotage by island-born Japanese, who co-operated in the reconstruction and defense of the islands as enthusiastically as any other Hawaiians.

#### *Shining Example Set by Hawaiian Nisei*

**A**N UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATION of patriotism was given by Hawaiian Nisei, as American-born Japanese are called, and their mainland compatriots, mostly from California. While their parents were being kept in detention camps and suffering other losses of civil liberties as a result of the Pearl Harbor attack and the fear of Japanese spying and sabotage, the Nisei enlisted in great numbers in the United States Army and fought magnificently throughout the war, mostly in the European Theater of Operations. Their great courage and devotion to

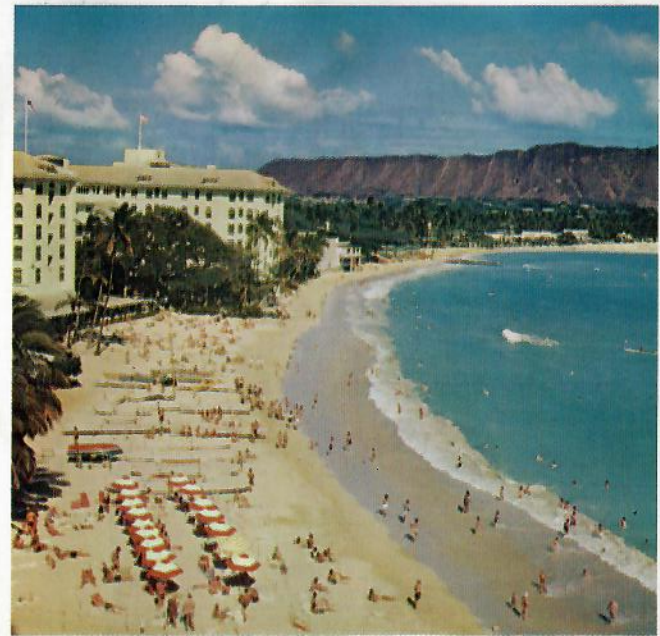
our country won the admiration of their fellow-Americans; and when Hawaii does win statehood, much of the credit must be given to these brave Americans of the Japanese race (No. 14).

One thing that will annoy Hawaiians, whatever their racial origin, is to refer to them as anything other than *Americans*. They don't mind being called Hawaiians, any more than New Yorkers object to being called New Yorkers, or Texans resent being called Texans. But they want it strictly understood that their islands are as much a part of the United States of America as are Nantucket or Martha's Vineyard off the Massachusetts coast. "Hawaii, U.S.A.," is the address they give.

They refer to their home as "the islands," and to the rest of the United States as the "mainland," and they snicker at any tourist who inquires about customs and immigration formalities and other red tape you expect to find in traveling to a foreign country, or at a visitor who goes to the post office and asks, "How much to send a post card to the United States?"

*"It Hit on the Head with a Nail!"*

**Y**ET HAWAIIANS manage to be fairly casual about most things, and the informality of almost all phases of life in the islands is refreshing to visitors (No. 5). You'll find these island Yankees are rather nonchalant about the way they toss around the English language. In a shopping guide attached to the phone book in the swank Royal Hawaiian Hotel, for instance, is the following advertisement of Musa-Shiya the Shirtmaker, "Kimono make, Dry Goods and Lauhala Goods selling. My



1. WAIKIKI BEACH, WITH MOANA HOTEL IN BACKGROUND

Here is one of the most celebrated resorts in the world, the heart of Waikiki Beach stretching from the Royal Hawaiian Hotel past the famed Outrigger Club to the Moana Hotel and its great Banyan Court.

only on Shop exposing on 2164 Kalakaua Ave., for easy finding, close by you hotel stop. My chief likeness are the making shirt Kimono, which it need no introductory that it speak for itself and imply the conditions of perfect in all its passages. I am in possession many superioered cloths which strike the eye until contented and if shirt Kimono, it hit on the head with a nail."

The Hawaiian language itself is far simpler than the stewed pidgin English cooked up by many islanders. There's a classic story, for example, based on the fact that the Hawaiian word for food or eating is *kau kau*. It concerns two farmers, one a Japanese who owned a horse, and the other a Chinese who had a cow. The food for the cow seemed to have



been disappearing mysteriously, and the Chinese farmer accused his neighbor of stealing it for his horse.

"Not do," the horse owner said, "Horse no can kau kau cow kau kau. Only cow kau kau cow kau kau!"

#### *Hawaiian Uses Only Twelve Letters*

**R**EAL HAWAIIAN is a dialect of the Polynesian language. It has only twelve letters: the vowels a, e, i, o and u; and the consonants h, k, l, m, n, p and w. Each vowel is pronounced separately, and the pronunciation is approximately the same as in Latin. In modern Hawaiian the vowel combinations, such as ai, ei, and ou are generally pronounced together as diphthongs.

Many Hawaiian words are so expressive that they quickly add themselves to the visitor's vocabulary. These include *pau*, for "finished" or "done"; *wikiwiki*, to hurry; *opu*, for "stomach" or "paunch," and that wonderful word *aloha* which has so many shadings and variations of sentimental meanings, among them "welcome" and "farewell," "greetings" and "love."

Agriculture is modern Hawaii's main industry, and sugar, pineapple, coffee, rice, sisal, cotton, and meat are the principal products. Of these, sugar and pineapple are by far the most important.

Sugar (No. 23) has been the number one crop since 1860, and brings in more than half of Hawaii's income from exports. Sugar production amounts to about one million tons yearly, about one-quarter of the sugar produced under the American flag, approximately 14% of the total

American sugar consumption, and about 3% of the world's sugar production. Two-thirds of Hawaii's sugar comes from irrigated fields, and about 95% of the sugar is refined and marketed on the U.S. mainland, the remaining 5% being refined locally for Hawaiian consumption. A colorful feature of sugar harvesting is the burning off of the leaves, making the sugar cane easier to harvest.

#### *Pineapples Grown under Paper*

**P**INEAPPLE, the second crop, occupies about one-third as much land as the sugar plantations. The Hawaiian pineapple industry produces more than 25 million cases of pineapple and pineapple juice, valued at more than 100 million dollars, every year. The industry is centered on five of the eight main islands: Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kauai. There are nine pineapple companies, operating thirteen plantations and nine canneries. Three of the largest canneries are within five minutes drive of downtown Honolulu.

The pineapple industry employs about 10,000 year-round workers, and 20,000 additional workers during the busy summer canning season. Visitors to pineapple plantations are surprised to see the fruit growing

Aloha Week is the highlight of Hawaii's tourist calendar, an annual celebration welcoming visitors, and held in October or November. It originated only as recently as 1947, and already ranks with the world's outstanding carnivals as a tourist attraction.



8. KING OF ALOHA WEEK

through heavy black paper, similar to roofing paper, laid in long rows.

The paper, which conserves moisture, keeps the soil warm, and discourages weeds, is laid by machines that simultaneously fumigate the soil underneath. Then a planter pokes holes in the paper at regular intervals and inserts new plants in the holes.

The sugar and pineapple plantations are typical American small towns, complete in themselves, with homes, schools, stores, churches, banks, movies, playgrounds, baseball and football fields and community activities such as PTAs and Boy and Girl Scouts.

Hawaii's newest big business, and the one that's developing most quickly, is tourism (No. 1). It got under way in the 1930's, was interrupted by World War II, and in the past five or six years has grown to record proportions. New hotels completed within the last two years are attracting even more visitors.

But Hawaii's appeal is much more than fine accommodations, magnificent scenery, tropical island color, and a climate where it's always spring. It's a combination of all these things, plus a unique mood and atmosphere distilled out of its history and geography and the wonderful people (No. 8) who live there.



### *Some Important Dates in Hawaiian History*

- 400 A.D. Approximate time of arrival of first settlers, probably Polynesians.
- 1778 First authenticated discovery of islands by Europeans. Capt. James Cook, British Navy, anchors off Waimea, Kauai, January 18th.
- 1779 Captain Cook, on return visit, killed in battle with natives at Kaawaloa, Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii.
- 1784-86 British and French ships visit Hawaii, inaugurating trade.
- 1792-95 After a series of bloody battles between natives of several islands, King Kamehameha I becomes sole ruler of Hawaii.
- 1792-94 Conferences between Captain Vancouver, commander "HMS Discovery," who brought first sheep and cattle, leads to grand council aboard the "Discovery," when Kamehameha I "ceded" island of Hawaii to Great Britain, and English flag hoisted ashore. But England did not formally annex the territory.
- 1808 Hawaiian flag designed.
- 1815 Russians arrive at Kauai and commit depredations, hoisting Russian flag.
- 1819 King Kamehameha the Great (I) dies.
- 1820 First missionaries arrive from New England.
- 1824 Ruling Hawaiian King and Queen visit England; both die in London.
- 1825 First coffee and sugar plantations established near Honolulu.
- 1842 United States recognizes status of independence of the Hawaiian Islands.
- 1843 French fleet, based on Tahiti, threatens, but British move in ahead. Later British and French agree on a hands-off policy, recognizing independence of Hawaii.
- 1849 French forces occupy fort in Honolulu briefly.
- 1850 Honolulu declared a city, and capital of the Kingdom. Treaty between United States and Hawaii ratified.
- 1851 Formal treaty with Great Britain.
- 1854 American interests suffer setback when King Kamehameha IV ascends to throne. Strong pro-British era inaugurated.

- 1862 Palmyra Island declared part of Hawaiian group.
- 1863-72 Kamehameha V revokes liberal constitution and curtails suffrage.
- 1866 Steamer "Ajax" inaugurates regular monthly service to California. Mark Twain a passenger on first trip.
- 1868 Earthquake and severe eruption of Mauna Loa, on Hawaii.
- 1886 Ocean Island annexed to Hawaii.
- 1887 United States gets Pearl Harbor area as naval base as a result of Reciprocity Treaty, allowing U.S. import of Hawaiian sugar without tariff.
- 1893 Queen Liliuokalani, last of Hawaiian royal rulers, abdicates.
- 1893-98 Provisional government, followed by Republic of Hawaii. Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu-born son of American missionary parents, President.
- 1898 American annexation of Hawaii approved by Congress and President McKinley.
- 1900 Territory of Hawaii, U.S.A., formally created, June 14th.
- 1908 Work begins on construction of U.S. naval base and dry dock, Pearl Harbor.
- 1912 Cornerstone of College of Hawaii laid.
- 1916 High sugar prices throughout world bring prosperity to Hawaii; bonus plan offered field and office workers by Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
- 1920 Celebration of 100th anniversary of first missionaries' arrival. Prince of Wales special guest at week-long pageant.
- 1925 Beginning of modern tourist trade. New hotels on Waikiki Beach. "Aloha Tower," landmark of downtown Honolulu, erected.
- 1940 Residents of Territory vote on statehood: 39,413 for, 19,911 against.
- 1941 Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7th, brings United States into World War II.
- 1949 Major eruption of Mauna Loa.
- 1950 A new constitution, providing for an elected governor, and a bicameral legislature, a senate of 25 and a house of 51, was signed by delegates to the Constitutional Convention, July 22nd.

- 1954 Hawaiian statehood passes U. S. Senate, but no action taken in House.
- 1954 Population of Hawaii estimated at 479,697.

## USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT HAWAII

Because Hawaii is one of the two organized territories (Alaska is the other) of the United States, it is an integral part of the United States. Currency and postage, custom regulations and immigration are the same as for mainland United States.

Hawaii has a Governor appointed by the President for four years; he must have resided three years in the islands. The President also appoints a secretary, three justices of the supreme court, 9 justices of circuit courts and several other officials, all confirmed by the U. S. Senate. One delegate to Congress is elected every two years; he has floor and other privileges, but may not vote.

### Where It Is and How to Get There

Hawaii lies in the subtropics, about 2,200 miles southwest of San Francisco. Luxury liners make the run in 4½ days and modern planes in 9½ hours. There is a choice of several air and steamship lines providing direct service between Hawaii and the Pacific coast, as well as stopovers on through service to the Orient, the South Pacific and around the world.

Listed alphabetically, here are the airlines servicing Hawaii:

BCPA (British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines)—Three flights weekly of DC-6 Sleepers between Vancouver, B.C., and the South Pacific (Fiji, New Zealand, Australia) with stopovers at Honolulu. Passage may be booked between Honolulu and either Vancouver or South Pacific points.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AIRLINES—One flight weekly, Super DC-6's, between Sydney, Australia and Vancouver via Fiji and Auckland. Passage may be booked between Honolulu and any of these points. Also, one local flight weekly between Honolulu and Vancouver.

JAPAN AIR LINES—Two flights weekly of DC-6B Pacific Couriers from San Francisco to Tokyo, with stopovers possible at Honolulu. Passengers may be booked from Honolulu to Tokyo. Connections at San Francisco with trans-continental domestic airlines; also with international carriers to South America.

**KOREAN NATIONAL AIRLINES**—Weekly DC-4 service between San Francisco and Seoul, Korea, via Pusan and Okinawa. Stopovers permitted in Honolulu.

**NORTHWEST ORIENT AIRLINES**—Three DC-6B and Turbo-Constellation flights weekly from Seattle and Portland to Honolulu providing connections with either Air Tourist or Stratocruiser flights from New York, Chicago and other eastern cities.

**PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS**—Frequent day and night luxury President flights from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle-Tacoma, plus daily Tourist "Strato" Clipper from California. Connections at the gateways with transcontinental airlines. Through passengers en route between California and the Orient or South Pacific and on around-the-world flights may stop over at Honolulu.

**PHILIPPINE AIRLINES**—Two flights weekly of DC-6 and DC-6B Sleepers between San Francisco and the Orient, with stopovers at Honolulu. Passage may be booked from Honolulu to the Orient.

**TRANSOCEAN AIR LINES**—Passenger and cargo service between Honolulu and mainland and between Honolulu and Guam. A U.S. registered common carrier offering nonscheduled service.

**UNITED AIR LINES**—20 round trips weekly—including 8 first-class DC-7 flights and 12 low-cost air tourist trips—link San Francisco and Los Angeles with Honolulu, providing direct connections from 79 key mainland cities on United's coast-to-coast, Pacific coast and Hawaii system.

Steamship lines serving Hawaii include regular service from the Pacific coast, stopovers on around-the-world tours, and freighters, the latter providing limited passenger accommodations. All travel between the islands is by air except limited service on freighters. Local air service is provided by two scheduled companies—Hawaiian Airlines and the TPA-Aloha Airline. Regular steamship lines serving Hawaii:

**AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES**—Sailings every two weeks from San Francisco. Passage may be booked to Honolulu on all liners. Stopovers at Honolulu for all through passengers to and from the Orient and on around-the-world tours.

**MATSON LINES**—A sailing every 12 days of the "Lurline" between California and Hawaii. Mainland departures and arrivals alternate between San Francisco and Los Angeles. In 1956 the Matson Lines will add two modern luxury liners, "Mariposa" and "Monterey" to its fleet, offering service from California to the South Pacific and Australia, via Honolulu. With the Isthmian Steamship Company, Matson provides direct steamship service to New Orleans, New York and other east coast ports via the Panama Canal.

These are modern C-3-type cargo ships, equipped with accommodations for 12 passengers each. Matson also has weekly freight service, with passengers, from west coast ports to all Hawaiian island ports.

### Hawaii National Park

Hawaii National Park, a unit of the National Park System, is one of the most spectacular volcanic areas in the world. It was established by an act of Congress in 1916. Although the park's major interest centers around its volcanoes, the luxuriant tropical forests, native birds, spectacular cliffs, and rugged coastline also make it a distinctive area. The park includes two separate regions: the Kilauea-Mauna Loa section, on the main island of Hawaii, and the Haleakala section, on the Island of Maui.

Passenger planes from Honolulu to Maui and Hawaii make scheduled flights several times daily. Unscheduled steamship transportation from Honolulu to each island is available. Taxis meet planes and ships on each island. "U-drive" cars may be rented in Hilo, Hawaii, and at Wailuku, Maui.

The Hui O Pele is an organization composed of persons who have visited the fire pit, Halemaumau, in the crater of Kilauea, the legendary home of the fire goddess Pele. Life membership and an attractive certificate cost \$1. Net revenues therefrom are used for improvements in the Park.

### Hawaii Visitors Bureau

The Hawaii Visitors Bureau, a nonprofit organization with offices in Honolulu, and at 215 Market Street, San Francisco, will supply additional information about trips to and through the Hawaiian Islands.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**R**ICHARD JOSEPH is one of America's leading travel writers. His *Guide to Europe and the Mediterranean* and its predecessors, *Your Trip Abroad* and *World Wide Travel Guide*, have helped many thousands of travelers to plan and enjoy their visits to Europe, Latin America and Hawaii. His other Doubleday travel books, *Your Trip to Britain*, *World Wide Money Converter and Tipping Guide* and *World Wide Travel Regulations Made Easy*, of which he is co-author, have also won wide popularity as the best in their field. Mr. Joseph is Travel Editor of

*Esquire*, and the World Traveler of the Mutual Broadcasting System and has appeared frequently on television and the lecture platform. His writings have won him five awards of the American Society of Travel Agents and Trans World Airlines.

#### POSTAL TARIFFS AND STAMPS

As a part of the United States, the Territory of Hawaii uses U.S. postage stamps at the same rate as applies in the United States: 3¢ an ounce for letters and 6¢ per ounce for airmail (both within the islands, and to and from the United States mainland).

Prior to becoming an American territory, Hawaii had its own postage stamps, including surcharges for the "Provisional Government." You may like to use these back pages and paste in a collection of Hawaiian stamps as you acquire them.