

A close-up photograph of a woman's face in profile, looking towards the right. She has dark hair and is wearing a lei made of red and yellow flowers. The background is dark with green leaves.

THRUM'S HAWAIIAN ALMANAC / VOLUME 90

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\$1.95

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DIRECTIONS

East—hikina West—komohana North—akau South—hema

In designating places on the map, the Hawaiian more commonly referred to the windward side of the island as *koolau* and to the leeward side as *kona*. In time, *koolau* came to mean northerly and *kona* came to mean south or southwest (the trade winds being from the northeast).

On an island, the directions east, west, north and south lose the significance they have on the mainland. So the Hawaiian seldom used these directions in referring to a location. He used the terms *makai* for seaward, *mauka* for toward the mountains, *uka* for in the mountains and *waena* for in between.

The district of Kalihi-kai is Kalihi by the sea; Kalihi-waena is Kalihi in between; and Kalihi-uka is Kalihi in the mountains.

The Honolulan uses the word *waikiki*, meaning toward the Waikiki district, and the word *ewa*, meaning toward the town of Ewa, in the opposite direction from Waikiki.

THE MONTHS

January—Ianuali
February—Pepeleualu
March—Malaki
April—Apelila
May—Mei
June—Iune

July—Iulai
August—Aukake
September—Kepakemapa
October—Okakopa
November—Nowemapa
December—Kekemapa

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday—Poakahi
Tuesday—Poalua
Wednesday—Poakolu

Thursday—Poaha
Friday—Poalima
Saturday—Poaoono

Sunday—Lapule, Kapaki (Sabbath)

NUMBERS

1—ekahi
2—elua

3—ekolu
4—eha
5—elima

6—eono
7—ehiku
8—ewalu

9—eiwa
10—umi

11—umikumamakahi
12—umikumamalua
13—umikumamakolu
14—umikumamaha
15—umikumamalima

16—umikumamaono
17—umikumamahiku
18—umikumamawalu
19—umikumamaiwa
20—iwakalua

21—iwakaluakumamakahi

30—kanakolu
40—kanaha

50—kanalima
60—kanaono

70—kanahiku
80—kanawalu

90—kanaiwa
100—haneli

188—hanelikanawalukumamawalu

History of Hawaii

CHAPTER I—EARLY HISTORY

The Islands of Hawaii have been peopled for at least a thousand years, according to scientific tests which show that life existed on the capital Island of Oahu as early as 1000 A.D.

Geologists and volcanologists tell us that the Islands arose from the sea thousands of years ago through the action of volcanoes. Kauai, or perhaps one of the small uninhabited Islands to the northwest, is believed to have topped sea level first.

The Island of Hawaii, largest of the group, also is believed to be the youngest of the Islands in geologic time.

Captain James Cook, the British navigator and explorer who was on his third voyage in the Pacific when he sighted Hawaii in 1778, was the first European to find the Islands.

Cook had sailed northward from the Society Islands en route to the northwest coast of North America when he came upon the Hawaiian group and sighted Oahu on January 18 and later saw the Island of Kauai.

But Cook "discovered" a land already inhabited by Polynesians who had lived on the Islands for hundreds of years.

The known history of Hawaii dates from Cook's arrival. But historians have dredged up much of the "pre-history" as told through the songs and chants of the Islanders handed down from generation to generation.

Still, little is known of the centuries that preceded Cook's first visit. Authorities tell us that the Islands were originally discovered by a Polynesian seafarer plying the broad reaches of the ocean in an outrigger canoe, possibly a double outrigger or catamaran type craft, sometime prior to 1000 A.D.

Polynesians are believed to have originated in India and are thought to have roamed through Southeast Asia. They were a Caucasian people whose skins are believed to have turned a light brown during the long drift through Southeast Asia and through intermarriages with Malaysians and Orientals.

These people settled in the Society Islands, now considered to be the ancient homeland of the Polynesian race.

From this base, they voyaged far out into the Pacific. During the 13th and 14th centuries groups of Tahitian Polynesians "redis-

covered" the Islands and settled here. They came in large canoes, some double, and they brought with them their families, food, plants and animals.

The period of long voyages ended and Hawaii was again isolated from the rest of the world, a period of some 600 to 800 years which came to a close with the arrival of Cook.

After sailing along the coast of Oahu on January 18 of 1778, Cook sailed on to Kauai and anchored his two ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, in Waimea Bay, Kauai, on January 20.

The great navigator went ashore with 12 marines in three armed boats. Hawaiians, who mistook Cook for the reincarnation of their great god Lono, prostrated themselves as the captain stepped ashore.

According to ancient legend the god Lono someday would return to earth and Cook's arrival was accepted as the fulfillment of the prophecy. The natives arose only when Cook signaled them to do so.

Cook gave them presents, trading was started, and the natives helped the sailors fill the ships' water casks.

The two ships then went to Niihau where Cook landed goats, a boar and a sow, also seeds of melons, pumpkins and onions. On February 2 the vessels continued for the north.

On January 17, 1779, Cook anchored in Kealahou Bay, Island of Hawaii, where the monument erected in his memory stands today.

Here again Cook was worshipped as a god and was given presents of various kinds. Things went well for him and his party for about 10 days, and then the natives gradually came to the realization that the strangers were not gods but mortals like themselves.

Quarrels in trade and thefts became common. Considerable ill feelings were created among the natives when the fence around a temple and several of the wooden images were cut up for fuel by the visitors.

When the large cutter of the *Discovery* was stolen by natives, who broke it up to obtain iron, Cook decided to take the king aboard the *Resolution* and keep him there as a prisoner until the stolen boat was restored. A fight ensued and Cook and 17 natives were killed.

In accordance with native custom, the body of Cook was carried to a small temple where the flesh was removed from the bones and burned. The bones were deified, and it is said that some of them were kept in the temple of Lono until 1819, when they were removed and hidden.

Some of the bones of Captain Cook were delivered to the ships and these remains of the navigator were buried at sea with military honors.

CHAPTER II—KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT

Captain Cook found each of the larger inhabited islands of the Hawaii group ruled as independent kingdoms by hereditary chiefs called alii nui.

The outstanding alii nui was Kahekili of Maui, who by intrigue and conquest eventually ruled all the Islands except Hawaii when he died in 1794.

Among the young chiefs at the court of Kalaniopuu of Hawaii was a young nephew of the king, named Kamehameha. This chief was so competent that he became the king's favorite and was entrusted with the care and training of an important part of Kalaniopuu's army.

Kalaniopuu died in 1782. On his deathbed he proclaimed that Kiwalao, his son, should succeed him as king of the Island of Hawaii, but he gave to Kamehameha his war god, Kukailimoku, and made him a high chief, and assigned to him the Kona and Kohala districts.

The division of the lands of the kingdom did not suit Kiwalao's half-brother. Finally a pitched battle was fought at Mokuohai, and Kiwalao was struck down by a stone from a sling.

With the king's party utterly defeated, Kamehameha saw an opportunity to obtain power for himself. He made two attempts to invade the Hilo districts and both times failed.

In 1790, Kamehameha began mustering the strength which led finally to the bringing of the entire group under his sovereignty.

In that year also, there arrived in the Islands two men who later were to be of great service to Kamehameha in his conquest of the Hawaii group. They were Isaac Davis, mate of the ill-fated schooner, *Fair American*, and John Young, boatswain of the *Eleanor*, who were detained on shore by the natives.

Kamehameha first consolidated the Island of Hawaii by a series of spectacular battles.

In one of them he was said to have had the assistance of Pele, the Hawaiian goddess of the volcano. The battle was between Kamehameha and Keoua. En route from Hilo to the Kau district, the warriors of Keoua passed by the active crater of Kilauea.

The first division went through safely but as the second division passed there was an explosive eruption and every warrior in the division was killed.

From time to time various foreign ships visited the Islands, mostly on trading or exploring missions. In 1791 one of them visited Kauai to collect sandalwood and this was the beginning of the sandalwood trade with China.

The most important of the foreign visitors was Captain George Vancouver who made three visits, in 1792, 1793 and 1794. He brought to the Islands the first bull and cows ever seen here and also gave presents of orange trees, grapevines, and other plants.



KING KAMEHAMEHA
(c. 1758-1819)

Vancouver gave Kamehameha much valuable advice regarding the management of his kingdom, the disciplining of his troops, and his intercourse with foreigners.

So impressed was Kamehameha with all Vancouver had told him that it was decided to place the Island of Hawaii under Great Britain's protection. On February 24, 1794, the British flag was hoisted and Lieutenant Peter Puget took possession of the island in the name of the British king. But the cession was never ratified by Great Britain.



KING KAMEHAMEHA II
Liholiho (1797-1824)

In February, 1795, Kamehameha, feeling that the time had come to conquer the leeward islands of the group, mustered the largest and best equipped army seen in Hawaii and sailed for Maui. Meeting no resistance there, he destroyed the village of Lahaina and laid waste the entire western portion of the island.

The armada then took possession of the Island of Molokai and near the end of April Kamehameha landed his forces in Waialae Bay, Oahu.

After a few days of preparation, his forces marched up Nuuanu Valley where Kalanikupule, king of Oahu, had posted his army. The Oahu warriors offered brave resistance, but were driven up the valley and a few of them were even driven over the steep pali, or cliff at the top of Nuuanu Valley.

This conquest made Kamehameha master of all the Islands with the exception of Niihau and Kauai.

About a year after the conquest of Oahu, Kamehameha set sail with his fleet for Kauai, but a storm rose which wrecked many of the war canoes and drove the rest back to Waianae, on Oahu.

Kamehameha next turned to organization of his government, centralizing all of the power in his own hands.

He promoted agriculture and encouraged industry in an effort to repair the ravages of his wars. He took measures toward the suppression of brigandage, murder and theft, but remained a firm supporter of the ancient tabu system, using it as a powerful machine of state.

The cession of the Island of Kauai to Kamehameha's kingdom occurred in 1810.

From then until 1825 the sandalwood trade with China was at its height, and while the wood lasted it was a source of wealth to the kings and chiefs of Hawaii.

In 1814, Alexander Baranoff, Russian governor of Alaska, sent a ship on a sealing voyage to the Islands. It was wrecked at Waimea, Kauai. Baranoff, it is believed, planned to form a colony in the Islands. The following year he sent another ship, the *Myrtle*. The Russians built a blockhouse in Honolulu and later built a fort at Waimea for Kaumualii, king of Kauai. They remained there until expelled from the island.

Kamehameha died May 8, 1819, at Kailua, Hawaii, strong in the faith of his ancestors.

Liholiho, eldest son of Kamehameha, succeeded his father as king, but Kaahumanu, favorite wife of Kamehameha, proclaimed herself

Kuhina Nui, or prime minister. Kaahumanu was actually the dominant ruler of the two.

The first act of the young king was to break down a portion of his own power by allowing the chiefs to share in the lucrative sandalwood trade which his father had held as a monopoly.

Shortly after the death of Kamehameha, several chiefs proposed to Kaahumanu that she denounce the tabus, but the premier declined, believing that the time for action had not yet arrived, although the suggestion was in accord with her plans.

Having been informed that Liholiho would not consent to a general abolition of the tabu, Keopuolani, the queen mother, asked him to send his younger brother, Kauikeaouli, a lad of 6 or 7 years, to her so that they could eat together. Liholiho consented, although he was careful that he, personally did not violate the strict tabu prohibiting men and women to eat together.

The queen mother and the boy ate their evening meal together, and thus the highest tabu chiefess in the kingdom, by openly violating the tabu set a precedent that later was to become island-wide.

King Liholiho went to Kawaihae and other places on the Island of Hawaii to consecrate temples, but on each occasion he failed to obtain a faultless ceremony because of the disorders which prevailed.

His return to Kailua, the capital, was dramatic. A great feast had been prepared, and Liholiho sat down and ate openly with the chiefs and chiefesses.

In the meantime a French discovery ship had arrived at Kailua, and the captain was received cordially by the governor of Hawaii. Kalanimoku, better known as William Pitt, prime minister and treasurer under Kamehameha the Great, and one of his leading supporters, accepted Christianity and, at his own request, was baptised a Roman Catholic. Governor Boki of Oahu also was baptised during the stay of the vessel at Honolulu.

Thus fell the old gods and the tabu system. The high priest of Hawaii set an example of what was to follow by personally burning the gods and the temples which housed them. Messengers were sent to all the other islands of the group to proclaim the abolition of the tabu.

Throughout the Islands, public worship and the sacrifice ceased and Hawaii presented the strange spectacle of a nation without a religion. However, there were many natives who still retained their faith in the power of the "true god," and who had never swerved

from their worship of the four great gods: Ku, Kane, Lono and Kauloa.

CHAPTER III—COMING OF THE MISSIONARIES

The New England missionaries, who arrived in the Islands in 1820, found a fertile field for Christianity. Their coming was partly the result of the pleas of Henry Obookiah that Christianity be brought to his people.

A native Hawaiian, Obookiah had gone to New York in 1809 on a sailing ship with another Hawaiian youth, Hopu. At New Haven, Connecticut, Obookiah learned about Christianity and God and also how to read and write. He translated some verses of the Scriptures into Hawaiian and prepared a spelling book in the same language. Later he worked on a dictionary and grammar. Obookiah died in February, 1818.

The first company of missionaries set sail for Hawaii via Cape Horn in the brig *Thaddeus*. In the company were the Reverend Hiram Bingham and the Reverend Asa Thurston, graduates of Andover; Dr. Thomas Holman, a physician; Daniel Chamberlain, a farmer; Samuel Ruggles, catechist and teacher; Samuel Whitney, a mechanic and teacher, and Elisha Loomis, printer and teacher.

Each was accompanied by his wife and Chamberlain by his five children. Three Hawaiian youths from the Cornwall school were also in the company to act as assistants and interpreters.

The *Thaddeus* dropped anchor off the coast of Kohala, Hawaii, March 31, 1820. Fourteen other companies of missionaries followed in later years.

Commerce was growing in the Islands. Many whaling ships called at Honolulu and trade was brisk. The population of Honolulu in 1823 was between 2,000 and 3,000.

The American missionary gained success in his land of adoption because he aligned himself with the chiefs in fighting the evils of commercialism. Among the evils brought by the Europeans and Americans were the distillation of hard liquor, a breakdown in morals and devastating infectious diseases.

King Liholiho left Hawaii for England on November 27, 1823, aboard the British ship *L'Aigle*. He was accompanied by the queen and three chiefs. The party was given every attention while in London, but in June, 1824, the members became ill with measles. The queen died July 8 and the king on July 14.

On June 6, 1825, the young prince Kauikeaouli, son of Kamehameha I and his sacred wife was proclaimed king with the title of Kamehameha III. Kaahumanu continued in the regency during the king's minority.

The first Roman Catholic missionaries arrived at Honolulu on July 7, 1827. They were members of the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary from Paris, France. They celebrated their first mass on July 14 and on January 1, 1828; opened a small chapel in Honolulu.

The Catholic missionaries found the Protestant religion as taught by the New England missionaries established as a state religion and the Protestant schools supported by the chiefs as government schools.

They soon met with difficulties because the natives were forbidden to attend Catholic worship and Kaahumanu ordered the priests to cease spreading their faith. Finally the priests were ordered to leave the Islands and on December 24, 1831, Fathers Alexis Bachelot and Patrick Short left reluctantly. Others tried to establish a Catholic mission here in 1837 but had to leave also.

In the following years, several agreements were made defining the rights of foreign subjects in the Islands, especially pertaining to the practice of the Catholic religion. Freedom of religion was proclaimed in 1843.

The first census of the kingdom was taken in 1832 and showed a population of 130,313. In 1834, the first newspapers published in the Pacific area appeared, the *Ka Lama Hawaii* issued at Lahainaluna, Maui, in February, and the *Kumu Hawaii* issued in Honolulu in October. The *Sandwich Island Gazette*, the first English newspaper in Hawaii, appeared in Honolulu in July, 1836.

The first sugar plantation in the Islands was started at Koloa, Kauai, by Ladd & Co. in 1835. At the same time a silk plantation was started there by Peck & Titcomb. The growing and processing of cotton were begun and a factory started at Kailua, Hawaii.

CHAPTER IV—CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

On October 8, 1840, the first Constitution of the Kingdom of Hawaii was proclaimed by King Kamehameha III.

It provided, among other things that the office of kuhina nui, or premier, and the four governorships be made perpetual; constituted a legislative body consisting of 15 hereditary nobles and seven rep-

representatives, to meet annually; provided for the informal election of the representatives by the people, and created a supreme court consisting of the king, the premier and four judges appointed by the legislative body. It also guaranteed freedom of religious worship.

In 1841 the first school laws were published, and in 1842 all of the old laws were revised, new ones added, and the collection published. A uniform system of taxation was established, and oppressive local and arbitrary taxes were abolished, together with forced labor and certain tabus pertaining to fishing.

A school for the education of young chiefs was founded in 1840 and in 1841 a school was started at Punahou, in Honolulu, by the American mission. Punahou later was chartered as Oahu College but the name has since been changed to Punahou School.

Disputes arose between the kingdom and representatives of the French and British governments. The kingdom, fearing that a crisis was approaching, took steps in 1842 to obtain from the great powers the recognition of Hawaii as an independent state and to negotiate treaties with them.

While negotiations were going forward, Lord George Paulet sailed for the Islands on the British frigate *Carysfort*. He refused to treat with Kamehameha III, and on February 17, 1843, sent him a series of demands, together with the threat that immediate steps would be taken if the demands were not complied with by 4 p.m. the following day.

The king was advised to cede his kingdom jointly to the United States and France. However, the king and the premier on February 25 signed a provisional cession of the Islands to Paulet. The Hawaiian flag was lowered and the British flag raised.

Paulet declared that the government should be carried on by the king and chiefs insofar as the natives were concerned, while affairs affecting foreigners should be handled by a commission.

The king succeeded in getting a communication to Rear Admiral Richard Thomas, commanding the British naval forces in the Pacific, who immediately sailed to Honolulu from Valparaiso, Chile, seat of the British Pacific Fleet.

He issued a proclamation on July 31 in which he declared in the name of his sovereign that he did not accept the provisional cession of the Hawaiian Islands and that "Her majesty sincerely wishes King Kamehameha III to be treated as an independent sovereign, leaving the administration of justice in his own hands."

The Hawaiian flag was again raised over the fort. Later in the day, King Kamehameha attended thanksgiving service in Kawaiahao Church, where he addressed the people and used the words which have since been adopted as the motto of Hawaii: "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono"—The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness. Thomas Square in Honolulu was named in honor of the admiral.

On November 28, 1843, France and Great Britain united in a joint declaration recognizing the independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii. The United States had already recognized Hawaii's independence. However, this did not end all the difficulties and it was not until 1851 that a just and equitable treaty similar to one concluded at Washington in December, 1849, was concluded with Great Britain.

Dr. Gerrit P. Judd, John Ricord, Robert Crichton Wyllie and William L. Lee figured prominently in the inauguration and establishment of constitutional government in Hawaii.

The king, in person, convened the first legislature on May 20, 1845. A new constitution adopted by the legislature in 1852 provided for a legislature of two houses to sit in separate chambers. The nobles were to be appointed by the king for life and the representatives elected by the people.

It also organized the courts and was a comparatively liberal document, giving the franchise to all male citizens.

In 1848 occurred the Great Mahele, or division of land. The king and chiefs had endeavored in vain to make some division among themselves which would enable each of them to hold land independently in fee simple. The privy council finally settled the principles of the land division, giving 1,600,000 acres, or about two-fifths of the entire land area, to the chiefs; 1,000,000 acres were designated "crown" land for the king and the royal family; 1,500,000 acres were called "government" or public land; and a scant 30,000 acres were given to commoners. Aliens were not allowed to own land in fee simple until July 10, 1850.

About this time the agitation for annexation to the United States began. It reached its peak in 1853. The agitation was stimulated by the sugar industry, the whaling industry and the Gold Rush of 1848 in California.

The sugar industry wanted annexation for two reasons: 1—It would provide Hawaii with a sugar market free of tariff duties;

2—Business in Hawaii could develop under the protection of the American flag without fear of the imperialistic designs of European nations.

The numerous agricultural and business enterprises which grew out of the whaling industry were largely financed and carried on by Americans. The gold rush brought closer economic relations between the West Coast and Hawaii.

Foreign Minister Wyllie tried to stem annexation sentiment by a drive for reciprocity treaties with the United States, Great Britain



KING KAMEHAMEHA III
Kauikeaouli
(1814-1854)



KING KAMEHAMEHA IV
Alexander Liholiho
(1834-1863)

and other nations which would guarantee the independence of the kingdom.

The first Mormon missionaries (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints) arrived December 12, 1850, and after early struggles won large numbers of Hawaiians to their faith.

The Mormons joined the Catholic missionaries in the fight to divorce the church and schools of the early Protestant mission as state institutions. They were successful insofar as laws eventually were passed giving all subjects of the kingdom freedom of religion.

Catholic and Mormon schools were recognized and given the same share in tax support as the schools of the Protestant missions.

From these tax supported church schools was born the public school system of Hawaii.

Kauikeaouli, Kamehameha III, died December 15, 1854, at the age of 41. His 30 year reign had given Hawaii its greatest period of progress and peace in spite of the perils which swirled about the little kingdom in that era of imperialism.

Kamehameha III is often called the greatest of the Hawaiian monarchs since he transformed his semi-feudal inheritance into a constitutional monarchy.

Prince Alexander Liholiho, the adopted son of Kamehameha III, was a grandson of Kamehameha the Great, and a youth intensely loyal to his people and interested in maintaining the power of the monarchy. He took the oath January 11, 1855, at the age of 21 and assumed the throne as Kamehameha IV.

He immediately inherited the problems which grew out of the conflict between the growing powers of the foreign elements in his population and the desires of his native people.

Kamehameha IV wished to reconcile these conflicting elements by adopting a form of government patterned after the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain.

His reign was marked by attacks upon the liberal constitution of 1852 granted by Kamehameha III. Universal manhood suffrage guaranteed by the constitution and the lack of any property qualifications for members of the house of representatives gave the lower house a strong position.

Amendments which would limit suffrage and strengthen the power of the throne were introduced at each session of the legislature. The king's elder brother and heir, Lot Kamehameha, supported by Minister Wyllie, fought for these amendments.

King Kamehameha IV married Emma Rooke, a granddaughter of John Young, aide of Kamehameha the Great, on June 19, 1856. The prince of Hawaii was born on May 20, 1858, but he died when 4 years old and it is said his father never recovered from the blow.

The king and queen had asked that a clergyman of the Church of England come to Hawaii to act as chaplain for the royal family.

In England the Right Reverend T. N. Staley was consecrated Bishop of Honolulu and on October 11, 1862, he and other clergy-

men arrived at Honolulu. Shortly afterward the bishop received the king and queen into the communion of his church.

A temporary cathedral was erected and several schools, including Iolani College for boys and St. Andrew's Priory for girls, were established.

The following year the king failed rapidly in health and on November 30, 1863, he died at the age of 29.

Prince Lot Kamehameha was proclaimed king on November 30, 1863, under the title Kamehameha V. On May 5, 1864, a proclamation was issued calling for the election of a constitutional convention as the king had resolved not to take the oath to maintain the constitution of 1852. He intended to make changes to increase the crown powers.



KING KAMEHAMEHA V
Lot Kamehameha
(1830-1872)



KING LUNALIHO
William Charles Lunalilo
(1835-1874)

The convention was opened July 7, with the king presiding. After considerable discussion, the king lost patience, and on August 13 declared the constitution of 1852 abrogated and adjourned the convention.

Three days later he promulgated a new constitution on his own

authority containing fewer changes in the older order of things than had been expected. The office of kuhina nui, or premier, was abolished and the right of suffrage was made to depend on a small property qualification, and, for those born subsequent to 1840, upon their ability to read and write.

In April, 1865, a bureau of immigration was formed, and in July 500 coolies arrived from China under contracts with the Hawaiian government. The board of education also was created in that year.

Kamehameha V died December 11, 1872, at the age of 42, having reigned nine years. His death ended the line of the Kamehamehas, founded by Kamehameha the Great, and he had appointed no successor to the throne.

During his short reign, Honolulu became a modern city. The harbor was developed and new land created. New government buildings were started and a plan made for a new Iolani Palace.

With the death of Kamehameha V, it was considered generally that Prince William C. Lunalilo was the highest surviving chief by birth. No successor having been proclaimed by the late king, the selection of a monarch was left to the legislature, which met on January 8, 1873, and elected Lunalilo. On the following day Lunalilo took the oath to maintain the constitution of 1864.

Lunalilo changed the trend of history by appointing strong American ministers, and looking to the United States for economic and political support.

It was proposed that the constitution be amended to restore the two houses of the legislature and to abolish the property qualification for voters. The latter amendment was the only one adopted and it went into effect in 1874.

Shortly after the organization of the new cabinet, it was proposed that the kingdom renew negotiations with the United States for a treaty of commercial reciprocity and that America be offered the exclusive use of Pearl Harbor, Oahu, as a naval station.

Extensive agitation resulted from the proposal, and in August negotiations were dropped at the request of the king, whose health was failing rapidly.

He moved to Kailua, Hawaii, for the benefit of his health, but returned to Honolulu on January 17, 1874, where he died February 3. He had been on the throne only a year and 25 days and he also did not name a successor.

The legislature, summoned on February 12 to elect a new king, cast 39 votes for David Kalakaua and six for the queen dowager, Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV. Kalakaua was a direct descendent of Kameeiamoku and Keaweaheulu, distinguished counselors of Kamehameha the Great.

As soon as the election was over, a mob composed of supporters of Queen Emma broke in the back doors of the courthouse and sacked the building, the representatives being assaulted and beaten with clubs. The police proved inefficient, the volunteer troops were divided in their sympathies, and the government was obliged to apply to representatives of the United States and Great Britain for aid.

Marines were landed from the American ships *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth* and from the British ship *Tenedos*. They quickly dispersed the mob and took possession of the courthouse. The marines guarded government buildings, the palace grounds and the barracks until February 20.

Kalakaua took the oath of office on February 13 and the following day proclaimed his younger brother, Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku, heir to the throne. The latter died in 1877 and the king's sister, Princess Lydia Kamakaeha Liliuokalani, was named next in line for the throne.

CHAPTER V—LEADING TO A REVOLUTION

Accepting an invitation from the United States government, King Kalakaua left Honolulu on November 17, 1874, for Washington, D. C., where he was cordially received. He was the first king of any country to visit the U.S. He returned to Honolulu on February 15, 1875.

As a result of this visit, negotiations for a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the United States were reopened. The treaty was concluded in June, 1875. Laws necessary to place it in operation were enacted in 1876. This treaty was the most important event of the reign of Kalakaua, for it brought great prosperity to Hawaii.

The reciprocity treaty aided the sugar industry and created a demand for labor. On September 30, 1878, the pioneer company of Portuguese immigrants, numbering 180, arrived in Hawaii. The first company of Japanese immigrants, 956, arrived February 9, 1885.

On January 20, 1881, King Kalakaua left Honolulu on a seven months tour of the world.

Early in the reign of Kalakaua, there arose a contest between two parties. The first, headed by the sovereign, favored the partial restoration of the ancient system of personal government, while the second sought to limit the power of the king and make the ministry responsible to the representatives of the people.

In keeping with his policy, the king on July 2, 1878, and August 14, 1880, dismissed cabinets without assigning any reasons and despite the fact that they had been approved by a majority vote of the legislature.

Dissatisfaction among resident Americans was brought to a head in 1887 as a result of scandals concerning the sale of a monopoly on the opium traffic to a Chinese concern. A mass meeting was held in the armory and a committee sent to the king demanding radical reforms. Finding himself without support, the king acceded to the demands, dismissed his ministry and signed a new constitution on July 7.

This constitution, a revision of that of 1864, was designed to end personal government and to make the cabinet responsible only to the legislature. Office holders were to be ineligible for election to the legislature, and the members of the upper house were to be elected for terms of six years by electors, instead of being appointed by the king.

Property qualifications excluded many Hawaiians from the right to vote. Orientals also were carefully excluded. On the other hand, American political power was secured by an eligibility clause which allowed any male resident of the kingdom who could read and write any European language the right to vote provided he took an oath to support the constitution.

The constitution of 1887 created a type of government called "Cabinet Government," somewhat like the British government. It lasted five and a half years and was under constant attacks by the native representatives who tried to liberalize it and return to the constitution of 1864.

Considerable opposition by the court and other sympathizers with the old order of things followed the execution of the reform measures of 1887, and on January 30, 1889, an insurrection began, led by Robert W. Wilcox.

About 150 insurgents occupied the palace grounds and the government building and fortified their position with a battery of

field pieces. The king was invited to proclaim a new constitution which, however, he declined to do.

Volunteer troops and other citizens surrounded the insurgents and opened fire on them, finally compelling them to surrender. This affair intensified the bitter party feeling then existing.

Kalakaua's reign was notable for an attempt to revive the ancient culture of the Hawaiian people. This attempt, led by the king, was a revolt against the puritanism of the foreigner's religion, economic and political power.



KING KALAKAUA
David Kalakaua
(1836-1891)



QUEEN LILIUOKALANI
Lydia Liliuokalani
(1838-1917)

In November, 1890, Kalakaua went to California where he died January 20, 1891, in San Francisco.

Queen Liliuokalani, a brilliant woman, began her reign on January 29, 1891. It was a reign of a little less than two years and was fraught with trouble almost from the beginning.

Though short, this period forms one of the most interesting and important chapters in Hawaiian history, for it was then that there was forged the chain of circumstances which led to the abolition of the monarchy and the annexation of the Islands to the United States.

The actions of the queen indicated that she was determined to bring about the abolition of restrictions which had been imposed upon the powers of the monarch.

When she attempted to proclaim a new constitution, the members of the cabinet refused to sign the document and leading citizens were appealed to for support and advice. After a long debate with the cabinet the queen yielded in some degree and announced to the assemblage that the proclamation would be postponed for a short time.

In the meantime a Committee of Safety was appointed at a meeting of citizens who had gathered to discuss the situation. Members of this committee took steps immediately for the formation of a provisional government, and in the reorganization of volunteer military companies which had been disbanded in 1890.

CHAPTER VI—PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

A mass meeting, which it called into session January 16, ratified its action. That evening the *USS Boston* landed a force of armed men to protect American interests. The presence of the American troops in the city made possible a bloodless revolution.

Organization on the provisional government was completed on January 17. It consisted of the appointment of an executive council of four persons presided over by Sanford Ballard Dole and of an advisory council of 14 members having general legislative authority.

That afternoon the government building was taken possession of by the two councils, and the Committee of Safety issued a proclamation declaring the monarchical system to be abrogated.

The document also established the provisional government which was to exist "until terms of union with the United States have been negotiated and agreed upon."

Two companies of volunteer troops were placed on duty in the palace grounds, and the queen, upon the advice of her ministers and in order to prevent bloodshed, surrendered her authority under protest in view of the landing of the American troops. She then appealed to the American government for her reinstatement.

January 19 saw the departure from Honolulu of five commissioners en route to Washington with full authority to negotiate a treaty of union with the United States. A treaty of annexation was drawn up by the Secretary of State and the commissioners and sent to the Senate, but was not acted upon before the end of the session.

On March 9, shortly after his inauguration, President Grover Cleveland withdrew the treaty from the Senate and two days later sent Colonel James H. Blount to Hawaii to investigate the situation.

In the meantime, the flag of the United States had been raised over the government buildings in Honolulu and a provisional protectorate of the Islands had been proclaimed. Blount reached Honolulu on March 29 and two days later ordered that the American flag be hauled down and that American forces on shore be returned to their ships. This brought an end to the protectorate.

Blount reported that the revolution in Hawaii had been brought about with the aid of the United States minister.

President Cleveland was most concerned that the proposed annexation treaty did not include a clause which would provide for a plebiscite in Hawaii on the matter.

In his indictment of the revolutionary leaders, President Cleveland was correct in his facts, but he erred in understanding the fundamental causes which had been developing for more than 50 years; the gradual disintegration of the power of the proud Hawaiian nobles and monarchs with the rise of foreign capital; the growth of economic forces which came to demand the promotion of their interests as the price of the perpetuation of the monarchy.

Albert S. Willis of Louisville, Ky., was sent to Honolulu as United States minister. He was instructed to inform Liliuokalani that if she would grant full amnesty to those who had taken part in the revolution the president and ministers of the provisional government would be asked to restore promptly her constitutional authority.

Willis, who reached Honolulu on November 4, obtained the queen's consent to the general pardon after considerable difficulty and, on December 19, demanded her restoration.

Four days later President Dole informed Willis that the provisional government declined to surrender its authority to the deposed queen.

CHAPTER VII—FROM REPUBLIC TO TERRITORY

Having abandoned hope of early annexation to the United States, a constitutional convention was summoned to meet May 30, 1894, for the purpose of drafting a constitution for the Republic of Hawaii.

This work was completed on July 4 and on the following day the republic was proclaimed with Dole as its first president. For the most part the constitution was modeled after that of the United States.

As the year 1894 was drawing to a close a plot was fomented to overthrow the republic and restore the monarchy. On January 6, 1895, a large number of native royalists gathered under the command of Robert Wilcox and Samuel Nowlein to enter Honolulu at midnight and attack the government buildings, while their allies would seize the electric light plant, the telephone offices and the station house.

The plot was discovered, however, and strong guards were placed upon all roads leading into the city. Intermittent skirmishing started during the night and continued for about a week. The rebellion ended when Wilcox, Nowlein and many insurgents were captured.

On January 16, Liliuokalani was arrested on charges of treason against the republic and on January 24 formerly renounced all claims to the throne, appealing to the government for clemency for those who had taken part in the insurrection. The former queen was kept a prisoner in the palace for about nine months. About 190 persons were brought to trial, including the former queen, and 90 pleaded guilty.

On September 7, 1895, Liliuokalani and 48 others were granted conditional pardons.

CHAPTER VIII—ANNEXATION

Negotiations for the annexation of the Islands to the United States were renewed shortly following the inauguration of President William McKinley. A joint resolution to this effect was adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives on July 6, 1898, and was signed by President McKinley the following day.

On July 13 the news reached Honolulu and there was general rejoicing. Formal transfer of sovereignty was made on August 12 when the flag of the United States was raised over the executive building. President McKinley directed that the officers of the Republic of Hawaii continue to exercise the powers held by them subject to further directions from him.

Existing laws of Hawaii were left in force insofar as they did not conflict with the American constitution and that portion of the public debt of Hawaii under \$4,000,000 was assumed by the United

States. A further proviso was that Chinese immigrants be halted except under conditions as allowed by American law.

Congress in April, 1900, passed the Organic Act which established a territorial form of government in Hawaii and which provided that the Constitution and laws of the United States have the same force and effect in the territory as elsewhere in America.

Sanford Ballard Dole, president of the republic, was appointed first governor of the Territory of Hawaii, taking office June 19, 1900. On February 20, 1901, the first territorial legislature convened.

The Organic Act gave the people of Hawaii more political power than they had possessed under their native kings and they had much to learn about self government.

The first two governors, Sanford B. Dole (1900-1903) and George R. Carter (1903-1907), were chiefly concerned with guiding the new territory through the period of adjustment to the American pattern of government.

At the first election there were three political parties, the Republican, Democratic and Home Rule. The Home Rulers won the post of Delegate to Congress for their candidate, Robert W. Wilcox, and a substantial majority in each house of the legislature.

However, the first legislative session did not reflect credit upon them for it was one long wrangle, often over trivial matters.

The Home Rule party did not stay in power long. At the next election in 1902, the Republican candidate, Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, was chosen Delegate to Congress. Prince Kuhio was a lineal descendant of the last King of Kauai.

He served as delegate until his death in 1922 and is remembered particularly for his work in getting Congress to enact the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, providing a new plan of homesteading for the rehabilitation of the Hawaiians.

After the first two elections, the Home Rule Party was not a really serious factor and it disappeared after the 1912 campaign.

By the time Governor Walter F. Frear (1907-1913) came into office, the people had gained sufficient political experience so that he was able to report in complimentary terms of the businesslike attitude of the three legislatures which met during his administration and of the excellent work accomplished by them.

The municipal government for the City and County of Honolulu including the whole island of Oahu, was created by a law enacted

in 1907 and began functioning in January, 1909. County governments were organized on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii islands.

During Governor Frear's administration large expenditures were made for harbor improvements, road construction, and other public works. An able jurist, he gave special attention to homesteading and land settlement problems and helped correct serious abuses that had crept into the application of the basic land act of 1895.

With Hawaii becoming an integral part of the United States, the sugar industry was given a great stimulus. During the early years of 1900 a number of new plantations were founded. In 1900 there were 56, more than exist now.

The year 1900 also marked the turning point of the pineapple industry, for in that year the first pineapples for canning purposes were planted at Wahiawa, Oahu. In 1901 James D. Dole organized the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. and it turned out its first canned products in 1903. The first canning operations were held at Wahiawa and later moved to the Iwilei section of Honolulu.

The sugar and pineapple industries' need for laborers caused immigration to continue at a brisk pace during this period. The immigration of Chinese was stopped by annexation but the Japanese continued to arrive in large numbers. Portuguese, Spanish, Koreans and Puerto Ricans also arrived. When the immigration of Japanese laborers was stopped in 1907, Filipino laborers were brought in by the sugar planters.

The isolation of the Islands from the rest of the world was sharply reduced when the Pacific cable linking Hawaii with the mainland United States was landed at Honolulu on December 28, 1902. Until then communication depended upon ships which took a week or more to get to Hawaii from the West Coast.

In that year, also, surveys for the Pearl Harbor Naval Base were started.

CHAPTER IX—WORLD WAR I TO 1941

Governor Lucius E. Pinkham, first of the Democratic governors, was inaugurated in November, 1913, and served until June 22, 1918. His administration was concerned mainly with "preparedness" and Hawaii's participation in World War I.

Although far from the scene of battle, Hawaii contributed its quota of manpower to the armed forces. The National Guard of Hawaii was built up at this time and in the summer of 1918 its two

regiments were called into federal service. The regiments were assigned to replace regular army units which were withdrawn from the territory.

The people of the territory also contributed their full share financially and in personal service toward winning the war. The Hawaii Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized after the United States entered the war and under its leadership huge quantities of surgical dressings, hospital supplies and clothing were prepared and shipped to the war areas. Many volunteers from Hawaii served under the Red Cross in Europe and Siberia.

Governor Pinkham did much to promote the development of a civic center for Honolulu and the reclaiming of swamp land in Waikiki. However, actual construction work upon these projects did not start until after the war.

Charles J. McCarthy (1918-1921), who became governor a few months before the end of the war, had the task of restoring the territory to a peacetime basis and carrying out the civic improvement projects initiated by his predecessor.

With the return of peace, the territory entered upon a period of prosperity which continued until the stock market crash of 1929.

Wallace R. Farrington was appointed governor in 1921 and during his two terms many public improvements were completed. There were also notable advances made in the machinery of public administration. The accounting systems of the territory and counties were reorganized and a retirement system for public employees was established.

Governor Farrington, a strong supporter of public education, did much to strengthen the public school system.

Lawrence M. Judd (1929-1934) succeeded Farrington as governor and, because the depression soon set in, had the problems of financial cutbacks and widespread unemployment.

The depression was still on when Joseph B. Poindexter became governor in 1934. An important event of that year was the visit of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the first visit of a United States president to Hawaii.

Although Governor McCarthy in 1919 had come out strongly for statehood for Hawaii, there was little public support for the idea until after two events which took place about this time. These were the Massie case and the Jones-Costigan sugar control act.

The Massie case, in which a navy wife reported she was attacked

by a group of Honolulu hoodlums (September, 1931), gave much unfavorable and distorted publicity to the Islands and brought on a United States Senate investigation of conditions in the territory.

For a while Hawaii was in danger of having a carpetbag regime as bills eliminating the residence requirements for appointed officials of the territory and also for the establishment of a commission government in Hawaii were introduced in Congress. None of these bills was enacted but the people of Hawaii now realized how dependent the territory was on the will of Congress regarding its government.

The Jones-Costigan sugar control act of 1934 also pointed out the disadvantage of being a territory. The act placed Hawaii in a group with foreign countries and island possessions of the United States. Hawaii's quota was set at about 8 per cent below its then recent average. Although the quota was later raised, the act showed that Congress could discriminate against the territory if it so desired.

In 1935, Congress sent the first of a series of subcommittees to investigate Hawaii's readiness for statehood. The subcommittee under the chairmanship of Representative Eugene B. Crowe of Indiana, found the territory to be "a modern unit of the American commonwealth, with political, social, and economic structure of the highest type."

The committee, however, recommended further study, and in 1937 a committee headed by Senator H. King of Utah held hearings in the Islands. It reported that Hawaii had "fulfilled every requirement for statehood heretofore exacted of territories," and that it was entitled to "a sympathetic consideration of its plea for statehood."

The committee also suggested that a plebiscite be held in the territory to determine the people's sentiment regarding statehood. Accordingly, a plebiscite was held in 1940 and the vote was more than two to one for statehood.

World War II, however, brought the movement for statehood to a standstill.

During this period Hawaii was represented in Congress by the following delegates: Harry A. Baldwin who was elected in 1922 to complete the unexpired term of Prince Kuhio; followed by William P. Jarrett who was chosen at the regular election of 1922 and re-elected in 1924; Victor S. K. Houston, elected in 1926, 1928 and 1930; Lincoln L. McCandless, 1932; Samuel W. King, 1934, 1936, 1938 and 1940.

Great advances in air transportation and communication were made in the 1920's and 1930's. Army Lieutenants Lester Maitland and Albert Hegenberger made the first successful non-stop flight from the United States mainland to Hawaii in June, 1927. Inter-island air service began in November, 1929, and inter-island air mail service in October, 1934. The first air mail shipment from the mainland to Hawaii took place in November, 1935.

Regular airplane passenger service was established by Pan American Airways between the mainland and the Orient via Hawaii in 1936. Other airlines later entered the trans-Pacific field, with flights not only from California but also from the Pacific Northwest.

The first wireless station opened in Honolulu in 1914. Radio-telephone service between the Islands and between Hawaii and the mainland was inaugurated in 1931 and extended to Europe and South America in 1932.

Hawaii during this period also made great strides in the development of her industries. Churches, schools and cultural organizations also expanded.

CHAPTER X—WORLD WAR II

Japanese bombs fell on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and plunged the United States into World War II. The attack took the Islands completely by surprise and knocked out the Pacific fleet and many of the protecting airplanes.

After the first moments of shock and disbelief, the community swiftly mobilized itself into action and from then until the Japanese surrender Hawaii's activities were totally geared toward the winning of the war. The community contributed manpower, blood and money.

No other part of the United States felt the impact of the war as much as Hawaii. The way of life was drastically changed by a number of war restrictions more severe than any imposed elsewhere. A rigid nightly blackout was immediately ordered and continued long after the emergency had passed. A curfew and gasoline rationing curtailed the movements of the residents. However, while there were occasional food shortages, food was not rationed.

The people lived continuously prepared for war. They carried gas masks, prepared emergency food kits and had bomb shelters ready. All inhabitants were fingerprinted, issued identification cards, and immunized against smallpox and typhoid fever.

The war brought a new kind of government to the Islands. Martial law was proclaimed by Governor Poindexter on the afternoon of the attack. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was suspended.

Lieutenant General Walter D. Short took over all the powers normally exercised by the governor of Hawaii and the military government set up offices in Iolani Palace. Civil courts were replaced by provost courts which acted swiftly and often severely.

Although there was general agreement as to the necessity of martial law at the beginning of the war, there was a growing feeling as the months went by that it was no longer necessary. Ingram M. Stainback, who became governor in August, 1942; Garner Anthony, who was appointed his attorney general, and Joseph R. Farrington, who was elected Delegate to Congress in November of that year, were leaders in the campaign to restore civil rights to Hawaii.

Martial law was partially lifted in March, 1943, and further relaxed as time went by, but it was not until October 24, 1944, that it was terminated.

Early in 1942, a test case regarding the legality of military rule was filed. Later several other test cases were filed and one of these was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which on February 25, 1946, declared Hawaii's wartime government unconstitutional.

The construction of military defenses which had been speeded up during the 1930's was greatly accelerated during World War II. Hawaii was used as the headquarters for the prosecution of the war in the Pacific. It also served as training, staging and supply area as well as a repair base, rest camp and hospital center.

Later, when the war moved farther west, the Islands became the jumping off place for the fighting forces. Hundreds of thousands of troops went through Hawaii. The war also brought to Hawaii thousands of war workers.

One of the most important things to come out of the conflict was the proving of the loyalty of the local Japanese to the United States. In spite of the large alien population, there was no espionage, no sabotage and no fifth column activity of any sort.

The Americans of Japanese ancestry also proved their loyalty upon the battlefield. They largely made up the 100th Infantry Battalion, which won the name of "Purple Heart Battalion," and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which was referred to as "probably the most decorated unit in United States military history."

Hawaii was happy when hostilities ended in Europe on May 9, 1945, but the greatest celebration in Hawaii's history took place on August 14, 1945, when word was received of victory in the Pacific.

CHAPTER XI—POST-WAR PERIOD

With war's end, Hawaii again turned her attention to the development of her peacetime economy.

She found that a new middle class had emerged. The lowering of racial, cultural and social barriers had been hastened by the war. The sons and daughters of aliens who in most cases had come to the Islands as laborers were forging ahead in the business, professional and political fields. A greater blending of races was taking place in the population due to increased number of intermarriages.

The proportion of citizens in the population was increasing due both to the birth rate and naturalization. Oriental aliens, who formerly were barred from becoming Americans, found the door to citizenship opened to them. Legislation in 1946 removed the racial barrier for Chinese and Filipinos. In 1952 Japanese, Koreans and Samoans became eligible.

The prewar Tourist Bureau was revived as the Hawaii Visitors Bureau and the campaign to build up the tourist industry was renewed on a larger scale than ever.

The years following the war also saw the rapid growth of labor unionism. The most active of the labor groups has been the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union which organized not only waterfront workers but also sugar and pineapple plantation workers. In 1945, the first agricultural labor contract ever negotiated in Hawaii by free collective bargaining was signed by representatives of the sugar industry and the ILWU. In the following year, a strike of ILWU sugar workers lasting 74 days resulted in abolition of the plantation perquisite system.

With the growth of the labor movement there also were strikes on the waterfront, on pineapple plantations and in other industries.

Communism became an issue in the Territory, as it did in other parts of the world. Charges of communistic activity became the new weapon of opponents of statehood. They resulted in the coming to Hawaii of a Congressional House committee to hold hearings on alleged subversive activities in the Islands. In November, 1952, seven persons went to trial for conspiring to teach and advocate the

overthrow of the government by force and violence and were later convicted. But the convictions were reversed.

Statehood for Hawaii gained support not only in Washington where Delegate Farrington carried on a continuous campaign for it but also throughout the nation. Three more statehood investigations were held, one in 1946 and two in 1948.

A bill to grant statehood to Hawaii was passed by the House of Representatives in 1947 but failed to pass the Senate. At each succeeding Congress the House passed a similar bill. In 1950, a constitutional convention drew up a constitution for the future State of Hawaii. The document was ratified by a popular vote of 82,788 to 27,109.

The Korean conflict which began in June 1950, again called Hawaii's men to war. Based on population, the Territory's casualties were more than three times the national average.

The final tally three years later showed 364 killed, 942 wounded and 72 missing. Thirty-nine Hawaii soldiers came home in the exchange of prisoners of war.

With the increase in tourist travel to the Islands, new hotel construction began to boom. Waikiki's skyline changed. And the number of new residential areas opened and new homes built also spurred upward.

Tourism jumped by leap and bounds with the advent of the jet plane and with Statehood.

For a half a century Hawaii submitted progressively stronger evidence that it was ready for Statehood.

Finally, Statehood was approved in the 86th Congress. The Senate voted 76 to 15 on March 11, 1959, to allow Hawaii into the Union, and the House of Representatives voted its approval 323 to 89 at 3:04 p.m., Eastern Standard Time (10:04 a.m. Hawaii Standard Time) on March 12. The bill was signed into law by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on March 18.

Key men in Congressional approval for Statehood were Lyndon B. Johnson, then majority leader in the Senate, and later President of the United States, and John A. Burns, then Hawaii's Delegate to Congress and later second Governor of the State.

Monarchs of Hawaii

Name	Birth	Succession to Throne	Death
Kamehameha I	c.1758	1795	May 8, 1819
Kamehameha II (Liholiho)	1797	May 20, 1819	July 14, 1824
Kamehameha III (Kauikeaouli)	March 17, 1814	June 6, 1825	December 15, 1854
Kamehameha IV (Alexander Liholiho)	February 9, 1824	December 15, 1854	November 30, 1863
Kamehameha V (Lot Kamehameha)	December 11, 1830	November 30, 1863	December 11, 1872
Lunalilo (William Charles Lunalilo)	January 31, 1835	January 8, 1873	February 3, 1874
Kalakaua (David Kalakaua)	November 16, 1836	February 12, 1874	January 20, 1891
Liliuokalani (Lydia Liliuokalani)	September 2, 1838	January 29, 1891	November 11, 1917 Deposed: January 17, 1893

Hawaii's Queens

Kamehameha I

Queens:

Keopuolani, mother of Kamehameha II and III (d.1823)

Kaahumama, favorite wife, no children (d.1832)

Kanekapolei, mother of Pauli Kaoleloku, great-grandmother of Princess Ruth and Princess

Bernice

Kalakaua (Kahelheimalie), mother of Kinau, grandmother of Kamehameha IV and V

(d.1842)

Piia (Lydia Namahana) (d.1829)

and at least 17 others

Kamehameha II

Queen: Kamamalu (d.1824)

Kamehameha III

Queen: Hazaleleponi Kalama (d.1870)

Kamehameha IV

Queen: Emma Kaleleonalani (d.1885)

Kamehameha V

never married

Lunalilo

never married

Kalakaua

Queen: Kapiolani (d.1899)

Queen Liliuokalani (d.1917)

Prince Consort: John Owen Dominis (d.1891)

Kamiki and Kamaka'iole

A Refuge Legend

By MARGARET W. APPLE

It was one of the king's guards who saw the two brothers walking and still upright.

"Don't you hear those drums? Get down! The 'aha Kapu is on. Prayers are being offered in the temple. Lie down on the ground!" Kamiki looked the guard up and down.

"You are still standing."

"Yes," said his brother Kamaka'iole, "We hear the drums. Why should we lie down while you stand."

"You have broken the sacred kapu. It is my duty to kill you both!"

The guard raised his club. Kamiki spun around behind the guard and dropped to his hands and knees. Kamaka'iole pushed the guard's chest and the guard fell over Kamiki to sprawl on his back. The brothers ran home. They did not linger.

Chief Honaunau-ihi-kapu-maka-o-ka-lani, the district ruler who had ordered the drums sounded and his subjects to prostrate themselves, was informed immediately. Chief Honaunau dispatched his executive officer, Uia, and a dozen guards to arrest the kapu breakers. They would make fine sacrifices at his temple. But the brothers, alert to such follow-up action, circled around their home, eluded the guards in the village and reached the place-of-refuge on the edge of the bay.

Once inside, they prostrated themselves before a priest.

Uia stood on the boundary of the refuge and called in.

"The chief wants those two. Send them out."

"This is a place-of-refuge. It is sacred. It is to save the life of those who enter."

The priest stood inside, Uia outside the refuge boundary.

"I want them! You either send them out or I'll come in and kill you too."

"No! You must be insane. This is a refuge! You shed blood in



Moke Kekuewa, wearing a lavalava, holds ti leaves to be used at Hale-o-Keawe, one of ancient Hawaii's most sacred temples. Kekuewa, a thatchmaster, is a member of the family which traditionally has served the temple for more than 300 years.

here, you even step over the line, and the wrath of the gods will be on your head. Not mine."

Uia stepped back. He growled. "You know I can't come in there. But the chief wants them. I'll be in trouble if I don't bring them back. They're trouble makers. Both of them. They knocked one of my guards flat on his back. They broke the kapu, too. Send 'em out!"

"That I will not do. They have entered. They will not be sent out to be killed. Go away, you and your men."

Uia spun on his heel, and with his men retreated to the village to make his report to Chief Honaunau.

The priest looked down on the prostrate brothers and began his chant of absolution. He called on the gods Kane, Kanaloa, Ku and Lono; and on several goddesses. He concluded: "The islands darken; the sky, the earth darken; the land, the sea darken; sacred is the sky; sacred is the foundation of the earth; it is hot. There is an extension of life. Sacred! Prostrate! Prostrate to the kapu! The kapu flies away. It is concluded; it is freed."

Kamiki and Kamaka'iole were kept in the refuge until tempers subsided, then the priest sent them home in safety. All involved knew, from Chief Honaunau on down, that the brothers could now never be punished for the actions which caused them to seek refuge.

(Based on an early legend about the City of Refuge, Honaunau, Kona, Hawaii, translated by Dorothy Barrere and Mary Kawena Pukui of the Bishop Museum.)

Hawaii's Weather

Hawaii enjoys sunny weather cooled by gentle trade winds.

But Hawaii also contains the rainiest spot on earth, according to the National Geographic Society. This is on Mount Waialeale, Kauai, where the annual rainfall average is 486.1 inches. The U.S. Geological Survey has calculated that figure—10 inches a year higher than the previously accepted figure—after a careful reevaluation of data.

Very few people get to the rainiest spot. Most people are content to soak up the sunshine on the beaches.

Honolulu's temperatures are moderate—seldom do they get past 90 (the highest official temperature in Downtown Honolulu is 88) and never under 50 (at sea level). The difference between the maximum and minimum in any given day is slight, and the difference between summer and winter is just 6 to 8 degrees.

The trade winds, which give Honolulu its balminess, blow on the average 72 percent of the time during a year.

The Weather Bureau compiles statistics on sunshine, computing the total possible hours of sunshine there could be from sunup to sunset, and comparing that with the actual hours of sunshine. At Honolulu International Airport, the percentage of possible sunshine, on the average, ranges from 60 percent in December to 78 percent in August.

Despite all this sunshine, there can be an occasional week in Waikiki when it is all cloudy and rainy.

Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea on Hawaii and Haleakala on Maui get some snow, with a few daring sportsmen skiing on Mauna Kea.

Weather Bureau facts:

1—The warmest ever recorded at the Federal Building in Downtown Honolulu: 88 degrees, on August 28, 1929, and September 15 and 22, 1941.

2—The coldest ever recorded at the Federal building: 56 degrees, on February 12, 1909.

(The Honolulu Zoo, in Waikiki, has recorded a high of 93 and a low of 53.)

3—The highest temperature in the Islands: 100 degrees, at Pahala, Hawaii, on April 27, 1931.



Noriaki Kojiiri, a U. S. Geological Survey employee, servicing rain measuring equipment at Mount Waialeale, the world's rainiest spot.

4—The coldest temperature recorded in the Islands: 14 degrees, at Haleakala Summit, January 2, 1961.

5—The wettest spot in the Islands: Mount Waialeale, Kauai, 486.1 inches a year.

6—The driest spot in the Islands: Puako, Hawaii, 9.13 inches a year.

Saul Price, U. S. Weather Bureau climatologist, has written:

The climate of Oahu is unusually pleasant for the Tropics. Its outstanding features include remarkable differences in rainfall over short distances; mild and equable temperatures, with little seasonal variation; and the persistence of the northeasterly trade winds. These and other climatic characteristics of the island reflect chiefly four factors:

Latitude, which affects temperature, length of day and the intensity of sunlight;

The surrounding ocean, which acts as a giant thermostat to regulate and moderate temperature;

The Pacific anticyclone, the large semi-permanent atmospheric eddy north and east of Oahu, and from which the trade winds blow; and

Topography, whose elevation, slope, orientation and exposure profoundly influence all the weather elements and convert into a diversity of microclimates the uniformity that might be expected were Oahu a flat oceanic island of the same size. Thirty percent of Oahu lies above 1,000 feet in elevation, and 46 percent of it has a slope exceeding 20 percent.

RAINFALL

Over the open sea near Oahu, rainfall averages between 25 and 30 inches a year. Yet the island itself receives up to ten times this amount in some places, and little more than half in others. Thus, mean rainfall increases from 40 to 50 inches a year on the windward coast to 300 inches or more less than 5 miles inland near the crest of the Koolaus, and diminishes again to 20 inches or less on the southern and western coastal plains.

The cause of this remarkable variability, and of yearly totals which rival the greatest on earth, is principally the "orographic" (mountain-caused) rains which form within the moist trade wind air as it moves in from the sea and overrides the steep and high terrain of the island. The resulting rainfall distribution in the mean

resembles closely the topographic contours: amounts are greatest over upper slopes and crests and in the deep valleys, and least in the leeward lowlands.

Another source of rainfall is the deep cumulus clouds which build up over mountains and interiors on sunny calm afternoons. Although such "convective" showers may be intense, they are usually brief and localized.

Hawaii's heaviest rains are brought by winter storms. During the cooler half year, October to April, cold fronts or low pressure areas (cyclones) migrating eastward across the Pacific north of the islands, or forming nearby (the so-called Kona storms), occasionally drench Oahu with widespread heavy rains. While the effects of terrain on storm rainfall are not as pronounced as on trade wind showers, large differences over small distances do occur even then, due both to topography and to the structure of the rain clouds; but these differences vary from storm to storm.

Frequently, the most copious storm rains do not occur in localities having the greatest average rainfall; nor is it uncommon during such storms for relatively dry areas to receive within a single day, or even a few hours, totals exceeding half their mean annual rainfall. For example, the heaviest 24-hour catch on Oahu, 26 inches, was at Opaehala, whose mean annual rainfall is about 50 inches. The Honolulu Federal Building, with an average yearly rainfall of only 24 inches, has had over 17 inches in a single day.

During storms 2 inches of rain may fall in a single hour, and 3 inches in an hour is not uncommon.

Since the lowland lees and other dry areas obtain their rainfall chiefly from a few winter storms, and only negligibly from trade wind showers, their rainfall is strongly seasonal, with arid summers. In the wetter regions, on the other hand, whose rainfall is derived both from winter storms and from the year-round trade wind showers, seasonal differences are much smaller....

TEMPERATURE AND SUNLIGHT

Mean annual temperatures on Oahu range from 72 degrees to 76 degrees near sea level and decrease with elevation by two or three degrees in a thousand feet. Sunny dry lowlands are warmer during the day than the cloudier windward coasts or wet valleys and cooler at night. The highest temperatures of the day occur not at noon,

but about two hours later; and the lowest just before sunshine when air and ground have been cooling longest....

Almost everywhere at low elevations, high temperatures in the 90s have been recorded, and low temperatures near 50; but both extremes are infrequent. In contrast the warmest and coolest months (the seasonal range of temperature) differ by only 6 to 8 degrees, much below the daily range, confirming for Oahu the old adage that "nighttime is the winter of the Tropics."

Temperatures on Oahu reflect the interplay of latitude, elevation, cloud, rainfall and the surrounding sea.

Low latitude accounts for our uniform length of day (*duration* of sunlight) throughout the year. Thus our longest and shortest days are about 13½ and 11 hours, respectively, as compared with 14½ and 10 hours for Southern California and 15½ and 8½ hours for Maine. Latitude determines also how directly or obliquely the sun's rays strike the earth, hence their *intensity*. Over Oahu the sun at noon is never more than 45 degrees from the zenith, even at its farthest south; and directly overhead at noon twice—toward the end of May, as it travels to its farthest north, and again in late July, as it returns south. In the period between, the sun is in the northern sky, and north-facing hillsides receive more sunlight than south-facing ones of the same slope. Similarly, eastward-facing slopes or walls begin and end their radiation days sooner than do westward-facing ones or level ground....

Uniform day length and high sun angles ensure abundant sunshine the year round. At Oahu's latitude (21.5 degrees North), level ground receives two-thirds as much solar energy between sunrise and sunset of a clear winter's day as during the same period on a clear day in summer, while at latitude 40 degrees the ratio is only one-third and at latitude 50 degrees, only one-fifth. Owing to the clarity of our atmosphere, nearly three-fourths of the solar energy reaching the top of the atmosphere penetrates to Hawaii's earth. Of this, part is reflected and re-radiated, and the rest used to heat the soil, to evaporate water, and to warm the air....

A most potent regulator of Hawaii's climate is the surrounding sea, whose temperature varies little compared with that of large land masses, and which tends to bring the overlying atmosphere to a temperature matching its own. Air that reaches Oahu, whether it originates near the poles or the equator, spends enough time over this equable ocean to moderate the harsher properties with which

it may have begun its journey. To this marine influence Hawaii owes also the relatively small variations of its temperature from day to night, from summer to winter, and from year to year. Oahu's warmest months are not June and July, when the sun is highest, but August and September; and its coolest, not December, when the sun is farthest south and the days shortest, but January and February: reflecting the ocean's seasonal lag. . . .

Although the trade winds are in general more persistent in summer than in winter, they vary markedly in frequency, being virtually absent at some times and blowing almost without interruption at others. . . .

The effect of topography on the wind is varied and profound. On the one hand, stretches of Oahu's western coast are so sheltered by the Waianaeas that the trades can not be felt at sea level and are replaced by on-shore sea breezes during the day and offshore land breezes at night. And on the other, winds moving over hills and crests or funnelling through narrow valleys or passes like the Nuuanu Pali may have their speeds much increased over those at sea level. Between these extremes lies the whole range of shelterings, deflections, and accelerations, with neighboring localities differing widely in their protection from or vulnerability to strong winds from particular directions. . . .

SEVERE WEATHER

Hurricanes, so vastly destructive to property and crops in the continental United States, are relatively rare and mild in Hawaii. Four have occurred since 1950, but these were comparatively small, and only one did serious damage (Nina, on Kauai).

Tornadoes. Although several funnel clouds occur over or near Oahu during an average year, most of these fail to reach the ground or remain at sea as waterspouts. Only once or twice in a decade has a small tornado, much weaker than its Mainland counterpart, formed over the island and done some slight damage.

Hail falls once or twice a year somewhere on Oahu, but it is almost invariably a quarter inch or less in diameter, and so does little damage, compared with the devastation brought by hailstorms in the continental United States. At times, however, leafy crops have been severely battered. While hail occurs most frequently between October and April, it has been reported in every month but July. Falls usually cover a square mile or two, occasionally more widespread.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION, FOR SPECIFIED PLACES

ISLAND AND STATION	Elevation (Feet)	Average Temp.		Extreme Temp.		Average Annual Precip. (Inches)
		Coolest Month	Warmest Month	Minimum	Maximum	
KAUAI						
Kealia.....	9	71.0	78.8	44	93	42.71
Lihue.....	207	70.1	76.9	46	90	53.08
Mana.....	11	71.0	78.3	48	95	22.05
Kokee.....	3,600	56.2	63.8	....	....	67.90
OAHU						
Tantalus.....	1,310	67.2	71.7	46	90	101.18
Honolulu Fed. Bldg.....	12	71.9	78.4	56	88	23.96
Honolulu Airport.....	7	72.4	79.4	54	93	21.89
Ewa Plantation.....	42	70.9	78.3	47	93	20.79
Opaeha.....	1,060	66.7	73.2	46	95	57.87
Waiialua.....	32	70.2	76.7	47	87	27.84
Kaneohe Mauka.....	198	71.2	77.1	54	93	65.09
MOLOKAI						
Molokai Airport.....	450	70.0	77.3	48	90	25.78
Kualapuu.....	878	68.6	78.0	49	95	30.31
LANAI						
Lanai City.....	1,620	65.5	71.9	46	88	34.99
MAUI						
Wailuku.....	200	71.3	78.0	51	94	26.38
Hana.....	120	71.4	76.8	50	90	69.71
Haleakala R. S.....	7,030	49.9	57.3	29	81	49.89
Kula Sanatorium.....	3,004	61.1	66.7	41	89	31.89
Lahaina.....	45	71.3	77.8	52	93	13.59
Kaanapali.....	90	72.1	79.3	47	98	15.91
HAWAII						
Hilo.....	40	70.9	75.7	51	92	140.59
Hawaii National Park.....	3,971	57.9	63.6	37	85	98.45
Pahala.....	865	68.8	74.0	48	100	48.00
Kona Airport.....	17	72.8	77.5	57	93	24.12
Kamuela.....	2,670	62.0	66.5	34	90	37.90

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau.

HONOLULU FEDERAL BUILDING 1967

MONTH	Lowest Temperature Observed	Highest Temperature Observed	Average Temperature for the Month
January.....	60	82	72.1
February.....	63	82	73.5
March.....	64	83	72.9
April.....	63	84	73.9
May.....	67	84	76.6
June.....	69	86	77.7
July.....	72	86	79.2
August.....	70	85	79.6
September.....	70	87	79.9
October.....	70	86	78.8
November.....	66	81	75.5
December.....	62	80	72.5

RAINFALL TABULATION—1967

STATION	Actual (Inches)	Average (Inches)	Percent of Average
KAUAI			
Kaalia.....	64.35	42.71	151
Kilauea.....	84.09	67.47	125
Koloa.....	86.23	67.51	128
Lihue.....	64.19	53.08	121
Makaweli.....	32.83	22.93	143
Niu Itidge.....	42.73	28.75	149
Waihiha Power House.....	183.84	122.34	150
KAHU			
Ewa.....	22.63	20.79	109
Downtown Honolulu (Federal Bldg.).....	37.63	23.96	157
Kahana.....	301.07	241.64	125
Kahuku.....	63.23	39.94	158
Kaneohe Mauka.....	107.99	65.09	166
Koolau Dam.....	126.35	98.43	128
LANAI			
Lanai City.....	66.47	34.99	190
MOLOKAI			
Mapulehu.....	60.36	39.84	152
Maunaloa.....	44.81	27.84	161
MAUI			
Kailua.....	133.99	120.39	111
Kipahulu.....	89.79	90.91	99
Kula Sanatorium.....	54.41	31.89	171
Mahinahina.....	57.09	45.27	126
Olowalu.....	26.47	11.27	235
Paakea.....	215.80	205.84	105
Paia.....	39.10	32.29	121
Wailuku.....	*38.52	26.38	146
Waiopai Ranch.....	41.64	22.68	184
HAWAII			
Haina.....	74.53	64.06	116
Hawaii National Park Hdqtrs.....	118.33	98.45	120
Hilo Airport.....	154.00	136.62	113
Niuli.....	60.59	58.34	104
Pahala.....	72.61	48.00	151
Pahoehoe.....	166.60	143.76	116

* June, July, August missing.

HONOLULU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT—1967

MONTH	Hours of Maximum Poss- ible Sunshine	Actual Hours of Sunshine	Percent of Possible Sunshine
January.....	341.1	171.7	50
February.....	320.7	128.7	40
March.....	373.0	147.6	40
April.....	379.3	244.7	65
May.....	407.9	255.9	63
June.....	402.3	289.1	72
July.....	411.9	287.7	70
August.....	398.1	256.1	64
September.....	367.8	237.3	65
October.....	361.2	229.3	63
November.....	333.9	147.5	44
December.....	336.7	175.3	52

Books About Hawaii—1968

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Education in Hawaii

Mainland states have township school districts, city school districts or county school districts, each with its own taxing power and policy. Neighboring districts may differ in wealth and resources and the school districts could differ on what they can offer pupils.

Hawaii, in contrast, is one big school district; the system is state-wide, with one Board of Education setting policy. However, the board has no taxing power; the money comes from the Legislature.

In theory, all schools should offer the same facilities for students; in practice, there are good schools and not-so-good schools.

Formerly the members of the Board of Education were appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, from panels submitted by local school advisory councils. In 1966, however, the State shifted to an elected school board, with candidates running as Democrats, Republicans or nonpartisans. (The Republicans ran no candidate as Republicans, feeling that school board candidates should run without party identification.)

Elected were 10 Democrats and one nonpartisan (actually a Democrat):

Hiroshi Yamashita (D), Ruth Tabrah (D), Kiyoto Tsubaki (D), Richard E. Ando (D), Eugene Harrison (D), George S. Adachi (D), Ronald Harker (D), Robert C. Loveless (D), Edwin H. Honda (D), Myrtle King Kaapu (D) and John B. Connell (Nonpartisan).

On February 9, 1967, the board named Ralph Kiyosaki the superintendent of education, the first Oriental to hold the post.

His department also renders statewide library services.

Hawaii has three school systems, public, parochial and private. The State has one of the highest percentages in the nation of its students in private, nonparochial schools, and public versus private schools remains a controversial question.

In 1840, the Kingdom of Hawaii passed the first public school laws requiring attendance at school through the age of 14. This was at a time when few Mainland states had such a provision. The Kingdom, the Republic, the Territory and the State have been generous supporters of the public schools.

But parallel to the growth of public schools has been the growth of the private and parochial schools. These include Punahou, established in 1841 for the education of missionary children; Iolani, for

boys; St. Andrew's Priory, for girls, and the Kamehameha Schools, for Hawaiian children; St. Louis, a Catholic high school; Mid-Pacific Institute, a co-educational boarding school on Oahu, and the Hawaii Preparatory Academy, a boys boarding school at Kamuela, Hawaii.

Hawaii has more than 200 public schools and about 100 private ones.

The school enrollments as of December, 1967:

Public schools: 169,004.

Private schools: 33,835.

The cost of public education for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1967, was \$141,276,467. Figures for other fiscal years: 1966, \$118,908,403; 1965, \$92,181,679; 1962, \$58,790,453, and 1957, \$35,813,969.

The 1967-68 classroom teacher average salary was \$7,914, the fourth highest in the nation. The U.S. average was \$7,296. The estimated teacher-pupil ratio was 25.3, compared with the U.S. average of 23.8. The per capita total expenditures for the schools was \$126.20. This put Hawaii the 23rd in the nation; the U.S. average was \$128.10.

The University of Hawaii Controversy

Dr. Thomas Hale Hamilton resigned as president of the University of Hawaii on December 23, 1967, to protest a faculty subcommittee report critical of his handling of the tenure case of a controversial assistant professor of political science.

Dr. Oliver M. Lee, a vocal opponent of U.S. policy in Vietnam, was given a letter of intent on May 29, 1967, which indicated the University would give him tenure—job security—at the end of the 1967-68 academic year.

In that same month, a left-wing students' group, the Student Partisan Alliance, prepared a policy statement which suggested sabotage of the war effort in Vietnam, "eliminating officers and non-coms in combat" and "divulging classified information." Dr. Lee, adviser to the group, advised the students they would be taking some legal risks, but that basically they were legally in the clear. Dr. Lee said he made corrections on the statement and mimeographed it for the students. He contended that it was not his function as an adviser to approve or disapprove the statement.

ALL ABOUT HAWAII

Two days after Dr. Lee received the letter of intent to grant tenure, the S.P.A. statement was sent to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and published.

Concerned with his "maturity, judgment and sense of responsibility," the university on June 5 revoked the letter of intent. Dr. Lee appealed.

The Faculty Senate Hearing Committee found that the procedures used to revoke a faculty member's letter of intent should be the same as those which preceded the issuance of the letter; the letter of intent to grant tenure carries with it a higher degree of commitment to a faculty member than he had previously, and finally, that the administration had failed to follow academic due process.

Dr. Harold A. Jambor, chairman of the Faculty Senate Hearing committee, said:

"The administration revoked its letter of intent without providing Dr. Lee with an adequate opportunity to defend himself against charges and the administration did not have reasonable cause to revoke the letter of intent."

The day after the committee's findings were disclosed, Dr. Hamilton announced he would resign, saying:

"I think the hearing committee report on Dr. Oliver Lee is fundamentally wrong. What was done last June, I then thought was proper. Today, I still think it was proper, and I shall think so a year from today.

"This is in addition a matter of deeper principle. I have spent a great deal of energy protecting academy freedom and academic due process. I regret none of it. But it is time for someone to stand up for academic responsibility, and I do so now."

The resignation split the academic community.

Dr. Hamilton insisted that his resignation was final but agreed to stay on until a successor could be found.

"I have said many times since coming here that a university president is necessary but not important," Hamilton told the Board of Regents on January 11, 1968, "and that statement is as applicable to the specific individual as it is to the general class."

Meanwhile, the university continued its growth, with a total of 27,052 students enrolled in the Fall of 1967. This included 21,024 on the Manoa campus (12,228 undergraduate and 2,597 graduate degree candidates in the day program, and 1,739 nondegree students

and 4,930 nighttime students); 567 degree candidates and 51 non-degree students on the Hilo campus. The Community Colleges, part of the University of Hawaii system, had 3,606 day students (1,321 at Honolulu; 1,514 at Kapiolani, 254 at Kauai, and 517 at Maui) and 1,799 evening students (1,428 at Honolulu, 26 at Kapiolani, 135 at Kauai and 210 at Maui).

Tuition for 12 or more credit hours is \$85 per semester, plus \$18 a semester for general fees. The tuition is the same for students from Hawaii and out-of-state students.

There were 3,269 Board of Regents professional appointments, and 1,849 instructional faculty and departmental researchers.

The university was founded in 1907 as a federal land-grant institution specializing in agriculture and the mechanical arts. The university's mid-Pacific location has given the institution the incentive to excel in oceanography, marine biology, geophysics, tropical agriculture. Hawaii's multi-racial culture creates a good environment for studies of various cultural systems, and such subjects as linguistics, genetics, philosophy and race relations.

The summer session draws many Mainland students who want to learn things as diverse as the hula and the Chinese language.

OTHER COLLEGES

There are five other institutions of higher learning in the State: Chaminade College, operated by the Society of Mary.

Church College of Hawaii, in Laie, founded by the Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon). It is the largest private college in the State, with an enrollment of more than a thousand. One-fourth of these are from foreign countries, many of them working their way through college by dancing in the adjacent Polynesian Cultural Center.

Hawaii Loa College, a new institution founded by the United Church of Christ, and the Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal Churches. This will be a residential four-year college on Windward Oahu. Until its campus is ready in the fall of 1969, it is sharing the facilities of Chaminade College.

Hawaii Pacific College.

Mauna Olu College, a two-year college, in Upper Paia, Maui.

The East-West Center

The East-West Center, formally known as the "Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West," is an experiment in international education aimed at fostering mutual understanding between peoples of Asia, the Pacific ocean area and the United States. College students, senior scholars and administrators and technical training participants from more than 30 countries and territories come to Honolulu to work, live and play together in an atmosphere where they learn more about one another while studying to improve their professional knowledge and skills.

The East-West Center, which provides scholarships and grants from federal funds, operates in close cooperation with the University of Hawaii and state agencies. Hawaii was selected as an ideal place for the Center because of its geographical location and because of the harmonious manner in which cultures of East and West have blended here over the years.

The East-West Center, and its complex of distinctive buildings, is on the University of Hawaii campus. But the East-West Center itself does practically no teaching, except for a few specialists in technical training and staff members who conduct seminars. Most of the academic instruction is conducted by the University of Hawaii, although many grantees get further education in Asia and in mainland institutions. The University of Hawaii also provides some technical instruction, although specialized teaching and on-the-job training is conducted by arrangements with city, state and federal agencies as well as with private business firms.

The Center's main function is to plan various programs, often in cooperation with other governments; to select the scholarship grantees, senior specialists and training participants from hundreds of applicants; and to provide the stimulus for cultural and technical interchange, some of it revolving around dormitory life, which gives the Center its unusual aspect. The Center conducts other activities such as building up a library specializing in Asian materials. The East-West Center Press publishes its own books and distributes others to contribute to the goal of cultural interchange. The number of conferences of East-West interest is growing each year, ranging from a gathering of Japanese and American scientists conferring on latest developments in high-powered electronic microscopes to meetings of agricultural experts on rat control.



John A. Burns



Thomas P. Gill

State Government

Hawaii elects its Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the members of its Legislature. Justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Circuit Courts and the Governor's cabinet are named by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be of the same political party.

The voters also elect two United States Senators and two Representatives.

The State Legislature is composed of 25 Senators elected for terms of four years and a House of Representatives composed of 51 members elected for terms of two years.

Prior to Statehood, Hawaii elected only county and municipal officers, Legislators and a Delegate to Congress who had no vote.

EXECUTIVE

Governor..... John A. Burns, Democrat
Lt. Governor Thomas P. Gill, Democrat

Administrative Agencies

Attorney General.....	Bert T. Kobayashi
Budget and Finance, Director.....	Andrew T. F. Ing
Health, Director.....	Dr. Walter Brown Quisenberry
Social Services, Director.....	William G. Among
Land and Natural Resources, Director.....	Jim P. Ferry
Regulatory Agencies, Department of.....	Edwin H. Honda
Labor and Industrial Relations, Director.....	Robert K. Hasegawa
Department of Defense, Adjutant General.....	Benjamin J. Webster
Personnel Services, Director.....	Edna T. Taufaaasau
Taxation, Director.....	Edward J. Burns
Comptroller.....	Ke Nam Kim
Transportation, Director.....	Fujio Matsuda
University of Hawaii, President.....	Dr. Thomas H. Hamilton
Planning and Economic Department, Director.....	Shelley M. Mark
Department of Education, Superintendent.....	Ralph Kiyosaki
Hawaiian Homes, Director.....	Abraham Piianaia
Agriculture.....	Kenneth K. Otagaki

JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES: William S. Richardson, Chief Justice; Associate Justices Jack H. Mizuha, Masaji Marumoto, Kazuhisa Abe, and Bernard H. Levinson.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES (Terms 6 years): First Circuit (Oahu): Allen R. Hawkins, William Z. Fairbanks, Thomas S. Ogata, Masato Doi, Tom T. Okino, Gerald R. Corbett, Samuel P. King, Yasutaka Fukushima, Alfred Laureta, and Herman T. F. Lum.

Second Circuit (Maui): S. George Fukuoka.

Third Circuit (Hawaii): Albert M. Felix, Tamao Monden.

Fifth Circuit (Kauai): Benjamin M. Tashiro.

County Governments

The multiplicity of municipalities—a bane of government on the Mainland—is absent from Hawaii. There are only four local governments: the City-County of Honolulu (which includes all of Honolulu), the County of Kauai (the Islands of Kauai and Niihau), the County of Maui (the Islands of Maui, Lanai and Molokai), and the County of Hawaii (the Island of Hawaii). There are no separate governments for Aiea, Waimanalo, Hilo, Kaneohe, etc.

The City-County of Honolulu is governed by an elected mayor and nine-man City Council (six elected at large and three from rural Oahu districts). All other city officials, including the managing

director, are appointed by the mayor, except the City Clerk, who is chosen by the Council.

Neighbor Island Counties have been electing a chairman, a Board of Supervisors, a County Attorney, Auditor, Treasurer, and Clerk, but these counties are in the process of putting into effect new charters which will create mayors instead of chairmen, and which will reduce the number of elective offices.

CITY-COUNTY OF HONOLULU

The municipal government of the City and County of Honolulu first was created in 1907 by the Territorial Legislature. In the following year Joseph J. Fern was elected the first Mayor and the City-County government began functioning January 4 of 1908 when Mayor Fern and the first Board of Supervisors took office.

The City and County began a new transitional phase in 1958 when the voters and the Territorial Legislature approved a new city charter which makes the Mayor the sole elective executive in City Hall.

A nine member City Council, composed of six members elected at large and three from rural Oahu districts, serves as the law-making body under the new charter which went into effect January 1 of 1961. All other City officials are appointed by the Mayor, except the City Clerk, who is chosen by the council.

Neighbor Island Counties elect a chairman, a Board of Supervisors, a County Attorney, Auditor, Treasurer and Clerk.

Police chiefs on all Islands are appointed by Police Commissions.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

As of March 1, 1968

City and County of Honolulu

Mayor—Neal S. Blaisdell (R)

Councilmen—Kekoa Kaapu (D), Frank F. Fasi (D), Herman G. P. Lemke (D), Clesson Y. Chikasuye (D), Matsuo Takabuki (D), Eugene F. Kennedy (R), George Koga (D), Yoshiro Nakamura (D), and Ben F. Kaito (D).

County of Hawaii

Chairman—Shunichi Kimura (D)

Supervisors—Wing Kong Chong (R), Sherwood R. H. Greenwell (R), Harold H. Higashihara (D), Herbert T. Matayoshi (D), William K. Thompson (R), and Josephine Yadao (D).

Attorney—Yoshito Tanaka (D).

Auditor—Lawrence B. De Mello (D).

Clerk—Margaret M. Kaaua (R).

Treasurer—Walter C. Bento (R).

County of Maui

Chairman—Elmer F. Cravalho (D)

Supervisors—Goro Hokama (D) (Lanai), Soon Oak Lee (D) (Molokai), Marco M. Meyer (R), Lanny Morisaki (D), Wilfred M. Tavares (D), Barney Tokunaga (R), and Yoneto Yamaguchi (R).

Attorney—Kase Higa (D).

Auditor—Manuel Rodrigues (D).

Clerk—G. N. Toshi Enomoto (R).

Treasurer—Shigeto Murayama (D).

County of Kauai

Chairman—Antone Vidinha, Jr. (D)

Supervisors—Henry Gomez (D), Louie Gonsalves, Jr. (D), Ralph Hirota (D), Shigeomi Kubota (D), Clinton Shiraishi (R), and Chiyoza Shiramizu (R).

Attorney—Toshio Kabutan (D).

Auditor—Raymond D. Souza (D).

Clerk—Kenneth Yamamoto (D).

Treasurer—Anselm K. Liu (D).

TOTAL VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE IN HAWAII BY COUNTY—1960 TO 1967 (in millions of dollars)

Year	State of Hawaii	City-County of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Kauai County	Maui County
1960.....	268.5	255.5	5.6	2.7	4.7
1961.....	267.3	248.2	9.1	3.7	6.3
1962.....	257.0	232.9	12.2	4.2	7.7
1963.....	265.2	242.5	11.2	4.6	6.9
1964.....	302.9	277.3	12.4	4.8	8.4
1965.....	338.6	306.8	17.0	5.4	9.4
1966.....	392.4	357.4	15.5	6.3	13.2
1967 (Fiscal).....	372.9	341.3	13.7	5.6	12.3

Source: Department of Taxation, *Tax Base for Certain Taxes, Year Ending December 31* for 1960 through 1966; 1967 data are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.



Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell receives well wishes from a friend.

Mayors—City and County of Honolulu

TERM OF OFFICE	MAYOR	OCCUPATION	BIRTH DATE—BIRTH PLACE	DIED
January 4, 1909 to January 4, 1915	Joseph J. Fern	Stevadore, Shipping Master	September 25, 1872 Kohala, Hawaii	February 20, 1920, in Honolulu
January 4, 1915 to June 30, 1917	John C. Lane	High Sheriff of Hawaii Inter-Island Steamship purser; Clerk; also engaged in farming	July 22, 1872 Oahu	February 7, 1958, in Honolulu
July 2, 1917 to February 20, 1920	Joseph J. Fern		December 15, 1871 Honolulu	July 2, 1956, in Honolulu
February 25, 1920 to January 2, 1927	John H. Wilson	Engineer	May 16, 1880 Ookala, No. Hilo, Hawaii	October 28, 1929, in Honolulu
January 2, 1927 to January 2, 1929	Charles N. Arnold	Businessman		
January 2, 1929 to January 2, 1931	John H. Wilson		April 23, 1881 Honolulu	July 2, 1938, on board S.S. Marlposa enroute from New Zea- land to Honolulu
January 2, 1931 to July 2, 1938	George Fred Wright	Surveyor		September 13, 1958, on Maui
July 15, 1938 to January 2, 1941	Charles S. Crane	Business Executive	January 4, 1869 Honolulu	
January 2, 1941 to January 2, 1947	Lester Petrie	General mechanical supt. Oahu Railway & Land Co.	January 26, 1878 San Francisco, Calif.	April 8, 1956, in Honolulu
January 2, 1947 to January 2, 1955	John H. Wilson			
January 2, 1955 to	Neil S. Blaisdell	Teacher, Athletic Director; Business Administrator	November 6, 1902 Honolulu	

Where Government Gets Its Money

HAWAII STATE AND COUNTIES

The tax structure of Hawaii is highly centralized. The State government levies, administers and collects almost all taxes. However, there are certain exceptions. The counties set the real property tax rate (without limits), and the local portion of the fuel tax, while the state administers, assesses and collects under the laws; the state sets the public utility franchise tax, but the counties are responsible for administration and collection. The counties have had complete control of the motor vehicle weight tax—formerly imposed by the State with collections to the counties—since 1967. Additionally, other licenses and permits are levied and administered on the local level by the counties.

Hawaii's tax burden on a per capita basis is accelerating. The estimated amount of state-county taxes collected in fiscal 1967 is just short of \$412 per person. This ranks Hawaii 2nd in the nation (behind New York) and almost \$100 above the estimated U. S. average. When taxes are related to personal income, it is estimated that \$13 out of every \$100 of income must be put aside for state and local taxes in the 50th State. Hawaii also ranks 2nd highest by this measurement.

Total tax collections in fiscal 1967 exceeded \$638.5 million. Collections of federal taxes in Hawaii amounted to \$339.6 million, and state-county tax revenues (adjusted for delayed real property revenues but excluding unemployment compensation collections) equalled \$298.9 million. State-local collections have increased their share of the total taxes collected from 39% in 1957 to 47% in 1967.

Income and sales taxes make up the bulk of Hawaii's tax receipts. Based on total (adjusted) 1967 fiscal year collections, these two sources accounted for 75.4% of the total. Property taxes make up 20.1%, and licenses, vehicle and other taxes the remaining 4.5%.

Earmarking of taxes is rare in Hawaii. Excluding unemployment collections, just over 10% of collections in 1967 (adjusted) went for specific purposes. Liquid fuel taxes (for airports and state and county highways), and the utility franchise tax and motor vehicle weight taxes (used for county highways) are the major examples.

STATE OF HAWAII

Revenue receipts of \$385.6 million were recorded by the state government in fiscal 1967. This figure is equal to an 18% increase (\$58.6 million) over 1966. Tax receipts were up 16%, and represent 60% of all receipts. Federal grants-in-aid jumped by 34%, and make up 27% of the 1967 total. Earnings which showed a slight increase over 1966 account for 6%, while all other receipts (sales, interest and other miscellaneous) are 7% of the total.

A record surplus of \$20 million was registered in the General Fund at the close of fiscal 1967. An additional \$7-\$8 million is anticipated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, but cash for capital improvements could use up the entire amount as well as part of the \$20 million from 1967.

THE COUNTIES

Total operating revenues (preliminary) for the four counties reached \$118.2 million in fiscal 1967. This was the first full July-June fiscal period for the counties of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai; previously, they followed a calendar year.

Real property taxes continue to provide more than half (52%) of all county operating revenues. In Honolulu, 62% of revenues come from this source, while on the Neighbor Islands state-aid grants provide the single most important source of revenues: 56% for Kauai, 43% for Maui and 36% for Hawaii; however, real property taxes are the second most important source and are gaining in over-all percentages each year.

Source: Tax Foundation of Hawaii.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII—1960 TO 1966

Year	United States	State of Hawaii	City-County of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Kauai County	Maui County
1960.....	2,215	2,369	2,542	1,678	1,779	1,724
1961.....	2,264	2,485	2,643	1,849	1,957	1,829
1962.....	2,368	2,528	2,684	2,000	2,085	1,871
1963.....	2,455	2,647	2,755	2,148	2,481	2,130
1964.....	2,579	2,775	2,869	2,398	2,623	2,214
1965.....	2,746	2,879	2,962	2,529	2,791	2,347
1966.....	2,940	3,124	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1966, for national and state data; First National Bank of Hawaii, Department of Economic Research for county data. Income data not available after 1965 on a county basis.

How State and Counties Spend Their Money

Operating expenditures of the State and counties approached \$490 million in fiscal 1967. Over 78% of the total (\$383 million) was spent by the state government. Public education outlays were the single most expensive item for the state, while costs of public safety led in the counties. Fiscal 1967 total expenditures are up nearly \$83 million (20%) above 1966.

Hawaii ranked 6th highest in the nation for per capita direct general expenditures of state and local governments. The amount for the last comparable fiscal period placed Hawaii at \$564 per capita, with the U. S. average at \$423. Hawaii was 5th highest for interest paid on debt (\$22), and 3rd highest in both governmental control (\$25) and health and sanitation outlays (\$64).

Public employees in Hawaii earn more on the average than those in all except three other states. The amount for full-time equivalent employees in Hawaii is \$595 per month, compared with the national average of \$515. The highest average wages go to higher education employees (\$763), while the least are paid to those engaged in health functions (\$538). Coupled with higher than average salaries, the number of public employees in Hawaii stands 9th in the nation (per 10,000 population) and this too helps to explain the ever increasing governmental expenditures. Hawaii had 432 public employees per 10,000, compared with the average of 378. There are more employees engaged in water utilities (11 per 10,000) in Hawaii than in any other state.

STATE OF HAWAII

Education costs, now a full state responsibility in Hawaii, took the large single chunk (43%) of the state expenditure pie. Costs for the public schools and libraries and the University of Hawaii ran to \$164 million in fiscal 1967. Highway construction picked up during the year, and the \$42 million for this function showed a 76% jump (\$18 million) over the previous period. Combined health and welfare functions accounted for 13% of the total with costs of over \$48 million.

School enrollment in Hawaii has increased by 37% since 1957. Total enrollment for 1967 stood at 224,000. Public schools made up

76% of the total; private schools 15%; and the University of Hawaii 9%. In the past 10 years, the University enrollment has increased by more than 200% (14,000), and vigorous growth in the future is anticipated. The Community College System (included in the UH figures), successful in Hawaii in terms of growing enrollments, is part of the reason.

THE COUNTIES

County expenditures are estimated at \$106 million for fiscal 1967. This is the first full July-June fiscal period for Maui, Hawaii and Kauai counties. Police, fire and other public safety costs represented 24% (\$26 million) of the total expenditures. Debt service (principal and interest payments) on county bonds ranked next taking 16% (\$17 million) overall. General government and staff agencies made up 12% (\$13 million). Prior to Act 97, passed by the 1965 legislature, school construction and hospitals were among the costliest of county items. These functions have since become state responsibilities, resulting in shifts in expenditure patterns on the county level.

Honolulu City and County expenditures totaled \$76 million in 1967. This was nearly 72% of the total for all four county governments. Public safety costs of \$20 million (26%) was the major object of expenditures, with debt service of \$14 million (18%) close behind. General government and health and sanitation were next, taking 10% and 9% of Honolulu's total respectively.

Maui County paid out nearly \$10 million in operating expenditures. Public safety was first in Maui (\$2 million—21%), but highways at over \$1 million (14%) was the next largest outlay. General government, taking 12%, was third, and pension and retirement (10%) for public employees was next.

Hawaii County spent the most on governmental control—\$3½ million (24%). Then followed public safety (\$3 million—18%), debt service (\$2 million—12%), and 8% for pension and retirement (1 million). Total costs for Hawaii equalled about \$15 million in 1967.

Kauai County expended almost \$6 million. Kauai spent more of its total outlay for public safety (27%) than any other county. Highway costs were second (22%), followed by general government (11%) and pension and retirement (10%).

Source: Tax Foundation of Hawaii.

TRENDS IN HAWAII

(Amounts in Thousands)^a

Year	Amount				Per Cent Change 1967 Over			
	Debt	Total Taxes	Income	Population	Debt	Total Taxes	Income	Population
1967.....	\$611,811	\$309,720	\$2,402,000	760				
1966.....	522,990	273,032	2,230,000	714	16.98	13.44	7.71	6.44
1965.....	496,450	221,903	2,032,000	702	23.24	39.57	18.21	8.26
1962.....	326,193	180,757	1,680,000	636	87.56	71.35	42.98	19.50
1957.....	207,163	99,640	1,114,000	538	195.33	210.84	115.62	41.26

^a Total funded debt of the state and counties (chargeable to constitutional debt limits) at December 31; fiscal year taxes; calendar year personal income (1967 estimated by the Tax Foundation of Hawaii); and mid-year estimates of de facto civilian population.

PER CAPITA GENERAL EXPENDITURES

State and Local Governments—Selected Fiscal Years

	1966		U.S. Avg.		1965		U.S. Avg.		1961		U.S. Avg.	
	Hawaii	Rank	Hawaii	Rank	Hawaii	Rank	Hawaii	Rank	Hawaii	Rank	Hawaii	Rank
Public Schools.....	\$131	25	\$133		\$118	26	\$119		\$105	14	\$	93
Higher Education.....	57	12	37		41	22	30		20	25		19
Highways.....	56	40	65		51	45	63		40	47		54
Public Welfare.....	28	31	35		21	42	33		15	46		26
Health & Sanitation.....	64	3	43		58	3	40		44	4		32
Police & Fire.....	28	6	21		25	6	20		21	9		17
General Control.....	25	3	15		24	3	14		20	3		12
Interest on Debt.....	22	5	14		21	4	13		15	4		10
All Other ^a	154	2	60		136	2	55		126	1		44
TOTAL.....	\$564	6	\$423		\$494	5	\$387		\$405	5		\$307

Note: Details may not add total due to rounding. Ranking excludes D.C.
^a Includes housing and urban renewal, parks and recreation, correction, unemployment compensation, water and air transportation, and all other unallocable.
 Source: Tax Foundation of Hawaii.

STATE AND LOCAL LONG TERM DEBT

At June 30, 1962-1966

Year	Per Capita Amount			% of Pers. Income		
	Hawaii	Rank	U.S. Avg.	Hawaii	Rank	U.S. Avg.
1966.....	\$712.41	4	\$515.68	22.80	5	17.40
1965.....	673.59	6	486.04	23.40	6	17.70
1964.....	631.17	6	457.45	22.74	8	17.74
1963.....	538.67	9	447.48	20.35	10	18.23
1962.....	514.67	9	422.28	20.28	11	17.83

Congressional Representation



U. S. SENATE (SENIOR)

FONG, HIRAM I.—Republican
Attorney, Business Executive
195 S. King St., Honolulu

Born: Oct. 1, 1907, Honolulu
Married; children: 3 sons, 1 daughter
Education: McKinley High, Univ. of Hawaii (honors), Harvard Law School
Military service: Judge Advocate, 7th Fighter Command, 7th Air Force, World War II; Army Reserve Officer
Business and Professional career: Deputy City-County Atty., 1935-38; founder law firm, Fong, Miho, Choy & Robinson; Pres., Finance Factors, Ltd., Market City, Ltd., Grand Pacific Life Insurance Co., Finance Realty, Ltd., Ocean View Cemetery, Ltd.
Political experience: Territorial House, 1938-53, Speaker 3 terms, Vice Speaker 2 terms; Vice Pres., State Constitutional Conv., 1950; elected U. S. Senate July, 1959; reelected U. S. Senate November, 1964.

U. S. SENATE (JUNIOR)

INOUE, DANIEL K.—Democrat
Attorney
200 Capital Investment Bldg., Honolulu

Born: Sept. 7, 1924, Honolulu
Married; children: one.
Education: McKinley High, Univ. of Hawaii, George Washington Univ. Law School
Military service: 442nd Infantry Regiment in Italy and France; enlisted as private, March, 1943; Battlefield Commission, November, 1944; received Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star with Cluster, Five Battle Stars.
Professional career: Asst. City-County Public Prosecutor; Secy., Central Pacific Bank.
Political experience: Territorial House, 1955-57; Majority Floor Leader, 1955, 1957; State Senate, 1959; elected U. S. House, July, 1959; elected U. S. Senate, November, 1962; member Armed Services and Public Works Committees, and Senate Policy Committee.
Author: "Journey to Washington."



THRUM'S HAWAIIAN ALMANAC



U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MATSUNAGA, SPARK M.—Democrat
Attorney

Born: October 8, 1916, Kukuiaula, Kauai
Married: Three children, two daughters, one son
Education: Kauai High, University of Hawaii (honors), Harvard Law School
Military service: 100th Infantry Battalion in Africa, Italy, twice wounded in combat; Military Intelligence Language School, Ft. Snelling, Minnesota, attained rank of captain
Professional career: Assistant public prosecutor, City and County of Honolulu, private practice
Political experience: Member Statehood Delegation to Washington, 1950 and 1954; executive committee, Oahu Democratic County Committee; Elected, Territorial House of Representatives, 1954; State House of Representatives, 1959. Elected to U. S. House, 1962; re-elected November, 1964, and November, 1966; named to powerful rules committee, January, 1967.

MINK, PATSY T.—Democrat
Attorney

Born: December 6, 1927, Paia, Maui

Married: Children, one

Education: Maui High, University of Hawaii, B.A.; University of Chicago Law School, Doctor of Law

Professional Career: Attorney since 1953 in private practice

Political Experience: Territorial House, 1956-58; Territorial Senate, 1958-59; State Senate, 1963; Elected U. S. House of Representatives, November, 1964; re-elected, November, 1966.



ALL ABOUT HAWAII

Governors of Hawaii

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Appointed by the President of the United States

SANFORD BALLARD DOLE

First governor, June 14, 1900, to Nov. 23, 1903; revolutionist, statesman, jurist, Annexationist; born Honolulu, April 23, 1844; died Honolulu, June 9, 1926; married Anna P. Cate, 1873; educated at Punahou, Williams Coll., Mass.; studied law in the office of William Brigham, Washington, D.C., for one year; admitted to practice in Suffolk county, Mass., 1867; returned to Hawaii shortly afterwards to enter private practice in Honolulu and become active in politics; elected to Hawaiian legislature, 1884-86; prominent in reform movement ending in revolt in 1887; appointed associate justice of Hawaiian supreme bench, 1886-92; prominent in revolution of 1893 which deposed Queen Liliuokalani; elected president, Provisional government, Jan. 17, 1893-July 4, 1894; elected president, Republic of Hawaii, July 4, 1894-June 14, 1900; appointed first territorial governor by President McKinley, June 14, 1900-Nov. 23, 1903; appointed U. S. district judge, 1903-16; retired to private practice, 1916; member of commission to recommend legislation to Congress; president of Hawaiian Bar association; his administration was concerned primarily with the transition to the American form of government as laid out under provisions of the Organic Act; given the honorary title "The Grand Old Man of Hawaii."

GEORGE ROBERT CARTER

Second governor, Nov. 23, 1903, to Aug. 15, 1907; financier, legislator, Republican; born in Honolulu, December 28, 1866; died in Honolulu, February 11, 1933; married to Helen Strong, 1892; three children; educated at Yale University; apprentice with Seattle National bank, Seattle, Washington; cashier and later director, C. Brewer & Company, Limited, 1895; organizer and manager, Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited, 1898-1902; organizer and director, Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, 1900-1902; elected to territorial senate, 1901; appointed secretary of Hawaii, 1902; appointed governor by President Theodore Roosevelt, Nov. 23, 1903-Aug. 15, 1907; guided territory to establishment of county governments, 1905; hobby was historical studies; founded George R. Carter Memorial library, now part of the Mission Historical library.

WALTER FRANCIS FREAR

Third governor, Aug. 15, 1907, to Nov. 29, 1913; lawyer, jurist, Republican; born Grass Valley, Calif., Oct. 29, 1863; died Honolulu, Jan. 22, 1948; married Mary Emma Dillingham, 1893; two daughters; educated Oahu college, Yale (A.B., LL.B., honorary LL.D.); instructor at Oahu college,

1886; appointed to circuit bench, 1893, by Queen Liliuokalani; appointed to supreme court of Provisional government, 1893; appointed to supreme court, Republic of Hawaii, 1896; member of commission to recommend legislation to Congress; appointed first chief justice, territorial supreme court, 1900-1907; chairman, Code Commission, 1903-05; appointed governor by President Theodore Roosevelt, Aug. 15, 1907-Nov. 29, 1913; member of Compilation Commission, 1923-25, which revised earlier coded laws; served as director and official of many banking, sugar, railroad and pineapple companies; member of professional, civic and fraternal societies; author of works on Hawaiian law and other subjects; administration noted for expansion of public works and attention to homesteading and land settlement problems.

LUCIUS EUGENE PINKHAM

Fourth governor, Nov. 29, 1913, to June 22, 1918; businessman, Democrat; born Chicopee Falls, Mass., Sept. 19, 1850; died Nov. 2, 1922; unmarried; educated in Hartford, Conn., high school and later private studies; entered business career, 1873; dealt in grain and later in development of industrial machinery; came to Honolulu for three years, 1891; returned, 1898, to engage in various businesses; retired, 1903; appointed president, territorial board of health, 1904-08; made notable record through improvement of conditions of Hansen's disease patients and successful handling of bubonic plague and cholera; travelled extensively in America, Europe and Asia, studying economic and social conditions, 1909-13; appointed governor by President Wilson, Nov. 29, 1913-June 22, 1918; his wartime administration built up the Hawaiian national guard and secured a civic center for Honolulu.

CHARLES JAMES McCARTHY

Fifth governor, June 22, 1918, to July 5, 1921; businessman, political leader, Democrat; born Boston, Mass., Aug. 4, 1861; died Nov. 26, 1929; married Margaret Teresa Morgan, 1889; five daughters; educated in San Francisco grammar and high schools; came to Hawaii, 1881, as representative of a San Francisco wholesale fruit house; engaged in various business enterprises; member, House of Nobles, 1890; secretary of Hawaiian legislature, 1892; supporter of Queen Liliuokalani; elected to territorial senate, 1907-12; elected city treasurer, 1912-14; appointed territorial treasurer, 1914-18; appointed governor by President Wilson, June 22, 1918-July 5, 1921; representative of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D. C., 1921-23; worked on Waikiki reclamation project with Hawaiian Dredging Co. land department, 1923-24; general manager Honolulu water and sewer systems, 1925-26; first governor to give strong support to statehood for Hawaii.

WALLACE RIDER FARRINGTON

Sixth governor, July 5, 1921, to July 5, 1929; newspaperman, Republican; born Orono, Me., May 3, 1871; died Oct. 6, 1933; married Catherine McAlpine Crane, 1896; three children, including the late Delegate to Congress Joseph R. Farrington; educated University of Maine; began work on Maine

newspapers, 1891; came to Hawaii as managing editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, 1894, and served as president of its publishing company until 1896; managing editor and later president of Evening Bulletin, 1898-1912; vice president and general business manager of Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 1912-21, after the Bulletin merged with the Hawaiian Star; resigned upon appointment as governor by President Harding, July 5, 1921; July 5, 1925; reappointed by President Coolidge, July 5, 1925-July 5, 1929; president, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd., 1929-33; assisted in organization of Republican party in Hawaii; instrumental in improvement of educational facilities; active in war work during World War I; important public works completed during his administration; territorial budget system and employees' retirement and pension systems developed.

LAWRENCE McCULLY JUDD

Seventh governor, July 5, 1929, to March 1, 1934; businessman, legislator, Republican; born Honolulu, Mar. 20, 1887; married Florence Hackett, 1909 (divorced); four children; married Eva Marie Lillibridge, 1938; educated Punahou, Horchkiss school, University of Pennsylvania; began business career on mainland, 1906-09; buyer for Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., 1909-14; colonel in command of all Hawaii national guard troops, 1918; with Theo. H. Davies & Co. and later a director, 1914-28; elected to territorial senate, 1920-28; treasurer and manager, Hawaii Meat Co., 1928; elected to Honolulu board of supervisors, 1929; resigned all business connections upon appointment as governor by President Hoover, July 5, 1929-March 1, 1934; travelled on mainland as representative of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, 1934-41; member, Hawaii Equal Rights Commission, 1935-40; superintendent, Kalaupapa Hansen's disease settlement, 1947-49; director, department of health's Hansen's disease division, 1949-51; joined staff of Aloha and Murphy Motors; governor, American Samoa, Mar.-Aug. 1953; administration as governor of Hawaii concerned with financial cutbacks as result of depression and problem of widespread unemployment; notorious Massie case occurred in his term of office.

JOSEPH BOYD POINDEXTER

Eighth governor, Mar. 1, 1934, to Aug. 24, 1942; jurist, Democrat; born Canyon City, Or., Apr. 14, 1869; died Honolulu, Dec. 3, 1951; married Margaret Conger; one daughter, one son; educated at Ohio Wesleyan Univ., and Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.; admitted to Montana bar, 1892; elected county attorney, 1897-1903; district court judge, 1900-15; attorney general of Montana, 1915-17; appointed U. S. district court judge in Hawaii, 1917-24; active in Democratic party politics; president, Bar Association of Hawaii, 1932; appointed governor by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mar. 1, 1934-Apr. 2, 1938; reappointed by President Roosevelt, Apr. 2, 1938-Aug. 24, 1942; reentered private law practice; Bishop Estate trustee, 1943-51; administration as governor saw great advances in air transport and communications between Hawaii and outside points; statehood movement gained impetus, then was interrupted by World War II.

INGRAM MACKLIN STAINBACK

Ninth governor, Aug. 24, 1942, to Apr. 30, 1951; jurist, Democrat; born in Somerville, Tenn., May 12, 1883; died Apr. 12, 1961; married Cecile B. White, 1922; one son; educated at Princeton; University of Chicago; taught school, Franklin, Tenn., 1911; came to Hawaii to practice law, 1912; appointed territorial attorney general, 1914-17; rose to rank of army major in World War I; after war, reentered private practice and served on territorial food board and public utilities commission; appointed U. S. district attorney for Hawaii, 1934; named federal judge, 1940; named legal adviser to military governor's office, Dec. 7, 1941; appointed governor by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Aug. 24, 1942-Aug. 24, 1946; reappointed by President Truman, Aug. 24, 1946-Apr. 30, 1951; appointed territorial supreme court justice; first term of office marked by successful fight to end military rule—started with Pearl Harbor day attack—and regain civilian control; concerned in second term with combating labor unrest and alleged Communist activity.

OREN ETHELBIRT LONG

Tenth governor, May 8, 1951, to Feb. 28, 1953; educator, administrator, Democrat; born Altoona, Kans., Mar. 4, 1889; died Honolulu, May 6, 1965; married Ida Geneva Rule, 1917; educated at Johnson College, Tenn., University of Michigan, Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania; taught school, Knox, Tenn., 1912-17; social worker, Waiakea settlement, Hilo, 1917-18; with Army-Navy YMCA, Ft. Shafer, 1918-19; teacher and vice principal, McKinley high school, 1919; went to mainland for studies; returned to territory and named Kauai high school principal, 1924; territorial deputy superintendent of public education, 1925-34; superintendent of public instruction, 1934-46; director of public welfare, 1946; secretary of Hawaii, 1946-51; appointed governor by President Truman, May 8, 1951-Feb. 28, 1953; active in politics and in community affairs; headed navy's advisory committee on education for Pacific trust territory; advocate of immediate statehood for Hawaii. Elected as Democratic Senator from Oahu to the Territorial Legislature in Nov. 1956; elected as one of the first two U. S. Senators from Hawaii upon statehood in 1959.

SAMUEL WILDER KING

Eleventh governor, Feb. 28, 1953, to July 31, 1957; real estate and insurance broker, political leader, Republican; born Honolulu, Dec. 7, 1886; died Honolulu, Mar. 24, 1959; married Pauline Evans, 1912; three sons, two daughters; educated in Honolulu elementary and high schools, U. S. Naval Academy (grad. 1910); Naval service, 1910-24; member, Territorial Entertainment Commission, 1925; member, Territorial Tax Commission; appointed, then elected to Honolulu Board of Supervisors, 1932; member, Home Rule Commission; elected Delegate to Congress, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940; nominated for Delegate, 1942, but withdrew from the campaign to return to active duty with Navy until 1946; member, Governor's Emergency Housing Committee, 1946; member, Hawaii Statehood Commission, 1947-

53 (chairman, 1949-53); chairman, Hawaiian Homes Commission, 1951-52; appointed governor by President Eisenhower, Feb. 28, 1953; resigned effective July 31 [Farrant Turner, Territorial Secretary, was Acting Governor from July 31 to Sept. 2, 1957]; active in political and civic affairs; held various top Republican Party posts, including chairman, Territorial Central Committee, chairman, 1948 Territorial Central Convention, delegate to national conventions of 1936, 1940, 1948, 1952; president, Constitutional Convention, 1950; past president, Honolulu Realty Board, Hawaiian Civic Club, Hawaiian Historical Society; past department commander, VFW; past department vice commander, American Legion; first governor of part Hawaiian blood (one-eighth).

STATE GOVERNORS

WILLIAM FRANCIS QUINN

Twelfth governor, Sept. 2, 1957, to Dec. 3, 1962; last governor of territory and first elected governor of state; lawyer, business executive; Republican; born Rochester, New York, July 13, 1919; reared in St. Louis, Missouri; married Nancy Witbeck, 1942; seven children; educated in St. Louis schools and at St. Louis University, major in philosophy, president dramatic club, graduated summa cum laude, played season of summer stock; entered naval service in 1942, served in South Pacific as lieutenant, honorably discharged 1946; graduated from Harvard Law School 1947; came to Honolulu Apr. 1947, member of law firm, Robertson, Castle and Anthony, was made partner in firm in 1951; active role in Honolulu Community Theatre affairs, title role in Community Theatre play "Mr. Roberts" 1948, played Carleton Fitzgerald in "Light Up the Sky" 1949, president Community Theatre 1952; president of Honolulu Community Chest, 1956; member, Catholic Social Service board; Hawaii Statehood Commission, 1956; re-elected president, Honolulu Community Chest, 1957. Ran for Territorial Senate in 1956; chairman, Republican Territorial convention, 1957. Appointed Governor by President Eisenhower in 1957 at age of 38, second youngest Governor in Hawaii's history and last Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. First elected Governor upon statehood in 1959; lost bid for reelection in 1962. Later named president of Dole Company.

JOHN ANTHONY BURNS

Thirteenth governor, Dec. 3, 1962, to; Democrat; born Fort Assiniboine, Montana; married in 1931 to Beatrice Majors Van Fleet; two sons, John A., Jr., and James S., and one daughter, Mary Beth Burns Statts; graduated from St. Louis High School, Honolulu, 1930, and attended University of Hawaii for one semester (academic career cut short by depression); honorary degrees from Chaminade College, the University of Hawaii, St. Benedict's College of Atchison, Kansas, and Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington; served in Army in 1927 for one year; joined Honolulu Police

Department in 1934, attaining rank of captain by 1941; by his persistent insistence that Americans of Japanese ancestry be treated as full-fledged Americans, he contributed substantially to the decisions that created the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat team; went into private business in 1945; Civil Defense administrator, 1951-55; ran for Hawaii delegate to Congress in 1948 (lost by 50,000 votes), in 1954 (lost by 890 votes) and 1956 (elected) and in 1958 (re-elected); instrumental in getting Hawaii's statehood bill through Congress; ran for Governor in 1959 (lost), but won in 1962 and was re-elected in 1966; represented President Kennedy in 1962 at South Pacific Conference, and represented President Johnson in 1963 at the inauguration of President Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea in Seoul, and was the President's special ambassador in 1966 when Botswana became an independent Republic in Africa.

Lieutenant Governors

STATE OF HAWAII

1. James K. Kealoha, Republican, Aug. 19, 1959 to Dec. 3, 1962.
2. William S. Richardson, Democrat, Dec. 3, 1962, to Mar. 3, 1966.
3. Andrew T. F. Ing, Democrat, Apr. 13, 1966, to Dec. 5, 1966.
4. Thomas P. Gill, Democrat, Dec. 5, 1966, to

STATE AND LOCAL TAX BURDEN

Fiscal Years

Year	Per Capita Amount			% of Pers. Income		
	Hawaii	Rank	U.S. Avg.	Hawaii	Rank	U.S. Avg.
1967.....	\$411.99	2	\$312.72	13.19	2	10.55
1968.....	365.32	3	289.70	12.68	2	10.70
1965.....	297.91	8	266.11	10.74	22	10.32
1964.....	272.01	11	249.75	10.95	17	10.20
1963.....	255.99	14	238.29	10.69	18	10.06

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

Calendar Years

Year	Amount			% Annual Change		Hawaii as % of U.S. Avg.
	Hawaii	Rank	U.S. Avg.	Hawaii	U.S. Avg.	
1966.....	\$3,124	14	\$2,963	8.40	7.36	105.43
1965.....	2,882	14	2,760	4.01	6.73	104.42
1964.....	2,771	11	2,586	5.00	5.34	107.15
1963.....	2,639	12	2,455	4.31	3.67	107.49
1962.....	2,530	13	2,368	.....	.....	106.84

Source: Tax Foundation of Hawaii.

The Big Five

Officially there is no "Big Five." But Islanders have long referred to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Amfac Inc., Castle & Cooke Inc., and Alexander and Baldwin Inc. by this name.

These companies were established, although some by different names, during the Nineteenth Century. All began as stores except for Alexander & Baldwin which started as a plantation. Three of the companies, C. Brewer, Amfac (originally Hackfeld & Co.), and Theo. H. Davies (which was Starkey, Janion & Co.) were founded by new arrivals to the Islands bringing in trade goods. Castle & Cooke began as a partnership between two missionaries, while Alexander & Baldwin was established by sons of missionaries whose fathers had started planting sugar cane. Gradually these firms took on the functions of factors, becoming agents for the sugar plantations and assuming financial, purchasing and marketing responsibilities.

By the beginning of this century and for the next 40 years, the "Big Five" grew into an oligarchy, their power building up by intermarrying, sharing common interests and social life. Through interlocking directorships they controlled most of the economy of the islands. Thus the "Big Five" were linked with banks, trust companies, shipping lines, insurance, wholesale and retail outlets, hotels and public utilities. All the way from land to retail trade, such control was exercised that it was almost impossible for an outsider to make any headway.

But gradually the pattern changed. The first cracks in the foundation appeared with the arrival of S. H. Kress & Company in the 1930s and Sears, Roebuck & Co. in 1941. The aftermath of the war brought such rapid change to the economic scene in the islands that the functions of the "Big Five" are now vastly different from their former activities. The interlocking directorships have disappeared and the companies have had to diversify and seek new markets.

Castle & Cooke Inc., the richest of the five with assets of \$290,449,000, now grows and processes pineapple, macadamia nuts, bananas; produces and distributes canned salmon; provides stevedoring and terminal services; acts as wholesale distributor for several mainland manufacturers; owns, develops and manages land holdings and acts as freight agent for various steamship companies. Castle and Cooke owns the Dole Company.

Alexander & Baldwin Inc. produces sugar; operates as business and sales agents for its two sugar subsidiaries and pineapple concern; owns Matson Navigation Company and acts as general fire and casualty insurance agent for 14 large insurance companies. Total assets amount to \$203,821,000.

Amfac Inc., with assets of \$169,326,285, now produces sugar; operates retail stores and a wholesale merchandising business; develops land resources; conducts insurance and finance business.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., owns and operates sugar plantations, fertilizer and chemical plants and ranch dairies; the company conducts insurance, stevedoring, terminal, trucking and tire recapping businesses; it sells machinery and equipment. Total assets amount to \$102,485,575.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., with assets of \$64,038,000, owns and operates sugar plantations and a cattle ranch. It does general wholesale merchant business; conducts insurance and shipping agencies and acts as commission agent and sugar factors.

WAGES PAID AS SHOWN IN "TAX BASE" REPORTS FOR HAWAII, BY COUNTY—1960 TO 1967 (in millions of dollars)

Year	State of Hawaii	City-County of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Kauai County	Maui County
1960.....	867.4	756.8	46.0	27.6	37.0
1962.....	934.2	819.6	47.3	28.4	38.9
1961.....	892.1	870.2	50.1	30.9	40.6
1963.....	1,033.6	903.6	53.5	32.5	43.9
1964.....	1,114.4	978.8	56.4	32.8	46.4
1965.....	1,208.2	1,064.7	59.2	34.2	50.1
1966.....	1,316.8	1,165.0	61.4	34.8	55.6
1967 (fiscal).....	1,382.3	1,226.4	63.1	35.5	57.3

Source: Department of Taxation, General Excise, *Consumption and Compensating Tax Base, Year Ending December 31, 1960 through 1966; 1967 data are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.*

Pineapple

Hawaii's pineapple industry marked its 65th anniversary in 1968, but this was marred by a 61-day strike early in the year.

The first commercial pack of canned pineapple was by James Dole in 1903. It was just 1,893 cases, an amount that can now be packed within three minutes by the Dole Company cannery.

Today Hawaii packs more than 30 million cases of canned pineapple fruit and juice each year. This equals more than 40 percent of the world's total supply of canned pineapple and around 70 percent of its canned pineapple juice.

Hawaii's pineapple industry was able to achieve and maintain leadership through foresight, innovation, technological development and the application of scientific research to agriculture.

Sixty years ago the industry launched one of the greatest innovations in American marketing when it began the first national cooperative advertising campaign to promote consumer acceptance of a product—in this case, canned pineapple—then virtually unknown. Today many industries in the U.S. and abroad use this technique.

Fifty-six years ago the Ginaca machine was developed to peel and core pineapple. It opened the way for mass production in pineapple processing.

Thirty-five years ago the technology needed for production of canned pineapple juice was perfected and the world gained a tasty and nutritious fruit drink.

In more recent years, industry scientists discovered the use of two chemicals—DD and BBC—as soil fumigants helping not only Hawaii's pineapple industry, but agriculture throughout the world.

Although pineapple was reported growing in Hawaii as early as 1813, today's modern industry had its real beginnings towards the close of the 19th Century and the beginning of this century.

One of the most important developments then was the introduction into Hawaii of the Smooth Cayenne variety of pineapple by English horticulturist Capt. John Kidwell. Today refined descendants of these plants are considered the best canning pineapple in the world.

The second major development was the arrival in Hawaii of a group of California homesteaders and a young New Englander, James Dole.



Picking fully ripe fruit in Hawaii's pineapple fields.

Dole and the homesteaders began growing pineapple in central Oahu. Dole in 1903 produced Hawaii's first commercial pack of canned pineapple. Other canneries were being started at the same time.

Just nine years later, production had multiplied 600 times—reaching 1,132,776 cases—and Hawaii became the world's leading producer of canned pineapple, a title it continues to hold to this day.

Pineapple provides Hawaii with its largest finished export product. Sales of canned pineapple fruit and juice on the U.S. mainland and in the export market earned \$128,000,000 for Hawaii in 1966.

Growing and processing pineapple provides Hawaii with one of its major areas of employment.

During the peak of the harvest season—usually during July and August—between 21,000 and 23,000 men, women and vacationing students find employment.

Although pineapple has a seasonal cycle, the industry nonetheless offers year-round employment to more than 6,000 persons.

Pineapple employees are the highest paid year-round agricultural workers in the world and are represented by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. In addition to substantial wages and salaries, both cannery and plantation employees also receive extensive benefits such as medical, dental and life insurance, pensions, severance pay, paid holidays and vacations. Wages in the industry are good. The lowest rated regular employee earns more than \$2 an hour. Employees in the top labor grade earn in excess of \$4 an hour.

The industry's annual payroll is about \$45 million a year.

The industry makes other important contributions to Hawaii's economy in addition to payrolls and income from the sale of its products.

Pineapple pays more than \$6 million a year in local and state taxes. It purchases goods and services in excess of \$34 million annually. The industry provides much secondary employment through its needs for tin cans, cardboard cartons, wooden shipping pallets, can labels and transportation services.

PINEAPPLE A UNIQUE FRUIT

Pineapple is a unique fruit requiring different growing techniques and practices.

Although a fruit, it does not grow on trees. Material for new fields must be taken from growing plants. Planting is done by hand—18,000 to 21,000 plants per acre.

With favorable weather it takes from 18 to 22 months for a plant to produce a ripe fruit, which must be picked by hand. About a year after a plant produces its first fruit, a second (ratoon) crop is borne. After the ratoon crop is harvested, the field is generally plowed up, replanted and the cycle repeated.

Hawaii's 67,000 acres of pineapple fields are highly mechanized, but planting and harvesting are still primarily hand operations.

Hawaii's pineapple canneries are models of industrial efficiency. They produce pineapple in slices, chunks, tidbits and as crushed, millions of gallons of pineapple juice and they also produce bran for cattle feed from the shells of processed fruit and recover sugar and citric acid. One cannery also produces alcohol and vinegar.

From the time a pineapple enters the cannery until it is canned, labeled and cased, as little time as 30 minutes may elapse.

PINEAPPLE RESEARCH

Science has always been an important partner in Hawaii's pineapple industry. For many years, the industry has maintained Pineapple Research Institute, one of the few agricultural research institutions supported without any government assistance.

Headquarters of PRI is a 150-acre scientific center located near the heart of pineapple operations on Oahu.

At PRI scientists and technicians work the year round seeking to produce better pineapple more efficiently and to protect the industry from diseases, pests and other risks that constantly threaten any farming operations.

PINEAPPLE ACREAGE BY ISLANDS

Kauai	2,300
Lanai	16,000
Maui	11,500
Molokai	17,400
Oahu	20,400
Total	67,600

PINEAPPLE COMPANIES IN HAWAII

<i>Del Monte Corporation:</i>	Cannery in Honolulu, plantations on Oahu and Molokai
<i>Dole Company:</i>	Cannery in Honolulu, plantations on Oahu and Lanai
<i>Hawaiian Fruit Packers:</i>	Cannery and plantation at Kapaa, Kauai
<i>Libby, McNeill & Libby:</i>	Cannery in Honolulu, plantation on Molokai
<i>Maui Pineapple Company:</i>	Cannery and two plantations on Maui
<i>Haserot Pineapple Company:</i>	Cannery at Haiku, Maui*

* Purchases fruit from independent growers.

PINEAPPLE ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, PAYROLL AND VALUE, IN HAWAII: 1950 TO 1965

Year	Acres Planted in Pineapple	Pineapple Production (in Thousand Cases)		Annual Payroll (Thousands)	Value of Sales (Thousands)
		Fruit	Juice		
1950.....	70,700	14,073	11,110	\$30,794	\$102
1951.....	73,600	15,098	12,354	34,393	96
1952.....	73,500	14,690	10,197	34,807	97
1953.....	73,200	16,915	12,561	35,243	114
1954.....	73,200	16,581	12,830	33,017	109
1954.....	73,200	16,399	13,014	35,583	116
1955.....	76,700	16,399	12,224	36,951	122
1956.....	76,700	18,612	12,795	35,405	116
1957.....	76,700	17,992	10,472	36,812	130
1958.....	74,800	16,798	12,454	38,554	128
1959.....	74,800	17,677	12,454	40,739	120
1960.....	75,000	17,287	11,574	40,937	120
1961.....	73,800	18,462	11,759	40,281	115
1961.....	71,600	18,122	11,938	40,859	124
1962.....	72,300	18,457	11,150	40,806	128
1963.....	68,200	17,645	11,881	(N.A.)	127
1964.....	69,500	17,833	11,881	44,696	128
1965.....	67,600	18,926	11,244		

Source: Pineapple Growers of Hawaii, *Pineapple Fact Book, 1967*, and records; Bank of Hawaii, Department of Business Research.

Hawaii's Sugar Industry

Sugar cane is grown on 25 plantations located on the state's four largest islands. There are eight plantations on Kauai, four on Oahu, three on Maui, and 10 plantations and 950 independent sugar cane farms on the Island of Hawaii. Many of the state's towns and cities have grown up near these plantations.

Hawaii's sugar cane plants are nature's finest "sugar producers." Nature creates sugar in the cane plant by a process known as photosynthesis. Leaves of the plant collect sunshine and carbon dioxide and combine them with water and minerals from the soil to form sugar-rich juices. Hawaiian sugar cane produces an average of eleven tons of sugar per acre, the world's highest yield. Hawaii is our largest sugar producing state.

For the past three consecutive years, Hawaii's sugar production has hit all-time highs. The 1967 production was 1,191,042 tons.

No other area has made such full use of science, engineering and mechanization to produce sugar. Hawaiian farmers have worked together since pioneer days to find the best methods of sugar cane farming. The plantations together spend more than \$2 million a year to operate a research center in Honolulu.

Hawaii's sugar industry got its start in 1832 on the island of Kauai where the first commercial crop produced 2 tons of raw sugar and 2,700 gallons of molasses from 12 acres of land leased from King Kamehameha III.

Those twelve acres have grown to today's 327,000 acres on four major islands. The annual production of sugar and molasses is worth about \$190,000,000 to Hawaii's economy, making it the largest private industry in the Islands.

More than \$200,000,000 has been invested in Hawaii's sugar industry, of which about \$46 million is in irrigation facilities alone. Slightly more than half of all sugar cane acreage is irrigated, the balance depends on natural rainfall.

In many parts of the world, hard labor is needed to produce sugar. In Hawaii sugar is produced more efficiently with human intelligence, skills and work-saving machines. The Hawaiian sugar worker is employed the year around. He produces more and gets paid more.

The 25 plantations provide full time employment for 11,600 persons, with a total annual payroll averaging about \$65 million. The

Hawaiian field worker's hourly wages are twice those of the average Mainland farm worker.

His hourly earnings are from 33 per cent to 300 per cent more than field workers' earnings in other sugar producing areas of the U. S.

He also gets medical care, paid vacations and holidays, low-rental housing, dental care for his children, and a pension when he retires. These benefits are almost unknown among other farm workers of the world. (Most of the plantation workers are represented by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.)

Of the 237,000 acres in sugar cane, something more than half is owned in fee by sugar plantation companies, while the balance is leased from government or private owners. Today's cultivation methods are almost entirely mechanized with all of the major work, including planting, being done by specially designed and fabricated machines.

CANE CULTIVATION

It takes from 22 to 24 months for cane to ripen in Hawaii. From two to four ratoon crops are obtained from each normal planting of seed cane. At maturity, the cane stands from 15 to 20 feet high. The industry's world-renowned Experiment Station is involved in the development of such things as drycane cleaners, a specially designed harvester which gets rid of most of the trash, diffuser systems of juice extraction and overhead irrigation systems, to name just a few. Hawaiian cane varieties are noted for their unusually high yield.

HARVESTING AND MILLING

The first step in harvesting the mature cane is to set fire to the field. Although the fire consumes the dry leaves and trash, it does not harm the juice-filled stalk. The burned cane is then cut at the ground and pushed into windrows for loading in huge cane transports which take it to the mills. All of Hawaii's sugar mills operate on a 24-hour a day basis during the grinding season, which lasts anywhere from nine months to eleven months of the year.

At the mills, the cane is washed to remove soil and leaf remnants and then moved between high pressure rollers which crush out the juice under as much as 450 tons of pressure per square inch. The juice is then taken through the various processing steps of heat-

ing, clarifying, evaporating, crystallizing and centrifuging to end up as raw sugar from 96 to 98 per cent sucrose. By-products of sugar manufacture are molasses and bagasse. Bagasse is the fibrous residue of the cane stalk which is used in most factories for fuel.

SHIPPING

The raw sugar is stored in bins at the mills and hauled in specially designed bulk trucks to bulk storage and loading plants at five ports in the Islands. Here the raw sugar is mechanically loaded into specially designed bulk freighters for transshipment to the main refinery at Crockett, California and to various points in the Gulf and East Coast.

REFINING-MARKETING

Hawaii's sugar producers have had their own sugar refining and marketing company on the mainland since 1906. It is the California and Hawaiian Sugar Company, which is best known throughout 25 western states as "C and H." The company operates the world's largest sugar refinery at Crockett, California.

C and H was established in 1906 and has a total capacity of almost 90,000 tons of refined sugar. The major markets for Hawaiian sugar under the C and H brand are the Western States, although some Hawaiian sugar is sold as far East as the Mississippi River.

The Hawaiian sugar industry, as part of the entire domestic sugar industry of the United States, operates under and is regulated by the provisions of the Federal Sugar Act, which in turn is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture. The terms of the act provide a stable and constant supply of sugar at reasonable prices to the people of the entire United States.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

1527 Keeaumoku Street, Honolulu

Boyd MacNaughton.....	President	John C. Bagwell.....	Vice President and Washington Representative
Malcolm MacNaughton.....	1st Vice President	Robert L. Cushing.....	Vice Pres.-Secretary
H. D. Weidig.....	2nd Vice President	John G. Butterfield.....	Treasurer

SUGAR PLANTATIONS, MANAGERS AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES

Hawaii	Wailuku Sugar Co., C. G. Street, Jr., Wailuku
Hamakua Mill Co., L. A. Thevenin, Paunilo	Oahu
Hawaiian Agricultural Co., P. R. Tate, Pahala	Ewa Plantation Co., E. C. Bryan, Ewa
Honokaa Sugar Co., R. M. Frazier, Haina	Kahuku Plantation Co., C. D. Christophersen, Kahuku
Hutchinson Sugar Co., Ltd., B. W. Baldwin, Naalehu	Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., J. T. Humme, Waipahu
Kohala Sugar Co., A. C. Sterns, Hawi	Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., H. J. W. Taylor, Waialua
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co., R. A. N. Bruce, Papaaloa	Kauai
Mauna Kea Sugar Co., Inc., M. J. Black, Hilo	Gay & Robinson, Makaweli
Paauhau Sugar Co., Ltd., W. B. Case, Paauhau	Grove Farm Co., Inc., W. M. Moragne, Puhi
Pepeekeo Sugar Co., H. M. Gomez, Pepeekeo	Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd., W. J. Baldwin, Kekaha
Puna Sugar Co., Ltd., W. H. Bomke, Keaau	Kilauea Sugar Co., Ltd., E. A. Smith, Kilauea
Maui	The Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd., D. T. Silver, Lihue
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., D. B. Thomson, Puunene	McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., P. F. Conrad, Eleele
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., J. W. Siemer, Lahaina	Olokele Sugar Co., Ltd., D. J. Martin, Kaumakani
	Waimea Sugar Mill Co., Ltd., A. E. Faye, Waimea

EXPERIMENT STATION

R. L. Cushing, Director

Department Heads

Agronomy.....	Minoru Isobe	Genetic and Pathology.....	Don J. Heinz
Chemistry.....	Wayne H. Hilton	Physiology and	
Engineering.....	Warren Gibson	Biochemistry.....	Louis G. Nickell
Entomology.....	Fred A. Bianchi	Sugar Technology.....	George E. Sloane

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CANE STATISTICS

Calendar Year	Total Cane Land Area	Acres Harvested	Average Yield Per Acre (Tons Cane)	Production (Tons Cane)
1948.....	206,550	100,042	75.39	7,542,613
1949.....	213,354	108,794	73.96	8,045,941
1950.....	220,383	109,405	74.7	8,174,821
1951.....	221,212	109,494	77.4	8,477,201
1952.....	221,990	108,089	80.4	8,693,920
1953.....	221,542	108,337	83.1	9,003,967
1954.....	220,138	107,480	87.75	9,431,781
1955.....	218,819	106,180	92.94	9,867,978
1956.....	220,606	106,956	92.65	9,909,990
1957.....	221,336	106,742	88.51	9,447,641
1958*.....	221,683	84,136	89.77	7,552,750
1959†.....	222,588	110,371	85.31	9,416,225
1960†.....	224,617	103,584	83.15	8,613,317
1961.....	227,027	108,320	88.58	9,595,342
1962.....	228,926	108,600	89.88	9,243,714
1963.....	231,321	107,436	93.39	10,033,969
1964.....	233,145	110,759	94.76	10,495,175
1965.....	235,576	109,600	97.97	10,737,507
1966.....	237,499	111,005	98.82	10,969,920
1967.....	239,813	111,864	98.77	11,045,948

HAWAIIAN MILLED SUGAR PRODUCTION

Calendar Year	Cane Converted to 96° Raw Basis (Tons of Sugar)	Equivalent Refined (Tons Refined Sugar)	Pounds of 96° Raw Sugar Made Per Short Ton of Cane	Tons Cane Per Ton Sugar
1948.....	835,107	780,491	221	9.03
1949.....	955,890	893,375	238	8.44
1950.....	960,961	898,114	235	8.51
1951.....	995,759	930,636	235	8.51
1952.....	1,020,450	953,712	235	8.52
1953.....	1,099,316	1,027,421	214	8.15
1954.....	1,077,347	1,006,889	228	8.75
1955.....	1,140,112	1,065,525	231	8.66
1956.....	1,099,543	1,027,633	222	9.01
1957.....	1,084,646	1,013,710	230	8.71
1958*.....	764,953	714,925	203	9.87
1959†.....	974,632	910,891	207	9.66
1960†.....	935,744	874,546	217	9.20
1961.....	1,092,481	1,021,033	228	8.78
1962.....	1,120,011	1,046,762	228	8.65
1963.....	1,100,768	1,028,777	219	9.12
1964.....	1,178,770	1,101,678	225	8.90
1965.....	1,217,667	1,138,032	227	8.82
1966.....	1,234,121	1,153,410	225	8.89
1967.....	1,191,042	1,113,148	216	9.28

* Strike year. † Strike effects remain.



I.L.W.U. Labor Day parade had as its theme peace, pineapple and prosperity.

Tourism

Tourism is big business in Hawaii.

In 1967 a total of 1,005,790 visitors spent approximately \$400 million in the State. This total represented a 39.07 per cent increase over 1966 and a 438.46 per cent increase over 1957. Tax revenues generated by the industry for the calendar year came to more than \$60 million.

Since 1946 tourism has been Hawaii's most rapidly expanding growth industry. An estimated 24,000 persons were employed in hotels and service business directly related to tourism in 1967.

The tourist count in 1941 was 31,846 overnight visitors, the largest total in the history of the Territory's newest industry. World War II necessitated a suspension of Tourist Bureau activities and pleasure travel to Hawaii was curtailed.

With the cessation of wartime restrictions in 1945, the organization was re-established and again renamed, this time the Hawaii Visitors Bureau—as it is known today.

By 1948 the number of persons visiting Hawaii reached 41,964 and broke all previous records. New air service inaugurated during this year contributed to a 35 per cent increase in Honolulu airport operations during the same period. In 1949, however, the longest maritime strike in Island history tied up shipping and reduced the number of visitors to some 25,000.

Between 1950 and 1966 this growth industry continued to expand and with the expansion the HVB has become the State of Hawaii's official tourist promotion agency, receiving part of its financial support from the State and part from private enterprise.

Overnight or longer visitor projections for the next ten years vary widely but with the advent of larger jet aircraft, the development of new destination resort areas throughout the State, State officials, economists and private business alike concede that Hawaii's tourist industry will continue to be a major contribution to the State's economy.



Mrs. Marjorie Hammond, a Kansas housewife, was the millionth visitor to Hawaii, in 1967.

OVERNIGHT VISITORS AND TOTAL PASSENGERS TO HAWAII, BY COUNTY—1960 TO 1967

Year	Visitors Overnight or Longer				Total Passengers to Hawaii
	State of Hawaii	Hawaii County	Kauai County	Maui County	
1960.....	296,517	91,000	73,500	61,800	532,547
1961.....	319,807	97,000	77,400	67,500	615,209
1962.....	362,145	96,200	85,150	78,000	690,378
1963.....	429,140	102,000	104,000	98,000	790,378
1964.....	508,870	126,000	134,000	131,000	909,436
1965.....	606,010	162,000	164,000	168,000	1,064,657
1966.....	710,580	177,700	175,800	183,400	1,272,181
1967.....	1,065,790				1,581,500

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau, *Annual Research Reports* and records.

ESTIMATED VISITOR EXPENDITURES IN HAWAII, BY COUNTY—1950 TO 1966 (in millions of dollars)

Year	State of Hawaii	City-County of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Kauai County	Maui County
1960.....	131.0	113.2	9.2	6.3	2.3
1961.....	137.0	118.7	8.5	6.4	3.4
1962.....	154.0	135.6	6.8	6.7	4.9
1963.....	186.0	158.3	9.3	9.1	9.3
1964.....	225.0	186.6	13.6	12.1	12.7
1965.....	265.0	216.4	17.5	14.8	16.3
1966.....	300.0	245.0	20.0	17.0	19.0

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau and records.

HOTEL FACILITIES, RECEIPTS, PAYROLL, AND EMPLOYMENT, FOR HAWAII: 1890 TO 1963

Year	No. of Hotels	Guest Rooms	Receipts (\$1,000)	Payroll, Entire Year (\$1,000)	Paid Employees, Nov. 15
All Hotels:					
1890.....	50	309***
1896.....	114	853***
1939.....	116	.....*	3,565	.....*	1,190
1948.....	158	5,094	9,429	3,585	1,378
1954.....	92	3,715	15,621	5,466	2,036
1958.....	136	.....*	27,804	10,139	4,186
1963.....	178	.....*	48,807	14,770	4,686
Large Hotels:					
1948.....	64	3,679***
1954.....	37	3,204	14,782	5,296	1,936
1958.....	62	5,283	25,332	9,484	3,884
1963.....	81	8,102	46,064	14,145	4,414

* Not available.

Air Transportation

The routes linking Hawaii and the West Coast are among the most lucrative in the U. S. travel business. Only three scheduled U. S. carriers are now permitted to carry passengers on these routes, but three more have been recommended by a Civil Aeronautics Board examiner.

The Civil Aeronautics Board opened hearings in Honolulu in February, 1967, on the transpacific route case to determine which carriers can join the Hawaii and Pacific tourist boom.

The three U. S. carriers now on the run are:

Northwest Orient Airlines. Portland and Seattle, Coast to Coast, Florida, Alaska, Canada and via the Aleutians—the Orient.

Pan American Airways. Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Alaska, Tahiti, Samoa, Manila, Fiji, New Zealand, Tokyo, and around the world, New York.

United Air Lines. Los Angeles, San Francisco, 113 other U. S. Mainland cities coast to coast, Florida, Vancouver, British Columbia, and Toronto.

Recommended to become Hawaii carriers were Trans World Airlines, Eastern Airlines, and Western Airlines.

Hilo, Hawaii island, became the state's second "jetway gateway" late in 1967 and all three current carriers are making stops there on certain flights to or from Honolulu.

Seven foreign carriers also operate to the Islands, but they are not permitted to carry passengers from Hawaii to a Mainland U. S. city unless the passengers start from or are going to a foreign point. This is under U. S. government regulations which are not relaxed even when there is a strike among the U. S. carriers.

INTER-ISLAND TRANSPORTATION

Hawaiian Airlines, founded in 1929, and Aloha Airlines, founded in 1946, give the Islands a modern transportation system.

The two competing airlines provide frequent and fast service. Hawaiian Airlines operates DC-9 jets and jet-props. Aloha operates BAC-111 jets and jet-props, and has Boeing 737s on order.

Neither airline has had a single fatality to passengers or crew members.

The Islands also are served by a growing number of air taxis and charter services. These provide good service to remote resort areas and also afford spectacular views of Island scenery. Many offer special flights during volcanic eruptions.

GREAT CIRCLE DISTANCES, IN STATUTE MILES, BETWEEN HONOLULU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND SPECIFIED PLACES

(Honolulu International Airport is at 21°19' N. latitude and 157°55' W. longitude)

Place	Latitude	Longitude	Distance
Hilo, Hawaii.....	19°44' N	155°04' W	214
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.....	19°39' N	156°01' W	168
Kahului, Maui.....	20°54' N	156°28' W	98
Lanai Airport.....	20°47' N	156°57' W	72
Molokai Airport.....	21°09' N	157°06' W	54
Lihue, Kauai.....	21°58' N	159°22' W	103
French Frigate Shoals.....	23°47' N	166°13' W	556
Midway Island (East Island).....	28°13' N	177°24' W	1,309
Kure Island.....	28°25' N	178°20' W	1,367
Johnston Island.....	16°45' N	169°31' W	820
Palmzra Island.....	5°53' S	162°05' W	1,101
Papeete Tahiti.....	17°32' S	149°34' W	2,741
Pago Pago, Tutuila.....	14°17' S	170°40' W	2,606
Suva, Fiji.....	18°08' S	178°25' E	3,159
Auckland, N. Z.....	36°51' S	174°46' E	4,393
Sydney (Port Jackson).....	33°53' S	151°12' E	5,070
Wake Island.....	19°17' N	166°20' E	2,294
Apra Harbor, Guam.....	13°27' N	144°37' E	3,806
Manila.....	14°35' N	120°58' E	5,293
Hong Kong.....	22°18' N	114°10' E	5,541
Tokyo.....	35°40' N	139°45' E	3,847
Anchorage.....	61°13' N	149°54' W	2,782
Vancouver, B. C.....	49°17' N	123°07' W	2,709
Seattle.....	47°36' N	122°20' W	2,679
Portland, Oregon.....	45°31' N	122°40' W	2,595
Chicago.....	41°53' N	87°38' W	4,179
New York City.....	40°46' N	73°59' W	4,959
Washington, D. C.....	38°54' N	77°02' W	4,829
Miami.....	25°46' N	80°12' W	4,856
San Francisco.....	37°49' N	122°25' W	2,397
Los Angeles.....	33°45' N	118°15' W	2,557
Cristobal, Panama Canal.....	9°21' N	79°55' W	5,214

Ocean Travel

The great bulk of the one million tourists who come to Hawaii each year fly to the Islands, but a minority who have the time and the money take a ship.

The U. S. passenger lines which call regularly at Hawaii are Matson Navigation Company and the American President Lines. The Matson's Lurline makes some 30 calls a year from Los Angeles and San Francisco at a minimum one-way fare of \$230 per person [more than double the minimum air fare]. The voyage takes 4½ days. The American President Lines' ships make the West Coast-Hawaii-Orient run.

The P. & O. Orient Lines make Hawaii a stopover on round-the-world cruises and on the Australia-Canada route.

Japanese lines offer passenger service from Japan to South America via Honolulu. One Japanese line offers Tokyo-California passage via Honolulu for around \$225 one way.

While passenger service is minor in Hawaii's tourist picture, shipping plays an important role in the economic life of the community. Containers carry away Hawaii's sugar and pineapple and bring back the things Hawaii needs for eating, clothing, housing and manufacturing.

Matson's cargo container service is the conveyor belt which supplies the Islands of Hawaii from the mainland United States.

With its present cargo fleet of 12 ships, Matson freighters arrive in Hawaii on the average of about one every 36 hours. Most of the freighters are specialized ships outfitted to carry Matson's 24-foot long aluminum and steel containers or a combination of containers, automobiles and bulk products, such as sugar.

Since the advent of containerization in 1958, Matson has invested more than \$70 million dollars in the program. As a result, freight rates in the West Coast-Hawaii trade are at the same general levels that they were in 1961. Where in 1957 a freighter spent about a week in Hawaii loading and unloading, today a ship is in and out of port in from 24 to 48 hours. The decreased port time has allowed Matson to make more trips and carry more cargo with fewer ships than it had in service 10 years ago.

Macadamia Nuts

A rising star in Hawaii's diversified agricultural economy is the macadamia nut which many connoisseurs consider the finest nut in the world. This product takes its name from John Macadam who is credited with discovering its edibility.

This Australian import is not as new to Hawaii as is generally thought. It was about 1881 that the macadamia tree was first introduced to Kukuihaele, Hawaii, but it was at least a score of years later before it was raised in any quantity. About 1916, the first commercial orchard was planted at Honokaa, Hawaii, and this area is still the location of a sizable plantation owned by Honokaa Sugar Company, a subsidiary of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. Other macadamia growers are C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.; Castle & Cooke, Inc.; Honomalino Agricultural Co., Inc.; and numerous independent farmers.

From a very modest 700 acres in 1952, this slow-growing (six years to initial production) tree crop totaled some 7,000 acres by 1967. All indications point to more than 10,000 acres under cultivation by 1972, mostly on the Island of Hawaii. Due to the nature of the slow but accelerating yield, demand has usually exceeded supply. However, in the early 1970's there should be increasing activity in the market area due to new acreage that will then be coming into production. Barring any unforeseen agricultural problems, by 1970 the macadamia nut crop will have easily surpassed both coffee and papaya in dollar volume to become Hawaii's diversified agricultural crop leader.

This new bonanza is not without the ever-present nemesis—risk. Trees can be destroyed by winds, production retarded by growth of certain grasses, and spore blight can reduce an annual yield considerably. One producer recently lost some 20% of production from a blight caused by a combination of excessive moisture and low temperatures.

The industry has independent producers but with high capital requirements over at least six years to initial production, eight or nine years to break even, and eleven to twenty years to peak production, it is certainly not an ideal crop for the small farmer. The economies of scale associated with processing make it advantageous to the larger plantations. However, in spite of this, there are many

small farmers, some of whom have shifted from coffee to macadamia. These independents generally sell their production to the larger processors.

Intensive research has narrowed the varieties of trees from hundreds down to a present few but development continues in order to produce the "ideal" tree. This species would not only produce a nut of uniform quality and maximum size but would be a tree that is relatively wind- and disease-resistant. Since the nuts are harvested after falling, the industry would also like a branch formation that is high enough to permit mechanical harvesting equipment to pass underneath. Other research centers on a tree that grows higher rather than wider to allow maximum utilization of orchard acreage. Indications that macadamia research has come of age may be noted from the fact that Australians have recently come here to find out how to raise a better variety of this (Australian) native tree. Just as in most businesses, there is the element of future competition from other areas of the world that includes California, Union of South Africa, Mexico, and Taiwan.

The market for macadamia nuts still has room to expand beyond the snack stage presently associated with it. Other uses have been in locally manufactured candy, ice cream, cakes, and some rather exotic cooking recipes. Increased production in the 1970's should present opportunities for further penetration of existing markets as well as introduction into new market areas.

The value of macadamia nut marketing: 1960, \$472,000; 1961, \$693,000; 1962, \$954,000; 1963, \$1,061,000; 1964, \$1,190,000; 1965, \$1,651,000; 1966, \$1,813,000; 1967, \$1,833,000.

Source: First National Bank of Hawaii.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF BANKS

DEC. 31, 1967, JUNE 30, 1967 AND DEC. 31, 1966

ASSETS	Loans and Discounts	Total Assets
American Security Bank	\$ 53,538,224	\$ 93,199,197
Bank of Hawaii	349,316,495	541,698,288
Central Pacific Bank	49,858,465	84,511,131
City Bank of Honolulu	34,870,399	61,700,054
Liberty Bank of Honolulu	34,122,083	65,037,217
Sub-Totals	\$521,705,666	\$ 846,146,187
First National Bank	230,764,374	430,674,161
Hawaii National Bank	26,372,134	53,726,912
Totals December 31, 1967	\$778,842,174	\$1,330,547,260
Totals June 30, 1967	725,656,686	1,263,917,400
Totals December 31, 1966	707,707,644	1,195,585,781

LIABILITIES	DEPOSITS			
	Demand	Time	Government	All Other
American Security Bank	\$ 24,547,346	\$ 37,318,872	\$ 18,672,156	\$ 2,246,372
Bank of Hawaii	188,493,127	211,807,822	65,682,656	19,654,430
Central Pacific Bank	23,011,960	34,739,012	18,063,451	660,241
City Bank of Honolulu	16,430,627	20,181,957	13,892,338	1,071,255
Liberty Bank of Honolulu	18,252,396	18,646,857	19,624,072	1,202,855
Sub-Totals	\$270,735,756	\$322,694,520	\$135,934,673	\$ 24,835,156
First National Bank	151,434,181	152,847,648	59,294,144	15,989,471
Hawaii National Bank	12,171,863	19,877,315	14,124,560	2,081,406
Totals Dec. 31, 1967	\$434,341,800	\$495,419,483	\$209,353,377	\$ 42,906,033
Totals June 30, 1967	403,657,670	480,318,076	192,677,217	34,079,742
Totals Dec. 31, 1966	383,826,978	427,665,708	182,931,050	48,043,808

5 State Chartered Banks.
 84 Branch Offices & Facilities (Inc. 7 Pacific Island Branches outside of Hawaii).
 2 Federal Chartered Banks.
 42 Branch Offices.
 Source: Department of Regulatory Agencies.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
DEC. 31, 1967, JUNE 30, 1967 AND DEC. 31, 1966**

ASSETS	Mortgage Loans	Total Assets
American S&L.....	\$ 61,676,795	\$ 74,498,172
First Financial S&L.....	2,986,502	3,229,592
Hawaiian S&L.....	13,235,499	15,684,765
Hilo-Kona S&L.....	922,120	985,435
Honolulu S&L.....	117,433,770	139,492,185
International S&L.....	28,863,142	33,628,815
Kauai S&L.....	4,565,248	5,580,043
Maui S&L.....	9,687,097	11,193,002
Pacific S&L.....	11,210,543	14,842,938
Pioneer S&L.....	34,182,200	40,071,021
State S&L.....	53,159,618	61,422,865
Territorial S&L.....	30,232,848	35,536,960
Sub-Totals.....	\$368,155,382	\$436,165,793
First Federal S&L.....	54,722,468	63,647,837
Island Federal S&L.....	30,753,372	40,195,458
Totals December 31, 1967.....	\$453,631,222	\$540,009,088
Totals June 30, 1967.....	432,430,136	514,407,447
Totals December 31, 1966.....	437,992,778	507,732,191

13 State Chartered Associations (1 association non-operating)—39 Branches.
2 Federal Chartered Associations—4 Branches.
Source: Department of Regulatory Agencies.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF
TRUST COMPANIES
DEC. 31, 1967, JUNE 30, 1967 AND DEC. 31, 1966**

ASSETS	Loans and Advances	Total Assets
Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.....	\$ 3,535,547	\$ 9,080,531
First Trust Co. of Hilo, Ltd.....	663,769	2,144,408
Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.....	5,073,624	14,840,428
Honolulu Trust Co., Ltd.....	128,031	402,202
Totals December 31, 1967.....	\$ 9,400,971	\$26,467,569
Totals June 30, 1967.....	8,120,820	25,077,434
Totals December 31, 1966.....	7,761,051	24,987,366

Source: Department of Regulatory Agencies.

Business Statistics

Wages and salaries amount to about 74% of personal income in Hawaii, and nearly 40% of salaries are paid by the government. This compares with the U. S. average of only 19% of total wages derived from government payrolls.

Per capita personal income rose to \$3,124 in 1966 and ranked Hawaii 14th in the country. The estimated figure for 1967 is set at \$3,241.

Number of employed showed a slight gain in 1967 and reached 282,950 at November. While this was only 1.8% above 1966, government employment increased by 3.2%. Hawaii's unemployment rate has remained constant at around 3.4% for the past few years.

Hawaii's economy continues to soar, with tourism, military spending, sugar and pineapple leading the way. The State greeted over 1,000,000 visitors in 1967—41% more than the record 1966 year. Visitor spending, estimated at \$420 million, also increased by a large margin (39%). With tighter restrictions on international travel being proposed, it is almost certain that Hawaii will continue to set records in 1968. Federal spending hit an estimated \$601 million due primarily to increased demands made by the Vietnam war. These outlays have been rising annually, but are dependent on fluctuations in international developments, and 1968 could see more conservative increases in this area. The value of both sugar and pineapple increased in 1967, and remain Hawaii's major agricultural industries. Rising labor costs, foreign competition and pressure for land development may make gains for sugar and pineapple more difficult in the year ahead.

Trade in the islands also reached new high levels in 1967. Retail sales approaching \$1.4 billion were logged, up nearly 7% over the previous period. Wholesale trade grew even more, registering a 15% burst to an estimated \$632 million. The overall "balance of payments" picture in Hawaii shows a favorable position, although expenditures have tended to increase slightly faster than receipts.

Manufacturing in Hawaii is surging upward, and increased by about 7% in 1967—an increase of \$19 million. Diversification of products continues with new businesses on the increase. Garments, textiles, flowers, nuts, coffee, tuna, and other foodstuffs, petroleum, cement and metals account for the major portion of the market.

Source: Tax Foundation of Hawaii.

GROWTH IN THE HAWAIIAN ECONOMY

Economic Indicators	Amounts				Percent Change 1967 From	
	1967	1966	1965	1962	1966	1967
Population ^a	810,584	763,646	758,143	695,590	6.15	16.53
Labor Force ^b	292,850	283,270	269,020	246,180	3.38	18.96
Employment ^c	282,950	274,320	259,680	234,420	3.22	20.76
Unemployment ^d	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%	4.7%	6.25	8.11
Cost of Living ^e	108.7%	106.6%	103.6%	98.4%	1.37	10.47
Motor Vehicle Registrations ^f	351,298	336,640	319,862	261,974	4.35	34.10
Total Housing Units ^g	218,248	208,980	198,894	178,520	4.43	22.25
Total Hotel Rooms ^h	17,948	17,217	14,827	10,915	4.25	64.43
Total Hotel Rooms ⁱ	1,005,000	710,580	606,010	363,145	41.43	177.51
Number of Visitors ^j	3,241	\$ 3,124	\$ 2,882	\$ 2,530	3.75	28.10
Per Capita Personal Income ^k	412	\$ 365	\$ 298	\$ 266	12.88	54.89
Per Capita Taxes ^l						

DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS	
Visitor Expenditures ^m	\$ 420
Military Expenditures ⁿ	\$ 601
Total Personal Income ^o	\$ 2,402
Bank Deposit Deposits ^p	\$ 1,092
Value of Sugar Crops ^q	\$ 127
Value of Pineapple Exports ^r	\$ 1,385
Retail Sales ^s	\$ 550
Wholesale Sales ^t	\$ 294
Diversified Manufacturing ^u	\$ 367
Construction Value.....	\$ 315
Balance of Payments:.....	
Receipts ^v	\$ 1,850
Expenditures ^w	\$ 1,800

^a Mid-year estimates of population, including military stationed on land and aboard ships.

^b Monthly average; 1967 based on preliminary data at November.

^c Honolulu Consumer Price Index at December (revised), based on December, 1963 = 100%; 1967 figure at September.

^d Preliminary 1967 data; subject to revision.

^e At April 1.

^f Pineapple products exclusive of local sales. Data for 1967 estimated.

^g Based on General Excise Tax Base, federal exempt sales and other data. Not strictly comparable with previous editions; 1967 figures estimated.

^h Revised data on inflow and outflow of money due to commodity and other exports and imports as reported by the Bank of Hawaii; 1967

ANNUAL INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY MILITARY STATUS AND ETHNIC STOCK OF HEAD, FOR OAHU: 1964-1966

Subject	Families			Unrelated Individuals
	Total	Civilian	Military	
ALL ETHNIC GROUPS				
Number.....	128,448	105,085	23,363	21,905
Percent Distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	12.2
\$ 1,000 to \$ 1,999.....	2.3	2.5	1.8	12.2
\$ 2,000 to \$ 2,999.....	5.0	4.5	7.2	15.4
\$ 3,000 to \$ 3,999.....	7.5	5.8	15.1	15.5
\$ 4,000 to \$ 4,999.....	10.0	7.2	22.5	15.1
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,999.....	19.2	17.7	26.1	15.8
\$ 7,000 to \$ 9,999.....	23.3	25.3	14.2	8.2
\$10,000 and Over.....	21.4	23.8	10.7	4.2
Median (Dollars).....	10.2	12.1	1.4	1.5
	7,632	8,336	5,182	3,665
MEDIAN IN DOLLARS BY ETHNIC STOCK OF HEAD				
Unmixed:				
Japanese.....	\$8,887	8,910	.....	3,300
Portuguese.....	6,250	6,194	.....	.....
Other Caucasian.....	7,246	10,319	5,278	4,216
Hawaiian.....	5,583	5,583	.....	.....
Filipino.....	6,087	6,323	.....	.....
Chinese.....	9,372	9,479	.....	3,474
All Other.....	5,364	6,278	.....	.....
Mixed:				
Part Hawaiian.....	6,850	6,865	.....	.....
Non-Hawaiian.....	6,194	6,312	.....	.....

Source: Hawaii Department of Health.

SELECTED SOURCES OF INCOME IN HAWAII 1960 TO 1967 (in millions of dollars)

Year	Defense Expenditures	Visitor Expenditures	Value of Sugar Production	Value of Pineapple Production
1960.....	373.1	131.0	127.4	119.3
1961.....	401.9	137.0	144.9	119.4
1962.....	375.8	154.0	159.7	114.9
1963.....	368.6	186.0	191.3	123.5
1964.....	415.9	225.0	166.6	127.5
1965.....	460.0	265.0	175.0	126.6
1966.....	517.0	300.0	191.0	127.6
1967 (Est.).....	600.0	.....	.....	.....

Sources: Department of Planning and Economic Development; Hawaii Visitors Bureau; Bank of Hawaii, Department of Business Research.



General William C. Westmoreland, commander of U. S. forces in Vietnam, visited wounded soldiers in Tripler Hospital in Honolulu.

The Military in Hawaii

Military personnel and dependents residing in Hawaii as of December 31, 1966 totaled 108,606; (Air Force—30,634, Army—24,771, Coast Guard—3,855; Marine Corps—11,670 and Navy—38,046. This represented roughly 15 percent of the islands population.

The U.S. Navy's shipyard and naval base at Pearl Harbor is Hawaii's best known military facility. Its Anti-Submarine Warfare Force and Polaris Submarine Training Facility at Ford Island are also located at "Pearl".

Other principal military bases are Schofield Barracks, Fort Shafter, Fort DeRussy Armed Forces Rest and Recreation Center, Hickam and Wheeler Air Force Bases and Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe. Camp H. M. Smith serves as headquarters for Commander in Chief, Pacific, and the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

Virtually all of the servicemen and dependents are stationed on Oahu. Small detachments and special units are located on the neighbor islands. Defense spending in Hawaii during 1966 amounted to \$518.8 million, as compared with \$147 million in 1950.

PRINCIPAL MILITARY COMMANDERS IN HAWAII

MAJOR GENERAL ROY LASSETER, JR.—

Commanding General, U.S. Army Hawaii
Schofield Barracks

MAJOR GENERAL BYRON L. STEGER—

Commanding General, Tripler Army Medical Center,
Chief Surgeon, U.S. Army Pacific,
Tripler Army Medical Center

REAR ADMIRAL FRED E. BAKUTIS

Commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier/
Commandant, 14th Naval District,
Commander, Naval Base, Pearl Harbor

REAR ADMIRAL BENJAMIN F. ENGEL—

Commander, 14th Coast Guard District
1347 Kapiolani Boulevard

COLONEL HAROLD R. LAYHEE—

Commander, 6486th Air Base Wing, Hickam Air
Force Base

MILITARY PERSONNEL, DEPENDENTS, AND FAMILIES, BY SERVICE AND ISLAND, FOR HAWAII JANUARY 1, 1968

Island and Service	Personnel and Dependents	Military Personnel			Dependents in Hawaii	Military Families
		Total	Above	Aboard Ship		
The State	105,700	47,339	35,593	11,746	58,361	19,851
By island:						
Oahu	105,099	47,003	35,285	11,718	58,096	19,756
Hawaii	346	194	180	14	152	56
Maui	162	77	63	14	85	30
Kauai	50	24	24	—	26	8
Molokai	3	1	1	—	2	1
French Frigate Shoals	15	15	15	—	—	—
Kure	25	25	25	—	—	—
By service:						
Air Force	29,767	10,558	10,558	—	19,209	6,127
Army	19,280	8,000	8,000	—	11,280	3,947
Coast Guard	2,443	1,458	717	741	985	356
Marine Corps	11,484	6,026	6,026	—	5,458	1,951
Navy	42,726	21,297	10,292	11,005	21,429	7,470

Source: Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, DEPENDENTS, AND FAMILIES, FOR HAWAII—1959 TO 1968

Date	Personnel and Dependents	Military Personnel			Dependents in Hawaii	Military Families
		Total	Ashore	Aboard Ship		
1959: Spring	112,525	56,303	41,927	10,954	60,057	19,631
1960: April 1	112,938	52,881	43,723	10,930	60,671	19,567
1961: January 1	115,324	54,653	44,155	12,193	62,033	21,007
July 1	118,381	56,348	47,402	12,685	61,977	21,281
1962: January 1	121,464	59,487	47,402	11,682	63,231	21,973
July 1	122,933	59,702	48,020	12,016	63,539	21,967
1963: January 1	122,968	59,429	47,413	12,016	61,495	21,651
July 1	118,588	57,693	45,354	11,739	65,976	23,025
1964: January 1	125,602	59,626	48,242	11,384	69,090	21,631
July 1	128,930	59,840	47,959	11,881	72,812	24,011
1965: January 1	135,648	62,836	48,227	14,609	70,456	22,339
April 1	126,792	56,336	44,063	12,273	65,816	23,156
July 1	121,929	56,113	42,960	13,153	59,262	20,515
1966: January 1	116,328	57,066	39,919	17,147	62,622	21,154
July 1	112,359	49,737	31,476	18,261	63,523	21,394
1967: January 1	110,820	47,297	34,452	12,845	61,301	20,854
July 1	112,303	51,002	38,904	12,098	58,361	19,851
1968: January 1	105,700	47,339	35,593	11,746	58,361	19,851

Source: Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development.

Population Statistics

RESIDENT POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA—1778 TO 1967

Estimate on Census Date	All Islands	Island of Oahu			
		Total	City of Honolulu	Rest of Oahu	Other Islands
1778-1779	300,000	60,000	*	*	*
1796	270,000	*	*	*	240,000
1803	266,000	*	*	*	*
1804	154,000	*	*	*	*
1819	144,000	*	*	*	*
1823	142,050	20,000	*	*	*
1831-1832	130,313	29,755	*	*	122,050
1835-36	108,393	27,798	12,994	14,804	100,558
1850: January	84,165	25,440	14,484	10,956	80,595
1853: Dec. 26	73,138	19,126	11,455	7,671	58,725
1860: Dec. 24	69,800	21,275	14,310	6,965	54,012
1866: Dec. 7	62,959	19,799	13,521	6,278	48,525
1872: Dec. 27	56,897	20,671	14,852	5,819	43,160
1878: Dec. 27	57,985	20,236	14,114	6,122	37,749
1884: Dec. 27	58,578	28,068	20,487	7,581	52,510
1890: Dec. 28	89,990	31,194	22,907	8,287	58,796
1896: Sept. 27	109,029	40,205	29,920	10,285	68,815
1900: June 1	154,001	58,504	39,306	19,198	95,497
1910: April 15	191,874	81,993	52,183	29,810	109,881
1920: Jan. 1	255,881	123,496	81,820	41,676	132,385
1930: April 1	368,300	202,887	137,582	65,305	165,413
1940: April 1	422,770	257,696	179,358	78,338	165,074
1944: July 1	871,250	*	*	*	*
1950: April 1	499,794	353,020	248,034	104,986	146,774
1960: April 1	632,772	500,409	294,194	206,215	132,363
1966: July 1	743,878	611,948	338,641	273,307	131,930
1967: July 1	786,618	654,403	356,920	297,483	132,215

* Not available.

Source: Robert C. Schmitt, Demographic Statistics of Hawaii, 1778-1965; Department of Planning and Economic Development.

RESIDENT POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY COUNTY: 1961 TO 1966, WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1985

Year (Jan. 1)	State of Hawaii	City-County of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Kauai County	Maui County	Kalawao County
1961	651,504	—	—	—	—	—
1962	682,491	547,490	62,398	27,787	44,471	245
1963	698,702	564,155	61,799	27,518	44,976	254
1964	714,092	580,800	60,909	26,981	45,146	256
1965	743,734	610,101	60,504	27,289	45,595	245
1966	756,544	622,508	60,921	25,658	47,206	251
1970	849,400	713,400	61,400	27,500	46,900	200
1975	962,000	816,400	65,300	29,800	50,300	200
1980	1,086,500	929,900	69,700	32,300	54,400	200
1985	1,217,000	1,049,600	74,000	34,700	58,500	200

Source: Department of Planning and Economic Development.

RESIDENT AND DE FACTO POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA—JULY 1, 1967

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	RESIDENT POPULATION			De Facto Population	Visitors Present (Prelim.)	Residents Absent (Prelim.)
	Total	Civilian	Armed Forces			
The State.....	786,618	735,616	51,002	759,582	40,591	16,925
City & County of Honolulu ¹	654,403	603,702	50,701	619,105	29,701	14,296
City of Honolulu.....	356,920	346,125	10,797	363,380	28,213	10,956
Remainder of County.....	297,483	257,579	39,904	255,725	1,488	3,342
Other counties.....	132,215	131,914	301	140,477	10,890	2,327
Hawaii County.....	59,098	58,902	196	61,925	4,290	1,197
City of Hilo.....	25,222	25,141	81	26,156	1,547	582
Remainder of County.....	33,876	33,761	115	35,769	2,673	665
Kalawao County.....	227	227	.....	227	.....	.....
Island of Kauai.....	24,937	24,913	24	27,110	2,629	432
Island of Niihau.....	24,646	24,622	24	26,819	2,629	432
Island of Oahu.....	47,953	47,872	81	51,215	4,041	698
Island of Molokai ²	3,039	3,039	.....	3,042	19	16
Island of Maui.....	39,107	39,027	80	42,226	3,831	632
Island of Hawaii.....	5,807	5,806	1	5,947	191	50

¹ Includes French Frigate Shoals (21 armed forces) and Kure Island (24 armed forces).

² Excluding Kalawao County.

RESIDENT POPULATION OF HAWAII BY ISLAND—1960 TO 1967

Year (July 1)	Hawaii Island	Kauai Island	Lanai Island	Maui ¹ Island	Molokai Island	Niihau Island	Oahu ² Island
1960.....	59,645	27,847	2,115	35,922	4,878	257	503,464
1961.....	59,496	27,811	2,101	35,377	5,112	259	524,530
1962.....	59,506	28,011	2,142	36,360	5,759	262	549,982
1963.....	59,605	26,721	2,092	35,682	7,707	270	566,477
1964.....	59,151	26,010	2,037	36,487	5,825	280	589,677
1965.....	59,290	26,181	2,075	37,058	5,629	283	613,027
1966.....	58,997	25,545	2,025	38,316	5,629	285	611,948
1967.....	59,098	24,646	2,039	39,107	5,807	291	634,403

¹ Excludes Kalawao County.

² Includes French Frigate Shoal, Kure Island and other leeward islands.

POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY RACE: 1853 TO 1960

	1853	1890	1910	1920	1950	1960
All Races.....	73,137	89,990	191,909	255,912	499,769	632,773
Caucasian.....	1,687	18,939	44,048	49,140	124,344	202,230
Chinese.....	364	16,752	21,674	23,507	32,376	38,119
Filipino.....	5	.....	2,361	21,031	61,062	68,641
Hawaiian.....	70,036	34,436	26,041	23,723	12,245	10,502
Part Hawaiian.....	983	6,186	12,506	18,027	73,845	91,597
Japanese.....	.....	12,610	79,675	109,274	184,598	203,876
Negro.....	.....	.....	695	.....	2,651	4,943
Other.....	62	1,067	4,909	11,210	8,648	12,864

Source: Department of Planning and Economic Development.

ETHNIC STOCK OF THE POPULATION OF OAHU: APRIL 1, 1964—MARCH 31, 1966

Ethnic Stock	Number	Percent
All Races.....	565,433	100.0
Unmixed.....	418,535	74.0
Japanese.....	164,206	29.0
Portuguese.....	15,913	2.8
Other Caucasian.....	5,643	1.0
Hawaiian.....	3,962	0.7
Puerto Rican.....	39,435	7.0
Filipino.....	36,455	6.4
Chinese.....	1,870	0.3
All Other.....	9,193	1.6
Mixed, Two Strains.....	72,942	12.9
Japanese.....	14,328	2.5
Portuguese.....	13,536	2.4
Other Caucasian.....	40,956	7.2
Hawaiian.....	34,046	6.0
Puerto Rican.....	4,121	0.7
Filipino.....	11,761	2.1
Chinese.....	19,591	3.5
Samoan.....	380	0.1
All Other.....	7,006	1.2
Mixed, More Than Two Strains.....	73,639	13.0
Part Hawaiian.....	64,478	11.4
Non-Hawaiian.....	9,161	1.6
Race Not Reported.....	317	0.1

REVISED MEASUREMENTS OF THE LAND AND WATER AREA OF COUNTIES, ISLANDS, AND CITIES

Geographic Place	Area in Square Statute Miles		
	Total	Land	Inland Water
THE STATE	6,450	6,425	25
Counties:			
Hawaii.....	4,038.0	4,037.0	1.0
Maui.....	1,161.1	1,160.3	0.8
Kalawao.....	13.3	13.3	---
Honolulu.....	610.9	595.7	15.2
Kauai.....	627.1	619.1	8.0
Islands:¹			
Hawaii.....	4,038.0	4,037.0	1.0
Kahoolawe.....	45.0	45.0	---
Molokini.....	0.006	0.006	---
Maui.....	728.8	728.2	0.6
Lanai.....	139.5	139.5	---
Molokai.....	261.1	260.9	0.2
Oahu.....	607.7	592.7	4.6
Kauai.....	553.3	548.7	3.4
Niihau.....	73.0	69.6	---
Lehua.....	0.380	0.380	---
Kaula.....	0.438	0.438	---
Northwest Islands ¹	3.2	3.0	0.2
Cities:			
Hilo.....	298.9	298.9	---
Honolulu.....	88.7	86.5	2.2
On Oahu.....	85.5	83.6	1.9
On Northwest Islands ¹	3.2	2.9	0.3

¹ Nihoa to Kure, exclusive of Midway.
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Areas of Hawaii: 1960," *Area Measurement Reports*, GE-20, No. 13, October 1967, and records.

LONGEST WATER FEATURES AND LARGEST PERENNIAL STREAMS, FOR HAWAII, BY ISLAND

Island	Longest Water Feature		Largest Perennial Stream	
	Name	Length (Miles)	Name	Length (Miles)
Hawaii.....	Waialuku River.....	32.0	Waialuku Stream.....	22.7
Kahoolawe.....	Ahupu Gulch.....	4.0	(None).....	---
Maui.....	Kaliialiniui-Waiatale Gulch.....	18.0	Palikea Stream.....	7.8
Lanai.....	Maunalei-Waiatale Gulch.....	12.9	(None).....	---
Molokai.....	Wailau-Pulena Stream.....	6.5	Wailau-Pulena Stream.....	6.5
Oahu.....	Wailau-Pulena Str. (S. Fork).....	33.0	Kaukonahua Stream.....	30.0
Kauai.....	Kaukonahua Str. (S. Fork).....	19.5	Waimea River.....	19.7
Niihau.....	Waimea R.-Poomaii Str.....	5.9	(None).....	---
	Keanaui-Puniopo Valley.....	---		---

THRUM'S HAWAIIAN ALMANAC

ELEVATIONS OF MAJOR MOUNTAINS IN HAWAII, BY ISLAND

Island and Mountain	Elevation (Feet)	Island and Mountain	Elevation (Feet)
Hawaii:		Oahu, continued:	
Mauna Kea*.....	13,796	Tantalus.....	2,013
Mauna Loa.....	13,677	Olomana Peak.....	1,643
Hualalai.....	8,271	Diamond Head.....	760
Kohala.....	5,480	Punchbowl.....	500
Kilauea (Uwekahuna).....	4,090	Koko Head.....	642
Kilauea (Halemaumau Rim).....	3,646	Kauai:	
Kahoolawe:		Kawaikini.....	5,243
Lua Makika.....	1,477	Waialeale.....	5,148
Maui:		Niihau:	
Haleakala (Red Hill).....	10,023	Panlau.....	1,281
Haleakala (Kaupo Gap).....	8,201	Kaula Island.....	550
Puu Kukui.....	5,788	Nihoa Island.....	910
Tao Needle.....	2,250	Necker Island.....	277
Lanai:		La Perouse Pinnacle.....	135
Lanaihale.....	3,370	Gardner Pinnacles.....	190
Molokai:		Maro Reef.....	Awash
Kamakou.....	4,970	Laysan Island.....	35
Puu Nana.....	1,381	Lisianski Island.....	20
Oahu:		Pearl and Hermes Reef.....	---
Kaala.....	4,040	Midway Islands†.....	12+
Puu Konahuanui‡.....	3,150	Kure Island.....	20
		Kingman Reef‡.....	3
		Palmyra Islands‡.....	6

* Includes 19 cones over 11,000 feet, five of them over 13,000.
† Two distinct peaks. The lower has an elevation of 3,105 feet.
‡ Not part of State.
Source: U. S. Geological Survey, Map Information Office.

LARGEST LAKES, FOR HAWAII, BY ISLAND

(Excludes shoreline fish ponds and areas filled only during floods.)

Island	Name of Largest Lake	Category	Max. Depth (Feet)	Alt. (Feet)	Area (Acres)	Shoreline (Miles)
Hawaii.....	Waiakea Pond.....	Natural	---	S. L.	27	2
Kahoolawe.....	(None).....					
Maui.....	Kanaha Pond.....	Natural	---	S. L.	41	2
Lanai.....	(None).....					
Molokai.....	Meyer Lake.....	Natural	5	2,021	6	1
Oahu.....	Salt Lake.....	Natural	---	S. L.	273	2
Kauai.....	Koloa Res.....	Man-Made	23	233	422	3
Niihau.....	Hahulu Lake.....	Natural	---	S. L.	182	3

Other important lakes include Lake Waiau, on Hawaii (1.28 acres); Violet Lake, on Maui (3.0 acres); and Halalii Lake, on Niihau (intermittent; 840.7 acres).

Cost of Living

It costs substantially more to live in Hawaii than its does on the Mainland.

This is despite the fact that Hawaii homeowners (except for mountain dwellers) have no bills to pay for heating houses and no winter clothes to buy.

The U.S. Government recognizes the high cost of living by granting 12,500 Civil Service employees in Hawaii a 15 percent tax-free cost-of-living allowance.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, food costs in Hawaii run from 15 to 20 percent higher than those in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle.

Housing costs are substantially higher, too.

Many homeowners don't own their own land. It is owned by huge estates and leased under long-term (55 and 99 year) leases. Rental is fixed for so many years, perhaps 30 years, and then renegotiated to reflect the new appraised price. On a \$35,000 to \$55,000 home, the land rental might be \$200 to \$500 a year.

The high cost of housing is one of the reasons Hawaii has the lowest proportion of home ownership in the United States. In the 1960 census, of all occupied housing units in Hawaii, only 41.1 percent were owned by the occupants. The only other two states where less than half the housing units were owner-occupied were Alaska with 48.3 percent and New York with 44.8 percent. The national average was 61.9 percent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, FOR HONOLULU: 1940 TO 1967

(All Items Combined—December 1963 = 100)

Year	Ann. Ave.	Year	Ann. Ave.	Year	Ann. Ave.	Year	Ann. Ave.	Year	Ann. Ave.
1940	43.6	1946	62.1	1952	77.8	1958	88.0	1964	100.2
1941	46.2	1947	71.4	1953	78.6	1959	89.7	1965	102.0
1942	52.3	1948	75.1	1954	79.3	1960	91.8	1966	104.9
1943	56.3	1949	74.0	1955	80.4	1961	94.1	1967	107.8
1944	57.2	1950	71.3	1956	81.5	1962	96.7		
1945	58.4	1951	75.6	1957	84.1	1963	99.8		

Source: Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development.

Wage Scales

Oahu's organized construction workers now earn as much as their average counterparts do in the nation's cities with 100,000 population or more.

Printing trades journeymen on Honolulu's two major newspapers make far more than the average in cities with 100,000 population or more.

These comparisons are made in a report issued by the U. S. Department of Labor on average wage rates in the two industries.

In the construction field, Honolulu's construction laborers, plasterers and sheetmetal workers make more than the average reported but other tradesmen are not far below the average in their categories.

Average rates reported by the Department of Labor are as of July 1, 1967.

The hourly wage scale comparison, which do not include fringe benefits, follow:

Trade	U. S. Big City Average 7-1-67	Oahu Average 7-1-67
Bricklayers	\$5.28	\$5.00
Carpenters	5.01	4.60
Cement Finishers	4.83	4.70
Electricians (wiremen)	5.24	5.15
Elevator constructors	5.26	5.04
Glaziers	4.66	4.20
Lathers	5.04	4.95
Painters	4.71	4.60
Pipefitters	5.34	5.00
Plumbers	5.36	5.00
Plasterers	5.11	5.25
Roofers	4.78	4.25
Sheetmetal workers	5.15	5.35
Structural ironworkers	5.23	5.00
Construction laborers	3.74	3.90
Hand compositor (day)	4.19	4.66
Hand compositor (night)	4.37	4.80 & 4.98
Machine operators (day)	4.21	4.66
Machine operators (night)	4.47	4.80 & 4.98
Machinist (day)	4.21	4.86
Machinist (night)	4.42	5.00 & 5.18
Mailers	3.78	3.45
Photoengravers (day)	4.52	4.69
Photoengravers (night)	4.68	4.83 & 5.19
Pressmen (day)	4.16	4.44
Pressmen (night)	4.46	4.59
Pressmen (in charge—night)	4.70	4.94
Pressmen (in charge—day)	4.86	5.09
Stereotypers (day)	4.04	4.44
Stereotypers (night)	4.38	4.59

Rank 1966	1966 No.	1966 Rate	1966 Percent	No.	1956 Rate	1956 Percent	No.	1946 Rate	1946 Percent	No.	1936 Rate	1936 Percent	No.	1926 Rate	1926 Percent
Burns from fire or hot substance.....	141	131	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	1	1
Firearms.....	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4
Suffocation.....	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	2
Drowning.....	41	37	4	11	3	1	2	2	1	2	12	1	2	5	5
Other accidents.....	17	13	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Therapeutic misadventure.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide.....	65	46	19	11	8	1	4	2	1	8	18	8	1	1	2
Homicide.....	18	13	5	1	1	1	3	2	2	6	12	5	4	3	4
All other causes.....	360	210	150	69	52	11	8	20	13	12	10	37	12	53	43

¹ Includes 2 deaths of unknown race.
Source: Department of Health.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATHS FOR SPECIFIC YEARS¹

CAUSE	Rank 1966	No.	1966 Rate	1966 Percent	No.	1956 Rate	1956 Percent	No.	1946 Rate	1946 Percent	No.	1936 Rate	1936 Percent	No.	1926 Rate	1926 Percent
All Causes.....		3770	528.1	100.0	3038	593.1	100.0	3082	655.5	100.0	3434	873.2	100.0	3886	1183.2	100.0
Heart diseases.....	1	1275	178.6	33.8	1008	196.8	33.2	636	135.3	20.6	528	134.3	15.4	296	90.1	7.6
Cancer and other malignant neoplasms.....	2	695	97.4	18.4	506	98.8	16.7	384	81.7	12.5	279	70.9	8.1	209	63.6	5.4
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	303	42.4	8.0	270	52.7	8.9	212	45.1	6.9	189	48.1	5.5	173	52.7	4.5
Accidents (all forms).....	4	250	35.0	6.6	159	31.0	5.2	345 ²	73.4	11.2	293	59.2	6.8	240	73.1	6.2
Diseases of early infancy.....	5	201	28.2	5.3	255	49.8	8.4	225	47.9	7.3	203	51.6	5.9	294	89.5	7.6
Pneumonia & influenza.....	6	137	19.2	3.6	106	20.7	3.5	119	25.3	3.9	342	87.0	9.9	600	182.7	15.4
Diabetes mellitus.....	7	125	17.5	3.3	91	17.8	3.0	87	18.5	2.8	71	18.1	2.1	32	9.7	0.8
Congenital malformations.....	8	70	9.8	1.9	75	14.6	2.5	70	14.9	2.3	65	16.5	1.9	39	11.9	1.0
Suicide.....	9	65	9.1	1.7	39	7.6	1.3	37	7.9	1.2	63	16.0	1.8	61	18.6	1.6
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	10	44	6.2	1.2	45	8.8	1.5	34	7.2	1.1	33	8.4	1.0	27	8.2	0.7

¹ 1926 and 1936 include regular military deaths numbering less than 50 per year. 1946 and 1966 exclude deaths among military personnel. 1956 include resident civilians only.

² Tidal wave accounted for 142 deaths.

DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS BY RACE OF HUSBAND AND OF WIFE STATE OF HAWAII, 1966

RACE OF HUSBAND	RACE OF WIFE												
	Number	Percent	Caucasian	Hawaiian	Part Hawaiian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Puerto Rican	Korean	Samoan	Negro	Other Races
All Races	897	100.0	399	12	137	23	98	145	18	31	10	12	12
Number	460	51.3	321	5	44	8	24	27	6	13	5	2	5
Percent	99	11.0	31	1	51	2	4	7	1	1	1	1	1
Caucasian.....	99	8.5	5	3	16	11	65	8	2	6	1	1	1
Part Hawaiian.....	111	12.4	19	2	7	1	2	94	1	2	2	1	1
Chinese.....	125	13.9	12	2	2	1	2	2	7	4	1	1	1
Japanese.....	19	2.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rican.....	7	0.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Korean.....	9	1.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Samoan.....	16	1.8	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negro.....	11	1.2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other Races.....	11	1.2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Department of Health.

**DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS BY LEGAL GROUNDS AND DURATION
OF MARRIAGE—STATE OF HAWAII, 1966**

LEGAL GROUNDS	DURATION OF MARRIAGE IN YEARS														
	TOTAL														
	Number	Percent	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 & Over
Divorces and Annulments	897*	100.0	86	91	86	74	68	108	109	57	65	22	20	7	13
Absolute Divorces:	862*	96.1	69	84	81	71	67	136	109	57	65	22	20	7	13
Desertion.....	68	7.1	1	2	4	4	7	14	8	2	6	1	5	4	6
Extreme cruelty.....	8	0.9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Failure to provide.....	24	2.7	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Imprisonment.....	2	0.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insanity.....	2	0.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Graveous mental suffering.....	750*	83.6	65	77	73	63	53	170	98	52	58	18	14	2	6
Other.....	13	1.5	7	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Annulments:	35	3.9	17	7	5	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minor.....	2	0.2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Undivorced spouse living.....	13	1.5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physical incompatibility.....	1	0.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraud.....	16	1.8	10	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other.....	3	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

*Includes 1 divorce with duration of marriage not stated.
Source: Department of Health.

Kalaupapa

1866-1968

The first patients went to Kalaupapa on January 6, 1866—one year after passage of the segregation act under King Kamehameha V, 31 years after the first case of Hansen's disease in Hawaii of which there is definite record. Although the act was not at first strictly enforced, the population of the Settlement, first established at Kalawao, Molokai, on the windward side of the peninsula, rapidly rose, and by December, 1881, there were 653 active cases at the Settlement, and the total listed for the territory was more than 1,000. As of the end of December, 1967, the total active patients at Kalaupapa was 56 and the number continues to decline. There were also in the Settlement 124 patients on "temporary release"—recovered cases who remain at Kalaupapa by choice.

Living conditions in the early days were bad. At first the government expected the patients to be colonists, growing their own food. This failed, and it was necessary to send supplies; but for many years food was often inadequate; shelters were poor and insanitary; medical care was spasmodic, and water had to be carried, often a mile or more, from a tiny stream.

A Protestant church, Siloama ("Church of the Healing Spring"), still standing, was constructed in 1871; the congregation, organized in 1866, was served by Hawaiian pastors, one of them a patient. Through the generosity of the American Mission to Lepers and many other friends, the building has recently been restored and rededicated.

A frame Catholic chapel was built in 1872, which became part of the larger church of St. Philomena, completed by Father Damien shortly before his death. This church, with the adjoining cemetery where Father Damien's body rested until its removal to Belgium in 1936, has been made a monument to his memory.

Mormon missionaries also came during this period, and a church, since fallen, was erected near the others.

The first Caucasian to take up permanent residence at Kalawao was Father Joseph Damien de Veuster, who arrived in 1873, and died, a victim of Hansen's disease, in 1889. In addition to his spiritual duties, he was a leader in many ways, and was responsible for great improvements, partly through his own efforts, partly by his

influence on others, including government officials. One important item was installation of the first running water supply.

Today the Settlement presents a marked contrast to the early days. All necessities are provided by the State government, including medical care, food, housing, clothing, and recreation. The Communicable Disease Division, State Department of Health, administers Kalaupapa.

The three churches, Protestant, Catholic, and Mormon, have resident or visiting clergy. There is one government physician in residence. The hospital building, of 39 beds, cares for patients who are acutely ill, helpless, or in need of special treatment.

Visitors are welcome and information about arrangements for visits can be obtained from the Communicable Disease Division of the State Department of Health. Other material on Kalaupapa and Hansen's disease in the islands is also available from the Communicable Disease Division, State Department of Health, P. O. Box 3378, Honolulu, Hawaii 96801.

TOTAL HANSEN'S DISEASE PATIENTS REGISTERED BY REGISTER STATUS AND YEAR STATE OF HAWAII, 1962-1966

REGISTER STATUS	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total cases on register January 1.....	411	396	384	374	373
New cases added during the year.....	10	20	10	21	14
Formerly diagnosed cases returned to State.....	..	..	..	..	2
Removed during year.....	25	32	20	22	12
Deaths.....	11	7	9	8	9
Left the State.....	2	10	..	2	2
Discharged from further surveillance.....	12	15	11	12	1
Total cases on register December 31.....	396	384	374	373	377

There was an increase in total registered cases, the first during the past 10 years, due to outpatients being retained under surveillance for a longer period.

The Great Oahu Rabies Scare

The Caucasians brought measles and venereal diseases to Hawaii, but managed to keep the Islands free from rabies.

But on October 5, 1967, the Army and the State announced that an 8-year-old Schofield Barracks boy had been bitten by a rat diagnosed as rabid.

It took more than three months for the Army and the State to admit a mistake had been made and that Hawaii was still free of rabies.

In the meantime, thousands of cats, dogs and other pets received antirabies shots (a cost of \$2 to \$8 a shot). No one knows the exact number, although an estimated 60,000 doses of vaccine were received from the Mainland by Oahu veterinarians.

Some 2,500 dogs and cats were destroyed by the Humane Society during the peak of the scare. The number of dogs killed was only 10 percent above normal, but the cat destruction rate was 200 percent above normal.

Eighty-one persons received antirabies shots from the Army after they were bitten or scratched by suspicious animals. Civilian physicians gave an estimated 50 or more antirabies shots.

The incredible scare was triggered by the Army Medical Laboratory, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Edward E. Dean, who had diagnosed 27 cases, with the assistance of the State veterinarian-pathologist, Dr. Frederick Lynd.

But repeated tests at Mainland laboratories failed to show any rabies. Dr. David Sencer, director of the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, indicated that misdiagnosis and laboratory mixups were to blame for the rabies scare.

Five enlisted men, working under Dean at Schofield Barracks, had accused the colonel of misdiagnosis in letters to their congressmen. They said there was a lack of proper techniques in arriving at the diagnosis. An Inspector General's investigation of the laboratory upheld the five enlisted men on January 16, 1968, and Dean was transferred from the laboratory.

On January 18, the State lifted an inter-island restriction on animals between Oahu and the Neighbor Islands.

As a protection against the introduction of rabies in the Islands, the State continues its traditional policy, requiring animals from the Mainland and foreign areas to be kept quarantined for 120 days.

Index

A		Brewer & Co. C.	300
Academy of Arts.	68	Britain	228, 233
Agriculture		Brownlee, Edward	181
Macadamia nuts	319	Burns, John A.	154, 252, 281, 298
Pineapple	302	Business Statistics	323
Sugar	307	C	
Aiea Loop Trail	55	Cabinet Members	282
Air Transportation	316	Cable, First	246
Distances Between Cities	317	California and Hawaiian Sugar	
First Flight from Mainland	249	Refining Corp.	309
Regular Passenger Service Starts	249	Capitol	91, 154, 177
Akaji, Bumpel	182	Carr, Elizabeth	199
Akaka Falls	124	Carter, George R.	245, 294
Akaka Falls Park	48	Castle & Cooke	300
Alakai Swamp	137	Catholic Church	232
Ala Moana Center	75	Cattle	117, 145, 228
Alexander & Baldwin	300	Central Union Church	95
Allen, Urban M.	57	Chamber Music Society	70
Aloha Airlines	316	Chamberlain, Daniel	231
Aloha Oe	125	Chaminade College	279
Aloha Week	14	Charlot, Jean	14, 70, 182
American President Lines	318	Church College of Hawaii	279
Amfac	187, 300	Chinese Immigrants	238
Anderson, R. Alexander	9	City Hall	91
Anderson, Ruthadell	182	City of Refuge	122, 254
Annexation to the U.S.	234, 242, 250	Classical Music	70
Anthony, Garner	250	Cleveland, President Grover	243
Anthropology	31	Cockfighting	25
Anthuriums	117	Coconut Island	103
Apple, Margaret	254	Coffee	117
Apple, Russell	25	Cogswell, William O.	11
Aquarium, Waikiki	98	Colleges	279
Architecture	161	Committee of Safety	242
Archives of Hawaii	91	Communism Issue	251
Area, Land and Water	332	Congregationalists	231
Arizona, U.S.S.	112	Congress	292
Art	14, 68	Construction	284
Audubon Society	55	Consumer Price Index	334
B		Constitution	232
Banks	321	1840	234
Baranoff, Alexander	229	1852	237
Barati, George	70	1864	238
Bell, Janet E.	265	1874	240
Berger, Henry	125	1887	243
Bibliography	265	1894	225
Big Five	300	Cook, Captain James	183, 334, 336
Big Island (Hawaii)	114	Cost of Living	232
Bingham, Rev. Hiram	231	Cotton	282, 287, 289
Birds	47	County Governments	284
Bishop, Princess Bernice Pauahi	28	County Officials	284
Bishop, Charles Reed	189	D	
Bishop Estate	28	Da Kine	197
Bishop Museum	122	Dance	63
Black Sand Beach	286	Damien, Father	65, 343
Blaisdell, Mayor Neal S.	243	Davies & Co., Theo. H.	300
Blount, Col. James H.	100	Davis, Isaac	227
Blow Hole	265	Deaths, by Cause and Race	339
Books on Hawaii	265		

Dec. 7 Attack	112, 249	Hana	
Deer	143	Hanalei	
Dialects	199	Hanauma Bay	
Diamond Head	48, 100	Hansen's Disease	
Dictionary	211	Hauula	
Dillingham Corp.	77	Hawaii (Big Island)	
Directions	254	Hawaii Calls	
Discovery (ship)	226	Hawaii Loa College	
Distances Between Cities by Air	317	Hawaii Poni	
Divorces	341, 342	Hawaii Tax Foundation	
Dole Co.	149, 300, 302	Hawaii University of	
Dole, James D.	246, 302	Hawaii Visitors Bureau	
Dole, Sanford B.	242, 244, 245, 294	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	

E		Hawaiian Airlines	
East-West Center	280	Hawaiian Homesteads	145, 240
Education	233, 276	Hawaiian Language	199
Edwards, Webley	13	Dictionary	211
Eisenhower, Dwight D.	252	Hawaiian Music	0
Elbert, Samuel H.	193	Hawaiian Names	204
Elevation of Mountains	333	Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assn.	310
Entomology	31	Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club	55
Episcopal Church	236	Hawaiian Volcano Observatory	82
Escobar, Marisol	65	Heaworth, Ron	19
Ethnic Stock	156, 331	Health Statistics	339
Income, by	325	Heiaus	48, 49, 107, 139
Expenditures, Visitor	315	Herman, Frederick B.	63

F		Hiking	54
Farrington, Joseph R.	250	Hillenbrand, William	56
Farrington, Wallace R.	247, 295	Hilo	121
Fern Grotto	50	History of Hawaii	225
FHA Homes	183	Holo-holo-ku Heiau	139
Filipino Immigration	246	Honaunau	122
Fishing	125	Honokaa	124
Flora Pacifica	64	Honolulu	87
Flowers, Official	112	Government	283
Fong, Hiram L.	292	Mayors, List of	286
Foster Garden	56	Map	97
442nd Regimental Combat Team	250	Honolulu Academy of Arts	68
Frankel, Charles E.	7	Honolulu Community Theatre	72
Frear, Walter F.	245, 294	Honolulu International Center	93

G		Honolulu International Center	93
Geographical Statistics	332	Honolulu Symphony Orchestra	70
Gibson, Walter M.	150	Honolulu Theatre for Youth	72
GIJ, Thomas P.	281	Honolulu Zoo	98
Golf Courses, List of	22	Hotel Rooms, Receipts, Payrolls	315
Government Expenditures	289	House, U.S.	293
Government Revenue	287	Housing, Costs	183
Governors of Hawaii, biographies	294	Hualalae Volcano	115
Great Mahele	186, 234	Hula	63

H		Hullbee Palace	123
Haena	140	I	
Hale, Nathan Cabot	65	Iao Valley Park	49
Haleakala	127, 132	Iao Needle	127
Haleakala National Park	132	ILWU	251
Haleiwa	107	Imm'gration	156
Halekii-Pihana Heiau	50	Chinese	238
Halemauiau Crater	117	Japanese	239
Halemauiau Trail	119	Portuguese	239
Hamilton, Thomas H.	277	Filipinos	246
Holman, Thomas	231	Income	
Homes, Cost of	183	by Ethnic Background	325
		by Selected Sources	325

Insurrections of 1889	292
Inter-Island Transportation	240
International Market Place	316
	73

Interracial Marriages	156
Tables	158-159
Iolani Barracks	93
Iolani Palace	89, 171
Iolani School	237

J

Jaggat, Thomas A.	82
Jambor, Harold A.	278
Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor	249
Japanese Immigration	239
Japanese Loyalty in World War II	250
Johnson, Lyndon B.	252
Judd, Lawrence E.	247, 496
Judges	282
Judiciary Building	91

K

Kaahumanu, Queen	239
Kaala	108
Kaanapali	130
Kaena Point	107
Kaena	104
Kahalu	104
Kahana Bay	227
Kahakii	153
Kahoolawe	129
Kahului	123
Kailua (Kona)	103
Kailua (Oahu)	229
Kalanikupule, King	227
Kalaniopuu	136
Kalalau Valley	239
Kalakaua, King	147, 343
Kalaupapa	227
Kamehameha I (the great)	226
Statue of	65, 124, 229
Kamehameha II	232
Kamehameha III	236
Greatest of the Hawaiian Monarchs	236
Kamehameha IV	237
Kamehameha V	28
Kamehameha Schools	153
Kanahelo, Benjamin	140
Kane	103
Kaneohe Bay	140
Kapaa	122
Kapoho	98
Kapiolani Park	134
Kauai	153
Kaula Island	49
Kaunahina Park	150
Kaumalapua	136
Kaunualii	10
Kaunakakai, the Cockeyed Mayor of	95, 167
Kawaihāo Church	48
Keaheva Heiau	112, 226
Kealahou Bay	49
Keanae Lookout	230
Keopuani, Queen	115, 227
Kilanea	86
Table of Eruptions	32
Kiulani Planetarium	9
King, Charles	297
King, Samuel W.	181
King, Roy	

L

Labor Force	338
Labor Unions	129
Lahaina	130
Lahainaluna High School	63
Laka, Goddess of the Hula	333
Lakes	70
La Marchina, Robert	105
Lala	149
Lanai	332
Land Area Statistics	185
Land Ownership	
Languages	193
Hawaiian	199
Pidgin	103
Lanikai	124
Laupahoehoe	119, 122
Lava Trees	138
Lawai Beach	334
Leased Land	254
Legends	277
Lee, Oliver M.	153
Lehua Island	
Leprosy, see Hansen's Disease	91
Library of Hawaii	299
Lieutenant Governors, List	138
Lihue	240, 243, 244
Liliuokalani, Queen	156
Lind, Andrew W.	297
Long, Oren E.	226
Lono (god)	231
Loomis, Elisha	238
Lumalo, King	318
Lurline	122
Lyman Memorial Museum	56
Lyon, Harold	

M

Macadamia Nuts	319
Mackenzie Park	49
Magic Ring Theatre	186, 231
Mahela, Great	138
Makaweli	139
Malae Heiau	25, 130
Malo, David	122
Mamalaha	49
Manuka Park	

Kings of Hawaii, List of	253
King's Highway	102, 122
Kiwaioo	276
Kiyosaki, Ralph	63
Kodak Hula Show	115
Kohala Volcano	136
Kokee	50
Kokee Park	100
Koko Head	108
Kolekole Pass	138
Koloa	300
Kress & Co., S. H.	245
Kuhio, Prince	138
Kuhio Park (Kauai)	227
Kukailimoku (god)	108
Kukaniloko	

Maps	
Oahu	87
Honolulu	97
Hawaii	113
Kauai	134
Mau	126
Molokai	142
Lanai	149
Marsol	65
Marriages, Interracial	156
Martial Law	250
Massie case	247
Matson Navigation Company	318
Matsumaga, Spark M.	293
Mau	127
Maui (demigod)	108
Mauna Kea	115
Mauna Kea Park	49
Mauna Loa	114
Table of Eruptions	84
Mauna Olu College	279
Mayors of Honolulu, List of	286
McCarthy, Charles J.	247, 295
McKinley, President William	244
Menehunes	134, 161
Military Personnel	157, 327
Mink, Patsy T.	293
Mission Houses	91
Missionaries	
Protestant	231
Catholic	232
Mormon	235
Mokuaukaia Church	123
Molokai	143
Mo'okini Island	153
Monarchs, List of Hawaiian	253
Mormons	150, 235
Mormon Temple	105
Motto	234
Mountains	333
Mount Waialeale	257
Music, Hawaiian	9
Classical	70
N	
Naha Stone	122
Namakelua, Alice K.	11
Names, Hawaiian	204
Nanakuli	112
Na Pali	135
National Cemetery of the Pacific	93
National Parks	82
Ha'eakala	132
Volcanoes	117
Negroes	160
Newspaper, First	130
N'ihau	151
Nuuanu Pali, Battle of	229
O	
Oahu	87
Obookiah, Henry	231
Ocean Travel	318
100th Infantry Battalion	250
Opium	240

Organic Act	
Orebirds	
Our Lady of Peace Cathedral	
Owens, Harry	
P	
P&O Orient Lines	
Pacific Science Information Center	
Palaau Park	
Pali, Battle of Nuuanu	
Paradise Park	
Parker Ranch	123, 160
Parks	
State	49
Honolulu	81
Pauget, Lord	230
Pearl Harbor	87, 109, 112, 238
Pele (goddess)	100, 227
Petroglyphs	15
Photography	
Kodak Hula Show	63
Pidgin	119
Pinao Stone	122
Pineapple	302
Wages	304
List of Companies	306
Pinkham, Lucius E.	246, 295
Plantations	
Pineapple, List of	306
Sugar, List of	310
Planetarium	31
Pohukaina	104
Poindexter, Joseph B.	247, 296
Poipu Beach	138
Pohukaina	104
Polihu Heiau	139
Polynesian Cultural Center	38
Polynesian Origins	225
Population Statistics	
Hawaii in 1832	232
Honolulu in 1823	231
Protection in Future	329
By County	329
From 1778 to 1967	329
1967, by Island	330
By Ethnic Stock, Oahu	331
Portuguese Immigration	239
Powers, Howard A.	82
Pu'ua Sanii	259
Printing House	91
Property Taxes	287
Provisional Government	242
Pryor, Taylor A.	45
Pu'uhou	233
Punaluu	104
Punehou Cemetery	93
Puget, Peter	228
Puaa Kaa Park	50
Puna	122
Puu o Mahuka Heiau	48
Q	
Quarantine, Animal	345
Queens, List of	253
Queen's Medical Center	93
Quinn, William F.	298

R	
Rabbit Island	102
Rabies	345
Race Relations	156
Race, Marriages	156
Race, Population	331
Rain	264
Rainiest Spot in the World	257
Rainbow Falls	121
Republic of Hawaii	243
Resolution (ship)	226
Revenue, State	287
Rivers	332
Rice Memorial	139
Robinsons of Niihau	152
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	247
Royalty, Hawaiian	253
Ruggles, Samuel	231
Russia	138, 229

S	
Sacred Falls	105
Saddle Road	124
St. Andrew's Cathedral	95
St. Andrew's Priory for Girls	237
St. Raphael's Church	138
Savings and Loan Assns.	322
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	300
Sea Life Park	41
Senators, U. S.	292
Schutz, Albert	193
Schofield Barracks	108
Schofield, Col. John	109
Schmitt, Robert C.	7
Schools	130, 233, 276
Ships	318
Short, Lt. Gen. Walter D.	250
Silk	232
Silversword	124
Skiing	257
Snow	257
Solomon, Herman and Malia	37
Song, State	125
Splintered Paddle, Law of	65
Stainback, Ingram M.	250, 297
Staley, Bishop T. N.	236
State Capitol	91
State Government	281
State Motto	234
State Parks	48
State Song	125
Statehood	
1935 Investigation	248
1937 Investigation	248
1940 Plebiscite	248
1950 Approval	252
Statuary Hall Controversy	65
Streams	332
Sunshine	257
Sugar	
First Plantation	232
Favors Annexation	234
Reciprocity Treaty	239
Affect of Annexation	246
Jones-Costigan Act	248

The Industry Today	307
List of Plantations	310
Statistics	311
Surfing	19
Symphony Orchestra, Honolulu	70

T	
Tabus, Breaking of	230
Tahitian Origins	225
Taxes	287, 299
Temperatures	263
Temples, See Helaua	
Tennent, Madge	70
Territory of Hawaii	245
Theatre, Legitimate	72
Theatre for Youth	72
Thomas, Rear Adm. Richard	233
Throne, Succession to	253
Thrum, Thomas George	7
Thurston, Rev. Asa	231
Todaro, Tony	9
Tourism	313
Trade Winds	257
Transpacific Route Case	316

U	
Ulu Mau Village	35
Ulu Po Heiau	43
University of Hawaii	277
University of Hawaii Theatre	72
U.S., Hawaii Treaty with	239
U.S., House and Senate	292
U.S.S. Arizona	112

V	
Vancouver, Capt. George	228
Volcano Observatory, Hawaiian	82
Volcanoes	82, 114
Tables of Eruptions	
Muana Loa	84
Kilauea	86
Volcanoes National Park	117

W	
Wage Scales	335
Wahiawa	108
Waialeale	135
Waialua Plantation	107
Waianae Range	108
Waianae	112
Waiapanapa Caves	50
Waipuka Pool	105
Waikalua	103
Waikiki	98
Waikiki Aquarium	98
Waikiki Shell	98
Wailua River Park	50
Wailua Valley	139
Wailuku	127
Waimea (town)	137
Waimea Canyon	136
Waimanalo	102
Wainee Church	130
Washington Place	91, 167

Washington Stone	100	Wong, James W. Y.	47
Water Features	393, 393	World War I	340
Wax Museum	90	World War II	340
Weather	87		
Wentworth, C. K.	80		
Whaling Industry	130	Young, John	227
Whitten, Harry	54		
Willis, Albert H.	243		
Windward Theatre Guild	72		
Winds	267	Zoo	90

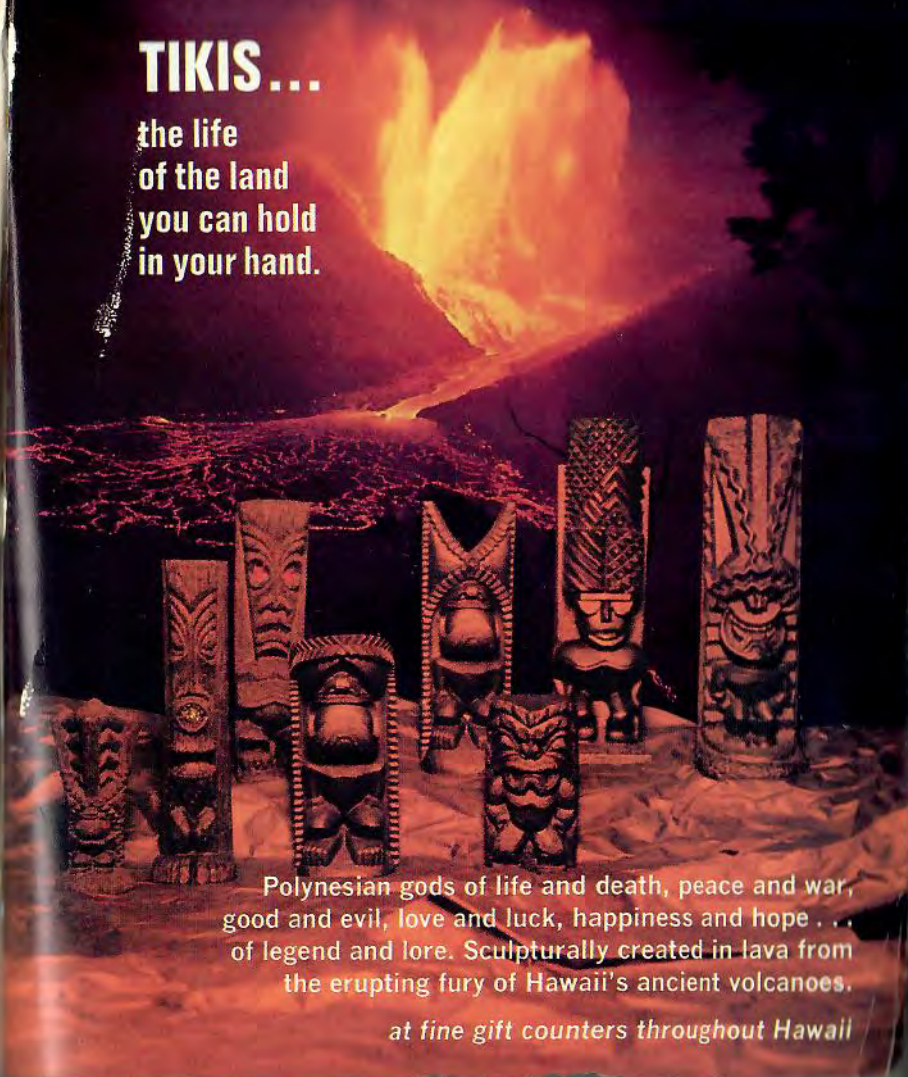


Crown Prince Carl Gustaf of Sweden chats with Cindy Velie, 18, a University of Hawaii co-ed, after he went surfing off Waikiki Beach. This photograph, transmitted from Honolulu to London by the Associated Press, was the first two-satellite transmission of a news picture, linking the Pacific, North America and Europe. This transmission use the Pacific Lani Bird and Atlantic Early Bird satellites.

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