

Annex B - A Brief History of How Hawaii Became a State



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Introduction

The scope of this report is to present an overview of the history of Hawaii, the tribulations that the Hawaiians experienced in establishing a monarchy, an overthrow of the monarchy, the intervention of the United States in making the Hawaiian monarchy a territory, the congressional procedure from both houses of Congress that was required to admit a territory as a state to the union of the United States of America.

Moreover, a brief discussion of the following topics pertinent to the economic development of the Hawaiian Islands: Development of the sugar industry, the cultural issues of importation of labor, the development of the pineapple industry, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, economic developments after statehood, and overview of the Hawaii University System.

The Hawaiian culture is a different culture with their own language that is easy to learn, five vowels and seven consonants. They are a very peaceful loving people. They earned their statehood because their efforts were conducted with grace, even though they had a lot of internal problems. In 1993, President Clinton made a public apology to the Hawaiian people referring to the 1893 Overthrow of the Monarchy by the oligarchs who were US citizens.

President Harrison submitted the annexation to the Senate, but his term expired. The new president, who strongly opposed imperialist enterprises, withdrew the treaty from the Senate and supported efforts to return Liliuokalani to the throne. A group of American businessmen, angry over the queen's attempts to limit growing American power in Hawaii, overthrew the government and deposed her. A republic was established. Five years later, Hawaii was formally annexed to the United States. The Pineapple King, Mr. Sam Dole bought an island Lanai - 200,000 acres to plant pineapple. The volcanic soil was very suitable to grow the fruit. In 1875, the word Luau was coined.

Origin of the Polynesians

The native Hawaiians probably came from islands in the eastern part of Polynesia, the Society Islands, which include Tahiti and from the Marquesas Islands. In all likelihood these tall, tawny-skinned people migrated to the Hawaiian Islands sometime between the 7th century AD and the 13th century. They made the voyage of more than 3,200 km (2,000 mi) in long catamaran-like canoes.

In the 18th century, the time of the arrival of the first Westerners, there was an estimated 300,000 native inhabitants. The Hawaiians lived in villages that were located along the coast or in the larger valleys a short distance inland. The island of Hawaii was the most heavily populated in

the chain. The Hawaiians relied for their food primarily on fishing, farming, and gathering of wild plants.

The Hawaiian archipelago was first discovered by Polynesians in AD 500. The origin of these vigorous light brown people is the center of a scientific battle. According to Dr. Kenneth P. Emory, anthropologist at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, the Polynesians are Indo-Malayans who came into the Pacific about 1,000 BC.

Tahiti is the largest of The Society Islands and was the center from which daring adventurers discovered and settled the islands of the Pacific from New Zealand to Hawaii.

In the early twentieth-century, scientists speculated that the Polynesians were originally a Caucasian people pushed out of Central Asia, across India, and into the Malay Peninsula. There, they settled for centuries and intermarried with Malaysians and Chinese. From Malaya, these people were pushed into Indonesia, where they became seamen and built outrigger canoes. They became daring ocean travelers and have been called 'the Vikings of the Pacific.'

Today's scientists are more conservative and do not attempt to trace Polynesian origins beyond Indonesia. No one denies their feats as voyagers. They sailed over 2,000 miles in open outriggers to discover Hawaii. Dr. Emory says: "Hawaii may have been the last favorable spot on earth to be populated by man." Dr. Emory is now conducting a series of archaeological studies to determine the date of the first settlers.

Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian scientist, believes the Polynesians are an offshoot of American Indians who drifted by rafts upon ocean currents into the Pacific. In 1947, Heyerdahl made the Kon-Tiki raft trip to prove his theory. He drifted 4,300 mi. from Peru to the Tuamotu Archipelago in the South Pacific. His adventures, told in his book, *Kon-Tiki*, have popularized his theories. Heyerdahl believes that Indians from northwest America floated by raft to populate Hawaii; however, scientists upholding the theory of Indonesian origin point to the similarities in language, artifacts, food plants, and food animals.

European Discovery

Europeans first came to know of most Pacific Ocean islands and their inhabitants in the 18th and 19th centuries. Archaeological and linguistic evidence suggests close connections among the many peoples of the Pacific Islands—known today as Micronesians, Melanesians, and Polynesians—although they can appear physically quite distinct. During the 1700's, British Navy Officer Captain James Cook traveled widely in the South Pacific, meeting people such as the Maori of New Zealand, Tahitians, and Hawaiians. He treated these people with respect uncharacteristic of other European explorers in the region.

The Hawaiian Islands were originally settled by Polynesian immigrants more than 1,000 years ago but probably remained unknown beyond Polynesia until the British explorer, Captain James Cook, reached the islands in 1778. The people of the Hawaiian Islands were isolated until he stumbled onto them in March 1778 while sailing north from Tahiti in search of the fabled Northwest Passage through the Arctic.

Captain Cook reached the islands of Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau, landing first on the southern coast of Kauai. Later that year he returned to explore other islands, including Hawaii; he named the chain the Sandwich Islands in honor of his patron, John Montagu, 4th earl of Sandwich. Cook spent two winters in Hawaii. He found the people spoke a dialect similar to the Tahitians, and he judged them to be a branch of the Polynesians. He found the main islands of the archipelago were ruled by independent chiefs engaged in a power struggle for control of all. Cook prophesied the importance of the islands as a place of 'refreshment' for merchant ships on the long sail from Alaska to China. His report and maps encouraged merchants of Britain and New England to gather furs on the northwest American continent, winter in Hawaii, and sell their furs in China. Cook's prophecy was correct. Hawaii has been the 'hub of the Pacific' since his day.



Captain Cook Monument in Hawaii

The name later fell into disuse as British influence over the islands gave way to U.S. domination. At first, Cook and his men were treated hospitably by the native Hawaiians. However, ill feelings later arose between the British and the Hawaiians, and in 1779, Cook was killed in a skirmish with the natives peoples over the theft of one of his boats.

Arrival of Westerners

Beginning about 1785, the islands became an important provision port for European and North American ships trading with East Asia. After 1790, many of the ships stopping at Hawaii were American vessels carrying furs from the Pacific Northwest to China. In the early 19th century, direct trade developed between Hawaii and Asia; foreign vessels carried sandalwood, which grew on the islands, to Asia, where it was in demand.

Foreign ships frequently remained in Hawaiian harbors several months, so that there was substantial mingling of the crews and the native Hawaiians. In addition, by 1820 a small number

of foreigners had settled permanently in the islands; they were known as *haoles*, a term that meant stranger but came to be used for whites of European descent. The foreigners introduced cattle, horses, and orange trees, as well as other plants and domestic animals. However, they also introduced, if only by accident, a number of highly infectious diseases, such as smallpox, measles, syphilis, tuberculosis, and whooping cough. Lacking natural immunity to many diseases and unable to obtain proper medical care, thousands of Hawaiians died. Largely because of mass epidemics, the island's population fell from an estimated 300,000 at the time of Cook's arrival to about 135,000 in 1820.

The Kingdom of Hawaii

In 1810, Kamehameha, a chief of the island of Hawaii, founded the kingdom of Hawaii when he consolidated the islands by conquest and treaty. His kingdom endured until 1893. Kamehameha died in 1819 and was succeeded successively by two sons, and, later, two grandsons. When the Kamehameha line ran out in 1872, William Lunalilo, a grandnephew of Kamehameha, was elected king. He ruled for one year, 1873-1874, and was succeeded by a newly-elected dynasty whose monarchs were King David Kalakaua (1874-1891) and Queen Liliuokalani (1891-1893).

The tiny kingdom of Hawaii was at the mercy of expanding European powers until 1842 when the United States extended the Monroe Doctrine to Hawaii and recognized the independence of the kingdom. In 1820, American supremacy began, New England missionaries arrived to Christianize the people, and whales were discovered off the islands. While the missionaries were busy giving the Hawaiians a written language, setting up schools, and teaching democracy, Hawaii became the center of the Pacific whaling industry.

In 1840, missionaries instilled democratic principles and encouraged King Kamehameha III to give the kingdom a written constitution patterned upon that of the United States. With the 1848 Great Mahele (great division), the king gave up feudal rights to the land so that private individuals could own land in fee simple.

Being New Englanders, the missionaries believed in the virtue of work. They were instrumental in establishing a sugar industry which supported the island economy after the whaling industry collapsed. The sugar producers wanted a share of the rich American market. In 1874, King Kalakaua negotiated a reciprocity treaty with the United States which allowed Hawaiian sugar to enter American markets duty-free; in return, the treaty gave the United States entry into Pearl Harbor for its Pacific fleet.

Overthrow of the Kingdom

On January 17, 1893, Hawaiians of American ancestry and a few foreigners overthrew Queen Liliuokalani in a bloodless coup. A provisional government was established with the hope of gaining prompt annexation to the United States. Annexation was defeated in the United States, however, due to the fact that Republican Benjamin Harrison was a 'lame duck' president, and, thus, could not muster the necessary two-thirds majority vote in the Senate to ratify a treaty of

annexation. His successor, Democrat Grover Cleveland, withdrew the treaty and sent a commissioner to Hawaii to investigate the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani.

Leaders of the provisional government were convinced that President Cleveland favored the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani and would never act on annexation. On July 4, 1894, a constitutional convention was held, the republic of Hawaii was proclaimed, and Sanford Ballard Dole, a jurist and son of a missionary was made president of the executive council which governed the republic. In 1993, President Clinton issued a formal public apology to the Hawaiian people for America's role in the takeover. This welcomed gesture left hanging the burning question: What then of the restoration of their monarchy and a Hawaiian government? Groups involved in this ongoing quest are called the sovereignty movement.

Hawaii Geography

The state of Hawaii is made up of an island chain that extends for about 2,600 km (about 1,600 mi) between the island of Hawaii in the southeast and Kure Island in the northwest. The state has a total area of 28,311 sq km (10,931 sq mi), including 98 sq km (38 sq mi) of inland water. It is the fourth smallest state. The mean elevation is about 920 m (3,030 ft).

Nearly all of the state's total area is accounted for by eight main islands, which are from east to west Hawaii, Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau. Northwestward from the main islands extends a long string of islets, coral reefs, and shoals. The largest of these is Laysan, which covers only 400 hectares (1,000 acres). These landforms are either uninhabited or are sparsely populated by people staffing government facilities.



Map of Hawaiian Islands

The state of Hawaii is not coextensive with the geographical unit called the Hawaiian Islands or Hawaiian Chain. The inhabited Midway Islands, in the northwest, are not part of the state but are administered by the U.S. government as a separate dependency. The atoll of Palmyra, an island southwest of the main islands, was part of the Territory of Hawaii but was specifically excluded from the state when statehood was achieved in 1959. It remains a U.S. territory.

Oriental Population.

Hawaii's oriental population consists of the descendants of Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos brought to the island to supply the needs of the sugar planters. Labor was needed in the twentieth century because the native population had declined from an estimated 300,000 in 1778 to less than 40,044 in 1879.

Government-assisted immigration brought Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and a few Europeans to man Hawaii's plantations under a contract labor system. Some of these laborers returned to their Asian homelands, but many remained. At the time of the U.S. census of 1950, Japanese made up 36.9 per cent, Caucasians 23.0 per cent, Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians 17.2 per cent, Filipinos 12.2 per cent, Chinese 6.5 per cent, and all others 4.2 per cent of Hawaii's population. Birth registrations indicate the part-Hawaiians to be the fastest-growing segment of the population.

Hawaiian Islands

The state of Hawaii includes various islands and islets in the Pacific Ocean. The islands are well known for their natural beauty. The Midway Islands are not part of the Hawaiian Islands and state of Hawaii. The Midway Islands are owned by the United States and managed by the US Navy. The map of the Hawaiian Islands is depicted below:



Kaneohe Bay on the Island of Oahu

Hawaii, often called the Big Island, is almost twice as large as the rest of the islands combined. Roughly triangular in shape, it extends 150 km (93 mi) from north to south and 122 km (76 mi) from east to west. The island is a huge mountainous mass dominated by two great volcanic

peaks, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea. In addition to its great bare lava beds and barren ash-covered slopes, which cover much of the island, Hawaii has large areas of tropical rain forests, numerous waterfalls, and great stretches of rolling grasslands.

Oahu Island

Oahu, called the Gathering Place, is the home of 870,000 people, or about three-quarters of the state's total population, and the site of Honolulu, the state capital. The island is made up of two parallel mountain ranges, which are separated by a low rolling plateau and fringed by narrow coastal plains. The ranges, which run from northwest to southeast, are the Waianae Range on the west and the Koolau Range on the east. Mount Kaala, the highest point on Oahu, rises to 1,227 m (4,025 ft) in the Waianae Range. The Koolau Range reaches a maximum height of 946 m (3,105 ft). On the windward, or northeast side, this range forms a series of spectacular cliffs. Honolulu, by far the largest city in Hawaii, lies on a narrow leeward coastal plain at the foot of the Koolau Range. Nearby are three famous landmarks, Punchbowl, Diamond Head, and Koko Head, all of them the remnant deposits of extinct volcanic vents. At its southern end the plateau merges with a broad coastal plain that encloses Pearl Harbor, Hawaii's finest harbor.

Maui Island

Maui, the second largest island, is sometimes called the Valley Isle because it consists of two mountain masses separated by a low, narrow valley-like isthmus. Haleakala, a huge dormant volcano 3,055 m (10,023 ft) high, forms the largest of these mountain masses. Its summit depression is huge, with a circumference of 34 km (21 mi). The lowland isthmus forms a fertile agricultural area.

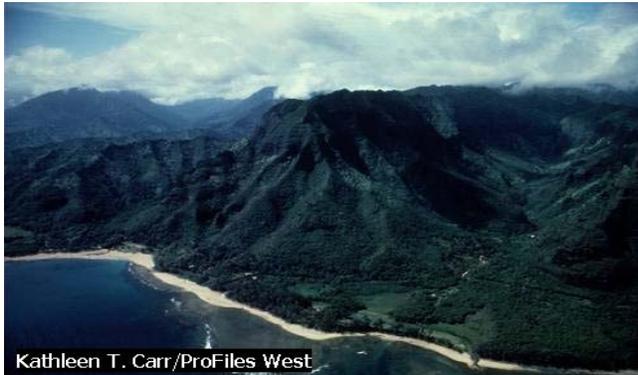
Molokai Island

Molokai is called the Friendly Island because of the hospitality its inhabitants extend to visitors. Its eastern half is a mountainous area that rises to 1,512 m (4,961 ft) at Mount Kamakou. Along the northeastern coast steep cliffs tower as high as 1,100 m (3,600 ft) above the sea. The western half consists of a smaller volcano that rises to 503 m (1,381 ft). Much of this mountain is a generally low plateau, which was formerly used for pineapple growing, and now for cattle ranching and some tourism. On the northern side lies Kalaupapa, a settlement for people with leprosy or Hansen's disease. There, Father Damien, a Belgian Roman Catholic priest, labored among the lepers until he died of the disease in 1889.

Lanai Island

Lanai, known as the Pineapple Island for the many years it was a prosperous pineapple plantation, was recently opened to tourism. Its years of private ownership by the Dole Food Company and reputation today as a place where visitors can find seclusion have bestowed upon it a new nickname as the Private Island. It is a generally hilly island that rises gradually to 1,027

m (3,369 ft) above sea level at Lanaihale, or Mount Palawai. Cut off in part from the northeast trade winds by Maui and Molokai, the island of Lanai receives very little rainfall except in the summit region surrounding Lanaihale. For a time the land was used mainly for cattle raising. In 1922, most of the island was purchased by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company (now the Dole Company), which tapped underground reservoirs and valley streams for irrigation water. The workers and their families reside in Lanai City, now the chief community, which lies at the foot of Lanaihale on the Palawai plateau.



Na Pali Coast on Island of Kauai

The Na Pali coast is a rugged mountainous region on Kauai's northwest coast in Hawaii. The nature of Na Pali's terrain made it impossible to build a road that would circle the entire island. Kee Beach is shown here.

Kauai, the wettest and greenest of the islands, is often called the Garden Isle. Perhaps the most scenic island of Hawaii, it is an area of luxuriant vegetation, multihued canyons, and numerous streams and waterfalls. The mountain's highest peak, Kawaikini, rises to 1,598 m (5,243 ft). The windward summit region of the extinct Kauai volcano is one of the wettest areas on earth. Through the centuries the erosive action of torrential streams has produced steep canyons such as Waimea Canyon. The island's most popular scenic attraction, this great canyon is 16 km (10 mi) in length and has multicolored walls more than 800 m (2,600 ft) high.

On the northwest coast the land drops in a series of huge craggy cliffs called Na Pali. Along other parts of the coast, sugarcane and cattle are raised on narrow lowlands. Kauai has served as the backdrop for a number of movies including *King Kong* (1976), *Raiders of the Lost Ark* (1981), and *Jurassic Park* (1993).

Niihau is the private property of the Robinson family, the descendants of Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair and family, who purchased the island from the Hawaiian government in 1864. Only invited guests of the residents or of the owners are welcome there, and Niihau is frequently called the Aloof Island or Forbidden Island. Some 230 native Hawaiians live and work on Niihau. They speak the old Hawaiian language and follow some of the customs and traditions of their

ancestors. Most of the island is low and arid. Too dry for cultivation, the island is used for grazing cattle.

Kahoolawe, the smallest of the main islands, is rocky and sparsely vegetated, especially in the upper region of the island. It has a maximum elevation of only 450 m (1,477 ft). Kahoolawe was used by the U.S. Navy as a target site from 1941 until 1994, when it was ceded to Hawaii. The Navy controlled access to the island until 2003, or until all unexploded ordnance was removed.

Coastline/Beaches/Coral Reefs

Hawaii's total coastline is 1,207 km (750 mi) long. When all the bays and inlets are included, its shoreline is 1,693 km (1,052 mi) long. The coasts of the main islands are generally rocky, with a number of sheer cliffs that tower above the sea. Between bold headlands, which are often the remnants of old volcanoes, lie beaches of coral sands. However, a number of beaches, most of them on the island of Hawaii, are covered by jet-black sand worn from black lava flows.

Coral reefs lie just offshore of many beaches, and great rolling breakers are formed where the ocean thunders over the reefs. The breakers provide excellent surfing conditions in many places, but there is often a dangerous undertow that threatens the unwary and unskilled surfer.

The greatest threat from the sea comes from tsunamis, or giant sea waves. The tsunamis, mistakenly called tidal waves, are set in motion by strong earthquakes and submarine landslides in the region surrounding the Pacific Ocean. Waves as high as 9 m (30 ft) may burst over low-lying coastal areas and can cause much damage. Tsunamis do not occur frequently in Hawaii.

Society and Religion

By the late 18th century the Hawaiians had developed an elaborate system of social organization. At this time the islands were divided among several kingdoms, which were often at war. Within each kingdom there was a basically feudal system of social organization. The people were divided into several distinct social classes. The noble class, or aristocracy, consisted of the king, a number of chiefs, and their families. As king, the ruler owned all the land of the kingdom. He parceled out land among chiefs loyal to him, but he could revoke the grants at any time. The chiefs in turn gave the common people small plots to farm, but the commoners were also obligated to farm the land of the ruling class and to serve in the royal army. There was also a small class of slaves and a highly respected class of navigators, priests, and other professionals. Priest's often attained great power, in some cases second only to that of the king.

The religion of the native Hawaiians was basically a form of nature worship, in which the forces of nature were personified as gods. Of the many gods worshiped the most important were Ku, the god of war; Kane, the god of light and life; and Lono, the god of the harvest. The Hawaiians worshiped in *heiaus*, stone terraces enclosed by stone walls.

Religion substantially affected the everyday life and habits of the Hawaiians. The king and high-ranking chiefs derived their power and prestige from the gods. An elaborate ritual accompanied almost every important individual or community activity. Daily life, including politics, worship, eating, and sexual intimacy, was governed by a complex system of kapus, or taboos. Punishment for violating the kapus, even accidentally, was often severe, including death.

An American Community

The spires of white colonial-style churches peeping through the palms on all the islands testify to the enduring influence of New England in the 50th state. Since 1820, New Englanders have impressed their industry upon Hawaii as well as their religion, morals, and educational system.

Hawaii is a high-income area. The greatest part of this income is derived from the presence of the military, with industry ranking second, and tourism third. The sugar industry, a \$146 million business in a normal year such as 1957, supplies 25 per cent of all sugar in the United States and two per cent of world sugar.

Pineapples are a \$115 million business. The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the sugar and pineapple industries of Hawaii pay year-round agricultural workers the highest wages in the world, at the rate of \$11.82 a day. Tourism brought 171,588 visitors to Hawaii in 1958; the visitors fattened the economy by \$82.7 million.

Hawaii played an important role in the space age. It was a site for Project Mercury, the U.S. plan to place a man in orbit and bring him alive back to earth.

Development of the Sugar Industry

About 1830, despite the decline of the Asian fur trade and the depletion of Hawaii's once extensive sandalwood resources, Hawaii continued to serve as an international port of call. The whaling industry in the northern Pacific Ocean expanded rapidly, and Hawaiian ports formed a base of operations for whaling vessels, most of them American. A wide variety of commercial crops were grown in the islands, mainly to supply whaling vessels and other ships and also for shipment to California.

In the 1860s, as the whaling industry declined, Hawaii turned increasingly to a new business for its major source of income: the production of sugar. It was an industry that would transform the social, economic, and political structure of the islands.

Although the rapidly growing United States was a large potential market for Hawaiian sugar, the United States maintained a high tariff on imported sugar. In 1875, after several unsuccessful attempts, the Hawaiian government negotiated a trade treaty with the United States. The treaty, which became effective in September 1876, provided for the duty-free entry of Hawaiian raw

sugar and other specified products into the United States. This gave enormous impetus to the Hawaiian sugar industry, which consequently began to attract many American investors. Sugar production, which was concentrated on the sugar plantations of Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii, increased many times over. By 1890, the islands supplied about 10 percent of all the raw sugar refined annually in the United States.

In 1887, the treaty was renewed, with a provision giving the United States exclusive rights to the use of Pearl Harbor on Oahu. However, in 1890, the Congress of the United States passed the McKinley Tariff Act, which removed the duty on all raw sugar coming into the United States. This deprived Hawaiian sugar producers of their privileged status, and as a result, Hawaiian production fell off drastically. In 1894, however, passage of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act restored the pre-1890 policy, and production expanded.

Importation of Labor

Because much of the work on the sugar plantations was done by hand, the expansion of the sugar industry required a considerable increase in the labor force. The native Hawaiian population had continued to decline throughout the 19th century, largely due to disease, and by 1872 had fallen to about 50,000. In addition, many native Hawaiians were unwilling to work as laborers for white planters. At the time, there were only about 5,000 non-Hawaiians living in the islands.

After the trade treaty was signed in 1876, the Hawaiian government sought to alleviate the labor shortage by the large-scale recruiting of foreign workers. Initially, recruitment efforts centered on Chinese laborers; about 20,000 to 25,000, including about 8,000 Chinese from California, were brought to Hawaii on contract. However, once their enlistment was over, the Chinese frequently showed more inclination to establish businesses of their own than to continue working on the plantations. During the period of 1886 thru 1908, recruiting then was concentrated on the Japanese; about 180,000 Japanese were brought to the islands, when Japan agreed by treaty to allow laborers to migrate to Hawaii, when a United States-Japanese agreement brought the migration to an end. When their contracts expired, most of the Japanese either returned home or migrated to the U.S. mainland, but about one-third chose to stay in the islands.

The growth of the sugar industry concentrated economic and political power in the hands of a few families, mostly white settlers, missionaries, and their descendants. Many of these whites favored a closer relationship between Hawaii and the United States, in part to guarantee access to the sugar market.

History of the Pineapple Industry

James Drummond Dole (1877–1958), also known as the "Pineapple King", was a United States industrialist who developed the pineapple industry in Hawaii and established the Hawaiian Pineapple Company. The Hawaiian Pineapple Company, or HAPCO, was later reorganized to become the Dole Food Company, which now does business in over 90 countries. Dole was a cousin (once removed) of Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.



Pineapple Plantation

In 1899, Dole obtained his bachelor degree in agriculture from the Bussey Institute of Harvard University. After receiving \$50 as a gift, Dole began saving money for a future business. In November 1899, after growing his savings to \$16,240, Dole moved to Honolulu Hawaii at the age of 22. His cousin, Sanford B. Dole, was governor of Hawaii after the 1893 overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani.

James Dole purchased a 64-acre government homestead in the central plains of the island of Oahu. After experimenting with a number of crops, he settled on planting pineapple.

Hawaiian Pineapple Company

His farm grew and Dole constructed a cannery and packing plant in the town of Wahiawa. Soon, yields and popularity of his product proved greater than he expected, and Dole built a new cannery and packing plant near Honolulu Harbor.

In 1907, he purchased magazine advertisements to promote his canned pineapples and developed the first nationwide consumer ad campaign in the United States and was successful. Demand for Hawaiian pineapple grew even more.

In 1913, Dole invested in a new machine invented by Henry G. Ginaca. The Ginaca machine could peel and core thirty-five pineapples every minute. Before the invention, Dole had to contend with the slow pace of having hundreds of workers peel and core each pineapple by hand. With a fully mechanized outfit, Dole's business boomed once more. Rival pineapple companies slowly began to adopt the Ginaca machine, seeing how much Dole improved his business with the introduction of new technology.

Dole purchased the island of Lānaʻi in 1922 and developed it as a vast pineapple plantation. It became the largest plantation in the world with over 200,000 acres (800 km²) devoted exclusively to growing pineapple. Throughout the 20th century, Lānaʻi produced over seventy-five percent of the world's pineapple crops, and acquired the nickname of Pineapple Island. Dole also purchased land on the island of Maui.

In 1927, inspired by Charles A. Lindbergh's successful trans-Atlantic flight, Dole sponsored the Dole Air Race, putting up a prize of US \$25,000 for the first airplane to fly from Oakland,

California to Honolulu, and US \$10,000 for second place. Those prizes were won by the only two airplanes to survive the flight. Ten other people died in their attempts.

Since pineapples take two years to grow to maturity, the Great Depression of the 1930s and the resulting decrease in demand caused the company to lose money. By December 1932, James Dole was removed from management of the company and replaced by Atherton Richards. At that time, Castle & Cooke took a stake in the company.

Sanford Dole had asked to avoid using the Dole name for products, but it had become well-known, at least within Hawaii. Dole retired in 1948, only a few years after introducing the first product to actually bear his name, canned Dole pineapple juice.

He suffered from various ailments in retirement; the worst were a series of strokes. A heart attack finally took Dole's life on May 20, 1958. Dole was buried in Makawao Union Church cemetery near Makawao, Hawaii on the island of Maui. His grave overlooked the slopes of Haleakala and the vast pineapple fields of what was at the time his Maui pineapple plantation. His wife Belle inscribed the words on his gravestone, "He Was a Man, Take Him All in All. I Shall Not Look Upon His Likes Again."

About 8.5 acres (3.4 ha) of the original estate, including surrounding horticultural gardens, was kept in the Dole family until 1972. The new owners developed the land into suburban residences. The remaining structures were removed from Wahiawa for the new subdivision.



Dole Pineapple Plantation Tourist Attraction

In 1950, the tourist attraction known as the Dole Plantation was established as a small fruit stand in the middle of Dole's original pineapple fields. In 1989, the fruit stand was transformed into a plantation home mounted on what looks like a hill of red dirt, characteristic of Wahiawa. The plantation home became a living museum and historical archive of the life and work of the industrialist. The plantation features the world's largest maze, grown entirely out of Hawaiian plants.

Originally built in 1998, it lost its place in the Guinness Book of World Records until it was expanded in July 2007. The maze covers 137,194 square feet (12,746 m²) and paths are 13,001 feet (3,963 m) long. The "Pineapple Express" is a two mile (3 km) train ride through the plantation that is fully animated, while explaining the history of the pineapple. The plantation garden tour gives information about North Shore, the Hibiscus, native species, the Lei, irrigation, Bromeliads, the Ti Leaf, and Life on the plantation.

In 1991, the Dole Cannery closed its operations and was transformed into a multi-purpose facility with media studios, conference rooms and ballrooms. The lower levels house a modern shopping center and an 18-screen multiplex cinema owned by Regal Entertainment Group. The actual Ginaca machines and cannery storage were preserved and turned into a museum of Hawaiian Pineapple Company history.

Pineapple Industry Growth - 20th Century Economic Development

By far the most important new economic development in Hawaii during the first decades of the 20th century was the growth of the pineapple industry. Pineapples had been grown on the islands since early in the 19th century, but only on a small scale. Then, in the early years of the 20th century, the development of efficient canning operations enabled pineapple production to expand rapidly. Sugar output also grew, due to expanded acreage and higher crop yields per acre.

During the 1900-1940 periods, the territory's population nearly tripled, from 154,001 to 422,770, largely due to immigration. During the first decade of the century, Japanese laborers constituted the bulk of the immigrants, followed later by Filipino workers, and some Koreans, Puerto Ricans, Spanish, and Portuguese.

About 110,000 Filipinos were brought to the islands; most returned home or went to the mainland when their contracts expired, but a sizable number settled permanently in Hawaii. Attempts to attract American settlers to the islands met with little success. However, a small group of white mainlanders did come as managers and skilled workers, and beginning in the 1930s, the expansion of U.S. military facilities in Hawaii, particularly at Pearl Harbor, brought many U.S. soldiers and sailors to the islands, especially Oahu.

Power in the territory of Hawaii was concentrated in the hands of the owners of five major companies heavily invested in sugar, known as the Big Five. Hawaii remained largely a plantation society, with only a small middle class, one effective political party (Republican), and sharply limited opportunities for non-whites. Still, many Chinese and Japanese people, and especially their children, became professionals and owners of small businesses. The public schools taught the values of opportunity and freedom, and citizens of Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Filipino descent born in the territory developed a strong loyalty to the United States and its system of democracy. They voted with enthusiasm and at the outbreak of World War II in 1939, some held elective office.

Ethnic Hawaiians and many part-Hawaiians, the products of extensive intermarriage, also played a large role in the political system, often running for state legislative office or representing the territory in Congress. But there was always a large undercurrent of resentment against the white and other immigrant newcomers for the great losses felt by the Hawaiian people. Distrust and conflict existed also between the newer immigrant-ethnic groups. World War II would bring even greater tension.

Republic of Hawaii

Two days after taking over, the new government sent representatives to Washington to negotiate a treaty of annexation. In February, a treaty was signed and submitted to the U.S. Senate.

Before the treaty could be approved, President Benjamin Harrison's term of office expired in March 1893, and he was succeeded by Grover Cleveland. The new president, who strongly opposed imperialist enterprises, withdrew the treaty from the Senate and supported efforts to return Liliuokalani to the throne. However, by that time the revolutionaries were firmly entrenched in power, and they refused to yield to Cleveland's pressures for a return to monarchy. Instead, realizing that annexation was not imminent, they began to arrange for the establishment of an independent republic.

On May 30, 1894, a constitutional convention was convened in Honolulu. On July 4, 1894, a constitution creating the new Republic of Hawaii took effect, naming Dole as the first president.

Cleveland Confrontation with a Hawaiian Rebellion

In Hawaii, Cleveland was confronted by a rebellion organized by white businessmen and aided by American minister to Hawaii John L. Stevens. The rebellion began after Queen Liliuokalani, who was opposed to the growing influence of American-owned industries on the islands, chose to disregard a constitution that the businessmen had forced her brother to accept when he was king. The queen was removed and a provisional government was set up. Cleveland, when informed that the Hawaiian people were against annexation to the United States, decided not to submit an annexation treaty to the Senate.

On July 4, 1894, the provisional government announced the creation of the Republic of Hawaii, and Cleveland officially recognized it as an independent country the following month.

McKinley Annexation of Hawaii

In 1893, American businessmen had overthrown Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani with help from U.S. troops. In 1898, McKinley also supported the annexation of Hawaii. Democratic President Grover Cleveland (1885-1889; 1893-1897) had found the rebellion dishonorable and refused to annex the islands. McKinley saw the issue differently. "We need Hawaii just as much and a good deal more than we did California," he said. "It is manifest destiny."

First Territory Governor

Sanford Ballard Dole (1844-1926), American statesman and lawyer, born in Honolulu, and educated at Oahu College, Hawaii, and Williams College, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Hawaii legislature from 1884 to 1887 and was active in securing the constitution of 1887 and in the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani in 1893.

In 1894, he was elected first and only president of the republic of Hawaii, a position he held until 1900. In 1898, Dole went to Washington, D.C. to use his influence in favor of Hawaii's annexation by the United States. In 1900, when Hawaii was established as a U.S. territory, President William McKinley appointed Dole its first territorial governor. As a secondary position in government, Governor Dole was appointed U.S. district court judge in Hawaii for the period 1903-1915 that he retired.

Annexation

Hawaii waited for annexation until the Spanish-American War awakened the United States to the value of the islands as a stopover for its fleet on the long voyage around South America to the Philippine Islands. On March 1898, a Republican, William A. McKinley, took office as president. He was sympathetic with Hawaiian aspirations and took no chances on getting a treaty ratified.

On July 7, 1898, a simple resolution was adopted by a majority of both houses of the U.S. Congress, and Hawaii was annexed. President Dole continued as chief executive until Congress passed an act in 1900 establishing a territorial government for Hawaii. The Hawaii Organic Act provided for a governor appointed by the U.S. president, appointed judges, a nonvoting delegate to Congress and an elected legislature. Congress retained the right to veto Hawaiian legislative measures. President Dole was appointed the first territorial governor, an office he held until 1903.

Economic Activities

Hawaii's economic structure has undergone a succession of changes since the last years of the 18th century. At that time the native Hawaiians had a comparatively primitive but self-sufficient, ecologically sustainable economy based on farming and fishing. Subsequently, increased contact with the outside world brought a variety of new crops to the islands and spurred the development of trade. But there was no dominant economic development in Hawaii until the second half of the 19th century. Between the 1860s and 1930s, Hawaii's economy was dominated by large plantation cultivation and the exporting of sugar and, beginning around 1900, pineapples. In the 1930s the U.S. government accelerated development of military installations in Hawaii. Federal expenditures in Hawaii before and during World War II (1939-1945) rapidly became a major source of income and employment.

Although economic activity declined after the war, it recovered in the 1950s as efforts were made to reduce Hawaii's economic reliance on a few sources of income. During the 1950s and 1960s, manufacturing was diversified and expanded, a large-scale tourist industry was developed, and trade with the mainland and foreign countries was increased.

Expenditures by the federal government, for both military and nonmilitary purposes, are a principal source of income for residents of Hawaii. Tourism is the most important driver of economic activity. Second in importance is manufacturing, followed by agriculture, which is dominated by sugar. In recent years, plantation production of both sugarcane and pineapple has

declined significantly. For more than a century tariffs and advanced agricultural technology kept cultivation of these crops economically viable. Recently, the relatively high labor costs in Hawaii have weakened the commercial competitiveness of sugarcane and pineapple. The large number of people engaged in trade reflects the importance of commerce to Hawaii, which must import many items.

Hawaii had a work force of 650,000 in 2005. Of those, 41 percent were employed in the services, doing such jobs as working in hospitals or serving in restaurants. Another 18 percent worked in federal, state, or local government, including those in the military; 20 percent in wholesale or retail trade; 35 percent in finance, insurance, or real estate; 8 percent in transportation or public utilities; 6 percent in construction; 4 percent in farming (including agricultural services), forestry, or fishing; and 3 percent in manufacturing. In 2005, 26 percent of Hawaii's workers belonged to a labor union. Hawaii, along with New York, had the highest rate of unionization in the country.

Territorial Government

The Hawaii Organic Act gave the natives more political power than they had possessed under either the monarchy or the republic. Property qualifications for voters were abolished, and all men born in the islands were given the franchise. The electorate was predominantly Hawaiian, however, and Hawaiians had much to learn about self-government. The territory followed the history of American cities with large foreign-born populations, with a few Caucasians controlling the economy and the politics. This political phase lasted until about 1935. Up to that time, a few citizens of Chinese ancestry were elected to office.

After 1935, there was an increasing number of Hawaiian-born Japanese participating. As the native Hawaiians faded from the political scene, the cry was raised, 'Japanese will dominate politics. During the years of waiting, Hawaii has prepared for statehood.

In 1940, Hawaii organized the first plebiscite was held. The vote was two to one for statehood. In 1950, an elected constitutional convention was held. A proposed state constitution was written and ratified at the next election by a three to one vote, an overwhelming vote by Hawaiians. The state constitution was conservative. It provided for an elected bicameral legislature of 76 members. The governor was given wide appointive powers checked by state Senate confirmation. Appointments included cabinet officers, heads of 18 departments, state judges and members of commissions. Election of the first state governor was important because he had the power to appoint about 600 officials.

The predicted Japanese 'domination' of politics has partially come true. A lawyer of Japanese ancestry, Benjamin Tashiro, is judge of the Kauai Circuit Court. A prominent Honolulu attorney, Masaji Marumoto, is a member of the territorial Supreme Court. These two men are the first of Japanese ancestry to achieve such posts in the United States. The chief of Honolulu's police department is Dan Liu, a man of Chinese ancestry. The competence of Judge Tashiro, Judge Marumoto, and Chief Liu, as well as many other Orientals in civic life, has done much to allay fears of oriental domination.

World War II-Bombing of Pearl Harbor

After the civil war, in 1868-69, John McAllister Schofield (1831-1906) was secretary of war under President Andrew Johnson. In 1872, he was sent on a mission to the Hawaiian Islands, and his recommendations subsequently led to the establishment of Pearl Harbor as an American naval base. From 1876 to 1881 he was superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, and from 1888 until his retirement in 1895 he was commanding general of the U.S. Army.

The outbreak of World War II (1939-1945) transformed Honolulu. Pearl Harbor had been highly prized by the military because of its strategic location, and the United States had begun building a military base there just after annexation. The surprise bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, by the Japanese led to the imposition of martial law in Honolulu. The government suspected many local Japanese of being spies. But because the Japanese population at the time was so large (160,000), there was no mass internment of Japanese Americans in Hawaii like there was on the U.S. mainland.

Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor, is an inlet of the island of Oahu, Hawaii, 10 km (6 mi) west of Honolulu, and the site of one of the principal naval bases of the United States.

The United States government first obtained exclusive use of the inlet and the right to maintain a repair and coaling station for ships here in 1887. The harbor was surveyed then and later, but improvements were not begun until after the United States annexed the Hawaiian Islands in 1898. In 1911 the work of dredging a wide channel from the sea, across the sandbar and coral reef at the mouth of the harbor, was completed. The channel is 11 m (35 ft) deep, and the harbor has a maximum depth of 18 m (60 ft), making the harbor available to the largest naval vessels.



Bombing of Pearl Harbor

A fireball engulfs the USS *Shaw* moments after an attack by Japanese warplanes on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in December 1941.

On December 7, 1941, Japan launched a massive air attack on the U.S. fleet anchored at Pearl Harbor and on other military installations in Hawaii. The surprise attack, which caused great damage and heavy casualties, precipitated the entry of the United States into World War II. Because of their strategic location, the Hawaiian Islands became the principal staging area for U.S. operations in the Pacific. Pearl Harbor functioned as a major repair base for damaged warships. Thousands of mainland civilians moved to Hawaii to work.

The war years were a tense and difficult time for islanders. Until late in the war, the territory of Hawaii was totally or partially under martial law, and its citizens' civil liberties were curtailed. Military tribunals replaced civilian courts, and the press was heavily censored. Military officials were given the authority to control wages, working hours, and prices for goods; laborers could not travel between the islands or leave their jobs without permission.

The situation was particularly sensitive because of the more than 150,000 residents of Japanese descent. The Japanese residents were regarded with hostility and distrust by some of the local military authorities and civilians of other ethnic origins, particularly at the beginning of the war. Hawaii residents of Japanese ancestry were not interned, as were those on the West Coast of the mainland United States; there were too many of them, and Hawaii was too remote, to make relocation practical. But nearly 1,500 Japanese residents were arrested and detained in Hawaii, and thousands more were questioned by loyalty boards. However, no evidence of disloyalty by Japanese residents emerged, and thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry volunteered for military service. They were initially denied admission into the U.S. armed forces, but later fought alongside Japanese Americans from the mainland in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion, becoming the most decorated regimental units in American military history.

Martial law over the islands was gradually eased, and civilian rule was restored in October 1944. After the war ended, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the military control of the islands and suspension of civil rights had been unconstitutional.

Soon after the attack, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed a commission of inquiry to determine whether negligence had contributed to the success of the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor. The commission's report found the naval and army commanders of the Hawaiian area, Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Major General Walter C. Short, guilty of "derelictions of duty" and "errors of judgment"; the two men were subsequently retired. Other later inquiries, however, differed in their conclusions. The Congress of the United States, in an effort to dispose of the controversy, decided on a full, public investigation after the war.

The bipartisan congressional committee opened its investigation in November 1945. Testimony from many people reviewed all known information about the attack on Pearl Harbor. The committee reported its findings in July 1946. It placed the primary blame on General Short and Admiral Kimmel, who, however, were declared guilty only of errors of judgment, and not of derelictions of duty. The committee recommended the unification of the U.S. armed forces,

which occurred the following year. The USS *Arizona* National Memorial, standing above the remains of the battleship in Pearl Harbor, commemorates the Americans who died in the attack.

Post War Developments

The end of the war brought dramatic social, political, and economic change to Hawaii. Among the factors driving the change were the growing power of the labor union movement and a decrease of racial prejudice, inspired by the bravery of Japanese American soldiers in the war. Both helped create a stronger Democratic Party to challenge the white, business-dominated Republican Party that had ruled since the 1890s.

The labor movement, which began organizing in Hawaii in the late 1930s, became a strong force soon after the war's end, challenging the wealthy business elite. Led by the confrontational International Long shore Workers Union, the labor movement organized tens of thousands of dock workers and predominantly Asian farm laborers. Through negotiations and major strikes in 1946, 1949, and 1958, the unions succeeded in abolishing the so-called perquisite system on the pineapple and sugar plantations. Under the perquisite system, plantation owners supplied their workers with such basic necessities as housing, medical care, and, in some instances, food, but paid them very low wages. During the 1940's-1950's period, as a result of union activities, the wages of plantation and dock workers increased several times over this period. Tensions between the employers and unions gave way to labor stability as well as an increased standard of living for workers.

During this period, the Democratic Party increased in influence in building a coalition of union members, Asian Americans, and war veterans, especially the Japanese Americans who had won recognition for their heroism. Most of the children and grandchildren of immigrants from Asia did not identify with the elite Republican Party.

The Japanese (37 percent of Hawaii's people), Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians (nearly 20 percent), and Filipinos (12 percent) leaned strongly toward the Democratic Party. The Chinese (7 percent of the population) were less willing to commit themselves to a party label, but the younger Chinese actively entering politics were predominantly Democratic.

The Plebiscite

Before the president could admit Hawaii to the union the law required a direct vote of the qualified electors of Hawaii on three questions. In brief, these were: Do you favor statehood for Hawaii? Do you accept the boundaries of the state as proposed in the admission bill? Do you agree to the terms of the public lands provisions provided in the bill? It was determined that each question should be voted on separately and that each would have to receive a clear majority of the vote cast. There was apparently some fear, which the election proved groundless, that the provisions as to the public lands might boomerang. The legislature tried to bypass the Hawaii Statehood Commission, whose members worked for nothing, by setting up a Legislative Commission for which the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated. The act, when passed, was vetoed

by the governor on May 23, and he then gave the Hawaii Statehood Commission the sum of \$24,712 from his contingency fund for a state-wide educational and publicity campaign on the three plebiscite issues.

Hawaii Statehood Commission

The Hawaii Statehood Commission had assumed from the first that it would be the agency for the campaign and had made detailed plans. Over 5,000 large posters stating the issues were printed and displayed, sample ballots were distributed, public meetings were encouraged, and a speakers' bureau was organized to supplement the efforts of the members of the Hawaii Statehood Commission and its staff. There was no organized opposition and little that was even vocal. The known opponents were not bitter but resigned to the inevitable.

Hawaii State Capitol

Hawaii's modern State Capitol, located in Honolulu, was completed in 1969. Honolulu became the capital of Hawaii in 1900 and remained the capital upon the state's admission to the Union in 1959. Hawaii's state constitution was drafted by a convention held in Honolulu in 1950. It was approved by the voters in the same year and went into effect when Hawaii became a state in 1959. Amendments to the constitution may be proposed by a constitutional convention or by the state legislature. To become law, all proposed amendments must be approved by a popular majority constituting at least 35 percent of the total number of registered voters in Hawaii.

Plebiscite Results

The vote on June 27, 1959 was 17 to one in favor of the plebiscite questions. The opposition was heaviest in those districts with the largest number of Caucasians. The sole exception was the privately-owned island of Niihau whose voters, nearly all Hawaiian, voted 70 to 18 against statehood.

Seeking Statehood

In 1959, Several members of Congress who visited Hawaii or who were contacted on the mainland were in almost unanimous agreement that statehood for Hawaii was 'certain'; but the people of Hawaii expressed their sentiments on several newspapers (*Star-Bulletin and Advertiser*) because they were skeptical after long years of promises made but never kept, of cheerful assurances that 'statehood has never been so near.'

In a 12 year history, the Hawaii Statehood Commission embarked upon one of the most intensive promotional campaigns. The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce sent its executive secretary to Washington to assist delegate Burns and the statehood lobby; local business firms made spokesmen available to indicate both the soundness of Hawaii's economy and to counteract the cry of 'Communism' in anti-statehood propaganda. These moves were probably unnecessary; subsequent events showed statehood was already won. In point of fact, it came much more rapidly than even its congressional sponsors had anticipated.

On January 9, 1959, the President in his State-of-the-Union message asked Congress for the seventh time to admit Hawaii as a state. He repeated the request in his budget message of January 19, 1959.

Senate Procedure

Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, introduced a statehood bill, with 56 senators as cosponsors—more than enough to pass the bill if it came to a vote.

In Murray's committee, where 13 of 15 members were sponsors of his bill, the hearings were mere formalities and the bill was unanimously approved on March 3, 1959 reported to the Senate on March 6, and scheduled for debate on March 12 — only to be moved up a day to March 11. The debate and the outcome itself were easily predictable.

Senator James O. Eastland (D. Miss.) charged that the whole procedure was being carried on 'in an atmosphere of almost hysterical excitement.' There appeared to be no danger of a filibuster and while the opposition was allowed its say, a number of friends of statehood were prevented from speaking by shouted demands for a vote. Thus, after only four and a half hours, the Senate majority leader, Lyndon Johnson (D. Tex.), announced that the issue had been thoroughly debated and there was nothing he could say except to welcome Hawaii and congratulate the country on the addition of a new state.

On March 11, 1959, the vote was 76 to 15, with the seven absentees announced as voting 'yea' had they been present in contrast to the Alaska vote that had been 20.

House of Representative Procedure

On January 15, 1959, the House of Representatives convened to legislate statehood bills that were introduced with others to follow, including one by the House majority leader, John W. McCormack (D. Mass.). Mr. McCormack also made an unprecedented personal appearance before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to testify in Hawaii's behalf and to urge an early vote.

On January 26, 1959 the bill was under consideration and reported out of committee on Feb. 4, 1959 that was introduced by Leo W. O'Brien (D. NY). After the bill reached the House on February 11, difficulty in getting a rule for debate from the committee on rules was expected. But the news associations had reported as early as January 13 that the rules committee chairman, Howard W. Smith (D. Va.), had said that he did not think he 'could stop anything.' Still, it was not until March 10 that the committee on rules, by a seven to four vote, agreed to an open rule (which would allow a number of amendments from the floor) and six hours of debate — which the majority leader promptly scheduled for the next day.

The vote on the resolution was 337 to 69 and, by unanimous consent, the House substituted the bill already passed by the Senate for the O'Brien bill, and passed it next day without amendment, thus precluding sending the bill to a joint conference committee. As in the Senate, the opposition

knew it was beaten and did not put up a fight. The final vote on March 12 was 323 to 89 in contrast to the House vote on Alaska of 208 to 166.

On March 18, 1959, as the President signed the statehood bill, Senator Murray said statehood for Hawaii was 'democracy in action' and announced that he would welcome to the Congress of the United States any of the men and women of the races of Hawaii who: "by reasons of their ability, character, and personal attainments, might be chosen by the people as their representatives."

Impact of Statehood.

The admission of Hawaii to statehood and the results of Hawaii's first elections have been favorable to the world position of the United States. Statehood refutes arguments that the United States treats its territories as colonies. The election of two Orientals to Congress has stunned the Asiatic countries into the realization that Americans really practice democracy. Senator Hiram L. Fong and Representative Daniel K. Inouye were welcomed when they took their seats in the 86th Congress, then in session. Senator Fong is a self-made attorney and wealthy businessman. His life story, 'from rags to riches,' is typically American. Representative Inouye is a brilliant young lawyer. He received his legal education after returning from World War II.

Hawaii had fought a long and frustrating campaign to become the 50th state. Its slogan for years had been the '49th State,' but Alaska achieved this distinction in 1957.

The desire for statehood was so deep that territorial legislatures appropriated large sums of money to maintain a statehood commission. The commission held that Hawaii's half-million population made up a self-sustaining American community whose people paid billions in federal taxes without representation. Since 1840, the islands had lived under a constitutional government; that its American educational system had abolished illiteracy; that the World War II record of the 442 Regimental Combat Team, made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry, had proven the loyalty of Hawaii's oriental-Americans; that its diverse ethnic groups lived in peace and harmony; that statehood recognition would raise the prestige of the United States in Europe and Asia and prove to the world that the United States practices democracy.

In 1919, Delegate to Congress Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole introduced the first statehood bill. Other such bills have been introduced each session. Congressional opposition was based on racial connotation, such as: indifference, no contiguity (the islands are located 2,091 mi. from San Francisco), southern opposition to a competing sugar-growing area, Hawaii's oriental population, and the fear of Communism among Hawaii's labor leaders.

The 50th state is a showcase of varied ethnic groups living and working together in harmony under a democratic government. Hawaii's experiences in race relations are a never-ending source of fascination for sociologists and laymen. Dr. Andrew W. Lind, professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, says in his book, *Hawaii's People*: 'The ultimate test of the social and spiritual fusions of the peoples in any area of extensive and diverse immigration is their loss of any significant differences.'

Congressional State Elections

First State Congressional Elections

Upon notification from the President that the statehood bill had been signed, the governor set June 27 as the day for the primary vote and for the plebiscite. July 28 was fixed for the final election when Hawaii, in addition to naming a state legislature, would vote for the first time for a governor, a lieutenant governor, two U.S. senators and one congressman. Although by virtue of population Hawaii is entitled to two representatives in Congress, the statehood bill had been amended in the House to provide for only one. This inequity will be corrected by the automatic reapportionment following the 1960 census.

On July 28, 1959, the elections results were shown as follows: 93 per cent of the registered voters cast ballots. On the other hand, estimates made in June 1959 purported to show that only 71 per cent of those eligible to vote were registered. Thus, the actual total vote was only two thirds of what it might have been. This vote was cast with little regard for racial lines insofar as candidates were concerned.

Election Results

Senate

Two Senators were elected: For U.S. Senate Seat 'A,' Republican Hiram L. Fong, an American of Chinese parentage, and for Senate Seat 'B,' Democrat Daniel K. Inouye, a one-armed veteran of the famed 'Go for Broke' 442nd Regimental Combat Team of World War II, won in a landslide over an American of Portuguese descent. Senator Inouye is the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the current Congress.

House of Representatives

For the delegate to the House of Representatives, it was generally agreed on the islands that Hawaii's delegate to Congress, John A. Burns, could have won any seat he desired in Congress, but he allowed his Democratic Party followers to convince him that he was the only candidate who could defeat the last presidential appointee for governor, the incumbent William F. Quinn. For two years the latter had done a capable job and was possessed of an excellent political personality. In addition, he gained support in the last week of his campaign by announcing a program to appease land-hungry residents by selling government lands drawn by lot. John A Burns won the contest against Governor Quinn regardless of the number of number of serious strategic and tactical blunders made by candidate Burns. Burns received 55 percent of the votes cast, while Quinn had 39 percent.

Ethnic Relations after Statehood

One of the most important developments in Hawaii since statehood has been the rapid social and economic progress of its Asian American population. Asian Americans led whites in educational attainment, employment, occupational status, median income, and home ownership. A higher

proportion of Asian Americans than whites were born in Hawaii and had strong roots there. Most Japanese Americans and Chinese Americans were born locally, despite recent immigration from China and Taiwan. Most white residents were born on the mainland.

Asian Americans have moved increasingly into upper middle class positions. Following the practice of well-to-do whites, they began sending their children to prestigious private schools in the islands and to mainland colleges. Hawaii faced the potential of a two-class educational system, leaving the public schools to Hawaiians, Portuguese, Samoans, Puerto Ricans, Filipinos, and the children of poorer Whites, and Chinese and Japanese, in addition to refugees from Southeast Asia.

Tension among ethnic groups exists in Hawaii, although compared to much of the U.S. mainland, Hawaii remains a remarkable example of inter-ethnic cooperation. Continuing prejudice is most apparent in public schools, where local children often tease white boys and girls, and where newly arrived immigrant children are not always welcomed.

The most troubling ethnic grievance in Hawaii remained that of the native Hawaiians, who frequently expressed resentment against Japanese Americans as well as whites. The sense of loss shared by the small number of pure Hawaiians who remain and by many part-Hawaiians was reinforced by the continuing gap in income and health. Compared with whites and Asians, part-Hawaiians had the highest infant death rate, the most difficulty in school, the highest rates of serious illness, and high rates of crime.

All groups have expressed a great interest in ancient Hawaiian culture. In 1974, the Native American Programs Act was amended to add Hawaiians as a category of native peoples, enabling them to qualify for various federal assistance programs. In 1978, the state agreed to promote the study of native Hawaiian traditions, history, and language. However, occasional examples of prejudice against Hawaiians still arise.

In May 1995, the Hawaii legislature committed \$600 million to compensate for misuse or wrongful sale of about 16,000 hectares (39,000 acres) of trust lands set aside for native Hawaiians under the Hawaiian Rehabilitation Act of 1920. The money will be used to develop the parcels, which native Hawaiians can lease for \$1 a year, by paving roads and setting up water and electricity. The 1920 law, which was supposed to encourage native Hawaiians' self-sufficiency through homesteading, eventually put about 81,000 hectares (200,000 acres) in trust. But much of the land was not suitable for agriculture, and some was taken for such public uses as parks, airports, schools, and military bases.

In the summer of 1996, native Hawaiians voted to create a native Hawaiian government. The vote enables native Hawaiians to hold a constitutional convention. Whatever the outcome, native Hawaiians born in the United States will be U.S. citizens and remain under U.S. jurisdiction.

The patterns of ethnic relations in Hawaii are complicated, but it is remarkable that so much harmony exists. Rates of intermarriage are high for all groups, and Hawaii is still an example for many places trying to build a more compassionate and just multi-ethnic society.

First State Legislature

On August 21, 1959, President Eisenhower declared that the admission of Hawaii as a state on equal footing with the other states had been accomplished, and the procedural requirements specified by Congress had been met. The governor and the lieutenant governor quickly took their oaths of office (a procedure repeated with an elaborate public ceremony on August 29) and, according to law, the first state legislature convened ten days later — on August 31.

In theory, the lawmakers were restricted to dealing exclusively with government reorganization—the main purpose of the special session — or with bills of an emergency nature. Under a joint agreement the House concentrated on drafting House Bill No. 1, the government-reorganization bill. This measure, expected to create order out of chaos by reducing 80-odd departments, boards, and commissions to 20 or less, was not passed after an extended session.

On October 30, 1959, the legislature, having adjourned in a furor of name-calling and ill-natured pettiness and without fulfilling the purpose of the session, experienced a wave of public disapproval. The crux of the problem was the time in which reorganization had to be completed. The governor's belief was that the time allotted him was too short. The bill had been before a joint conference committee for more than a week and the House had passed the compromise bill unanimously. Any unassigned administrative or executive functions would be assigned by the governor to that department which seemed to him appropriate.

Several issues were left open for discussions in the next session of the legislature: three very controversial problems were left without definite decision or allocation, and would definitely require future legislation. Two of the three pertained to the county police and liquor commissions, whose disposal involved a political wrangle between the two major parties and between the state and the counties over 'home rule.' The third issue involved the selection or election of the members of a state board of education. This last problem raised a great deal of public interest and more heated debate than appeared to be warranted.

The Judiciary

At the instant when the president proclaimed Hawaii a state, the Federal (Congressional) Court in Hawaii ceased to exist; the two presidential appointees, whose terms had expired, left the bench; and a federal judge from Nevada became the first to preside, temporarily, over the Federal District Court in Hawaii. Permanent appointments had to wait action by the president and Congress, but this did not happen until after the 1960 elections.

The territorial courts continued to function until the governor named, and the Senate confirmed, the five Supreme Court justices for their seven-year terms. Wilfred C. Tsukiyama, veteran territorial legislator and unsuccessful candidate for the U.S. Senate, was named chief justice.

On October 4, 1959, the governor named the 12 circuit judges for seven-year terms, and all were confirmed by the State Senate. As chief justice, Tsukiyama must appoint 19 full- or part-time district magistrates for two-year terms, plus 15 members of a judicial council that meets irregularly and serves without pay. He must also name an administrative director of the courts whose position is second in importance to that of the chief justice.

Economic Developments

After a disastrous sugar strike in 1958, comparative labor peace in 1959 seemed to promise one of the greatest years of economic advance in recent island history. Partly as a result of statehood, the advances in trade, residential and industrial construction, and tourism changed the economic picture from excellent to phenomenal. The number of tourists arriving from January through August alone exceeded the totals of any previous year. Expenditures by visitors during the first six months of 1959 were estimated at nearly 40 per cent above those of the same period during 1958.

Hawaii's booming prosperity, as reflected in car ownership, showed one car for every three inhabitants, with 30 cars per sq. mi. as compared to 22 per sq. mi. on the mainland. On August 16, 1959, the \$28 million Ala Moana shopping center, featuring multi-level parking, opened the first of 80 stores and shops that will occupy 50 acres of filled land. The only pessimistic economic note came on August 6 when hurricane Dot, with a violence to which Hawaii was not accustomed, badly damaged property on the Island of Kauai valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. This act of nature was partly compensated for on November 14 when, on the island of Hawaii, the volcano crater Kilauea Iki, always a major tourist attraction, erupted with spectacular violence.

After 1959 tourism greatly expanded as a result of the widespread publicity attending statehood and the introduction of jet airline service to the islands. The construction industry prospered with the increased demand for hotel space and other tourist facilities. As investments and visitors from Japan poured into the islands, tourism generated jobs and a higher standard of living for Hawaii's fast-growing population.

In addition to tourism, efforts were made to spur industrial development and diversification and to expand overseas trade. Hawaii's economic development reached a milestone in 1965 when a foreign trade zone was established at Honolulu. The zone permits goods to be imported and processed for re-exporting to foreign countries without becoming subject to U.S. customs. Agriculture continued to decline in importance, while the military remained a significant economic factor.

Hawaii entered the Union with only one member in the U.S. House of Representatives, but gained a second representative after reapportionment based on the 1960 national census. In 1962, Governor Quinn was succeeded as governor by Burns, a Democrat, who was reelected in 1966 and 1970. Democrats held the office continuously from then through 1996. In 1974, George R. Ariyoshi became the first Japanese American governor of the state.

By 1980, one out of every seven people living in the islands was a military employee or dependent.

Education and Culture

For a two-week period during October 1959, a U.S. State Department team surveyed the prospects for an East-West Cultural and Technical Exchange Center in Hawaii. The report of the Secretary of State reached Congress on January 3, 1960 and was expected to favor the establishment of two branches of the Center at the University of Hawaii: one, an international college offering academic programs; the other, an international training center providing facilities for nonacademic work.

Meanwhile, Hawaii's cultural assets in music, art, drama, and pageantry exemplified a culturally mature community in many respects. Its symphony orchestra, art academy, museums, and even its university were — unfortunately — better known abroad than at home. Two major art exhibits were sent out of the territory during 1959, one to Japan and the other to the mainland of the United States and Europe.

For residents and visitors alike there was a festival of folk music in March; the annual Cherry Blossom Festival and celebration of Buddha's birthday in April was supplemented by a Shakespeare festival. On July, 1959, the Imperial Household Musicians offered *Gagaku*, the elegant and authorized music of ancient Japan.

Hawaiian Language

The language of the Austronesian language family was once the major language spoken in the Hawaiian Islands. Hawaiian is spoken as a mother tongue by only a few thousand of Hawaii's inhabitants but is popular as a second language.

Languages related to Hawaii are spread throughout the Pacific and Indian oceans. The closest relatives of Hawaiian are Tahitian, Marquesan, and Maori, used in east Polynesia. More distant lingual relatives include the Samoan and Tongan languages, used in west Polynesia. More than 200 Hawaiian words have been traced to a specific proto-Malayo-Polynesian language used in Southeast Asia 5,000 years ago.

Hawaiian is written with an alphabet of only 12 letters: five vowels a, e, i, o, and u, and seven consonants h, k, l, m, n, p, and w. More than 200 Hawaiian words have entered English, including aloha, hula, lei, luau, poi, and ukulele. Although the number of Hawaiian speakers is steadily decreasing, the language is not expected to become extinct for at least several generations. Hawaiian remains the mother tongue of the isolated island of Niihau, and it is used extensively throughout the state in place names. Many residents of Hawaii study the language in public schools—some students choose immersion programs where all subjects are taught in Hawaiian. The University of Hawaii also provides Hawaiian language instruction.

Hawaii Poi

At the time of the arrival of the first Westerners late in the 18th century, there were an estimated 300,000 native inhabitants. The Hawaiians lived in villages that were located along the coast or in the larger valleys a short distance inland. The island of Hawaii was the most heavily populated in the chain. The Hawaiians relied for their food primarily on fishing, farming, and gathering of wild plants. Their staple diet was fish and poi, a pastelike food made from the tuber, or underground stem, of the taro plant. The Hawaiians had neither metals nor metalworking skills. Weapons, household utensils, and other implements were fashioned from wood, stone, shell, and bone.

Hawaiian Luau

Another form of recreation for tourists was the popular Hawaiian feast called the luau. Tourists can also watch native Hawaiians take part in a “hukilau,” a community fishing festival on the shore. Everyone helps draw in the huge fishing net and shares in the catch. Still more entertainment was provided by the rhythm of native dancers, who performed in “ti leaf” skirts and “leis” to the music of “ukuleles” and Hawaiian guitars.

University of Hawaii System

The University of Hawaii System is a system of state-supported universities in Hawaii, with ten campuses on the islands of Hawaii, Oahu, Maui, and Kauai. The system includes the main campus in Honolulu, the University of Hawaii at Manoa (founded in 1907); the University of Hawaii at Hilo (1970) in Hilo; and the University of Hawaii—West Oahu (1976) in Pearl City.

Seven community colleges affiliated with the university offer vocational training and liberal-arts programs. Because of its location in the Pacific Ocean and the nature of the islands, the University of Hawaii is particularly well known for its programs in Asian and Pacific studies, astronomy, oceanography, and volcanology.

University of Hawaii Manoa

The University of Hawaii at Manoa, is a public coeducational institution in Honolulu, Hawaii and part of the University of Hawaii System. The school was founded in 1907. The University of Hawaii at Manoa confers bachelors, masters, doctoral, and professional degrees in a variety of fields. It offers courses of study in the arts and sciences, agriculture, architecture, the fine arts, health sciences and technology, business, engineering and applied sciences, communications, computer and information sciences, applied arts, performing arts, education, real estate, recreation and leisure services, religious studies, and tourism and travel.

Hawaii Pacific University

Hawaii Pacific University, is a private, coeducational institution in Honolulu, Hawaii. The school was founded in 1965. Hawaii Pacific University confers associate, bachelor, and master degrees in a variety of fields. It offers courses of study in the arts and sciences, business, communications, computer and information sciences, law, hotel and restaurant management, tourism and travel, and health sciences.

University of Hawaii Hilo

University of Hawaii at Hilo, is a public, coeducational institution in Hilo, Hawaii, part of the University of Hawaii System. The school was founded in 1970. The university confers bachelor degrees in a range of fields and offers courses of study in the liberal arts, the arts and sciences, agriculture, business administration and management, engineering, education, and interdisciplinary studies. Its program in marine biology is especially strong.

University of Hawaii West Oahu

University of Hawaii--West Oahu, is a public coeducational institution in Pearl City, Oahu, 15 km (9 mi) northwest of Honolulu. Founded in 1976, the school is part of the University of Hawaii System. The University of Hawaii—West Oahu confers bachelor's degrees in the arts and sciences, business, and law. It only accepts students with two years of college-level credits.

International education in Hawaii has grown as a minor industry. The University of Hawaii expanded tremendously in the years immediately following statehood, setting up satellite campuses on the outer islands and adding a medical and law school to the main campus on Oahu. Creation of the East-West Center by President Lyndon Johnson and the Congress led some to see Hawaii's economic future in the selling and buying of skills and knowledge in the world, especially Pacific markets. Independent planning and engineering consultants, architects, and others associated with the development of tourism in the Pacific made Hawaii their base. By the 1990s more than 200 island firms took an active role in Pacific trade, and many mainland corporations established Pacific regional headquarters in Honolulu.

Municipal Developments

Statehood for Hawaii overshadowed the new charter for the city and county of Honolulu. Charter Day was July 1, 1959, when the strong-mayor type went into operation with administrative and legislative functions clearly separated. By an obvious political move the last territorial legislature amended the charter, already approved by the voters, to give a greater voice to rural Oahu voters than to those in the city proper.

Summary

The native Hawaiians probably originally came from islands in the eastern part of Polynesia, from the Society Islands, which include Tahiti, and from the Marquesas Islands. The Hawaiian

archipelago was first discovered by Polynesians about AD 500. The Hawaiian Islands were originally settled by Polynesian immigrants more than 1,000 years ago but probably remained unknown beyond Polynesia until Captain James Cook reached the islands in 1778.

The British explorer Captain James Cook reached the islands of Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau, landing first on the southern coast of Kauai. Later that year he returned to explore other islands, including Hawaii; he named the chain the Sandwich Islands in honor of his patron, John Montagu, 4th earl of Sandwich. Cook spent two winters in Hawaii. He found the people spoke a dialect similar to the Tahitians, and he judged them to be a branch of the Polynesians.

Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian scientist believes the Polynesians are an offshoot of American Indians who drifted by rafts upon ocean currents into the Pacific. In 1947, Heyerdahl made the Kon-Tiki raft trip to prove his theory. He drifted 4300 miles from Peru to the Tuamotu Archipelago in the South Pacific.

Beginning about 1785, the islands became an important provision port for European and North American ships trading with East Asia. After 1790, many of the ships stopping at Hawaii were American vessels carrying furs from the Pacific Northwest to China.

In 1810, Kamehameha, a chief of the island of Hawaii, founded the kingdom of Hawaii when he consolidated the islands by conquest and treaty. His kingdom endured until 1893. Kamehameha died in 1819 and was succeeded successively by two sons, and, later, two grandsons. The tiny kingdom of Hawaii was at the mercy of expanding European powers until 1842, when the United States extended the Monroe Doctrine to Hawaii and recognized the independence of the kingdom. In 1840, missionaries instilled democratic principles and encouraged King Kamehameha III to give the kingdom a written constitution patterned upon that of the United States.

In 1874, King Kalakaua negotiated a reciprocity treaty with the United States which allowed Hawaiian sugar to enter American markets duty-free; in return, the treaty gave the United States entry into Pearl Harbor for its Pacific fleet. On January 17, 1893, Hawaiians of American ancestry and a few foreigners overthrew Queen Liliuokalani in a bloodless coup.

On July 4, 1894, a constitutional convention was held, the republic of Hawaii was proclaimed, and Sanford Ballard Dole, a jurist and son of a missionary, was made president of the executive council which governed the republic. The state of Hawaii is made up of an island chain that extends for about 2,600 km (about 1,600 mi) between the island of Hawaii in the southeast and Kure Island in the northwest. Hawaii's oriental population consists of the descendants of Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos brought to the island to supply the needs of the sugar planters.

Hawaii's total coastline is 1,207 km (750 mi) long. By the late 18th century the Hawaiians had developed an elaborate system of social organization. The spires of white colonial-style churches peeping through the palms on all the islands testify to the enduring influence of New England in

the 50th state. Since 1820, New Englanders have impressed their industry upon Hawaii as well as their religion, morals, and educational system.

Although the rapidly growing United States was a large potential market for Hawaiian sugar, the United States maintained a high tariff on imported sugar. In 1875, after several unsuccessful attempts, the Hawaiian government negotiated a trade treaty with the United States. The treaty, which became effective in September 1876, provided for the duty-free entry of Hawaiian raw sugar and other specified products into the United States. Pineapples had been grown on the islands since early in the 19th century, but only on a small scale. Then, in the early years of the 20th century, the development of efficient canning operations enabled pineapple production to expand rapidly. Sugar output also grew, due to expanded acreage and higher crop yields per acre.

On May 30, 1894, a constitutional convention was convened in Honolulu. On July 4 a constitution creating the new Republic of Hawaii took effect, naming Dole as the first president. The queen was removed and a provisional government was set up. Cleveland, when informed that the Hawaiian people were against annexation to the United States, decided not to submit an annexation treaty to the Senate. In 1893, American businessmen had overthrown Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani with help from U.S. troops. In 1898, McKinley also supported the annexation of Hawaii in 1898. In 1898, Dole went to Washington, D.C., to use his influence in favor of Hawaii's annexation by the United States. Sanford Ballard Dole (1844-1926), American statesman and lawyer, born in Honolulu was the first territorial governor.

The outbreak of World War II (1939-1945) transformed Honolulu. Pearl Harbor had been highly prized by the military because of its strategic location, and the United States had begun building a military base there just after annexation. The surprise bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 by the Japanese led to the imposition of martial law in Honolulu. The government suspected many local Japanese of being spies. But because the Japanese population at the time was so large (160,000), there was no mass internment of Japanese Americans in Hawaii like there was on the U.S. mainland.

On January 9, 1959, the President in his State-of-the-Union message asked Congress for the seventh time to admit Hawaii as a state. He repeated the request in his budget message of January 19, 1959. On March 11, 1959, the vote was 76 to 15, with the seven absentees announced as voting 'yea' had they been present in contrast to the Alaska vote that had been 20. The vote on the resolution was 337 to 69 and, by unanimous consent, the House substituted the bill already passed by the Senate for the O'Brien bill and passed it next day without amendment, thus precluding sending the bill to a joint conference committee. On March 18, 1959, as the President signed the statehood bill, Senator Murray said statehood for Hawaii was 'democracy in action'.

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