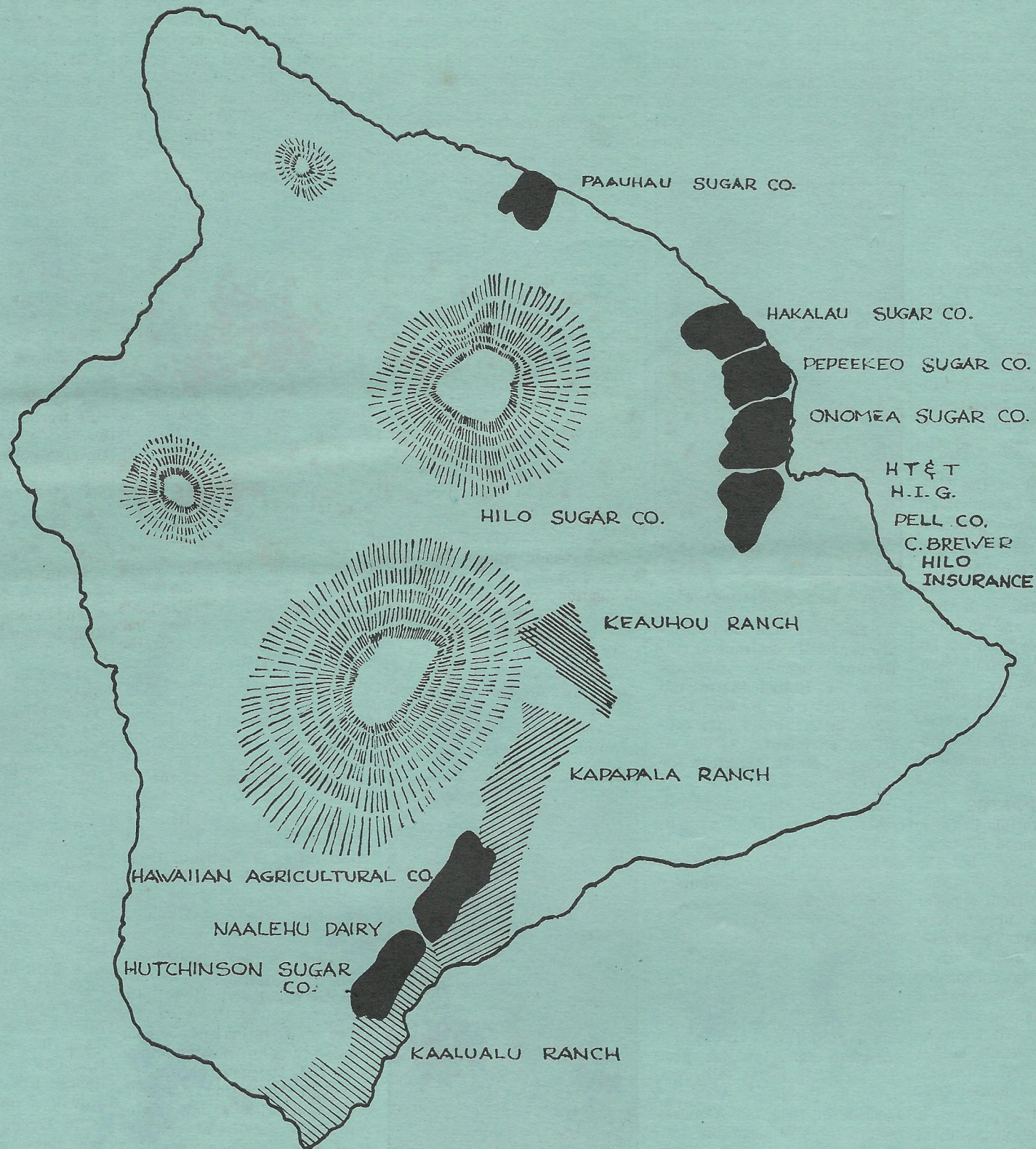


STATEHOOD EDITION

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Friday, August 21 at 10 a.m. Hawaii became the 50th State in the American Union. To everyone of us here in the Islands, it was the final realization of a dream which we, and those who preceded us, have had for 50 years.

To commemorate this historic time, the editors of the publications of C. Brewer and Company subsidiaries on the Big Island, have taken a leaf from the pages of Hawaii's major daily publications, banded together this once to publish their own statehood edition.

While our readers at Hilo, Onomea, Pepeekeo and Hakalau are used to receiving a combined newspaper, and while Hutchinson and H. A. Company people read each others news every month, this edition will come as a surprise to the people of Paauhau and H. T. & T. Just this once, both those organizations have joined the other six with the result every Brewer subsidiary on the Big Island will receive this entire 48 page edition.

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Besides the local news from each company, we have tried in this paper to include a number of articles dealing with various phases of our community. Many of these articles appeared first in the Statehood Edition of the Honolulu Advertiser. They are reprinted here with the express permission of that newspaper, with the thought in mind that our readers will want to save this edition as a valuable reference guide for themselves and for their children. The editors must express their gratitude to The Honolulu Advertiser for its willingness to be of service in making all of their material available for this purpose.

Elsewhere on this page you will find an index which marks the pages on which you may find the local news of your company. The index also notes the page placement of the major statehood stories contained.

Statehood has a great many political and economic facets. We editors, however, feel its major impact is on all of us, the people of Hawaii. It will not materially affect our daily lives. It may have profound effect on the lives and fortunes of our children. To our children, then, the future 50th state voters and citizens, this edition is respectfully dedicated.

The Editors

History Of Hawaii's Statehood Quest

By BEN HYAMS

Figuring the time from annexation in 1898, it took Hawaii 61 years to become a state. Only one among the territories waited longer—New Mexico, with 62 years.

But Hawaii's efforts to gain statehood go back at least 109 years. In 1854 Kamehameha III requested the negotiation of a proposed treaty with the United States asking for "all the rights and privileges of citizenship on terms of perfect equality, in all respects, with other American citizens."

The king did not live to add his signature to those of the United States Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, the resident Commissioner, David L. Gregg, and the king's Foreign Minister, Robert C. Wyllie. He died before the end of the year. The circumstances are little mitigated by the later report that President Franklin Pierce would not have accepted the treaty as drawn.

In the opinion of the Hawaii Statehood Commission, the statehood movement is even older than that.

Any of the western states can trace their movement to the earliest mountain men, with their crude democracy, and the missionaries, who converted the Indians and the mountain men, commission reports say. Accordingly, Hawaii can trace her movement to the first American traders, and to the missionaries who landed on the Island of Hawaii in 1820.

SUPPORT FROM PRESS

Newspaper editorials in favor of Hawaiian statehood fill many a fat scrapbook today, but the earliest expression of press support known came from a paper in Lowville, in upper New York State, in 1849. The *Northwestern Journal* on May 1 ran a two-column editorial calling for annexation and statehood for Hawaii. The Honolulu newspaper *Polynesian* heard from its New York correspondent that "several papers of influence have seconded the motion."

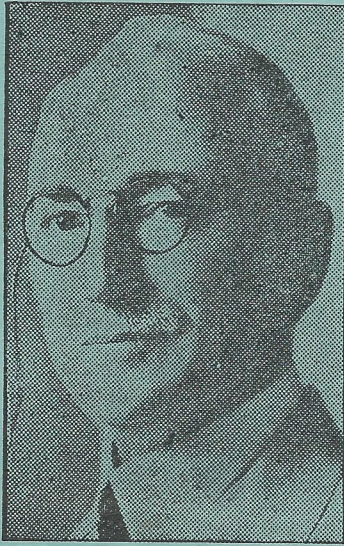
Three years later Congress received its first proposal of annexation. In 1852 Rep. J. W. McCorkle of California told the House the islands would be a protection in the event of war and a medium of trade with Asia in peacetime, an argument echoed with growing force through the century since.

Annexation would make the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands, said McCorkle, "a part of ourselves—no entangling alliances are formed . . . but we become one power, independent in the balance of the world."

Pierce was elected President

that year. He favored expansion and the talk of annexation increased. At a Democratic Party celebration after the election the islands were toasted with the hope: "May they soon be added to the galaxy of states."

Two years later Kamehameha III instructed Foreign Minister Wyllie to sound out the United States on annexation and the treaty of 1854 was drawn up. United States Commissioner Gregg reported to Secretary of State Marcy:



Wallace R. Farrington

"The Hawaiian authorities are especially desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the United States and look forward to the time when their country may constitute an integral portion of the great North American Republic."

Although death defeated the treaty, its meaning set the course of Hawaii's ambition to exchange her independent sovereignty for the sovereignty of statehood. The fateful phrase "integral portion" became a historic label for the islands' later relationship with the United States.

Appeals for a reciprocity treaty with the United States that would permit the exchange of American and Hawaiian products duty-free began to grow in strength. President Andrew Jackson in 1868 told Congress reciprocity was desirable until Hawaii "shall . . . at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union."

President Ulysses S. Grant in 1871 asked Congress to consider annexation. "That such is to be the political destiny of this archipelago seems a foregone conclusion," he said.

FIRST 'AMBASSADOR'

Hawaii's first good will ambassador to the United States was her last king, Kalakaua. Late in 1874, the year he assumed the throne, he made a triumphant tour of the country

and won new friends for Hawaii everywhere he went. President Grant presented him to Congress.

Before he returned in February, 1875, his appointed negotiators succeeded (but not easily) in effecting a reciprocity treaty, which went into effect September 9, 1876 and opened a new era of cooperation between Hawaii and the United States.

When the treaty was renewed in 1887 it contained a fateful amendment giving the United States exclusive rights to "the harbor of Pearl River" as a coaling and repair station for its ships.

Kalakaua died in 1891 and his sister Liliuokalani became queen. Her uneasy reign ended in the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893. President Sanford B. Dole's provisional government at once sent a commission of five to Washington to negotiate a treaty for "full and complete political union."

The five were Lorrin A. Thurston, W. C. Wilder, W. R. Castle, Joseph Marsden and Charles L. Carter.

FIRST DELEGATION

They would appear to have been Hawaii's first statehood delegation to Washington, except that it has been shown they went to ask, not for statehood, but territoriality.

An annexation treaty was drawn up and sent to the Senate in the few days remaining of President Harrison's administration.



Prince Jonah Kuhio

The Senate took no action. Harrison's successor, Cleveland, withdrew the treaty and Hawaii had to wait for still another administration to take over before becoming annexed.

A new treaty was negotiated after McKinley's inauguration in 1897. A joint resolution confirming the treaty, introduced by Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, was passed by both houses of Congress July 6, 1898, and signed by President McKinley the next day. The Organic Act of 1900 made Hawaii a territory.

Hawaii's legislators did not wait long to take up the cudgels for the next step historically after territoriality. In 1903 the legislature petitioned Congress for admission as a state, the first of a long series of similar actions.

A joint resolution proposed by Senator W. C. Achi "respectfully requested (Congress) to pass at an early date an Act enabling the people of this Territory who are citizens thereof and duly qualified to vote, to meet in convention and frame and adopt a State Constitution, whereby and whereunder this Territory may be admitted as a State into the Union."

On February 16 Wallace R.

Farrington, young editor of the *Evening Bulletin* and future governor, wrote in an editorial: "The State will be a natural development of local self-government."

Nevertheless, in succeeding years sentiment on statehood ranged downward from warm to lukewarm to cold and action lagged. In January, 1911 *The Friend* editorialized: "The State of Hawaii; it looks well and sounds well. It is time to organize a campaign to secure it."

FIRST STATEHOOD BILL

The 1914 World War intervened. Towards its end in 1918 Charles J. McCarthy became Governor and demonstrated strong support of the statehood movement. Next year he recommended that the Legislature adopt a memorial to Congress on the subject.

Accordingly, Delegate Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole introduced Hawaii's first statehood bill in the 65th Congress in 1919. It was referred to the Committee on Territories and died there, as did a similar bill Prince Kuhio introduced in the next Congress.

W. R. Farrington became Governor in 1921. He asked Lorrin A. Thurston to draft legislation defining Hawaii's rights as a territory. Thurston had drafted the constitution for the Republic of Hawaii with President Sanford B. Dole in 1894 and so was a logical choice. In his new assignment he had the collaboration of Walter F. Frear, former Governor (1907-13) and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

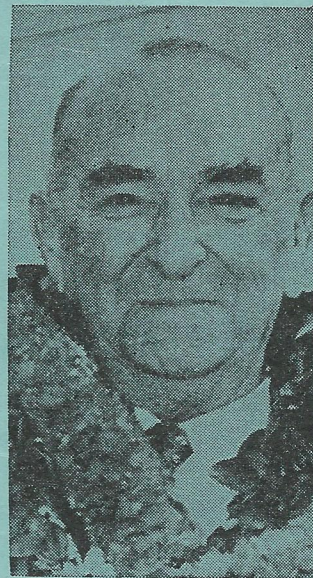
The result was Hawaii's **Bill of Rights of 1923 and Declaration of Rights of 1925, both enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, asserting Hawaii's "inalienable rights" as an "integral part" of the Union.**

The Bill of Rights demanded that Congress give Hawaii the same treatment it gave the states and authorized a commission to go to Washington and help the Delegate secure appropriate legislation. Congress responded with a law giving Hawaii the benefits of appropriation acts for roads, education, farm loans and similar purposes.

Victor K. Houston, Delegate from 1926 to 1932, introduced a statehood bill in Congress in December, 1931. The next month the Massie case exploded in the nation's news and Houston's bill was engulfed in the uproar.

THE TURNING POINT

The turning point in Hawaii's statehood fight came after the discriminatory Jones-Costigan sugar control act of 1934. The Hawaiian sugar industry was up in arms, but that was incidental.



Samuel W. King

Both the Jones-Costigan Act and the Massie case presumably demonstrated the "inferiority" of Hawaii's status.

A new feeling seized the people, and many previously opposed or indifferent to the idea of statehood now embraced the cause wholeheartedly.

Sugar and other interests in Hawaii backed the formation of a Pan Pacific Press Bureau to carry the torch for Hawaii as being American both in soil and in soul.

Professional public relations entered the arena full-scale at this point. Among those enlisted in the cause were William O. Cogswell and David W. Cummings, both destined to have long and active associations with the movement.

Statehood was only incidental to the Press Bureau's job, which was mainly to inform the outside world that Hawaii and Hawaii's sugar industry were thoroughly American. Along with this the bureau stressed the point that as a territory Hawaii was just one step removed from statehood.

KING ENTERS FIGHT

In 1935 the statehood movement received new impetus when Delegate Samuel Wilder King introduced a new enabling act in the 74th Congress.

In an interview for this article, one of his last interviews before his death March 24, 1959 (12 days after Congress' passage of statehood), King recalled his role in the statehood movement during a quarter of a century.

Governor Lawrence M. Judd appointed him as one of three members of the Home Rule Commission in 1933.

"I was sent to Washington to protest the Rankin Bill" (sponsored by Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi), King said, "This threatened the residency provisions of Hawaii's Bill of Rights and would have made it possible for a mainland to become Governor. The Rankin Bill was really an outgrowth of the Massie case.

"In Washington I saw President Roosevelt. He told me the bill had been recommended to him by Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes so he accepted the recommendation without question and sent the bill to Congress.

"I then had a talk with Ickes. He cited all the classic arguments against statehood that we've heard year after year. He talked about 'Big Five' control, the racial complexion of the Islands, and quoted from a letter he had received describing supposed wholesale 'bank failures' in Honolulu in that time of depression."

King said there had been a run on one bank in Honolulu but the bank was solvent. The run resulted from false rumors, he said.

He returned home in October "so shocked by the casual way our affairs were handled that I determined there could be only one answer—and that answer was statehood. Judge (the late Supreme Court Justice A. G. M.) Robertson and William H. Heen (former Territorial Senate President) strongly agreed with me. The Rankin bill, incidentally, was withdrawn, after it had passed in the House but was filibustered to death in the Senate.

"I offered to run for Delegate and was elected (in 1934)."

(Continued On Page 47)

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EDITORS

Hilo Sugar News	Sadaichi Kubota
Onomea Echo	Frank Santos
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