

Governor Quinn

Population Over One Million Predicted Here

By JAMES SHOEMAKER
Vice President, Bank of Hawaii

I have been asked to provide "statistics" indicating the growth of the Hawaiian economy and of the various forms of production in 1980. This is a perilous undertaking—but kokua is a must in Hawaii—and besides, there is at least the possibility that I may be dead and gone by that time.

The following table is based in part on basic growth factors, but primarily on purely qualitative judgments regarding the rate at which specific activities will expand. In all honesty, they should be called "gestimates"—rather than estimates—but gestimates that are based on reasonable assumptions.

These are, after all, the views of only one person, and you may well be tempted to refer to them as the "imaginings of that crackpot Jim Shoemaker."

On second thought, I hope I may still be here in 1980. If we should meet them, we may both wonder how I could possibly have been so conservative!

	1958	1980
Population	635,000	1,400,000
Oahu	498,000	900,000
Other Islands	137,000	500,000
Labor Force*	210,480	450,000
Gross State Products**	\$1,400,000,000	\$3,500,000,000
Total Personal Income	\$1,145,000,000	\$2,900,000,000
Retail Sales	668,400,000	\$1,800,000,000
Deposits (All financial houses)	\$ 766,000,000	\$2,000,000,000
Sugar	\$ 107,000,000	\$ 170,000,000
Pineapple	\$ 124,300,000	\$ 190,000,000
Other Agricultural Products	\$ 48,000,000	\$ 400,000,000
Manufacturing, Processing	\$ 103,900,000	\$ 450,000,000
Services***	\$ 144,794,941	1,300,000,000
Amusements, Recreation	\$ 19,386,677	\$ 360,000,000
Construction	\$ 174,400,000	\$ 320,000,000
Tourism	\$ 82,000,000	\$ 450,000,000

* Value of all goods and services.
** The term "labor force" will probably be outmoded since most employed persons will be specialists or professionals.
*** Includes public utilities, distribution, communications (telephones, press, radio and television), professional services and direct personal services.

QUINN, KEALOHA LEAD NEW STATE

In one of the most exciting elections in the history of Hawaii, William F. Quinn squeaked past John A. Burns to win election as the first Governor of the State last July 28.

The last Territorial Governor and the first State Governor, Bill Quinn was appointed by President Eisenhower in 1957. A resident of Honolulu for 12 years, he was born in Rochester, New York and grew up in St. Louis, Missouri.

His election campaign, highlighted by a land distribution proposal dubbed, "The Second Mahele", caught the eye of voters throughout the Islands. Voted into office in spite of what, six month previous, had appeared an almost forlorn hope of catching his Democratic opponent, Quinn has at his disposal some 400 appointive positions, ranging in importance from the five justices of the State Supreme Court to a variety of posts on boards and commissions.

The Big Islands' "Jimmy" walked away from his opponent, Mitsuyuki Kido, in one of the biggest surprises of the election. While most political observers wondered at Kealoha's ability to garner votes outside of the Big Island, the popular Big Island Chairman piled up the second biggest total of any statewide candidate.

He, and his running mate,

Lieutenant Governor James K. Kealoha were inaugurated August 29 in historic ceremonies on the grounds of Iolani Palace.

In the shadow of a building hallowed by history, the Governor told an audience of more than 5,000: "There is a strength in our state which can imbue our nation with renewed faith in the equality of man.

"And there is a genius in our people which can do more for peace in our time than the billions we spend for defense."

In an address interspersed with frequent applause Quinn said, "I believe that you will be the sparkling beacon of free democracy in the Pacific—that from you the people of the free Pacific world will draw new strength and new faith in American ideals."

Tracing the course of Hawaii's long battle for Statehood, Quinn said World War II "called forth best from the sons of Hawaii and forever laid to rest doubts about the loyalty of our people."

Finally, he said, through the dedicated efforts of Hawaii's delegate to Congress, through increasing familiarity with Hawaii's people and customs gained through a growing number of visitors, through interdependent business interests and through inspired leadership of friends in Congress,

"the whole country began to accept the idea of a state with a majority of citizens of Asian and Polynesian ancestry."

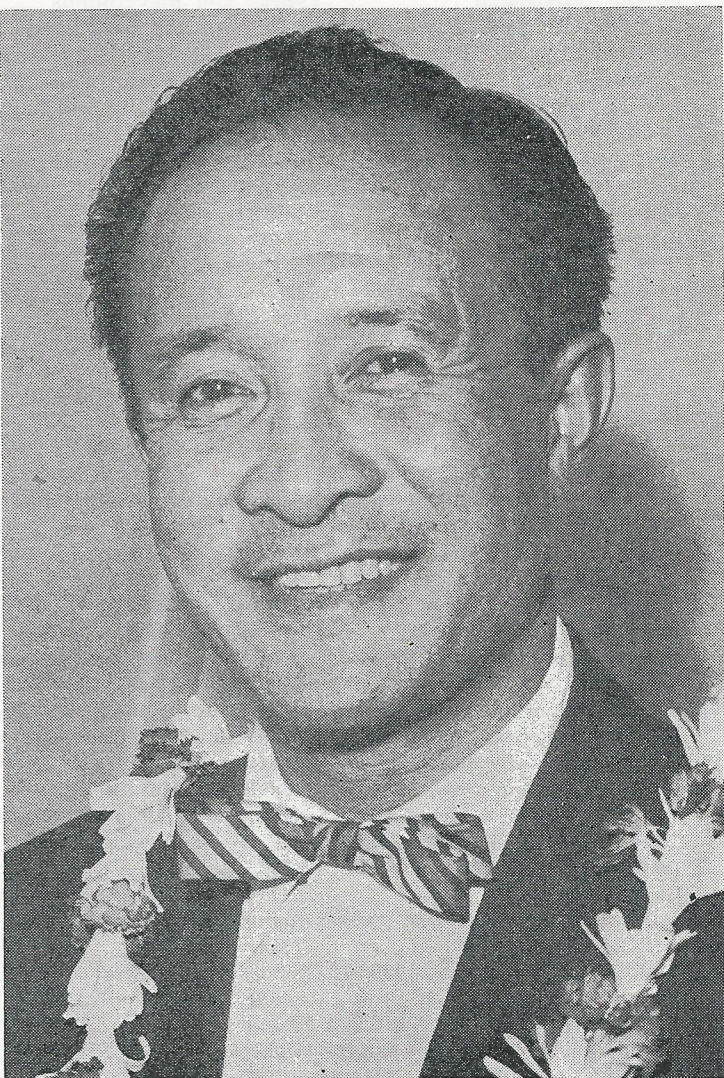
He also paid tribute to information disseminated by the Statehood Commission which "helped to overcome the prejudices against us."

Lt. Gov. James K. Kealoha, wearing a brief Hawaiian cape symbolic of his Hawaiian ancestry, recalled the early days of the Kamehamehas, founders of the royal line, and spoke briefly in Hawaiian.

"I am indeed more than thrilled," Kealoha said, pledging himself to work closely with Quinn in controlling the destiny of the 50th State.

Graying Father MacDonald gave the invocation, asking that Almighty God "in Thy infinite mercy grant that in the great struggle for freedom which divides the human race, Hawaii, through the example of our government, our public and private institutions, our individual and communal lives, be the deciding factor which turns the tide of battle in favor of freedom for the enslaved nations of the world . . ."

In his benediction, the Rev. Akaka said, "Thou didst lead our fathers to these shores that they might lay here the foundations of civil and religious liberty, and plant the ideals of faith and freedom that undergird our land."



Lt. Governor Kealoha

Two Hawaii Senators In D. C.



Senator Oren Long

Solemn ceremonies August 24 saw Hawaii's first two United States Senators seated as full members of the 86th Congress.

Senators Hiram L. Fong and Oren E. Long, who had won election July 28, were sworn in to the applause of a filled Senate gallery.

Just before the swearing-in ceremonies both men chose from a mahogany box slips of paper which designated the length of their terms. Senator Fong drew the six year term ending Jan. 1, 1965, while Senator Long chose the four year term, ending Jan. 1, 1963.

The two new U.S. Senators from Hawaii brought the membership of the Senate to 100, with two members from each of the 50 States. The Senate, once a relatively small body of by 26 members has grown through the years with the addition of new states into the Union.

Senators, normally each have a six year term of office. Since no state is supposed to elect both Senators at one time, the terms of Hawaii's first two Senators were staggered by the choice of terms made last week.

Senator Fong, by a flip of a coin, was named Hawaii's senior Senator, while Senator Long will be known as the junior Senator from the new State.



Senator Hiram Fong

STATISTICS GIVE FACTS ON NEW STATE

Hawaii is many things, and statistics could never do justice to paradise, but they can tell a lot about the geography, climate and people of the union's newest state.

Hawaii is an archipelago—a group of islands, reefs and shoals, stretching 1,600 miles from northwest to southeast in the Pacific Ocean.

The central group of eight islands, only seven of which are inhabited, are located about 2,091 miles from San Francisco.

Area of populated islands	6,435 sq. mi.
Population (Jan. 1, 1959)	585,025
Military personnel (Jan. 1, 1959)	40,975
Births (provisional figures for 1958)	16,744
Deaths (provisional figures for 1958)	3,207
Racial background, estimated percentage of population for 1958	

Japanese	32%
Caucasian	30%
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	17%
Filipino	11%
Chinese	6%
Others	4%
Time	Two hours ahead of Pacific Standard Time
State Flower	Red hibiscus

OAHU
Oahu, the capital island, is third largest in area but by far the most populous of the Hawaiian Islands. The city and county of Honolulu has jurisdiction over an area of 540,000 square miles, most of it Pacific Ocean, from Midway 1,149 miles northwest to Palmyra Island, 960 miles south. Palmyra will be excluded from the state of Hawaii under the statehood act.

Land area of Oahu	604 sq. miles
Population of Oahu (Jan. 1, 1959)	449,910
Population of Honolulu	310,903
Island flower	(Ilia) (orange)

Highest peak, Mt. Kaala	4,030 ft.
Average annual island rainfall	65 in.
Highest average annual rainfall, Waikane	150.85 in.
Lowest average annual rainfall, Waianae	18.74 in.
Average annual island temperature	73.4 degrees
Highest average annual temperature, airport	75.9 degrees
Lowest average annual temperature, Waialua	73.4 degrees
Paved highways, 1957	840 miles
Water consumption, Honolulu	36.4 million gpd.
Churches, all denominations	153
Parks and playgrounds	145
Public schools	100
Private schools	92
General hospitals	12
Physicians	473
Dentists	266
Registered nurses	2,131
Newspapers (daily, weekly)	25
Radio stations	11
Television stations	3
Policemen	488
Per capita cost of police, 1957	\$7.69
Firemen	437 paid 100 volunteers
Fire losses, 1957	\$1,130,187

HAWAII	
Hawaii, the Big Island, second in population, is the largest of the group, with a greater area than all the other islands together. Principal city is Hilo.	
The southernmost of the islands, Hawaii is formed by five volcanoes, two of which are still active, adding new land area to the island from time to time. One of them, Mauna Loa, is the largest single mountain mass on earth and rises 13,679 feet above sea level.	
Land area of Hawaii	4,030 sq. miles
Population of island (Jan. 1, 1959)	62,464
Population of Hilo (Jan. 1, 1959)	24,942
Island flower	Lehua (red)
Highest peak, Mauna Kea	13,784 ft.
Paved highways	817 miles
Water consumption, Hilo	2,294,000 gpd.
Public schools	53
Private schools	11
General hospitals	7
Policemen	134
Per capita cost of police, -956	\$11.12
Firemen	70 paid 960 volunteers
Fire losses, 1956	\$142,000

MAUI	
Maui, the Valley Isle, is the second largest in area, third in population of the Hawaiian Islands. Formed by two large volcano masses, with a broad valley between, Maui is located between Oahu and the Big Island.	
Haleakala, the House of the Sun, is the world's largest dormant volcano, covering an area of 33 miles, its crater 21 miles in circumference.	
Politically, Maui county embraces the islands of Lanai and Molokai. The county seat and largest community of the island of Maui is Wailuku. Almost as large is Kahului, the island's principal port.	
Land area of Maui	728 sq. miles
Population of island, (Jan. 1, 1959)	36,600
Population of Wailuku	7,500
Island flower	Lokelani (pink)
Highest peak, Haleakala	10,025 ft.
Average annual island rainfall	67.56 inches
Highest average annual rainfall, Keanae	232.77 inches
Lowest average annual rainfall, Lahaina	12.86 inches
Average annual island temperature	68.4 degrees
Highest average annual temperature, Wailuku	74.9 degrees
Lowest average annual temperature, Haleakala	54.3 degrees
Paved highways, 1957	342 miles
Public schools	27
Private schools	13
General hospitals	4
Policemen	79
Per capita cost of police	\$11.42

KAUAI	
Kauai, the Garden Isle, is the northernmost island and fourth largest in both area and population.	
Lush and green, Kauai provides spectacular beauty in the Waimea Canyon, the Grand Canyon of the Pacific; the cliffs of the Na Pali coast on the northwest side of the island, and Waialeale, one of the rainiest spots in the world, averaging 460 inches of rain each year for a quarter of a century.	
Kauai is older than the other major islands and is regarded as the home of the menehunes, "little people" who according to legend inhabited the island before the arrival of the Polynesians.	
Lihue is the county seat.	
Land area of Kauai	555 sq. miles
Population of the island (Jan. 1, 1959)	28,035
Population of Lihue (July, 1958)	3,800
Island flower	Mokihana berry
Highest peak, Kawaikini	5,170 ft.
Paved highways, 1957	254 miles
Public schools	16
Private schools	9
General hospitals	2
Policemen	48
Per capita cost of police	\$12.06
Firemen	63
Fire losses, 1957	\$97,967

MOLOKAI	
Molokai, the Friendly Isle, lies due east of Oahu but nearer to Maui of which county it is a part. Kaunakakai is the largest community.	
Situated on an isolated peninsula on the northern coast of Molokai is the Hansen's disease settlement of Kalaupapa. It is a separate political division.	
Land area of Molokai	260 sq. miles
Population of island (Jan. 1, 1959)	5,506
Island flower	Kukui (white)
Highest peak, Kamakau	4,970 ft.
Average annual island rainfall	37.72 inches
Highest average rainfall, Kalaupapa	50.84 inches
Lowest average rainfall, Maunaloa	27.98 inches
Average annual island temperature	71.9 degrees
Highest average annual temperature, Kalaupapa	74.5 degrees
Lowest average annual temperature, Maunaloa	72 degrees
Policemen	10
Firemen	8
Public schools	6
Private schools	1
General hospital	1

Firemen	49
Fire losses, 1957	\$43,926

LANAI	
Lanai, the Pineapple Island, is completely owned by the Hawaiian Pineapple So., and its population consists almost entirely of company employees and their families. It lies in the lee of Maui and Molokai, and politically is part of the same county.	
Land area of Lanai	141 sq. miles
Population of island (Jan. 1, 1959)	2,267
Island flower	Kauanea (yellow)
Average annual rainfall, Lanai City	35.60 inches
Average annual temperature, Lanai City	68.7
Policemen	4
Public school	1
General hospital	1

NIHAU	
Niihau, privately owned by the Robinson family of Kauai, is a small island southwest of the Garden Isle. There, a community of pure Hawaiians still live the old Hawaiian way of life, supporting themselves by farming and fishing.	
Visitors may not go to the island except by invitation or with permission of the Robinsons.	
Land area of Niihau	72 sq. miles
Population (Jan. 1, 1959)	243
Island shell	Pupu
Highest point	1,281 ft.

KAHOOLAWE	
Kahoolawe, south of Maui and east of Lanai, is an uninhabited island used as a target for American warships and planes. The navy leases the 45-square mile island from the Harry Baldwin estate.	

442nd Brought Fame To Self And The Islands

No more spine-tingling story has come out of World War II than that of the most belated unit in the service, Hawaii's 442nd Regimental Combat Team and its 100th Infantry Battalion.

Of the 10,000 men who served with the combat unit, 650 failed to return from the European campaigns. Another 3,436 returned to their homes bearing the scars of war wounds.

Yet, at the outbreak of World War II, the United States decided to deny these men the right to fight for their beliefs.

Famous as a land of racial harmony, Hawaii temporarily became a place of prejudice and skepticism when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

Persons of Japanese ancestry, both citizens and aliens, were in a difficult position because members of their own race had pulled the surprise attack against the United States.

In their efforts to prove their loyalty to the U.S. and be accepted as dependable citizens, many Americans of Japanese ancestry volunteered for the civilian defense units and other war efforts.

They were determined to prove to the people of the Territory and to Americans everywhere their unwavering patriotism and loyalty.

Their efforts met with disheartening reactions.

Volunteers for the armed services were turned down.

AJAs already in the Army from the early draft were denied further training and the right to bear arms and were relegated to "labor battalion" duty.

Those in the Territorial National Guard were honorably discharged in February, 1942.

Through steady pressure from Island residents such as the late Farrant L. Turner, and through the example set in records of the labor battalions, the war department finally changed its policy and decided to accept Americans of Japanese ancestry as volunteers in 1943. More than 10,000 AJAs flocked to Hawaii draft boards.

Some 2,600 of them boarded a troopship April 4, 1943, for basic training at Camp Shelby, Miss., where they formed the 442nd Regiment.

Meanwhile, the famed Japanese-American 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of activated Hawaiian National Guardsmen, was undergoing additional training.

The 100th landed at Oran, North Africa, Sept. 2, 1943. Twenty days later, the battalion made its second landing at Salerno, Italy, and began the bitter fighting that marked its march northward.

The 442nd sailed into the Mediterranean on May 28, 1944. Its second battalion headed for Oran, North Africa.

Arriving in Naples, the 442nd was attached to the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division. The regiment was joined by the 100th, which was attached to it as the first battalion of the infantry regiment.

The combat team was re-joined by its second battalion at Anzio in early June of 1944.

Then began courageous fighting, to the combat team's famed motto of "Go for Broke."

Crack Wehrmacht SS units tested the newcomers in their initial engagement in the mountainous regions guarding the ap-

proaches to key German defenses in Northern Italy.

Before the men in the 442nd were relieved, they had liberated 11 towns and villages and taken two major hills—Hill 140, "Little Casino," and Hill 133.

At Leghorn, they protected the entire flank of the allied drive and permitted armored and infantry units to enter the city.

Japanese-American patrols were the first to penetrate into the historic and pivotal city of Pisa.

The regiment needed rest, but orders came for them to move to southern France to rescue the "Lost Battalion." What followed is one of the most stirring episodes of the war in Europe.

A battalion of the 141st Infantry, composed mostly of Texans, had been surrounded, without food, supplies, rest or medical attention, and with little ammunition. The ordeal was in its fifth day.

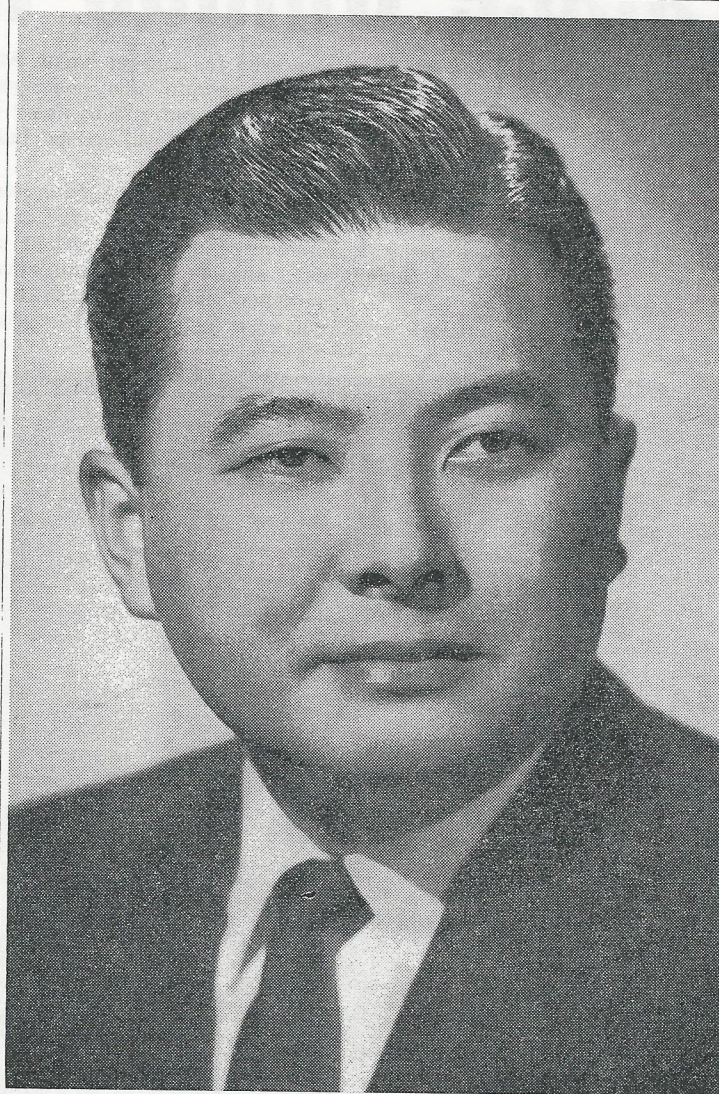
Orders of the third battalion of the 442nd and the 100th were to join four other battalions and relieve the entrapped unit.

After repeated frontal attacks had failed to drive the enemy from the hill, companies I and K, then leading the attack, fixed bayonets and charged up the slope, shouting at the enemy and firing from their hips while the enemy fired pointblank into their ranks.

The vicious bayonet charge so unnerved the enemy that they fled in confusion after making a desperate stand.

The 100th and third battalions later received distinguished unit citations for their heroism and the undying gratitude of Texas.

Getting things done right and quickly is a combination of brains and time; the more brains you use, the less time it takes.—Ruth Smeltzer.



Representative Dan Inouye

Inouye First House Member

Dan K. Inouye, the first American of Japanese ancestry to become a member of either the Senate or the House, won his election in a runaway over his Republican opponent, Dr. Charles Silva.

Far and away the biggest vote getter in the entire statewide election, Inouye went to Washington as the youngest member of Hawaii's congressional delegation.

He joins the U. S. House of Representatives, bringing the total membership in that body to 437, highest in its history. Required by law to maintain itself at 435, the House will be reapportioned after the 1960 census, with two seats being dropped on the basis of population changes.

The census results, which will be made available some time in 1960, will indicate a new House alignment, with some states gaining seats and others losing, in accordance with their population gains or losses during the ten years since the last census.

Representatives are elected every two years, and unlike the Senate, the entire House of Representatives is elected at one time. In this manner, the framers of the Constitution anticipated that the House membership would more closely reflect the changing will of the people, whereas the Senate with two thirds of its membership carried over in each biennial election, would act as a check against any startling change.

Hawaii's population gains during the past ten years indicate that after the census is taken we will probably be entitled to two representatives instead of the present one. It has not yet been determined whether we will elect a second representative in the 1960 election. If not, it will be 1962 before we gain the extra seat.

of medals and special commendations ranging from the Purple Heart to the Congressional Medal of Honor.

First Site Of World War II Now Bastion Of Defense

By HARRY G. ALBRIGHT

Hawaii, as the newest of the states, wears her battle honors proudly.

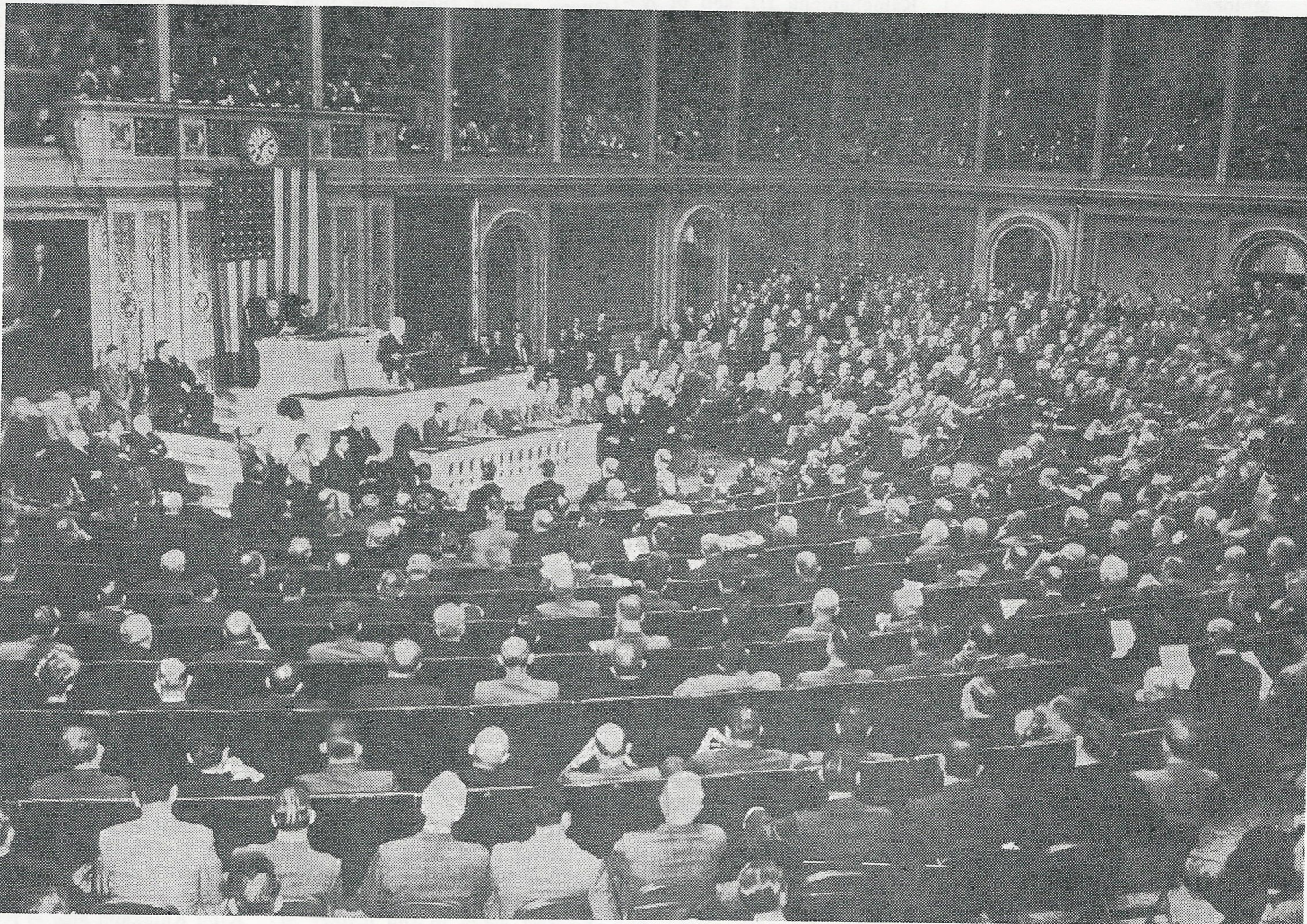
When the opening fury of World War II fell upon American soil at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii was changed from a peaceful collection of the world's most beautiful islands into an American battlement of defense in the matter of minutes.

At the crucial battle of Midway in early June of 1942, Honolulu grimly prepared for an invasion thrust by the enemy. When the United States Navy, with the assistance of the Army Air Force, repelled the Japanese

fleet at Midway the great turning point in World War II had been reached.

From that time on, Hawaii was the main American forward base for the offensive which was eventually driven through to complete and ultimate victory.

Hawaii's story at war is the story of all of her people. Every racial group in the Islands made its own proud contribution to America's victory in the conflict on land, sea and air all over the world in World War II and again in the Korean War. Her citizens' gallantry was recognized by the award of hundreds



UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—One wing of the capitol building in Washington D.C. is filled by this large hall in which the House of Representatives meets. The other wing contains the U. S. Senate chamber. In between corridors lead through the huge rotunda under the world-famous capitol dome. Here in the House, the larger of the two chambers, all joint sessions are held. In this picture, the President of the United States is addressing a joint session of the House and Senate in a State of the Nation speech.

Iolani Palace Unique In United States

World-famous for its melting pot democracy, paradoxical Hawaii also boasts the only royal palace in the United States.

Its name, Iolani Palace, means "Bird of Heaven." To Hawaiians, the name symbolizes the supreme being above all gods.

Once the scene of impressive royal ceremonies and gala parties, the stately cen-

ter of monarchical life became the seat of Island government with the fall of the throne in 1893.

Despite the change of occupants, the palace still reflects the charm and ghostly glory of the days when the monarchy was enjoying its last bright burst of splendor.

The site of the palace once

was used for a great heiau. After the temple was destroyed, early kings and queens dwelt in a frame and coral palace built on the same spot.

The present palace, completed in 1882, is the most loved of all mementos of the vanished order, although it is not even vanished order, although it is not even intrinsically Hawaiian.

The cosmopolitan feeling of its architecture and grounds reflects the Island population, drawn from countries around the globe. Dropped amid a garden of palm and pandanus, the palace is a European oddity built by a Polynesian monarch. A huge banyan in the rear of the palace was imported from the East Indies.

Hawaii's "Merry Monarch," fun-loving and ceremony conscious King David Kalakaua, was responsible for construction of the palace. After Hawaii executed a reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1876 and began a period of great prosperity, the king decided that the dignity and increased elegance of the court demanded a fitting background.

Work on the new structure began in August, 1879. The cornerstone was laid on Dec. 31, the birthday of Kalakaua's queen, Kapiolani. Completion of the magnificent building was celebrated with a great banquet on Dec. 27, 1882.

The three-story brick, concrete and stone building cost \$343,000, including much of the furnishing. Central towers rise 76 feet above the ground level. The building is 140 by 100 feet. Woodwork of the Palace is Oregon white cedar, American walnut and Hawaiian koa, kou, ohia and kamani.

Center of attraction is the throne room, which today is almost unchanged, although it is used by the House of Representatives when the Legislature is in session. During the monarchy, the room was the scene of entertainment, formal re-

ceptions and festivities, rather than business.

Two thrones of gilded koa and Oriental brocade, replicas of the originals which are now in the Bishop Museum, stand on a low dais at one end of the room. Above them hangs a red velvet canopy, fringed in gold.

Nearby are tall feather kahilis and an ivory and gold kapu stick. Although no paintings were hung originally, the room today features portraits of Hawaiian royalty, from Kamehameha I to Prince Kuhio.

What is now the main first-floor hallway originally was used as an informal reception room, furnished with chairs, sofas and hatracks. The state dining room, now used as the Senate chamber, contained three extension dining tables, four sideboards, dining chairs, standing lamps, three small tables and portraits of foreign dignitaries.

On the second floor, the governor's private office occupies what was once the bedroom of Kalakaua and later the apartment of Liliuokalani, his successor. The old music room is now the office of the Secretary of Hawaii.

Across the hall, the Attorney-General's department has headquarters in rooms once set aside as apartments for members of the royal family.

Now converted to offices, the basement originally held the chamberlain's apartment, a billiard room, servants' quarters, kitchen and pantry, the king's workshop and recreation quarters.

Each of the four wrought-iron gates leading to the palace grounds served a special purpose during the monarchy. The King St. gate was used only on state occasions. The Richards St. entrance was used for everyday official business.

Household troops and retainers entered by the mauka gate opening from Palace Walk. The Likelike gate was the private entrance, used by members of the royal family who wished to be unnoticed.

communicated with his people through articles he contributed to The Advertiser and other Island journals.

He died Jan. 20, 1891, while visiting San Francisco.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI

The last of the royal rulers of Hawaii, Queen Liliuokalani was a brilliant woman beloved by the people and noted for her writings and musical compositions, but the reign which she began early in 1891 was fraught with trouble.

Her attempt to draw up a new Constitution which would remove the principal checks on the power of the monarch brought about the revolution of 1893.

The Queen surrendered her authority under protest and a Provisional Protectorate was proclaimed with Sanford B. Dole as President.

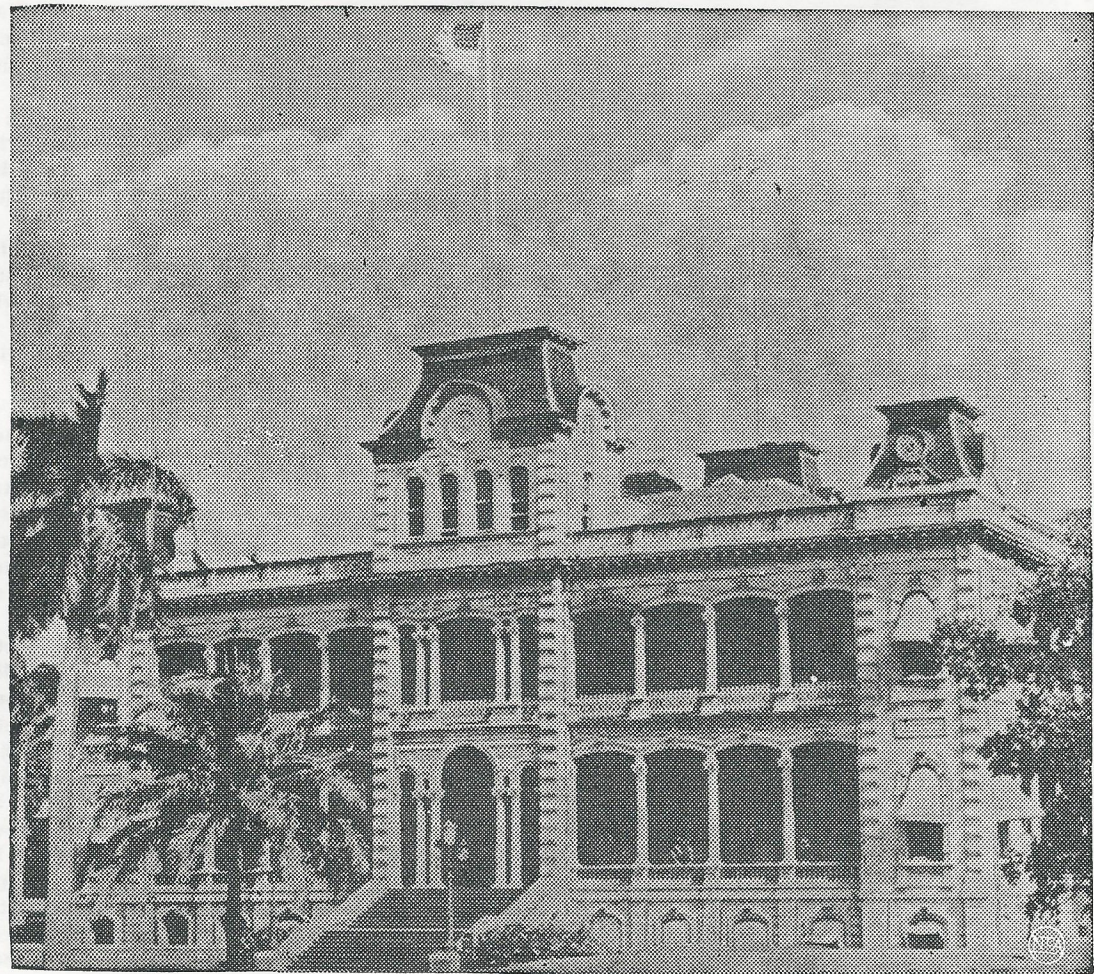
Liliuokalani appealed to President Grover Cleveland, who sent an investigator.

The protectorate was brought to an end, but attempts to negotiate the Queen's return to the throne failed.

A constitution was drafted, and on July 4, 1894, the Republic of Hawaii was proclaimed.

Arrested on a charge of treason when a plot to restore the monarchy ended in failure, Liliuokalani renounced all claims to the throne on Jan. 24, 1895.

Though no longer sovereign, she remained a leader of her people until her death in 1917.



7 Kings, 1 Queen Ruled Isles

KAMEHAMEHA I

Kamehameha I, first King of a united Hawaii, is frequently termed the "Napoleon of the Pacific" because of his success in uniting the Islands into one nation, which he ruled from 1795 to 1819.

Born on the island of Hawaii, he made himself master of his home island, then dominated Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai and Molokai.

He landed on Oahu in 1795.

In an epic battle, he drove the warriors of King Kalanikupule up Nuuanu Valley and over the Pali, adding Oahu to his lands.

The Kingdom of Hawaii became a fact in 1810, when King Kaumualii was persuaded to place his lands of Kauai and Niihau under the sovereignty of Kamehameha.

Despite the lack of a written language, the reign of Kamehameha I was marked by construction and progress.

He promoted agriculture, fostered industry, and encouraged the introduction of new animal and plant life.

He maintained friendly relations with foreigners, yet used his "Hawaiian Monroe Doctrine" to guard against outside efforts to dominate or colonize his kingdom.

He died in 1819 on the island of Hawaii.

KAMEHAMEHA II

The first seeds of Americanism were planted in Hawaii during the reign of Kamehameha II, who ascended the throne in 1819 and immediately abolished the kapu system and destroyed the idols and temples.

When the first American missionaries arrived in 1820, the King and his associates became pupils in the mission schools.

By 1822, Kamehameha II

was reading, writing and watching the operation of a printing press brought to the Islands earlier that year.

Restless and eager to see the world, Kamehameha II sailed for England late in 1823. Soon after his arrival in London in May of 1824, he died of measles. His body was returned to Hawaii.

KAMEHAMEHA III

Kamehameha III, son of Kamehameha I, succeeded to the throne in 1825 and began what was to be the longest reign in Hawaiian history, chalking up more reforms during his 30 years as King than any other ruler of the Islands.

In 1839 he declared the right of religious freedom.

In 1840 he granted the first written Constitution, abolished the old feudal controls, and gave the people a voice in the government by establishing a limited monarchy with a legislature and judiciary system.

A few years later, he authorized the Great Mahele, which divided the land and gave the people a share of it.

When Britain violated the sovereignty of Hawaii in 1843 and forced Kamehameha III to cede his country to the British government, the King appealed to American President John Tyler for aid.

The president responded, and Hawaii was soon restored to the Hawaiian King.

The death of the 41-year-old monarch in 1854 was the occasion for a great demonstration by his grief-stricken people.

KAMEHAMEHA IV

Grandson of Kamehameha I, intelligent and widely traveled Kamehameha IV was proclaimed King in 1854.

As King, Kamehameha IV

was interested in improving the government of the Islands. He remodeled the cabinet and made many other changes.

The decrease of the native population and the prevalence of disease was his first concern, however.

After the Legislature repeatedly refused to make appropriations for the establishment of public hospitals, the King and Queen armed themselves with a subscription list and personally solicited pledges.

Their campaign was successful, and in 1860 Queen's Hospital was completed.

Kamehameha IV died in 1863, his early death reportedly hastened by the death of his son, the Prince of Hawaii.

KAMEHAMEHA V

Former Minister of the Interior and an older brother of Kamehameha IV, Kamehameha V succeeded to the throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom following the death of his brother in 1863.

His stern character and background of government work led him to exercise great control in all departments of state.

Chief among the public improvements which were brought about under his leadership was the erection of Aliioli Hale, which became the Judiciary Building in 1893.

When he died at the age of 42 in 1872, he left a large landed estate, the result of his ambition to become a rich king and his realization that wealth lay in the lands of his kingdom.

KING LUNALILO

Hawaii's first ruler to be elected by vote of the people, King Lunalilo also had the briefest reign in the history of the Islands.

When Kamehameha V died

late in 1872, four high chiefs appeared equally entitled to succeed him.

A vote by the Legislature seemed necessary until Prince William Lunalilo suddenly issued a proclamation calling for a vote by the people. An innovation in Hawaiian government, the idea of a popular vote appealed to the people, who elected Lunalilo their King early in 1873 by an overwhelming majority.

At his death early in 1874, he returned the affection of his people by leaving his real estate in the care of three trustees, instructing them to sell the property and use the proceeds for the erection and support of an infirmary for poor, aged and infirm Hawaiians.

Today, Lunalilo Home stands as a monument to the love he had for his subjects.

KING KALAKAUA

The last king of Hawaii, David Kalakaua, became ruler in 1874 following a vote of the Legislature in which he received 39 ballots to the 6 cast for Queen Emma, the only other candidate.

Ignoring the riots and demonstrations staged by the supporters of Queen Emma, King Kalakaua immediately began appointing his ministers and preparing for an era of prosperity never before known in the Islands.

The most important event of his reign was the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty, which gave both Hawaii and the United States free trade.

The treaty was brought about during the King's visit to the United States, where he was received with highest honors by President Grant.

King Kalakaua also is responsible for the erection of Iolani Palace. Well-educated, he com-