

## It's a Fact That—

A Hawaiian cowboy once won the world's steer-roping championship.

American taxes are paid on Kingman Reef real estate.

While regulations today will not permit an American Marine Officer to command a vessel of the United States Navy, the first warship of the United States ever to visit Hawaii was commanded by a First Lieutenant of Marines.

The Outrigger Canoe Club of Waikiki Beach imports California-built surfboards.

Although the name of the first haole from Europe or America to settle in Hawaii is unknown, it might have been J. Mackey who probably arrived in September, 1787, on the *Imperial Eagle* (Barclay).

The ancient Hawaiians did make things of Hawaiian clay.

Modern Hawaiian pottery started many years ago as shown by the following quotation from the *Independent* of October 19, 1895: "Certain Japanese are going into the pottery business using Hawaiian clay. Some very artistic work has been turned out."

There were dual-citizens under the Kingdom of Hawaii.

The first Americans to visit Hawaii were John Ledyard, John Gore, and Simeon Woodruff, who arrived, in 1778, with Captain James Cook.

When Captain James Cook visited Hawaii, in 1778, the Hawaiians were in the Stone Age.

Hawaii once boasted of an Olympic swimming champion.

The very existence of Kingman Reef was being formally denied when Lorrin A. Thurston was raising the American Flag over it.

Almost in the twinkling of an eye the Hawaiians gave up idolatry.

Skiing on the mountain snows of Hawaii is a Hawaiian winter sport and that ice-skating may also be enjoyed.

If it were not for the occasional presence of a "small burrowing snake" or "worm-like creature," it would be "Snakeless Hawaii."

Hawaii is not the Melting Pot of the World or even of the United States.

Honolulu has more Doctors-of-Philosophy living in it than any other city of the world of similar proportions.



A LUAU—NATIVE FEAST—OF HAWAII

## Our Pacific Air World

As events and information shape up today it would appear that the North-of-the-Equator Pacific is, in general, largely divided between the United States and Japan, with the 180th Meridian—or International Date Line—as the approximate Line of Demarcation. Despite the fact that France and Great Britain, claim certain islands within the American Pacific sphere, the United States, by its acts, indicates that it intends to dominate that area. American support of commercial air routes, including required air-bases, in the eastern Pacific, is excellent proof.

Draw a straight line, on your map, running approximately southeast from Tokyo to the American Baker Island, just north of the Equator. Japan-owned, or mandate, islands mass in a wide band along the western side of this line. In the northern sector of this area are plenty of Japan-owned islands, including the Bonins, over at least one of which the American Flag once flew. About 1,400 Japanese mandate islands fill the southern part of this area right down to the Equator. They include the Marianas, Carolines, Marshalls, and other islands, that have a land area of over eight hundred square miles distributed over half a million square miles of ocean.

The Treaty of Versailles assigned this Japanese mandate to Class C. This makes the mandate islands an integral part of the Japanese Empire and subject to Japanese laws.

There are many fine air and water harbors in these mandate islands. Natural defensive positions exist. They form a formidable barrier to the westward advance of a fleet from the American Pacific coast. They smother American Guam in the Marianas and isolate the Philippines from western United States.

Today, while these former German islands are administered, under a mandate, actually they are annexations. To contest this status would require a second American fleet, at a cost of over three billion dollars, that would require about ten years to create. This, in addition to other factors, suggest that it would be very sensible for the United States to confine its national territorial activities in the Pacific to

the area east of the 180th meridian. Such a policy, of course, would not be so rigid as to preclude the protection of Americans and their interests everywhere, including the Far East, or require the abandonment of territory such as Wake and Guam islands for example.

Paralleling the Tokyo-to-the-Equator Island line, is an American apron of islands. At the north are the Aleutians—almost in sight of Japan and Russia. A gap. Then the Hawaiian Group, Midway, Johnson, Kingman Reef, Palmyra, Christmas, Jarvis and Samoan islands. West of this line are Wake, Howland, Baker, Canton and Enderbury islands. While all these islands are integral parts of our national defense, it is commercial aviation that many of them assume an importance today.

The air-route from California to China—via Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam and the Philippines—is well established. Major improvements are being made at Midway and Wake islands. Soon, probably, naval and military air-routes from the Aleutians to Hawaii, will be cruised. The commercial air-route from Hawaii to the Antipodes is being developed at the present time.

Two American air-routes to the Antipodes present themselves. Already, we have successfully explored the eastern one—Hawaii-Kingman-Samoa-Auckland. The use of Christmas Island would improve this route. However, Kingman Reef, not being satisfactory, and Pago Pago harbor in American Samoa, reportedly not possessing the natural qualifications of an adequate air-harbor, the United States recently raised the Stars and Stripes over Canton and Enderbury islands of the Phoenix Group. This makes possible a western route and from present indications it is likely it will be used rather than the east route. However, Rose Island, east of Pago Pago, might furnish a satisfactory substitute for Pago Pago.

The possession of Canton Island seems to have solved the problem. Both sea and land planes will find splendid landing and base facilities there. From Hawaii to Canton Island is about 1,600 miles and from there to Auckland in New

*Continued on Last Page*

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great change which Sand Island has undergone through the efforts of man. When the cable station was established, there were no trees and shrubs, and scarcely any herbs to keep the shifting sand in place. Daniel Morrison went to Midway as superintendent of the cable station in 1906, remaining until 1921. He imported a coarse grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) from the wind-swept beaches near San Francisco, and with it succeeded in holding the sand in place. He set out ironwood trees (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) as windbreaks, and numerous other kinds of ornamental and useful trees, shrubs, and herbs. Ship loads of soil were brought from Honolulu and used to encourage gardens and other plant growth. Mr. Morrison also imported canary birds and Laysan finches in 1906, and fostered the flightless rails which had also been introduced from Laysan. The island has been turned into quite a beauty spot, with livestock, poultry, lawns, and airy, spacious quarters, and now a good hotel, to attract the visitor, who might also be interested in splendid fishing.

The *Tanager* expedition, which explored the northwest Hawaiian islands in 1923, obtained a few specimens from Midway, to which have been added notes and specimens by Dr. D. R. Chisholm and others. The writer has a lengthy record of the plants, birds, insects, and fishes of the island and its adjacent waters, some of which have been published in Bishop Museum Bulletins 26, 27, 31, and 81, and other publications.

Now we read of a sudden awakening of interest in Midway on the part of the U. S. Navy and Army, and plans on foot to improve the harbor facilities of the atoll. This is not the first time such improvements have been contemplated. It is to be hoped that this will be more successful than earlier efforts. Edwin North McClellan, present editor of the *Paradise of the Pacific*, writing in the Honolulu Advertiser of September 16, 1927, reminds us that in March, 1904, Marines were ordered to Midway to "protect property and guard the cable employees from marauders who might visit the islands to kill the sea birds." A detachment arrived on Midway May 2, 1904, and set up two six-pounders; but they were withdrawn in the spring of 1908.

Of considerable value to the interests of Hawaii at present, with rapid and direct means of transportation from the Orient, is the "insect filter" which was

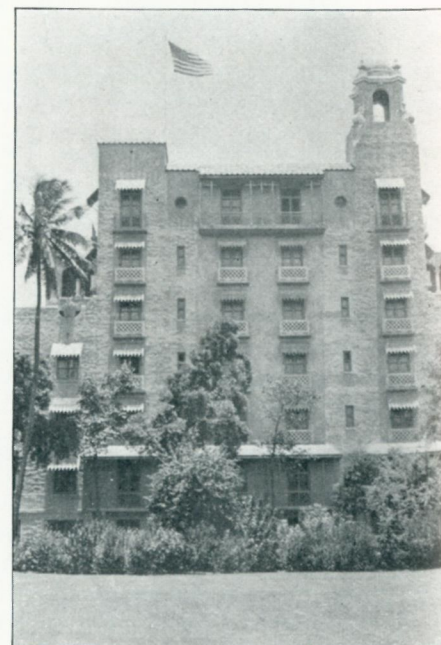
established when F. C. Hadden, entomologist, was stationed on Midway, on November 24, 1936. His duty is to inspect and fumigate the clipper planes going in both directions. Already he has headed off insect pests which might have done considerable damage to the agriculture of Hawaii. (See *Paradise of the Pacific* for Jan. 1937, pp. 16, 30).

Weather observations were started on Midway in May, 1917. Now, with trans-Pacific flying, much more detailed weather data is being collected and sent to Honolulu. As many of the storms approach Hawaii from that direction, these observations are of great value in helping local weather forecasters.

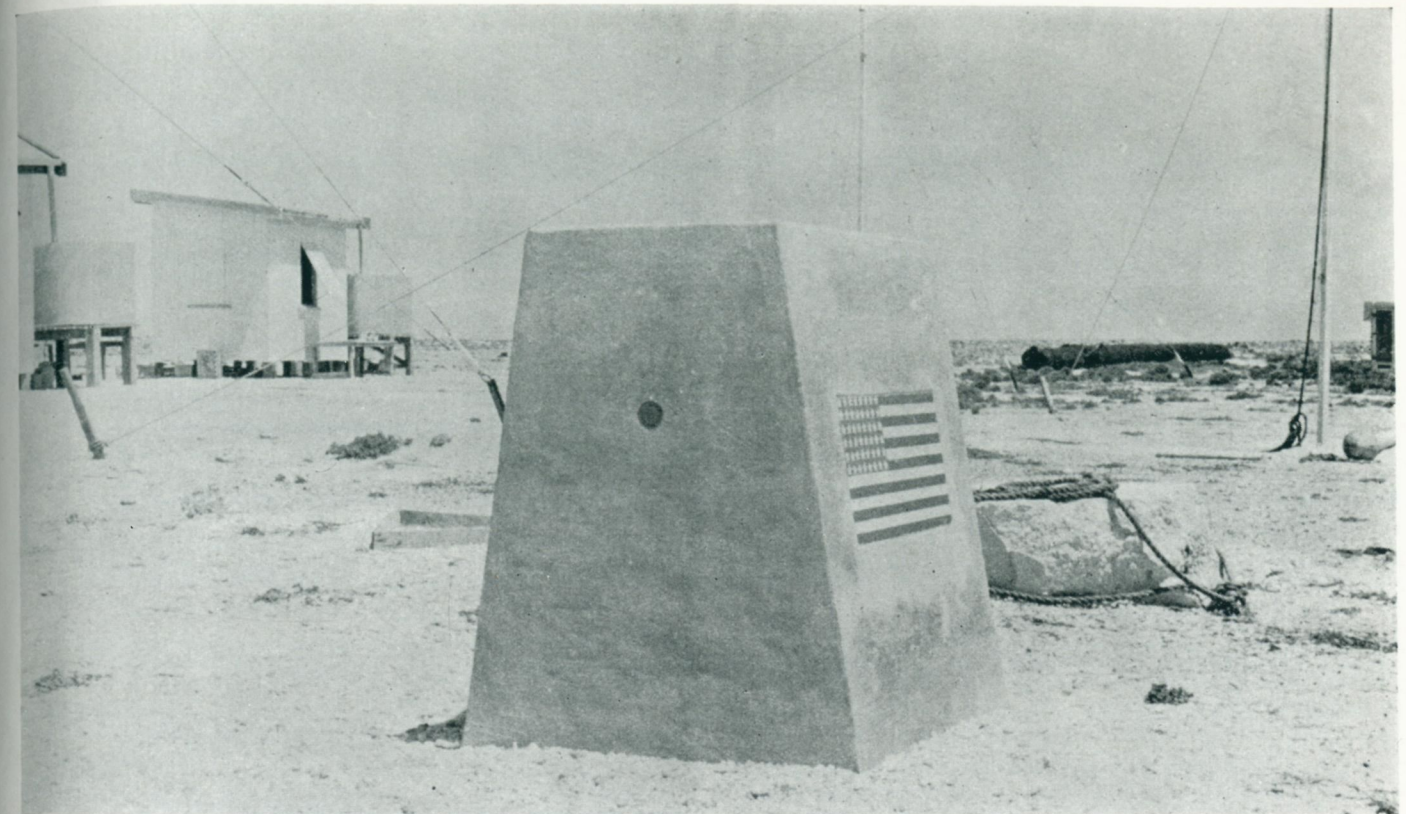
Thus, with clipper landing facilities, cable relay station, insect filter, weather station, and potential advantages as a summer resort, Midway is a very useful and desirable little neighbor, and a valuable asset to the U.S.A., even though it isn't an official part of the Territory of Hawaii, and of the City and County of Honolulu, as it has frequently been considered.

### DIGNIFYING LABOR

Some of our labor problems might be solved if public opinion classified all men and women, who earn their living by the sweat of their brows, as honorable, dignified and vital as the "white collar" laborers and others who do not perform manual labor. The millions of workers—who form the broad base of industrial civilization—are demanding this classification.



Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Waikiki, Honolulu



American Flag on Monument erected by American Eclipse Expedition, 1937, Canton Island

## National Suffrage for Hawaii

Do American citizens of Hawaii want to vote in national elections? If so, it might not be a bad idea to follow the example of the District of Columbia (also suffering from taxation without representation) and hold an informal plebiscite to ascertain the people's pleasure. Not long ago the District of Columbia voted very decisively at a plebiscite, in favor of American citizens residing in the national capital being accorded the right to vote in the national elections.

Read the Constitution of the United States and you will learn that only citizens of states may exercise national suffrage. The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. But Congress does not possess power to confer the right to vote for president upon American citizens of the District of Columbia or Hawaii.

Equality, under the Constitution and the laws, is desirable for all citizens, whether they reside in one of the forty-

eight states or in Hawaii. The Constitution should equally cover all Americans and not only those who are citizens of states. To have it otherwise—as now—is to impair the strength of our nation and lower the morale of the citizens.

Last January, Senator Lewis introduced into the Senate a Joint Resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States establishing a republican form of government for the District of Columbia.

Grave consideration should be given to this subject by American citizens of Hawaii.

If, after careful and unbiased deliberation, it should be decided that statehood for Hawaii appears unlikely, a Joint Resolution should be initiated to provide Hawaii with some form of a republican government that will permit Hawaii and her American citizens, to be represented and have a vote in both branches of Congress, and to be accorded other desirable constitutional rights.

Having achieved such a status, the battle for statehood should be continued until Hawaii becomes the 49th State.



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## OUR PACIFIC AIR WORLD

Continued from First Page

Zealand, about 2,200 miles. Both these distances compare favorably with the California-Hawaii hop mileage.

This Canton Island route is flanked by American islands that can furnish emergency landing fields, directional and weather information, and other services. With a beam on Canton and radio-direction finder stations on Jarvis and Howland islands, navigation of the big commercial air-clippers will be under very satisfactory conditions.

The Department of Commerce, early in April, announced that a revokable license had been granted the Pan-American Airways to land seaplanes at Canton Island.

### Opium and Marijuana

The Opium War between Great Britain and China ended almost a century ago; but the American Opium War still goes merrily on. Opium and Marijuana are in the headlines. Is Honolulu the Main Headquarters of the Opium-Marijuana Army and Navy of the Pacific. If so, who is its Commanding Officer? We read frequently about the operations of this Opium-Marijuana Army and Navy, and of the United States and other forces that oppose it. Seizures of opium and marijuana here in Hawaii; arrests; opium seized on a U. S. transport at California—opium that passed through Hawaii. American Customs, Coast Guard, Army, Navy, Narcotic Agents and Police, face an active, resourceful foe in this Opium-Marijuana War of the Pacific.

### American Merchant Marine in the Pacific

Private American capital will not risk much money in a project—as merchant-ships for the Pacific—that so often has failed to produce dividends, due to unfavorable laws on labor, navigation, government financial assistance, and weakening the command of the Captains of the ships. Cheap labor employed on ships of certain foreign states, dooms the American Merchant Marine before it starts, unless our Government adequately aids.

You've heard much about the warship ratio of 5-5-3—between United States, Great Britain and Japan—but little reference has been made to the ratio of merchant ships, so essential in war, of these same nations. Listen! For merchant vessels, under fifteen years of age, the ratio is approximately 5 for the United States, 50 for Great Britain and 6½ for Japan. Incidentally, in this ratio-scheme, Germany has 10, France 6½ and Italy, 5.

Merchant vessels add to our prosperity in peace and in war are a vital part of our national defense. It's up to Congress, if we're to have a Merchant Marine in the Pacific.

### Hawaiians and Mosquito Indians

"Intoxication is common at certain seasons," among the Mosquito Indians of the Nicaraguan East Coast, "a custom in repute amongst their forefathers long before the Discovery," wrote Commander Bedford Pim in the Sixties. "The liquor is made from *cassava*, in the same manner as Cook found the Sandwich and other South Sea Islanders making *awa* or *kava*; it is chewed by the women, after boiling the roots; about one-third is chewed, the rest is pounded; then hot-water and cane-juice is poured upon it, and after two days' fermentation it is ready. It looks like buttermilk, and is sour, but very strong."

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"Can there be any philological connection between the American terms *Cassava* or *Kasava* and the Polynesian *Kava* or *Ava*, supposed to be derived from the Sanscrit *Kasya* (intoxicating beverages)? Strange to add, preparing an intoxicating liquor from the *cassava*, or *yuka*, is also practised in the interior of Peru, where the Indians call it *Masato*."

### Hawaiians Kill Snakes in California in 1835

There are no real snakes in Hawaii but there are in California and according to Richard Henry Dana, Jr., the Hawaiians at San Diego in 1835 showed no fear of them.

"There was a reptile I was not so much disposed to find amusement from, the rattlesnake," reported Dana. "These snakes are very abundant here." For "the first two months (here at San Diego) we seldom went into 'the bush' without one of our number starting some of them." One day Dana located a rattler in the bush.

"The big Frenchman, who was the one that I had called to at first, I found as little inclined to approach the snake as I had been. The dogs, too, seemed afraid of the rattle, and kept up barking at a safe distance; but the Kanakas showed no fear, and, getting loose sticks, went into the bush, and, keeping a bright lookout, stood within a few feet of him. One or two blows struck near him, and a few stones thrown started him, and we lost his track, and had the pleasant consciousness that he might be directly under our feet." He was finally killed "and one of the Kanakas cut off his rattle."

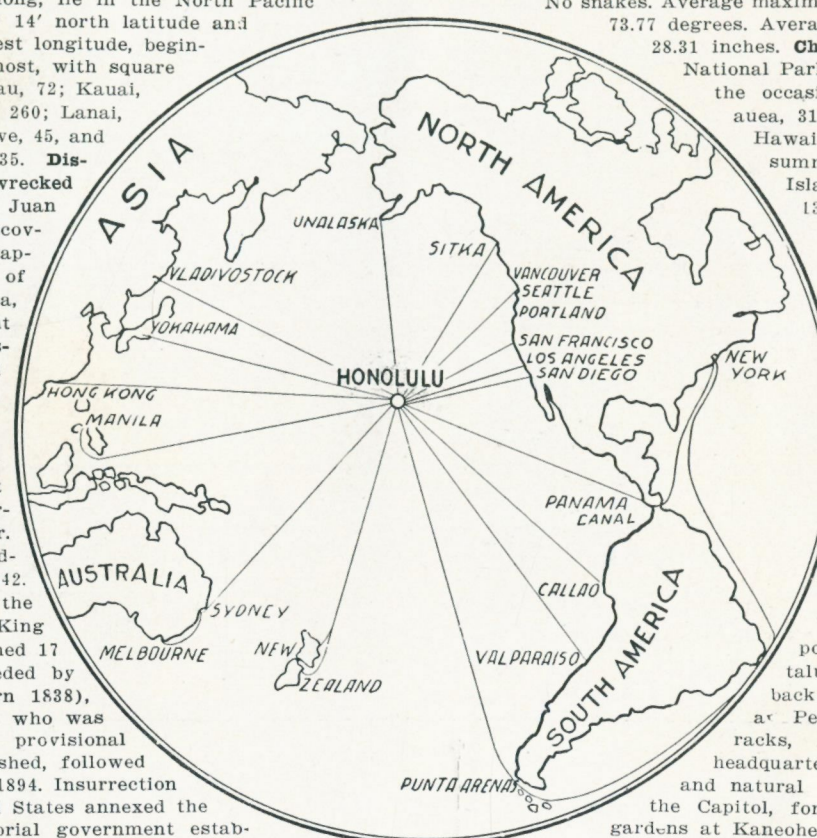
Assertions and opinions of United States Government personnel published herein are private and not of any Government department or service.

## A few Facts about Paradise Isles, Hawaii Territory, U. S. A.

**THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS** (annexed 1898) became a Territory and "an integral part of the United States of America" in 1900. Hawaii is neither a "colony" nor a "possession" nor is it a "dependency." The principal islands of Hawaii, comprising a chain about 375 miles long, lie in the North Pacific between 18° 54' and 22° 14' north latitude and 154° 48' and 160° 13' west longitude, beginning with the northernmost, with square mileage noted, are: Niihau, 72; Kauai, 555; Oahu, 604; Molokai, 260; Lanai, 141; Maui, 728; Kahoolawe, 45, and Hawaii, 4,030. Total, 6,435. **Discovery:** Spaniards shipwrecked at Kona, Hawaii, 1527; Juan Gaetano's (Spaniard) discovery, 1555. Discovery by Captain Cook, 1778; death of Capt. Cook at Kealahakua, Hawaii, (where monument stands) 1779. **Later History:** Vancouver visited islands 1792, 1793, 1794. Kamehameha I set up monarchy, 1795; died 1819 (aged 82). Idolatry abolished 1819. The first American missionaries arrived the following year. Recognition of independence by United States, 1842. Reciprocity treaty with the United States, 1876. King Kalakaua, aged 55, reigned 17 years, died 1891, succeeded by Queen Liliuokalani (born 1838), died November 11, 1917, who was deposed in 1893, when provisional government was established, followed by Republic of Hawaii, 1894. Insurrection suppressed, 1895. United States annexed the Islands in 1898. Territorial government established, 1900. **Climate:** Mild, equable and comfortable all year round. In Honolulu the year's maximum temperature approximates 87° and the minimum 62°, with a mean relative humidity of 68.5°. Seldom has the thermometer shown a greater variation than 30 degrees throughout the year and from 7 to 15

degrees between mid-night and mid-day. While it is practically perpetual summer at sea level, any climate, even to freezing, may be obtained by ascending the mountains. Fogs and typhoons are unknown. Snow is found only on the highest peaks. No snakes. Average maximum temperature for 30 years, 73.77 degrees. Average annual rainfall, 30 years, 28.31 inches. **Chief Scenic Wonders:** Hawaii National Park (dedicated 1921), including the occasionally active volcano, Kilauea, 31 miles from Hilo, Island of Hawaii; the intermittently active summit crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii, elevation 13,680 feet; the crater of Haleakala, Island of Maui, elevation 10,025 feet, area 19 square miles, largest quiescent crater in the world. Waimea Canyon, Kauai, 3,000 feet deep (a miniature Grand Canyon of the Colorado). The Pali, Oahu, six miles from Honolulu; 1,200-foot precipice affording a magnificent panorama.

**Honolulu and Oahu Attractions:** The Aquarium (extraordinarily colored and oddly formed fish) and Kapiolani Park, Waikiki; Waikiki beach; six army posts and forts; Mount Tantalus and Punchbowl Crater, back of Honolulu; Naval Station at Pearl Harbor; Schofield Barracks, Leilehua; Bishop Museum, headquarters for Polynesian ethnology and natural history; Moanalua Gardens; the Capitol, formerly Iolani Palace; coral gardens at Kaneohe and Waiialua; royal mausoleum, Nuuanu; Pacific Heights; Makiki Round Top; University of Hawaii in Moana Valley; sugar plantations; pineapple fields, canneries; missionary landmarks near civic center. The Island of Oahu is one municipality or "City and County" with a population of 216,861, the city proper numbering 145,875.



### ELEVATIONS AND DIMENSIONS

	Elev. feet
Mauna Kea (Hawaii) .....	13,784
Mauna Loa (Hawaii) semi-active .....	13,680
Haleakala (Maui) .....	10,025
Hualalai (Hawaii) .....	8,251
Waialeale (Kauai) .....	5,170
Kaala (Oahu) .....	4,025
Kilauea (Hawaii) active .....	4,090
Konahuanui (Oahu) .....	3,150
Tantalus (Oahu) .....	2,013
Pali (Oahu) .....	1,214
<b>Haleakala</b> —largest crater in the world (quiescent). Area, 10 square miles; circumference, 20 miles; length, 7.48 miles; width, 2.37 miles; elevation, 10,025 feet.	
<b>Kilauea</b> —active crater. Area, 4.14 miles; circumference, 7.85 miles; width, 2.95 miles; elevation, 4,000 feet.	
<b>Mokuawewe</b> —summit crater of Mauna Loa. Area, 3.70 square miles; circumference, 9.47 miles; length, 3.7 miles; width, 1.74 miles; elevation, 13,680 feet.	

### DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU

Auckland .....	3,850	Seattle .....	2,401
Hong Kong .....	4,951	Sitka .....	2,395
Los Angeles .....	2,232	Suva .....	2,736
Manila .....	4,893	Sydney .....	4,424
Panama .....	4,665	Tahiti .....	2,339
Samoa .....	2,290	Victoria .....	2,343
San Francisco .....	2,100	Yokohama .....	3,445

### POPULATION BY ISLANDS

Oahu .....	218,807
Hawaii .....	78,489
Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Molokai .....	61,124
Kauai, Niihau .....	38,295
<b>TOTAL OF ALL ISLANDS .....</b>	<b>396,715</b>

### HAWAII'S ESTIMATED POPULATION (June 30, 1936)

Hawaiian .....	21,389
Caucasian-Hawaiian .....	19,890
Asiatic-Hawaiian .....	19,267
Portuguese .....	30,130
Puerto-Rican .....	7,529
Spanish .....	1,233
Other Caucasian .....	57,890
Chinese .....	27,657
Japanese .....	151,141
Korean .....	6,678
Filipino .....	53,035
Others .....	876
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>396,715</b>

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Hawaii's imports for the calendar year 1936 amounted to \$92,462,979 and the exports were \$127,176,805. The bulk of the exports shipped to the mainland United States were as follows:

Sugar .....	\$ 67,975,548
Fruits (mostly pineapples) .....	39,116,445
Pineapple juice and stock feed .....	12,669,549
Molasses .....	504,026
Citric Acid .....	160,713
Coffee .....	427,697
Fish, canned, etc. .....	434,420
Hides and skins .....	116,766
Alcohol .....	141,913
U. S. goods returned .....	2,881,908
Fiber insulating board .....	618,965
Other articles, etc. ....	344,369

**TOTAL .....** \$125,392,319





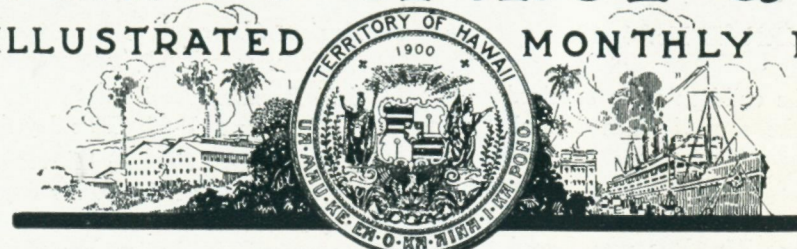
A HAWAIIAN BOUQUET OF AMERICAN BEAUTIES  
Photograph by Doug Jones, Pan-Pacific Press

# Paradise of the Pacific

HAWAII'S ILLUSTRATED

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

CABLE ADDRESS  
"PARADISE"



P. O. BOX 80

E. A. LANGTON-BOYLE  
Managing Editor and Proprietor

Established  
January, 1888

EDWIN NORTH McCLELLAN  
Editor

Entered as second class matter July 1, 1903, at the Postoffice at Honolulu, Hawaii, under the Act of March 3, 1879  
Subscription price, \$4.00 per year

Vol. 50

HONOLULU, HAWAII, U. S. A., JUNE, 1938

No. 6

## A Constitutional Status for Hawaii

The Constitution never contemplated that there would be a permanent Territory—like Hawaii seems destined to be—where generation after generation of American-born citizens would be deprived of their natural and inherent rights of suffrage in national affairs. Congress should recognize this discriminating defect and start correcting it by initiating a modification of the Constitution. An amendment to the Constitution would permit Hawaii (and her citizens) to possess practically all constitutional rights, even though complete statehood was not granted. Political and economic stability and equality could be granted by making us some kind of political entity of the Union short of statehood. Control of Hawaii, in time of war, could be placed in the hands of the president; the governor could be appointed, not elected, etc. Statehood, near-statehood, or some other status under the Constitution must be accorded Hawaii, if discrimination is to cease.

## Quality

Quality of things Hawaiian is extremely important. A standard as high as the highest for everything Hawaiian, must be set and then—maintained.

## Polyglot Citizenship

A roaring furore goes up on the Mainland over a comparatively few Orientals entering the American racial bloodstream, yet our naturalization gates are wide open to the entire Negro population of the world. Read the laws of your land if you do not believe this. In 1930 there were about twelve millions of Negroes in the United States out of a population of about one hundred and twenty-three millions. Neither the Constitution nor any law of the United States prohibits a Negro becoming a citizen by naturalization. Laws do forbid the naturalization of Orientals.

## Strikes and Isolation

Let us hope for a more frequent Air "Merchant-Marine" service between the Continent and Hawaii, and within the Territory, for strikes and isolation seem synonymous for Hawaii. The Army and Navy should start an air-transport service between Hawaii and the Mainland.

## Dual Citizens and the Supreme Court

In the Slaughter House Cases (decided April 14, 1873) the United States Supreme Court stated in its opinion, on the subject of citizenship, that the phrase "subject to the jurisdiction thereof," in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution "was intended to exclude from its operation children of ministers, consuls, and citizens or subjects of foreign states born within the United States." If the Supreme Court had let that opinion continue, the problem of dual citizenship in the United States would not be unsolved today. Twenty-five years later the Supreme Court, on March 28, 1898, (in U. S. v. Wong Kim Ark) modified its Slaughter House Cases opinion as incorrect and held that children of citizens or subjects of foreign states born in the United States are citizens of the United States. It is quite probable that if this subject was presented to the Supreme Court today it might again reverse itself.

## "Paradise" First Suggested the "Hui Manu"

"Not until 1930 was there a concerted effort made to bring birds to Hawaii," wrote Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham, in the Paradise of the Pacific, December, 1936. "Suggested by the Paradise of the Pacific, sponsored by the Outdoor Circle and backed by influential citizens, the Hui Manu was organized," in 1930. From then until now, the Hui Manu has been a powerful and constructive factor in the life of Hawaii.

## Some Laws Are Futile

Laws, without the support of public opinion, are futile. The best illustration is the prohibition law.

## San Francisco World Fair

Hawaii will be splendidly represented at the San Francisco World Fair—The Golden Gate Exposition. The Hawaiian Committee, chaired by Sherwood M. Lowrey, is doing a good job. Individuals, organizations—both public and private—officials, and the various governments of Hawaii, should actively and sincerely support the Committee in its effort to aid Hawaii. Education of Mainlanders is a very important part of the Mission of Hawaii.