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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pacific Territories

HAWAII<sup>1/</sup>

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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25 p.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Territory of Hawaii, with a total land area of about 6,423 square miles (16,636 square kilometres), consists of a chain of islands and atolls in the tropical belt of the North Pacific. The terrain of the main islands is mostly rugged; only about one-tenth of the area consists of level land.

The soil is Hawaii's chief economic resource. The only minerals of possible commercial interest thus far discovered are titanium oxide and bauxite.

The principal harbour and seat of government is Honolulu, situated on the island of Oahu, 2,406 statute miles west of San Francisco. Its central position in the Pacific has led to the establishment on Oahu of a base for United States Armed Forces.

The racial antecedents of the inhabitants are varied and mixed. The original inhabitants were Polynesians whose numbers have declined in the course of the years. In 1952 the ethnic composition of the total population was estimated as follows: 40.6 per cent, Japanese, 19.7 per cent, Hawaiian (Polynesians) and part-Hawaiian, 13.5 per cent, Filipino, 14.7 per cent, Caucasian, 6.8 per cent, Chinese, and 4.6 per cent, Puerto Rican, Korean and others. The 1950 census showed that the population of the Territory was 499,794 of whom 75 per cent were living on Oahu.

	<u>Population<sup>a/</sup></u> (thousands)	
<u>1947</u> (1 July estimate)	<u>1953</u> (1 July estimate)	<u>1957</u> (1 July estimate)
526	523	584

a/ De jure population but including armed forces in the area.

	<u>Vital statistics<sup>a/</sup></u>		
	<u>1947<sup>2/</sup></u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population	27.7	30.8	29.3
Death rate per 1,000 population	6.1	5.6	5.4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	31.0	20.9	22.6

a/ De jure population but including armed forces in the area.

2/ The years mentioned in this report relate to the administrative year 1 July to 30 June. When a year is mentioned without qualification, it refers to the twelve months ending 30 June of the year specified.

GOVERNMENT

Hawaii was a kingdom until 1893 when a republic was established and negotiations were opened with the United States of America for union or annexation. In 1898, the islands were acquired by the United States by a Joint Resolution of Annexation, passed by the United States Congress, and became an incorporated and organized Territory of the United States. The Constitution of the United States applies to Hawaii, except the provisions applicable to States only. The Hawaiian Organic Act, adopted by Congress in 1900, established a system of government for the Territory under which self-government was exercised to a great extent. All persons born or naturalized in the Territory were declared citizens of the United States.

The Government of Hawaii operates, with a few exceptions, like the government of a State of the Union. The principal exceptions are: Hawaii has no representative in the Electoral College which chooses the President of the United States; the governor and judges of the territorial courts are not elected by the people but are appointed by the President of the United States; and the Territory is represented in Congress only by one non-voting delegate, elected biennially. The delegate has the right to introduce bills and the right to participate in the deliberations of the Committees of the House of Representatives. The United States Congress retains the power to make all needful rules and regulations in respect of the Territory and can amend or abolish laws passed by the Territorial Legislature a power which has never been exercised.

The principal organs of the Government are: the Governor, who is responsible to the Federal Government, and an elected legislature of two houses: a Senate of fifteen members and a House of Representatives of thirty members. Elections are held biennially in each even-numbered year. The Hawaiian Organic Act was amended in 1957 to provide for the re-apportionment of senatorial and representative districts in the Territory.

The powers of the Legislature extend to all subjects of legislation consistent with the United States Constitution and laws applicable locally. Certain measures are subject to the approval of the United States Congress or the President. The Executive is accountable to the Legislature through its control of the budget. The gubernatorial veto can be overridden by a two-thirds vote in each House.

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For purposes of local government, the Territory is divided into four counties and one city-and-county whose various executive officers are elected. There are no organized cities, towns or villages.

There is a territorial supreme court, four territorial circuit courts, a territorial land court, a tax court, a magistrates' court, a juvenile court in the city of Honolulu and a United States District Court.

In the fifty-year movement for admission of the Territory as a State of the Union, the Territorial Legislature provided, in 1950, for the holding of a constitutional convention to draft a constitution for the future State of Hawaii. The draft was approved at the general election in November 1950.

A statehood bill was adopted by the United States House of Representatives in 1950 and again in 1953 but was held over in both instances by a Committee of the Senate for further consideration. In 1954, the Senate amended the bill to include Alaska. The House did not act upon this bill before adjournment and by the end of 1957 no decision had been reached. Witnesses from Hawaii again appeared before congressional committees in 1957 to urge enactment of statehood legislation.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In the middle of the nineteenth century, the islands were the principal field base for the whaling industry. When whaling declined after 1860, the production of sugar became the foundation of the islands' economy.

While sugar and pineapple production have remained a pillar in Hawaii's economy during the past decade, the relative importance of these industries as employers and earners of income has declined owing, on the one hand, to the mechanization of the industry, and, on the other, to the growth and expansion of other activities. By 1953, tourism had become a potential rival of the sugar industry in the economy of the Territory. Another major source of income is Federal expenditure on behalf of the armed forces. Estimates in 1956 of the expenditures of the Federal Government (primarily armed forces and grants) was \$57 million (\$306 million in 1952) and that of tourists (including air and steamship lines) for services and goods \$113 million (\$62 million in 1952), against an income of \$286 million from exports of sugar, pineapple, coffee, etc. (\$250 million in 1952).

The period under review has been one of development and relative prosperity. Hawaii's economy has become an integral part of the United States economy as a whole, and, as a result, the local standard of living is comparable to that of the mainland. The per capita income, estimated at \$1,222 in 1947, rose to \$1,773 in 1956. This rise was partly offset by an increase in the cost of living, and account should be taken of the fact that the purchasing power of the dollar is somewhat lower in Hawaii than in the United States. Private capital, which has played a preponderant role in the development of the Territory, is generally available for new enterprises with reasonable prospects of success either from local or from mainland sources. Public investment, partly with federal aid, is largely concentrated on modernization and construction of highways, airports and harbour facilities and the building of hospitals, schools and libraries. There is a relatively strong trend towards urbanization; more than half of the population lives in Honolulu, which has become the financial and industrial centre of the islands as well as the centre of the air and water transport systems serving the Territory.

Although economic policy aims at the expansion of export production and the manufacture of more goods for domestic consumption, the basic problem is the creation of sufficient jobs to meet the needs of an increasing population. The expanding economy during the last ten years has kept unemployment at a relative low level; it was estimated, however, that over the next twenty years an average of 7,000 new jobs would be needed each year and that an average investment of \$70 million annually would be required to create these jobs.

Several agencies have been set up to promote economic development: the Territorial Planning Office, established in 1947; the Industrial Research Advisory Council, in 1949; the Council of Economic Advisers and a Public Irrigation Authority, both created in 1953; the Economic Planning and Co-ordination Authority in 1955 (replacing the Industrial Research Council); and a new Territorial Planning Office in 1957 for over-all land planning and co-ordination of capital improvement.

#### LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The system of land tenure dates from 1848, when individual titles to land were issued by the Hawaiian King. The territorial statute governing tenancy at present follows closely the English statute.

Ownership in percentages of the total land area was reported in 1950 as follows:

	<u>Land ownership</u>	(per cent)
Federal land		5.47
Territorial and other public land		37.31
Private lands, owned by the fifty largest owners		39.55
Private lands, all other owners		17.67

There are no provisions controlling the alienation of land to protect indigenous Hawaiians. However, a special programme, started in 1920, is designed to preserve the Hawaiian Polynesians from extinction in their own islands. An area, which totalled 184,969 acres in 1948, situated on the islands of Molokai and Hawaii, has been placed under control of the Hawaiian Homes Commission in trust for persons having 50 per cent or more Hawaiian blood. Only this group can lease such lands for house lots or homesteading. By 1948, the Commission had 7,646 acres under lease to 1,067 Hawaiian lessors, while in 1952, the number of families settled on the Commission's land numbered 1,513. During the past decade, the number of applications exceeded the possibilities of re-settlement. The number of qualified applicants rose further in 1956 as many Hawaiians in Honolulu were displaced following condemnation of lands needed for highways and other municipal developments. The Commission was unable to make more land available on Oahu because of insufficient funds. Previously, several projects started on other islands had also suffered from inadequate finances for developing settlement areas and for assisting the homesteaders. The Commission's loan fund was increased by the United States Congress in 1952 from \$2 million to \$5 million and its development fund from \$400,000 to \$800,000. In 1956, it was reported that there remained \$2.3 million still due before the \$5 million maximum was reached for the loan fund, and close to \$180,000 was still due for the development fund.

Aside from this special programme for Hawaiian Polynesians, the Organic Act recognized the desirability of establishing small landowners in the islands, and a consistent policy has been pursued of opening up and subdividing available areas of public lands for homesteading and house lots and of providing roads and irrigation water for those areas. These lands became available when leases expired

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or government lands were declared surplus. As there has been an unprecedented demand for home sites, farms, and decent housing at reasonable prices, the Department of Public Lands embarked in 1952 on a long-range programme in the major islands. The largest subdivision of land took place in 1953 on an area of 3,200 acres two-thirds of which had been used as cane land.

Agriculture

Sugar and pineapple crops account for about 80 per cent of the value of all agricultural products. Both industries are highly organized and practise an intensive agriculture on large plantations occupying approximately 96 per cent of the total arable land. In the case of sugar, scientific research, irrigation, mass production techniques and mechanization have resulted in steadily increasing production from approximately the same area under crop; the yield per acre was 7.1 short tons of raw sugar in 1946 and 10.7 short tons in 1956. The production capacity of the industry (over one million tons) has remained constant, but the trend towards consolidation has brought about a reduction in the number of plantations from thirty-two in 1946 to twenty-eight in 1956. The pineapple industry has increased the area under crop; its composition remains unchanged: twelve plantations (in addition to some homesteaders and small growers) and nine canneries.

Other agricultural occupations, which use 4 per cent of the agricultural land, include the growing of vegetables, fruit, flowers, and coffee. Several efforts have been made to make the islands more self-sufficient in food (65 per cent was imported in 1947). Although truck gardening has come into existence, one-family enterprises still account for a large share of the vegetable production. The high wage structure, the marginal quality of the land still available and the lack of water have been the principal factors impairing the growth of a significant non-plantation agriculture.

The area of tillable soils has been extended but is limited due to the mountainous and broken terrain, large solid lava areas or deficiencies in irrigation water.

The total land area of 4,118,400 acres is used as follows:

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Land utilization

	<u>1948</u> (acres)	<u>1956</u> (acres)	<u>Per cent</u>
Cultivated	284,917	310,577	7.5
Pasture	1,408,225	1,510,000	36.7
Forest reserves	1,071,360	1,201,867	29.2
Cities, roads, military establishments etc.	1,353,900	1,094,676	26.2

The high rainfall and the steep terrain makes soil conservation essential. Soil conservation districts were established under a territorial law of 1947 and the Conservation Service of the Federal Government provides technical assistance in this respect. The Federal Government has a programme of payments to encourage conservation practices which is applicable in the Territory; 75 per cent of the pasture land and 70 per cent of the land under cultivation benefited from this programme in 1950. The use of inorganic fertilizers, imported in large amounts, is common practice on plantations as well as in small farming.

The credit needs of the small number of plantations are supplied by their agents or local commercial banks. The large number of family farms depend mostly on public agencies for credit. The most important are the Hawaiian Homes Commission, referred to above, and the Farm and Home Loan Administration, a federal agency, which had an outstanding indebtedness of \$1 million in 1948.

Principal crops

	<u>Area</u> (acres)			<u>Production</u> (tons)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Sugar	208,376	221,542	220,600	872,187	1,099,316	1,099,543
Pineapple	68,000	74,000	77,000	18,443 <sup>a/</sup>	29,476 <sup>a/</sup>	31,747 <sup>a/</sup>
Coffee	4,000	3,800	5,763	3,125	4,500	4,349
Truck crops	6,731	...	6,269	34,345	...	33,128

a/ Canned pineapple and juice in units of 1,000 cases.



Research for the sugar and pineapple industry is conducted by experimental and testing stations and by research institutes financed by the respective industries (for sugar, over \$1.5 million annually, for pineapples, \$900,000 in certain years).

The College of Agriculture of the University of Hawaii has its own experimental station and several field demonstration areas. It also maintains an agricultural extension service. As a result of a territorial research programme, a passion-fruit industry was started in 1953; by 1955, 322 acres had yielded 2,000 tons valued at \$2 million.

Agricultural authorities in Hawaii have been highly successful in developing techniques for the biological control of insect (fruit fly) and other pests. A project was undertaken in 1957 for the suppression of a serious weed pest; it was financed from contributions of the local Cattlemen's Association and the Governments of Australia, Fiji and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States.

#### Livestock

Cattle-raising in the decade before 1945 reduced Hawaii's dependence on imported meat to about 60 per cent of the total demand. About 37 per cent of the land area is used at present for ranching. There were 228 commercial ranches of twenty or more cattle in 1947, one of the largest in United States territory being located on Hawaii Island. In 1949, it was reported that about 3 per cent of the agricultural population was supported by this industry and that it produced about 3 per cent of the gross agricultural income. Of this income, 7 per cent was derived from the dairy, poultry and swine industries, which are mostly in the hands of small producers. In 1953, livestock farms faced a severe drought, and an emergency aid programme to provide livestock food was set up. Livestock diseases, such as anaplasmosis, bovine tuberculosis, hog cholera, Newcastle disease and avian tuberculosis, were effectively controlled and checked. In 1957, legislation was passed for the adoption of standards in the grading of meat.

Livestock  
(estimate)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1955/1956</u>
Beef cattle	138,545	147,300	158,900
Dairy cattle	9,340	10,820	11,340
Swine	56,500	79,850	56,400
Sheep	14,500	...	11,100
Poultry	449,300	738,000	1,003,000

FORESTRY

Forest reserves, covering about a quarter of the land area, safeguard the Territory's water supply. The Government has a programme of forest conservation, protection and reforestation. The developing programme includes the establishment of recreation and game hunting areas.

In 1948, the land within the reserves was 34 per cent privately owned and 66 per cent government owned. The maintenance of private lands as a forest reserve is not mandatory (79 per cent was maintained as such) and property tax exemption is granted if this is done. As the forests yield very little timber, almost all the wood used in Hawaii is imported from the mainland.

In 1957, the Legislature authorized a survey to be made of forest resources and the establishment of a forest research centre.

In 1953, reserve land on the island of Hawaii was turned over to the National Park Service, and on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii 7,721 acres were released from reserve status for sale or lease for agricultural purposes.

Fisheries

Following reduced activity during the war, the production of inshore fisheries reached its maximum during the past decade. In 1957, in an attempt to augment inshore resources, a mass introduction of exotic marine and fruit fish was made from the Society Islands.

Deep sea fishing was relatively undeveloped in 1947 but was considered to have definite potentialities. The Federal Government appropriated \$1 million in 1948 to investigate offshore fishery resources and fishing techniques. This programme, which was primarily concerned with tuna, was conducted by the Federal

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Fishing and Wild Life Service. One of the results was the discovery in 1952 of a major area of tuna concentration in the vicinity of the counter equatorial current in the Pacific and in a new region south of Hawaii. Research was also conducted by the University of Hawaii on the use of artificial bait, as the limited supply of live bait hampers tuna operations. In 1956, bait fish from the Marquessas Islands were introduced in Hawaiian waters in an attempt to improve the supply.

Two tuna canneries are in operation. It was reported in 1951 that more than half the catch consisted of tuna.

<u>Commercial fish landings</u>		
<u>(tons)</u>		
<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
5,576	9,439	8,210

#### POWER AND INDUSTRY

In 1947, twelve public utility companies produced a total of 173,024 kilowatt hours. Since that time there has been a general expansion of electric utilities throughout the islands. In 1954, on the island of Oahu, a new generator increased the generating power of one utilities company by 237,000 kilowatts. Most of the electrical energy in the Territory is developed by steam plants using fuel oil.

Aside from the processing of pineapples and raw sugar, the majority of business enterprises in the Territory consist of merchandising, food processing, light manufacturing plants and consumer services.

In 1947, there were about 200 small manufacturing firms. One chemical plant compounded about 100,000 tons of fertilizer a year and nine other chemical factories produced insecticides, industrial chemicals, gas products and lime. A textile factory came into operation in 1954.

The Territory has a well-established handicrafts industry which, in 1951, earned \$600,000. This industry, hotels and many consumer services prosper from the tourist trade.

The Industrial Research Advisory Council, appointed in 1949, made studies aimed at: (1) developing new products and improving existing products; (2) increasing consumption of local products in the United States; and (3) identifying and overcoming adverse conditions affecting the marketing of

Hawaiian products abroad. The Council was replaced in 1955 by the Economic Planning and Co-ordination Authority, which was given specific functions with regard to agricultural, industrial, land, and credit development.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Hawaii has eight ports with facilities for sea-going vessels and sixteen commercial airports. A railway system on the island of Oahu serves military installations, the sugar and pineapple industries and the waterfront area.

In 1947, there were 1,382 miles of paved roads and 651 miles of unpaved roads on the four main islands. In 1948, a programme for highway building and road improvements, at an estimated cost of \$16 million, was drawn up. By 1951, \$12 million had been spent, and the road mileage had increased to 2,177, of which 2,024 were paved. In 1954, construction contracts awarded by the Highway Department totalled \$5,592,000.

The Legislature enacted measures in 1954 to increase highway financing; it voted an increase in the territorial tax on liquid fuels and a \$50 million gas tax bond issue, which was approved by the United States Congress in 1956. A federal law makes available to the Territory an additional \$700,000 a year for highway construction, provided Hawaii can match this sum. In 1957, nineteen highway projects, at an estimated cost of about \$17 million, were in progress.

Four commercial cable and radio-telegraph companies operate in the Territory. There is an extensive telephone service. The community is served by twelve radio and television stations.

Overseas shipping activities

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>
Number of vessels	1,334	1,692	2,027
Inward cargo (tons)	1,548,894	3,184,509	3,736,080
Outward cargo (tons)	1,546,586	2,227,967	2,631,312
Passenger arrivals	...	26,082	35,188

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An Aeronautics Commission was created by the Territorial Legislature in 1947 and took over the administration of the airports from the Public Works Department. The international airport in Honolulu serves as a centre of the Pacific air traffic system. Since 1947, the number of passengers carried by air between the mainland and Hawaii has been more than double the number carried by ship. Most airports have been modernized and in 1957, the first steps were taken in a redevelopment plan to prepare the international airport for use by jet aircraft. A \$14 million aviation revenue bond was approved for this purpose by the Legislature and was submitted for authorization to the United States Congress.

	<u>Air traffic</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Overseas passengers	63,055 <sup>a/</sup>	178,500	385,300
Inter-island passengers	400,092	554,900	653,147

a/ Between mainland and Hawaii only.

#### PUBLIC FINANCE

The Territorial Government operates on a biennial budget. The main sources of revenue are business licences and income taxes. The rates of territorial tax on net income are 10 per cent for corporations and from 3 to 6 per cent for individuals. The federal tax regulations are also applicable in Hawaii.

The outstanding debt amounted to \$7.6 million in June 1947, \$41.2 million in June 1943 and \$82.6 million in June 1957. The legal debt ceiling is limited by the Organic Act to 10 per cent of the assessed value of property in the Territory (\$103 million in mid-1957).

In 1953 and 1954, government departments implemented the Legislature's decision to save \$3 million by not filling vacant positions without the approval of the Governor.

The increase in revenue reflected in general the growth of the Hawaiian economy. The financial year ends on 30 June.

Revenue and expenditure

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total revenue	\$62,898,420	\$120,868,759	\$144,810,000
Total expenditure	\$65,918,891	\$127,159,522	\$131,048,000

BANKING AND CREDIT

The Territory has four banks with thirty-nine branches which provide the usual services. Credit facilities for the establishment and expansion of small business enterprises were made available by the opening in 1956 of a Honolulu office of the Federal Small Business Administration. In addition, the Legislature, in 1957, made possible the establishment of development credit corporations.

The small loan problem has been complicated because of the varying social and ethnic backgrounds of those in need of financial assistance. The problem has been solved in part by the development under a federal programme of credit unions, which by 1947 had become a widely accepted source for small-loan needs and a means for saving among wage earners. At 1 January 1947, there were ninety-seven credit unions, with a membership of 35,866 (out of a potential membership of 69,180) and an average saving per member of \$280. Total assets were \$11 million. By 30 June 1957, their number had increased to 147 credit unions with a membership of 85,601, and assets of \$48,353,346.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The bulk of the Territory's exports and imports are to and from the mainland of the United States. Exports consist of sugar, pineapple products and coffee; the main imports are automobiles, petroleum products, lumber, cement, iron and steel, grain products (rice), meat products, fruit and vegetables, fish and dairy products.

All United States customs regulations, tariff schedules, trade restrictions and agreements apply to the Port of Honolulu for merchandise imported into the United States.

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Imports and exports  
(million dollars)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Imports	200	403	430
Exports	100	266	286

During the years 1949 to 1951, Hawaii spent more on imports and on services than it earned through local spending and the export of goods and services; the dollar deficit in 1951 from visible and invisible trade was about \$30 million. In 1952, the Territory had a favourable balance of receipts over payments in inter-state and foreign transactions of \$39 million, and in 1953 of \$100 million. Dollar income from outside sources dropped in 1954 by \$33 million, largely owing to reduced federal defence expenditure in the Territory, leaving a favourable balance in earnings of \$47 million. Hawaii earned \$746 million in 1955 from outside sources, and \$805 million in 1956. The favourable balance of payments with the United States and the rest of the world totalled \$39 million in 1955, and \$57 million in 1956.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The fundamental guarantees of personal freedoms and human rights are the same as in the United States.

No serious racial problems are reported. With the exception of the provisions favouring persons of unmixed Hawaiian descent in regard to certain tracts of land, there are no local discriminatory laws. By 1949, legal discrimination, which made a number of racial groups ineligible for naturalization and for United States citizenship, had been removed for members of most of the groups concerned. The passage of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act in 1952 further eliminated racial barriers to naturalization.

The United States Congress amended the Hawaiian Organic Act in 1952 to permit women to serve on juries in the Territory, thus removing the only discrimination in law against women.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The major sources of employment are the sugar and pineapple industries, the armed forces, the federal, territorial and county governments, and business establishments. Laws and regulations in force protect the workers in several ways: unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, an industrial safety programme, minimum wages, assistance in the collection of wage claims, investigation of cost-of-living and wage scales, curtailment of child labour, apprentice training, government employment services, collective bargaining rights and mediation of labour disputes. The eight-hour day is standard.

There is very little movement of labour within the Territory. In 1946, a total of 6,000 Filipino labourers were brought to Hawaii under a three-year contract for work on sugar plantations.

Occupational organizations are voluntary. The principal employers' organization, the Hawaiian Employers' Council, was established following the war and had a membership of 251 firms in 1947, representing the bulk of the local business and employing more than 65,000 wage earners.

The formation of the Council was partly a reaction to the rapid expansion of union organization after the war which, by 1947, had made Hawaii one of the most highly unionized areas in the United States. Union organization included the agricultural workers in both the sugar and the pineapple industries. The unionization of these two industries as well as of ship transport and stevedoring has made labour a powerful force in the local economy. Accurate membership figures are not available.

Workers in the Territory are represented mainly by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union the latter being the principal force in the drive for unionization.

Although the post-war years were marked by a decrease in job opportunities and a surplus of labour as a result of the return of veterans, the employment situation had adjusted itself to a large extent by 1949 and the level of employment in 1953 was the highest since the war, with a total of 183,000. The level rose to 196,000 during 1957. There was an increase in employment in most industries (except sugar), with the most substantial gains in construction and service enterprises.



The Hawaii Wage and Hour Law, which took effect in 1955, increased the minimum wage on Oahu from 65 cents to 75 cents an hour and in other counties from 55 cents to 65 cents an hour. The minimum hourly wage in 1957 was 90 cents on Oahu and 85 cents on the neighbouring islands.

The number of employers subject to the Hawaii Employment Security Law was 9,003 in 1957.

Significant labour disputes occurred in earlier years, but have been relatively few in the past five years. In the sugar and pineapple industries strikes occurred lasting several months (68,400 man-days lost in the sugar strike of 1949); (130,500 man-days lost in the pineapple strike of 1951). A waterfront strike in 1949 lasted almost six months (254,000 man-days lost) and, as ocean shipping is Hawaii's lifeline, had a profound effect in all fields.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

Estimates made by the Reference Bureau of the University of Hawaii indicated that, in 1947, the average personal income approximated the average for the continental United States. This was confirmed in 1951 in a study of personal incomes in Hawaii initiated by the United States Department of Commerce. It shows that personal income was \$864 million in 1952, of which 70.8 per cent was wages and salary disbursements (average for the mainland, 68 per cent) and that the Federal Government accounted for one-third of the wages and salaries. The per capita income that year was \$1,721 against the United States national average of \$1,718.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics conducted a survey of income and expenditures of office workers' families in Honolulu in 1951 to determine the salary differential above the mainland civil service rates for federal employees.

A consumer price index is published regularly, an extract of which follows:

Consumer price index for the city of Honolulu  
(15 March 1943 - 100)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
All items	129.5	140.4	147.7
Food	142.9	151.4	152.5
Clothing	120.7	...	121.5
Rent	105.4	...	128.6

## TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

One of Hawaii's greatest post-war problems was the shortage of housing. In 1948, a public housing programme was initiated, financed by \$5 million from territorial funds, and, by June 1950, the government housing programme had produced 4,440 dwelling units.

Several federally aided low-cost housing projects were started and completed in the period under review. By 1951, the shortage had eased somewhat with the construction of housing by private enterprise.

The Legislature amended the Urban Redevelopment Act at its 1951 session to qualify the Territory for federal funds for slum clearance. Urban development plans were made for the cities of Honolulu and Hilo.

The Hawaiian Housing Authority received, in 1954, a total of 4,733 applications for construction of dwellings; in 1957, 3,994 applications were received.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Federal Social Security provisions are in force in the Territory. The number of policy holders numbered 300,000 in 1947, 360,000 in 1953, and almost 376,000 in 1957. The number of beneficiaries under this programme were 4,600 in 1947 (\$948,000); 13,500 in 1953 (\$5,450,000), and 23,604 in 1957 (\$13,042,416). Full advantage of federal social security benefits was taken, there being no ceiling on payments, liens on property, or residence restrictions.

The welfare programme to which the Federal Government contributes is administered by the territorial Department of Public Welfare, and includes old age assistance, aid to dependent children, child welfare services, aid to the blind and general assistance to the needy. In 1947, about 11,000 persons were helped monthly by the Department and \$3,779,564 was spent. In 1954, a total of \$6,379,000 was spent in helping an average of 16,479 persons a month. Three years later, the number of persons assisted averaged 20,039 a month, and the funds involved totalled \$7,488,000 (of which 47 per cent were federal funds).

The amount paid in unemployment insurance benefits in 1947 amounted to \$767,339, \$2,706,531 in 1953 and \$2,808,241 in 1957. In the latter year, the legislature extended unemployment compensation to certain farm workers previously not covered.

A public service retirement system is in operation which includes almost all territorial government employees. It had an active membership of 16,359 in 1947, and 20,405 in 1957.

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

During the period 1947 to 1957, the Territory's prison system has undergone a change in basic approach, in prison procedures and in organization. The policy has been to convert the institution as quickly as possible from a strictly custodial prison to one equipped to provide corrective treatment as well. An administrative guide for the Territory's prison was published in 1954. Communal activities involving education, technical training and recreation programmes have been instituted and the co-operation of volunteer organizations has been enlisted.

In 1957, the number of persons in prison was 553, compared with 636 in 1953 and 592 in 1947. A reduction of the recidivist rate contributed to the decrease in the prison population.

Probation and paroles are possible under systems comparable to those in the United States.

#### Crime statistics

	<u>Number of cases</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>
Offences against the person	154	181	158
Offences against property	4,860	6,346	7,307

As to juvenile delinquency, a training school for boys between twelve and nineteen, and a training school for girls receive delinquent children for terms of sixty days to six months. On release the children are placed in homes supervised by probation officers. A forestry camp for older boys was opened on the island of Hawaii in 1952, where new rehabilitation procedures, including a co-operative reforestation programme, were applied.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health programmes carried out in the years 1946 to 1957 have been aimed at increasing medical and training facilities, improving public sanitation, giving health education and controlling diseases, with emphasis on leprosy, endemic typhus and tuberculosis. The territorial Health Department, guided by its Board of Health, has a branch in each county, with medical health officers in two of the three counties outside Honolulu. Besides the public hospitals, the United States Army and Navy and a number of plantations operate their own hospitals and clinics.

To augment the territorial appropriation for the construction of a new tuberculosis hospital for the island of Hawaii in 1947, \$223,000 was set aside from the congressional appropriation. The 1949 session of the Legislature passed a law granting free medical care to persons suffering from tuberculosis. In the year ended June 1957, there were twenty-five deaths from tuberculosis, the lowest total for any comparable period in the Territory's history. Deaths from the disease in the years 1944 and 1954 were 282 and forty-five, respectively. Measles, the most common communicable disease, reached epidemic proportions in 1955. Measles and influenza were above normal in 1957. More than 380,000 Salk vaccine injections were given under the poliomyelitis immunization programme during this year.

The 1947 session of the Legislature authorized a bond issue of \$6,500,000 for the financing of an improved sewage disposal system for the city of Honolulu.

In February 1948, the new health regulations, based on the standard milk ordinance and code of the United States Public Health Services for the processing, handling and grading of milk products, became effective. In the field of child health, three demonstration centres were inaugurated in 1948.

There is a vocational rehabilitation service for the blind, financed jointly by the Territory and the Federal Government. Education in nutrition is conducted by a bureau of the Health Department. A division of mental health was created within the Department in 1955.

There are four accredited nursing schools and the University of Hawaii conducts courses for medical laboratory technicians.

Expenditure

	<u>1947</u>	<u>Biennium 1951-1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Territorial funds	\$1,445,000	\$8,216,878	General fund \$10,897,000
Federal funds	488,000	1,422,286	Special fund 1,267,000
Private contributions	...	18,269	Bond fund 281,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,993,000</b>	<b>\$9,657,433</b>	<b>\$12,445,000</b>

Institutions

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Number of hospitals	59	...	58
Number of beds	4,548	...	5,016

Medical and health staff

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Registered physicians	399	...	548
Dentists	244	...	397
Nurses	1,676	...	1,861
Midwives	24	...	10
Sanitary engineers	...	...	19

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The Department of Public Instruction, under a Board of Commissioners, administers the public schools. The Board is responsible for determining educational policies and curricula for all schools.

Public schools are organized on the basis of a six-year elementary school, a three-year intermediate school and a three-year high school. Secondary schools are available to all children within their home communities. Each county has a vocational school. Education is free and compulsory from the ages of six to sixteen. In the appointment of teachers, the law requires that preference be given to local persons who are qualified. A survey of the administrative organization and operation of the school system by five education specialists was completed in 1957.

Language has been a problem in education because English is the sole medium of instruction but, in a multi-racial community, no one language is clearly predominant.

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In higher education, the University of Hawaii offers both undergraduate and graduate work in arts and sciences. Standards are comparable to those of universities in the United States. An Agricultural Engineering Institute, sponsored by the University, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Pineapple Research Institute, has been established to foster co-operative work in agricultural engineering. The Undergraduate Division of the University has a Teachers' College. The Schofield Junior College also offers higher education.

Educational development in the post-war years has been directed towards extension of the school buildings and facilities, expansion of the public school system, development of a programme for obtaining adequate school teachers, teacher training, exchange of teachers between Hawaii and the United States, adult education, vocational rehabilitation and the construction of new libraries. A \$4 million school-building programme was initiated with bond funds made available by the 1947 session of the Legislature, and the 1949 session of the Legislature provided a bond issue of \$7,650,500 for the same purpose. In the years 1953 to 1957, the sum of \$20,261,318 was spent on school construction, \$5,290,649 being from federal funds.

Regular classes are held in public schools for basic elementary education for adults. High school courses are offered to adults to enable them to earn a high school certificate.

Expenditure

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1955<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1957</u>
Territorial funds	11,382,598	General	22,138,000	26,207,000
Federal funds	217,759	Special	6,038,000	6,344,000
County funds	1,672,497	Bond	1,939,000	1,641,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,272,854</b>		<b>30,115,000</b>	<b>34,192,000</b>

<sup>a/</sup> In 1953, \$4,500,000 were appropriated for school construction and an additional \$17,773,000 school bond issue was provided for the same purpose. Federal funds for school construction totalled \$5,992,900.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Pupils</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956 (Dec.)</u>
Public	84,822	101,321	124,857
Private	23,507	25,864	27,587
Primary	61,661	62,510 <sup>a/</sup>	94,528
Intermediate	24,283	20,533 <sup>a/</sup>	32,668
Secondary	22,385	18,178 <sup>a/</sup>	24,248
Institutions of higher learning	4,385	6,025	6,736

a/ Figures for public schools only. Total number of pupils in private schools, 25,864.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Public	3,479	4,145	...
Private	1,045	1,046	...

	<u>Schools</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Public	186	...	...
Private (for school-age pupils)	106	...	...
Miscellaneous private	50	...	...
Institutions of higher learning	3	3	3

#### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Among Hawaii's cultural institutions are the Honolulu Academy of Arts, the Bernice Bishop Museum, the Community Theatre, the Honolulu Symphony, the Library of Hawaii and the audio-visual centre for Oahu schools. An International Society for the Scientific Study of Race Relations was established in 1954 in co-operation with the University of Hawaii.

The Library circulated a total of 1,452,955 books and pamphlets in 1957. It also lent pictures, recordings and films. Libraries exist on each of the major islands. Special services for children reach almost every school either through bookmobiles or branch libraries.

ec.) In 1951, Hawaii had twenty-one newspapers and twenty magazines with a total circulation of 175,000, printed in English, Japanese, Chinese, Tagalog and Korean. The Territory had twelve radio and television stations, and thirty-three cinemas giving two or three showings daily.

ls, The unwritten literature of Hawaii consists of ballads, epic poems and recitations. Hawaiian and foreign scholars have recorded much of the traditional literature. Each year more chants and legends are written down in Hawaiian or English or recorded for sound reproduction. Many public and private schools now offer classes in the Hawaiian language. An English-Hawaiian dictionary has been published and text books in Hawaiian are now available. There is a movement in the schools to revive Hawaiian arts and crafts.

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