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Hawaii

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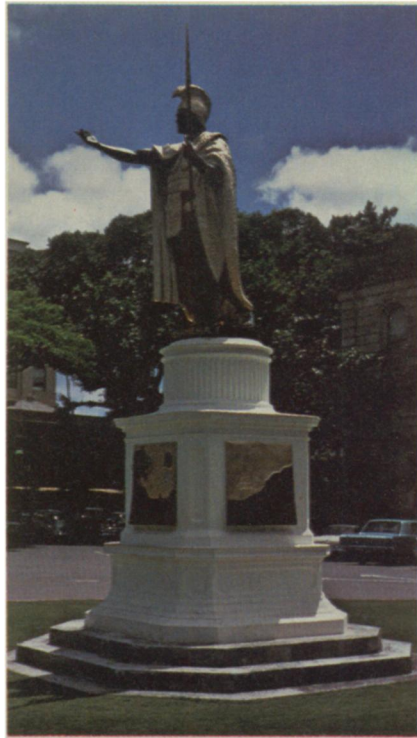
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*This statue of Kamehameha the Great, the conqueror of the islands, stands in front of the Judiciary Building in downtown Honolulu. The statue is a duplicate of the original, which was cast by an American sculptor living in Italy. The original was lost when the ship bringing it to the islands sank, and the legislature used the insurance proceeds to replace it. The first statue was later recovered and now stands at Kohala, on the island of Hawaii, Kamehameha's birthplace. The king is depicted wearing a malo, the royal feather cloak (the original can be seen in the Bishop Museum in Honolulu), and the traditional Hawaiian helmet. (Photograph by Tom Tracy.)*

### **“The Loveliest Fleet of Islands That Lies Anchored in Any Ocean”**

HAWAII IS A LAND of flowers and rainbows, tall mountains and green valleys, waterfalls, and some of the most spectacular scenery on the face of the earth. It is a land haunted by gods and mysterious dwarfs and the home of strange plants and animals that exist nowhere else. It has one of the world's most modern cities and miles of magnificent beaches that are as remote and lonely as Crusoe's island. Mark Twain called it “the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean,” and no one has ever contradicted him.

# Hawaii

Technically there are dozens of islands in the Hawaiian chain. They stretch fifteen hundred miles across the Pacific from Midway on the west to the Big Island of Hawaii on the east, the distance from New York to Dallas. The main islands are at the eastern end of the chain: Kauai, Niihau, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, and Hawaii. With only sixty-four thousand square miles, Hawaii is the fourth smallest state in area, and has a population of 773,000, most of it concentrated on the island of Oahu in the city of Honolulu. It is about three hundred miles from the Na Pali Coast on northwestern Kauai to Ka Lae ‘South Point,’ on Hawaii, the southernmost tip of the United States.

The islands are the work of Pele, the fire goddess, who built the tallest mountains on the face of the earth there in the middle of the Pacific. Pele began with Mount Waialeale on the island of Kauai some 25 million years ago. No one knows why she left Kauai. One legend has it that she was angry with her husband because he spent too much time sliding down the slopes of the mountain on a ti leaf, or perhaps she merely tired of the place, for Pele is as capricious as she is temperamental. Anyhow, she moved on to build Oahu, and then in turn Molokai, Maui, Lanai, and finally the Big Island, Hawaii, where she still lives deep inside the crater of Mount Kilauea.

The first inhabitants of the islands after the gods were the Menehune, a mysterious race of little people, not more than two or three feet tall, who were capable of prodigious work, all of it, the legend says, done at night. They built the Alekoko fish pond at Niunalu and the watercourse in Waimea Valley, both on the island of Kauai, and then mysteriously disappeared, sailing away on a three-deck floating island.

The first Polynesians arrived somewhere around A.D. 750, traveling from the south in double-hulled canoes sixty to a hundred feet long. They brought with them pigs, chickens, and dogs, as well as plants like taros, bananas, sugar cane, and coconuts.

The Polynesian society was a stone age feudalism. The nobles were the *alii*, the warrior caste, who inherited their rank. The commoners were the *makaainana*, who were protected by the *alii* and in return paid taxes in the form of produce—pigs, fishnets, feathers, and *kapa*, a cloth made from the bark of the mulberry tree.

The Hawaiians were superb fishermen and swimmers. They placed great stress on physical strength and martial prowess—rival chiefs were constantly fighting to gain or hold their little fiefdoms. They lived in houses with wooden frames and thatched roofs. Their tools and weapons were made from stone, wood, shell, teeth, or bone. Clothing consisted mainly of the *malo*, a loincloth, for the men, and a *kapa* skirt for the women.

They were, of course, pagan. In addition to Pele, there

**Members who attend the ninety-seventh annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Honolulu next month will find themselves in a state with a fascinating history and some of the most spectacular scenery in the world. Hawaii is the only part of the United States located in the tropics. Thoroughly American, it has not lost its South Seas flavor or the ancient aloha spirit.**

were four principal gods: Kane, the father of living creatures; Ku, the god of war; Kaneloa, the ruler of the dead; and Lono, the god of the harvest.

The darkest part of Hawaiian life was the *kapu* (taboo) system by which the *alii* kept the *makaainana* in subjugation. A commoner could be put to death if his shadow crossed the path of a chief. Women were forbidden to eat with men, even their husbands, and choice foods like coconuts and bananas were reserved for males.

Although the Hawaiians were master sailors who traversed twenty-five hundred miles of open ocean in frail canoes without compasses, they seem to have had no desire to leave the islands once they had found them—a disinclination that has been shared by thousands of later arrivals.

The islands entered history on January 18, 1778, when Capt. James Cook, the English explorer, arrived on Kauai. The Hawaiians were celebrating Makahiki, the harvest feast, and they took Cook for the harvest god, Lono, and gave him a lavish welcome. With the arrogance typical of Western explorers, Cook proceeded to rename the islands the Sandwich Islands after his patron, the Earl of Sandwich. Fortunately the name did not stick. The earl was later immortalized in the English language, but by a different cook.

Cook returned to the islands a year later, again at Makahiki, and received an even greater welcome. He went ashore on the island of Hawaii and was given quarters in a *heiau*, a sacred hut, as befitted a god. Cook's insensitivity to native custom and his incessant demands for more provisions for his two vessels eventually strained relations between the natives and the *haole*, and Cook was killed near Kealahou Bay in a quarrel over a stolen boat. The Hawaiians showed their respect for him by according him ceremonial rites in the *heiau* sacred to Lono.

Cook's visit ended the old Hawaiian way of life forever. One of the warriors present when Cook was killed was a tall, handsome, ambitious *alii* named Kamehameha, who became the greatest man in Hawaiian history.

Shortly after Cook's death, the king of the western part of Hawaii died, naming his son, Kiwalao, as his successor, but he gave to Kamehameha the family war god. Kamehameha and Kiwalao soon quarreled, Kiwalao was killed, and Kamehameha had begun his conquest of the islands.

After bloody battles for Maui and Oahu, and after a treacherous attack on his chief opponent on the island of Hawaii, Kamehameha succeeded in conquering all of the inhabited islands except Kauai and its satellite, little Niihau. The king of Kauai submitted voluntarily to Kamehameha's suzerainty in 1810, and for the first time the islands were united under one ruler.

Kamehameha's path to empire was bloody—perhaps as bloody as the wars of the European monarchs that were his



*The Iolani Palace is the only royal palace on American soil. Built by the last Hawaiian king, Kalakaua, in the 1880s, the palace was the seat of the Hawaiian legislature until the new state capitol was completed in 1969. King Kalakaua had a workshop in the palace basement and played poker here with his friends. After the revolution, Queen Liliuokalani spend nine months in house arrest here. The Victorian architecture is a striking contrast to the modern lines of the new state capitol. (Photograph by Tom Tracy.)*

*The new state capitol is one of the most unusual in the nation. The building is encircled by a pool, signifying that Hawaii is an island state, while the open courtyard in the center is intended to represent a volcano. The twenty-four columns around the building are a reminder of the coconut palm that was a major source of food and building material for the early Polynesians. The beams around the open skylight resemble the prows of the canoes in which the first Hawaiians traveled to the islands. One of the features is a statue of Father Damien, the Belgian priest who dedicated his life to the lepers on Molokai. (Photograph by Tom Tracy.)*







*Oahu is more than Honolulu. The visitor who buries himself in the sun and sand of Waikiki has no more seen the island than the foreigner who visits only Manhattan has seen the United States.*



*At the left is Kaneohe Bay, on the eastern side of Oahu. At the right, two surfers enjoy one of Hawaii's most ancient sports on the Waianae coast on the western side of Oahu. (Photographs by Robert Wenkam.)*



*The Arizona Memorial, dedicated to the sailors who lost their lives in the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, brings back poignant memories to those who remember that fateful day in American history. Below the memorial, 1,102 members of the crew of the Arizona are entombed in the hull of the ship. The navy runs several trips daily to the memorial. Children under six and extremely casual attire are not allowed. (Photograph by Tom Tracy).*



contemporaries. In peace, he proved to be wise and progressive. He encouraged trade with the rest of the world and sought to improve the condition of the *makaainana*. He enacted a code of laws that was intended to protect the weak as well as the strong—a revolutionary idea for a pagan country. The code provided the death penalty for all forms of violence, and Kamehameha made a point of ensuring obedience to the law by obeying it himself.

Kamehameha died in 1819. He was succeeded by his son, Liholiho, who took the name Kamehameha II. The first act of the new king was an attack on the *kapu* system. He joined two of Kamehameha's wives at a meal at which they dined on coconut. The devout Hawaiians looked for a sign of the wrath of the gods, but nothing happened, and the high priest himself joined in the rebellion, setting fire to his own *heiau*, shouting, "The gods die!"

The *kapu* system had been dealt a hard blow. The next year, 1820, the first Christian missionaries arrived from Boston, bringing with them a new god. The missionaries were dedicated men and women, devoted to their religion and determined to improve the lives of the Hawaiians. In addition to Congregationalism and its moral precepts, they brought with them a firm belief in education as a means of saving souls. They reduced the native language to writing, set up schools as well as churches, and printed dozens of books and pamphlets, including (in 1839) a complete translation of the Bible into Hawaiian.

It has been fashionable to sneer at the Hawaiian missionaries: "They came to do good and did right well." They were narrow-minded, intolerant, and stubborn. They were almost entirely oblivious of the virtues of any custom that contradicted New England manners—for example, they continued to wear heavy New England clothing in the middle of the tropics, and they held to the large, starch-laden nineteenth century Boston diet as nearly as they could. They were intolerant of human faults, save their own, and impatient with

*The throne room in the Iolani Palace was used only by King Kalakaua and his sister and successor, Queen Liliuokalani. After the overthrow of the monarchy, the room was used as the assembly hall of the legislature's house of representatives. The senate met in the dining room of the palace. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*



*Heiaus were sacred huts, centers of worship of the Hawaiian gods. Heiau ruins are found all over the islands, and this one, near Kona on the Big Island, has been restored. The heiaus were sometimes, but not always, the site of human sacrifice, depending upon the god to whom the hut was sacred. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*



*The nation's only active volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Kilauea, are both located on the Big Island, Hawaii. Eruptions occur every few years at irregular intervals, adding land to the state. Islanders come from miles to watch the display, which can be viewed in complete safety. The Hawaiians regarded the eruptions as outpourings of the wrath of Pele, the fire goddess, who is still a potent force on the islands. Her home is in the crater of Kilauea, and many islanders believe that she appears from time to time in human form, usually as an old woman. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*



*Pele shows her power in these photographs of the 1970 eruption of Halemaumau, the fire pit of Kilauea. The pit is half a mile wide and 750 feet deep. It is the home of the goddess, who took a personal hand in Hawaiian history here in 1790 when she exploded her wrath against the army of Keoua, one of Kamehameha's rivals. Trapped in the eruption, the warriors were forced to flee in disarray. Some of the footprints made by their bare feet were imprinted on the hot ashy soil and are still visible in the Kau Desert. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*

Hawaiians who found it difficult to give up their old, easy way of life and who saw no harm in a little booze and innocent fornication.

But the missionaries were genuinely devoted. They toiled long hours, without hope of monetary reward. They were honest, courageous, and became genuinely fond of the people whose souls they had come half way around the world to save.

They succeeded in converting the Hawaiians, which was their principal goal, but their influence was far greater than that, for their efforts produced a tradition of constitutionalism on the islands, and they planted the seeds of American democracy there.

The monarchy founded by Kamehameha the Great lasted throughout most of the nineteenth century. Kamehameha Nui was succeeded by four of his descendants, each of whom adopted his name. When Kamehameha V died in 1872, leaving no heir, the legislature nominated one of the *alii*, Lunalilo, as king, but his reign lasted only thirteen months. He died in 1873 without an heir.

The Americans in Hawaii favored the election of David Kalakaua to the throne, while the British backed Queen Emma, the widow of Kamehameha IV. The queen, who was a descendant of John Young, one of Kamehameha Nui's English lieutenants, was popular with the people on Oahu, and they mobbed the legislature when it chose Kalakaua. The mob was dispelled by American sailors, aided by British troops.

Kalakaua reigned from 1873 to 1891, a robust *bon vivant* who enjoyed sports, travel, and royal pomp. He also de-

veloped ideas about restoring the ancient prerogatives of kings, which generated strong opposition in the islands, especially from the planters and merchants. He died in 1891 and was succeeded by his sister, the famous Queen Liliuokalani.

The great tragedy of Hawaiian history is the decline of the Hawaiian people. Cook estimated the population of the islands at 450,000 in 1778. By the end of the nineteenth century, the native population had shrunk to 50,000. The decline was probably inevitable. Venereal disease—which spread like wildfire among the natives, thanks to the whaling ships that visited Lahaina regularly in the middle of the century, aided by the carefree Hawaiian attitude toward fornication—was only one problem. The natives died in great numbers from imported diseases. A thousand years of isolation from the rest of mankind had lowered their immunity to maladies that were common elsewhere: for example, measles on the islands was as deadly among the native population as the bubonic plague.

In the first part of the nineteenth century, Hawaii became a center of



trade and a resupply point for the sailing vessels that plied the waters of the Pacific. It exported sandalwood in huge quantities, and as the world demand for oil began to grow, the islands became a rendezvous for whaling ships. Lahaina, to which Kamehameha II had moved the capital in 1821, became notorious for its orgies of drink and sex and a constant source of concern to the missionaries.

As the demand for whale oil subsided, thanks to the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania, sugar became the staple crop of the islands. Cane was brought to Hawaii by the early Polynesians, and it was first commercially refined there in 1837. The signing of a trade reciprocity treaty between the kingdom and the United States in 1876 made sugar the dominant economic crop in the land, and Hawaiian sugar became a political thorn in the sides of congressmen from the sugar-producing states on the mainland, a political issue that played its role in the struggle over annexation of the islands in the nineties.

The importance of sugar, whose cultivation required a large labor force, had another profound effect on the islands. The native Hawaiians were disinclined to heavy work in the fields, and this, along with their diminishing numbers, led to the importation of labor from abroad. First the Chinese, then the Japanese, and later the Filipinos en-

tered the kingdom in huge numbers, changing forever the racial background of the islanders. By the end of the century, the native Hawaiians made up only a third of the population. Today, their number is only fifty-five thousand, of whom only about seven thousand are full-blooded Hawaiians.

Queen Liliuokalani was overthrown in 1893, after a two-year reign. If they did not foment the revolution, the American planters and merchants on the islands certainly encouraged it. Thwarted in their bid for annexation by the attitude of President Cleveland and the sugar-state congressmen, the revolutionists set up a provisional republic, headed by Samuel B. Dole. By 1898, McKinley had replaced Cleveland in the White House, and the doctrine of manifest destiny was being stretched to include the Pacific. Hawaii was annexed to the Union on August 12, 1898.

Liliuokalani spent the rest of her life on an estate in Honolulu where she made her greatest contribution to the islands and to the world, for there she wrote the beautiful song, "Aloha Oe."

Efforts to attain statehood were begun almost immediately after annexation, but they were unsuccessful, at least in part because of the racial prejudice on the mainland, where many citizens were afraid of the bogey of a senator or congressman of non-Caucasian blood.

It took two generations and a major war (which for the United States began on Hawaiian soil at Pearl Harbor), including a letting of blood by hundreds of Nisei Americans, to exorcise the racial devil.

Hawaii finally became a state in 1959.

—ROWLAND L. YOUNG

*The traditional welcome to the islands is an aloha kiss and the presentation of a lei to the newcomer. The spirit of aloha is so strong that islanders frequently purchase leis for total strangers to ensure that they receive a proper welcome. This group is sewing orchid leis at Hilo, the largest city on the Big Island, and the orchid capital of America. More than twenty-two thousand varieties of the flower are cultivated here. So common are orchids on the island that it is sometimes called the "Orchid Island."  
(Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*



## Aloha Means “Love”

HAWAII IS ONE of the fifty United States, as you will be reminded, politely but firmly, if you refer to Wisconsin or Colorado as “back in the States” when you visit Honolulu. In Hawaii, the other states are “the mainland.”

And since Hawaii is part of the United States, you’ll have no problem making yourself understood there when you speak plain, ordinary American English. Don’t assume, however, that there’s no language problem.

Many of the streets in Honolulu have Hawaiian names, and some knowledge of how to pronounce them is useful, if only to call for a taxicab on the telephone—cabs don’t cruise in Honolulu. Names like “Kalaniana’ole,” “Kealaolu,” and “Halekiau” are formidable to mainland eyes.

The pronunciation of Hawaiian is really not difficult. Of course, a mainlander will never be able to pronounce the language as the Hawaiians themselves do, but then not many people who live on the island can do that.

The alphabet has only twelve letters: the familiar five vowels and seven consonants: *h, k, l, m, n, p,* and *w*. Every consonant begins a syllable, and the consonants are pronounced as they are in English, except for *w*, which sometimes has the sound of the English *v*, but only when it begins the last syllable of a word.

The vowels are pronounced approximately as they are in Spanish: *a* as in *father*, *e* as in *they*, *i* as in *police*, *o* as in *home*, and *u* as in *ruby*. The vowels sometimes become diphthongs: *ai* as in *aisle*, *au* like *ow* in *cow*, *ei* as in *reign*, and *oe* and *oi* as in *oil*.

The stress normally is placed on the penult, as in Spanish, except when the word ends in a diphthong, when it usually goes on the last syllable. The island is Mo-lo-KAI, for example, not Mo-LO-kai. And note that *Kauai* and *Maui* do not rhyme.

There is one more rule: all vowels (diphthongs are treated like vowels) are entitled to equal treatment and must be sounded separately. The mother Hubbard garb that the shocked missionaries forced on the native girls after they saw them dance the hula is a *muumuu*, pronounced with four syllables, “MOO-oo-MOO-oo,” not “moo-moo.”

The great problem in pronouncing Hawaiian words is that they have too many vowels for tongues used to English. Since Hawaiian has nine vowel sounds (counting the diphthongs) and only seven consonants, vowels work harder in Hawaiian than in English. Pronounce each syllable distinctly, even if it consists of a single vowel, which it often does.

The real language problem in Hawaii, however, is the use of Hawaiian in place of common English words. If you travel by ship, you’ll receive the traditional Hawaiian welcome, which means a garland of flowers (*lei*, of course) and a warm greeting of “*aloha*.”

*Aloha* means “love,” and it’s the most important word in Hawaii, used both as a greeting and a good-bye. *Aloha* is the spirit of the islands, and the single word describes the state and her people better than dozens of English adjectives.

But unless you’ve been in Hawaii before, *aloha*, *lei*, *hula*, and *luau* are probably the extent of your Hawaiian

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*The great attraction on Maui is Haleakala, the “House of the Sun,” 10,023 feet high, the largest dormant crater in the world, only part of which is shown above. The crater is so large that all of Manhattan, including the skyscrapers, could be hidden here. The drive from the airport at Kahului to the summit of Haleakala takes less than two hours by automobile or bus, and it is possible to drive the 130 miles around the rim of the crater. (Photograph by Tom Tracy.)*

*The Iao Needle, one of Maui’s most photographed attractions, is located up the valley of the Iao, only a few miles west of the airport at Kahului. The needle is a rock formation more than two thousand feet high. It was named for Iao, daughter of the god Maui, and the name means “Together Toward the Daylight.” On the road to the needle is a small park called Kepaniwai ‘the Damming of the Waters.’ This is the spot where, in 1790, the conqueror Kamehameha Nui trapped the army of Maui’s king, slaughtering so many of them that the bodies blocked the waters of the river. (Photograph by Tom Tracy.)*







The old Pioneer Inn is the most prominent landmark in Lahaina, the old whaling port on Maui. The building was erected on the island of Lanai as the headquarters of the Maunalei Sugar Company. In 1901 it was dismantled, floated to Maui across the Auau Channel, and rebuilt. Additions have been made to the original building, which now houses smart shops and a bar. The lanai of the inn faces the waterfront, and visitors can sit there, sipping their drinks, while they try to imagine the scene in the middle of the last century when the port was filled with hundreds of whaling ships. (Photograph by Tom Tracy.)

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vocabulary. That's not enough. There are two or three dozen more words of Hawaiian in everyday use on the islands.

For example, the visitor soon discovers that he is a *malihini* 'newcomer,' and the usual *malihini* from the mainland is also a *haole*, a word that originally meant "foreigner" but that now is generally applied to a white person. A Chinese or a person of Chinese descent, incidentally, is a *Pake*.

If you tell someone that you've been invited to a *luau*, be sure to pronounce the final *au* distinctly. Otherwise, "I'm going to a *luau*" may sound like "I'm going to a *lua*," which translates into "I'm going to a restroom."

And now that that subject has come up, many restroom doors in Hawaii are marked only in Hawaiian: *kane* 'man' *wahine* 'woman.'

*Mahalo* is a word you will hear over and over again on the islands. It means "thanks." If you're unusually grateful, you may say *mahalo nui* 'big thanks,' or even *mahalo nui loa* 'great big thanks.'

The words for directions are very important. If you ask directions in Honolulu, you may be told, "Go Waikiki two blocks, then one block *makai*." That means, "Go two blocks toward Waikiki Beach, then one block toward the ocean." And don't waste time looking for a street named "Mauka" if you find a sign on a

locked door that says PLEASE USE THE MAUKA ENTRANCE. *Mauka* means "toward the mountains," just as *makai* means "toward the ocean." *Mauka* and *makai* are used all over the islands to give directions. In Honolulu, the other directions are usually "Waikiki" or "Ewa," the latter being a plantation west of Honolulu, hence the opposite direction from Waikiki. (Remember that a *w* at the beginning of the last syllable of a word is usually pronounced like the English *v*. *Ewa* rhymes with "save a.") If you are already on Waikiki Beach and ask how to get to a place farther east, you may be told, "Go Diamond Head four blocks."

Another important word is *kapu*, which means, as you can almost guess, "forbidden" or "keep out." Originally, it meant "sacred," and it's the same as the Tongan word *tabu* (taboo), which is now standard English. Hawaiian, remember, has no *t* or *b* in its alphabet.

*Kaukau* is "food," and *poi* is a traditional Hawaiian food staple made from the root of the taro plant. Hawaiians seem to love *poi* as much as the mainland Southerner loves grits, and strangers seldom understand either taste.

If you go to the Big Island of Hawaii, you'll find that cattle raising is one of the main industries there, and the island cowboy, the *paniolo*, is every bit as colorful as his Texas counterpart. *Paniolo* is not really a Hawaiian word—it's as close as Hawaiian could come to *Españolo*. The first cowboys on the islands were *españoles* brought from Mexico to teach their craft to the Hawaiians.

If you stop at an island bar for a late afternoon drink, don't be *huhu* 'angry' if the waiter serves you in a leisurely manner—relaxation is an important part of life in Hawaii. *Hoomanawanui* 'take it easy.' If you're in a hurry, you can tell him you want to be served *wikiwiki* 'quickly.' And you'll be justified in getting *huhu* if he tries to take away your *okolehao* before it's *pau* 'finished.'

*Okolehao* is a word frequently used to mean booze in general; originally it meant the potent drink brewed from the ti root by the *haole* sailors who visited the islands in the nineteenth century. *Okole* means that part of the human anatomy that normally is closest to the bar stool, while *hao* means 'iron.' The natives called the liquor *okolehao* because of the shape of the iron pot used to brew the stuff.

Other Hawaiian words in common use on the islands include *lanai* 'porch,' *hale* 'house,' *ala* 'street' or 'path,' *moana* 'ocean' (Ala Moana is a street in Honolulu), *pali* 'cliff,' *mauna* 'mountain,' and *puka* 'hole.' *Hapai* comes from the Hawaiian for "carry," and means "pregnant." A *kanaka* is a male native Hawaiian.

There are other Hawaiian words in common use, but these are enough for your first lesson.

They won't enable you to pass yourself off as a *kamaaina* 'old timer' when you get to Honolulu, but, if you study hard, people may not realize that you're a *malihini*.

Of course, if you take the trouble to learn to roll off *humuhumunukunukuapuaa* with complete confidence, people will know that you're *akamai* 'smart.' It's hard to work the word casually into a conversation though. It's the name of a species of fish.

Oh yes, a "Hawaiian" is a person of native or part native descent. A *haole* or *Pake* resident of the islands is an "islander," not a "Hawaiian," even if he was born in Honolulu.

The lesson is *pau*. Aloha!

—R.L.Y.





*Shown here are two of the famous seven pools of Kipahulu, another attraction of the island of Maui. The seven pools drop one into another until they reach the ocean, and it is said that the god Maui's mother used to wash her tapa cloths here. The pools were kapu in the early days for all but royalty, and the penalty for swimming in them was death. Today, anyone can swim here and the three lower pools are easily reached from the road. The place is part of Haleakala National Park. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*

*Kauai's Waimea Canyon is invariably compared with Arizona's Grand Canyon, and it is so magnificent that the comparison is apt. The gorge is 2,857 feet deep and the canyon is a mile wide and fourteen miles long. The canyon was formed by faulting, not erosion or volcanic action. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*



*The Wailua River on Kauai was a sacred stream in ancient times, so sacred that it had no name lest it be profaned by having a makaainana refer to it. Travel on the stream was restricted to royalty and the alii, and for centuries it was their gathering spot, a place set aside for festivals and religious ceremonies. According to tradition, the first settlers from Tahiti landed on the islands at the mouth of the Wailua.*

*The highway on the north bank of the river follows the ancient king's road, over which the monarch was carried in a canoe—his feet were too sacred to touch the ground. There were seven heiaus along the stream, and one of them, located at the point where the north and south forks of the river join, has been restored. It was sacred to Ku, the grim god of war, and in one corner there is a sacrificial stone on which each month a human victim was strangled to appease the god.*

*Up the south fork of the river is the famous fern grotto, a wide cavern in a forest of tropical ferns. There are frequent boat tours to the spot, and they usually feature a Hawaiian couple singing the famous wedding song "Ke Kali Nei Au" inside the grotto.*

*(Photograph by Tom Tracy.)*





*The Hanalei Valley, on Kauai's northern shore, is one of the most beautiful on the islands. An agricultural center for more than a century, it produces cattle, rice, and taro. The Waioli Mission Church in the village of Hanalei was built in 1841, and its mission house is typical of the New England structures the missionaries built. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*



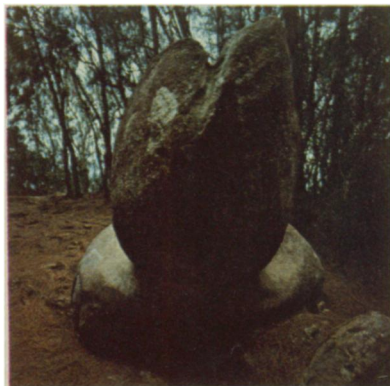
*The Wailua Falls on the island of Kauai is one of the most beautiful of the many waterfalls on the islands. The falls plunge about fifty feet and form a natural swimming pool at the bottom. In the old days the alii of Kauai dived over the falls to impress their women. (Photograph by Tom Tracy.)*



*Father Damien's church stands on the Kalaupapa Peninsula on the little known island of Molokai. Father Damien, a Belgian priest, came to Molokai in 1864 to minister to the victims in the leper colony who had been banished from the world and human compassion. He died of the disease in 1889. Modern drugs have tamed the malady, and the colony is now open to visitors. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*



*Pineapple harvesting has long been mechanized on the islands, as this scene on the small island of Lanai shows. Although pineapples are now one of the main crops on the islands and a big factor in their economy, they were not introduced in Hawaii until the 1880s. Lanai, the sixth largest of the islands, is devoted almost entirely to raising the fruit. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*



*"Kauleonanahoa," Molokai's unique phallic rock, is in Palaau Park on the northern coast of the island. Carved from a six-foot-high stone of gray basalt, the rock is at the top of a windswept cliff. In the old days barren women came here to spend the night, believing that this would cure their infertility. There is a female counterpart of Kauleonanahoa a hundred yards down the hill. The legend is that a kanaka named Nanahoa once lived here with his wife. When she caught him flirting with a beautiful young visitor, she attacked the guest. Nanahoa was so disgusted at his wife's rudeness that he knocked her down the hill, and the gods turned both of them into stone. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam.)*



## Honolulu and Oahu

HONOLULU is a blend of the South Seas, the Orient, and America. Its 325,000 population is probably the greatest mixture of races in the world, as befits the crossroads of the Pacific.

The city has dozens of excellent restaurants featuring every kind of cuisine. It has smart shops and one of the largest shopping centers in the world, the Ala Moana, not far from Waikiki Beach.

Waikiki is the center of town for most visitors, a narrow peninsula in the shadow of Diamond Head, the site of many of the finest hotels and one of the world's great beaches. Some visitors never leave this sun-drenched paradise, which is a pity because Honolulu rivals Washington, London, and Paris as a sight-seer's town.

"Honolulu" means "fair haven," and the city has been the capital of the islands since the 1840s. It manages to be sophisticated and casual at the same time. Merchants and professional men dress much as their counterparts elsewhere in the nation, but few visitors can resist wearing bright-colored aloha shirts or muumuus. (They are not acceptable for dining in most of the good restaurants.)

The rural part of the island of Oahu, the third largest Hawaiian island, is often neglected by tourists, but it has some of the finest scenery in the state. The visitor who has no time to see the other islands should at least take one day for a tour of Oahu away from Honolulu.

## Hawaii: Orchids, Cowboys, and Volcanoes

HAWAII is an island of contrasts—arid desert, tropical rain forest, and snow-capped mountains that tower over black sand beaches. A third of the island is devoted to cattle ranching, and the *paniolo*, the Hawaiian cowboy, is as colorful as the land he inhabits.

Hawaii is larger than all the other islands put together, and it is still growing. The last volcanic eruption added about five hundred acres to its area.

Hilo, the island's largest city, is the center of one of the three districts into which the island divides itself, the other two being the Kona-Kailua Coast on the west and the Kamehameha Coast on the north. Hilo has an international airport, which offers visitors from the mainland an alternative to landing in Honolulu. It is also the orchid capital of the nation.

The island was the birthplace of Kamehameha the Great and the scene of many events in early Hawaiian history.

Above all, the island is a land of volcanoes—the only active volcanoes in the United States are here, and a visit to Hawaiian Volcanoes National Park is an experience no visitor should miss.

## "Maui No Ka Oi"

MAUI, the second largest of the islands, is the site of Lahaina, the former capital of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and the town that was for more than a quarter of a century the main whaling port of the Pacific.

Maui is named for a minor deity in Hawaiian legend—a kind of South Seas Prometheus, who lifted the sky so that trees and mountains could stand erect and who snared the sun and held it prisoner until it promised to move more slowly so that mortals would have enough light to finish their daily work.

The island was formed by two volcanoes that grew together. The valley between them is the most heavily populated part of the island and has given it its nickname, "the Valley Island." The shape of Maui on a map suggests the bust of a beautiful woman.

The main tourist center is the Kaanapali Beach, on the western coast, which boasts half a dozen luxury hotels, champion golf courses, and fine beaches. The island has miles of trails for hiking or horseback riding, and the hunting and fishing are surpassed only on the Big Island.

Hana, on the eastern coast of the island, was once reserved for royalty and is relatively inaccessible from the rest of the island, but it has a fine resort of its own.

The inhabitants of Maui have a saying, "*Maui no ka oi*": "Maui is the best." Many visitors agree.



### **Kauai: The Garden Island**

KAUAI, the fourth largest of the islands, is the oldest of the chain. Kauai is a place of silent tropical forests, green valleys, and wide rivers, the only navigable rivers in the state of Hawaii. Mount Waialeale, which towers 5,080 feet in the center of the island, is the rainiest spot on the face of the earth, with an average rainfall of 486 inches a year. At the same time, some parts of the island are arid, with an annual rainfall of less than ten inches.

Kauai is the legendary home of the Menehune, the mysterious little people who inhabited the island before the coming of the Polynesians. Some of the island's residents believe that the Menehune still live here deep in the interior forests where no mortal ever goes.

The island has a canyon that rivals the Grand Canyon in magnificence, and its deserted Na Pali coast on the northwest is almost inaccessible except by air or sea. Kalalau Beach, which is featured on this month's cover of the *Journal*, is on the Na Pali coast. The legend is that this isolated valley was a stronghold of the Menehune, their last home on the island from which they made their way to Haena and the three-deck island that carried them into oblivion. The Kalalau Valley was once heavily populated, and Jack London wrote of its taro patches in *The House of Pride*.

*Kauai* is translated as "time of plenty," a reference to the fact that the island has never had a drought, hence its nickname, the "Garden Island."

### **Molokai: The Friendly Island**

MOLOKAI is still old Hawaii, a place of sleepy villages and pineapple plantations, seldom visited by tourists, although they are beginning to discover it.

The island has an unhappy history that belies its beauty. In the old days, the priests of Molokai were the sternest on the islands and the common people were the most oppressed in the land. In the middle of the nineteenth century, Kamehameha III set aside the peninsula of Kalaupapa, on the northern coast, as a leper colony. For many years the victims of the disease were banished here to live and die in degradation and misery. It was probably from Kalaupapa that the island received the nickname, the "Lonely Island."

All that has changed now. The inhabitants, most of whom work in the pineapple fields, are delighted to see visitors, and the rural magnificence of the place is unsurpassed. The spirit of *aloha* is so strong that the island is now called the "Friendly Island."

Only twenty-five miles from Honolulu, Molokai seems half a century away.

### **Lanai: A Hump of Pineapples**

LANAI, only 139 square miles in area, is devoted almost entirely to the growing of pineapples. Everyone who visits the islands knows that *lanai* means "porch," but the word also means "hump" in Hawaiian, and the island acquired its name from the shape of the volcano that formed it.

There is a legend that Lanai was inhabited by evil spirits until a nephew of the king of Maui, who was banished from that island, drove them away. The island has never had a large population and even today it is largely a forgotten land, seldom visited by tourists.

### **Niihau: The Forbidden Island**

NIIHAU, the smallest of the inhabited islands, is a feudal estate in twentieth century America. The island is privately owned, and visitors are not welcome.

The three hundred residents, almost entirely of pure Hawaiian blood, live in seclusion, speaking Hawaiian and following the customs of their forefathers.

The island had a brief encounter with the twentieth century when a Japanese pilot crash landed there after the attack on Pearl Harbor, but since then the only visitors have been invited guests of residents.

The Robinson family, which owns the place, hopes to maintain it as a preserve of Hawaiian culture and the old way of life, and the inhabitants apparently are in accord with this aim.



*The Hawaiian state flag is the flag of the old kingdom, a combination of the British Union Jack and the American Stars and Stripes, a recognition of the role played by Britain and America in Hawaiian history. The eight alternate red, white, and blue stripes represent the eight inhabited islands.*

*Several Western nations toyed with the idea of seizing the islands in the early nineteenth century, but in 1843 Britain and France agreed that they should remain independent. In 1850, the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii entered into a treaty that recognized the sovereignty of the islands.*

*The early foreign influence was primarily British, but American prestige began to rise with the success of the missionaries. Americans served as members of the king's cabinet and were influential in drafting the 1840 constitution, Hawaii's first, which created an independent legislature. The kingdom's first chief justice was William L. Lee, an American lawyer. (Photograph by Robert Wenkam).*

### **Kahoolawe: Bombs and Goats**

KAHOOLAWE, the smallest of the main island group, was one of the original eight inhabited islands. In 1941 the United States Navy took it over as a bombing target for reasons that can be understood only by a military mind.

A few hundred goats, left over from the ranching days of the island, have managed to survive three decades of continual bombardment.

