

STATE OF ALOHA
Curriculum & Educator's Guide

Documentary Film
Runtime: 78 minutes
Copyright 2009, 2010 (HD edit)
Academy for Creative Media,
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
Color Stereo 1:1.85 NTSC

From the Filmmaker

From 2004-2010, professionals, faculty, and students have worked on an Academy for Creative Media, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa research project on the topic of Hawai'i Statehood, which culminated in the production of a feature-length documentary, STATE OF ALOHA.

Research delved into diverse areas of Hawaiian and international history that led to Hawai'i Statehood as well as into current topics of importance—Hawai'i's viability and issues of interconnectedness with the U.S. mainland, federal government, and discussions of self-governance and sustainability.

Some questions that we tried to address include:

What is the story of Hawai'i's path towards Statehood?

What were the motivating factors and factions?

Why does history play such a large role in the community's dialogue about issues of self-governance and sovereignty?

What are people's experiences living in Hawai'i?

What are current topics of importance for Hawai'i's next generation?

We encountered a great challenge in choosing which elements to include in the length of a feature narrative, and in structuring a cohesive and engaging story with dynamic visual and audio elements. Personal perspective on experience and history as well as historical elements elucidated by academics and specialists were essential elements that were chosen to illuminate the narrative. There are many rich personal anecdotes that our interviewees offered us which we couldn't include due to the limited length of the documentary and we hope to make these publicly available in the future via transcripts.

I hope that this film can be a starting point of discussion, of generating dialogue within the community, as a call to action for each person to consider the priorities that need to be actively cared for in Hawai'i, and to be motivated to take action.

—Producer, Director Anne Misawa

The Film

The 2009 release of this film marked the 50th Anniversary of Hawai‘i Statehood and the 2019 educational release marks the 60th, and hopefully will encourage further discussion upon topics that are still relevant to Hawai‘i’s future. Largely anchored by personal narratives, the motivating paths toward statehood are illuminated as well as the legacy left behind. Interviewees cover a representative span of the population in Hawai‘i, including people from the political, cultural, business, academia communities as well as the person next door.

From the overthrow of Queen Lili‘uokalani to the annexation of Hawai‘i and to Statehood in 1959, the documentary highlights a range of issues related to these historical events. Areas explored cover immigration, the Massie case, WWII, the 442, and Japanese Internment, ILWU and the “threat” of Communist takeover, pursuit of parity, and the democratic revolution, in which a group at the bottom of the social/political/economic hierarchy rose to a prominent political/economic position through the electoral process, a rare step in international history.

The current dialogue and controversy about the legitimacy and future of Hawai‘i’s state status are addressed, culminating in the Question—What is the next step for Hawai‘i?

“STATE OF ALOHA” title is in reference to Reverend Akaka’s sermon on March 13, 1959.

“The fears Hawai‘i may have are to be met by men and women who are living witnesses of what we really are in Hawai‘i, of the spirit of Aloha, men and women who can help unlock the doors to the future..

For any collective anxiety, the answer is collective courage.”

STATE OF ALOHA

Chapters:

1. Opening
2. Celebrating Statehood 1959
3. Current Homeless Situation in Hawai‘i
4. Who are the Hawaiians? Looking back for broader context
5. Westerners Arrive—1778 to 1850
6. New Political Reality—1890 to 1930
7. Voices in the Street—Contemporary “Everyman” thoughts regarding Hawai‘i Statehood
8. More on New Political Reality—1890 to 1930’s
9. Unequal treatment under the Law—The Massie Case
10. World War II—1941 to 1945—Racism trumped by political expediency
11. Post-war Hawai‘i—1945 to 1954
12. Admissions day—2007 at ‘Iolani Palace
13. Labor Unions and the Communist Threat
14. Democratic Party Victory
15. Statehood—August 21, 1959, President Dwight Eisenhower signs legislation admitting Hawai‘i as the 50th state
16. Statehood—Consequences & Reflections

Outline of STATE OF ALOHA Content with Discussion Questions—

Chapter 1 Opening:

- A. Opening montage (with opening credits)—animated visual journey inspired by Hawaiian petroglyphs and art, archival photographs, and video footage of Hawai‘i from non-colonization to colonization, ending on ‘Iolani Palace and statue of King Kamehameha.
- B. Reverend Akaka Hawai‘i Statehood Address “Aloha ke Akua” March 13, 1959 excerpts.
- C. Controversy—Admissions Day 2006 at ‘Iolani Palace. Statehood celebration organized by Senator Sam Slom is confronted with protest from people and groups representing the Native Hawaiian community who claim that it is offensive to hold such a celebration at ‘Iolani Palace where Queen Lili‘uokalani was confined to house imprisonment. Contains KHNL news and independent filmmaker Pukona Brown’s footage from this event.
- D. Opening Statement Montage—Visual montage of archival and current video material to introduce the several “faces” of Hawai‘i and relevant current topics, intercut with personal statements from interviewees.
 - Neil Abercrombie (US Congressman)
 - Jason Scott Lee (Actor)
 - Cobey Black (Journalist)
 - Peter Apo (Director of Culture and Education, Native Hawaiian Hospitality Association)
 - Hannah Embree (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa student)
 - Dennis “Bumpy” Kanahale (Founder of Pu‘uhonua O Waimanalo)
- E. Why study this topic?

Questions:

1. What does the event (dramatic conflict) documented at ‘Iolani Place in 2006 signify?
2. How does this set up perspectives of debate for the rest of the film?
3. Why is footage from two different sources used to portray this event?
4. What impressions do you get of Hawai‘i from the opening montage?
5. What expectations do you have regarding the points of view that may be presented in the documentary?

Chapter 2 Celebrating Statehood 1959:

- A. The Hawai‘i Statehood Bill passed in March 12, 1959. Those in the legislature talk about waiting for the bill to pass, reading of the vote count. Jack Burns receives the call.
- Daniel Inouye (US Representative, 1959-1963
US Senator, 1963-2012)
 - Judge James Burns (Son of John “Jack” Burns, Governor, 1962-1974)
 - John Waihe‘e (Hawai‘i Governor, 1986-1994)
 - Elmore Cravalho (Mayor of Maui)
 - William Richardson (Chief Justice, Hawai‘i State Supreme Court, 1966-1982)
 - Ah Quon McElrath (Former Social Worker
Int. Longshore and Warehouse Union Local)
- B. Personal accounts of celebrations from those in the legislature to citizens. March from Kawaiha‘o church to ‘Iolani Palace highlighted by Reverend Akaka’s Hawai‘i Statehood Address.
- Jeanne Davis (Moved to Hawai‘i, 1959)
 - Dodie Browne (Young Girl in Newspaper Photo)
 - Bozo Pualoa (Native Hawaiian Artist)
- C. Introductory listing of some arguments as to why Hawai‘i should become a state (in 1959.)
- D. The tears of Statehood Day—addressing another sentiment.

Questions:

1. What is the public sentiment conveyed by individuals as they recount their experiences on March 12, 1959 when the Statehood bill passed?
2. Why might some reasons be for these sentiments?
3. What are some of the arguments made for Hawai‘i to become a state?

Chapter 3 Current Homeless Situation in Hawai'i:

- A. Slam poets "Americans Are Coming" examines current issues of distress.
--Kealoha, Travis T., Melvin Won Pat-Borja

- B. Local and Native Hawaiian population emigration out of Hawai'i after statehood due to economic reasons, density of urbanization.
--Charlie Maxwell (Hawaiian Kahu (Priest)/ Radio Show Host)
--Haunani-Kay Trask (Professor, Hawaiian Studies, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)
--Stephanie Launiu (Former Executive Director, Hilo Bay Clinic)

- C. "Homelessness" with a large segment of Native Hawaiian community.
Wai'anae Tent Community of local citizens living on the beach.
--Alice Greenwood (As Herself, from "Blue Tarp City")

Questions:

1. What are some reasons given for the Native Hawaiian homeless issue in Hawai'i?
2. What do you think could be done to adequately deal with this issue?

Chapter 4 Who are the Hawaiians?

- A. “A kingdom among nations.”
--Tom Coffman (Historian)
--David Keanu Sai (Founder of the Hawaiian Society of Law and Politics)
- B. Early Hawaiian living—agriculture based and organized society.
- C. Recognized monarchy and independent sovereign nation.
Kamehameha monarchial lineage.

Questions:

1. How was the Hawaiian nation viewed internationally?
2. What significance does this have to the current dialog for Hawaiian sovereignty?

Chapter 5 Westerners Arrive—1778 to 1850:

- A. Migration routes—Monarchs bridge Hawaiian Islands to the international community. Western explorers, businessman, and missionaries came to Hawai‘i.
- B. After American Civil War—Cultivation of sugar
Influx of people from mainland, some with different views on governance
Plantation owners now introduce a different social hierarchy based on economics.
--Jonathan Osorio (Professor, Hawaiian Studies, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
--Cobey Black (Journalist)
--Charlie Maxwell (Hawaiian Kahu (Priest)/ Radio Show Host)
- C. Influx of migrant workers—repopulation of Hawai‘i
Different wage scales were based on ethnicity.
Native Hawaiians did not readily work in plantation conditions.
--Peter Apo (Director of Culture and Education, Native Hawaiian Hospitality Association)

Questions:

1. Between 1778-1850, who came to Hawai‘i and for what reasons?
2. What was Hawai‘i’s main driving force in the economy of this period?
3. How was the diversity of Hawai‘i’s current population affected by this period?

Chapter 6 New Political Reality—*1890 to 1930:

- A. Sugar growers motivated to have Hawai‘i become a state to ensure economic survival.
- B. Annexation interests—King Kamehameha ready for treaty and annexation with U.S., a way in which to protect against a loss of sovereignty by elite American businessmen, dies before he could sign it.
--Jonathan Osorio (Professor, Hawaiian Studies, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
--Tom Coffman (Historian)
- C. Monarchy faced with challenge of how to protect Hawaiian Sovereignty are pulled into what seemed an inevitable incorporation into the United States.
- D. King Kalākaua’s intent to restore Hawaiian culture, formed Hale Nauā “Temple of Science.”
Contrast of King Kalākaua’s spending of building of ‘Iolani Palace to intent to assert Hawaiian international presence and to sway off power of American businessmen interests.
--Leonelle Anderson Akana (Teacher/Historian)
--Ken Conklin (Co-founder of Aloha for All)
--Alice Guild (Former President, Friends of ‘Iolani Palace)
--H. William Burgess (Attorney/Aloha for All)
- E. Promulgation of the Bayonet Constitution took away many of King Kalākaua’s powers and disenfranchised Hawaiian community because ownership of land had to be proved in order to be eligible to vote.
--Hinaleimoana Falemei (Cultural Consultant)
- F. Overthrow of Queen Lili‘uokalani
Proposed new constitution and was overthrown.
In 1893, provisional government instituted.
Rebel attack planned to reinstate the Queen and was unsuccessful.
Queen Lili‘uokalani was tried as a conspirator and sentenced to 5 years of house imprisonment at ‘Iolani Palace.
Queen’s letter of protest leaves opening for her restoration. (Annie Lipscomb “Shrines of Paradise” performance of the letter reading.)
Recounting of Queen’s remembrance of British precedence when she was a child of reaffirmation of Hawaii’s sovereignty.
--Daniel K. Akaka (US Senator, 1990-2013)
--Kekuni Blaisdell (Founding Chair, Dept. of Medicine, University of Hawai‘i)
- G. The Spanish-American war, Battle in the Philippines cements need for navy base in Pacific.
- H. 1898 Annexation
1900 Hawai‘i comes a territory of the US.

- I. Governor Sanford B. Dole swearing in at ‘Iolani Palace.
- J. Decimation of the Native Hawaiian Population
 Estimation of population in 1778, with arrival of Captain Cook is 300,000 to 400,000 Native Hawaiians. (Some recent analysis as stated in David Stannard’s book, “Before the Horror,” claims as much as 800,000).
 By 1878, the local population decreased to about 40-50,000.
 By 2008, less than 8,000 full-blooded Native Hawaiians are left.
 About 250,000 partially-blooded Hawaiians exist today.
- K. Way of living in Ni‘ihau attempts to preserve more of early Hawaiian life.
 (Interviews conducted in Hawaiian language.)
 --Lolena Nichols (Ni‘ihau resident)
 --Polani Wong (Ni‘ihau resident)

Questions:

1. During this period, were sugar growers motivated to support or not support Hawai‘i statehood, and why?
2. Why was King Kamehameha motivated to consider annexation of Hawai‘i to the United States?
3. What was the intention behind the forming of Hale Nauā “Temple of Science?”
4. What is the significance of the Bayonet Constitution to the Hawaiian people?
5. What is the significance of the Overthrow of Queen Lili‘uokalani to the Hawaiian people?
6. What are the two main perspective voiced in regards to this period and the views expressed in light of the actions of the Hawaiian monarchy?
7. Why was the Native Hawaiian population so affected by the influx of foreigners?
8. What role did Ni‘ihau play during this period within the Hawaiian chain of islands?

* The limits of time mean that an in depth history of the Hawaiian Kingdom could not be covered in STATE OF ALOHA, thus between chapters 5 and 6 there is a 40 year gap between 1850 and 1890. That time period was one of continuous and tremendous change in the kingdom, which saw the reign of 5 different monarchs and 3 different constitutions issued in 1852, 1864, and 1887. Please see the resources section to learn more about this time period and those discussed in the film.

Chapter 7 Voices in the Street—Contemporary “Everyman” thoughts regarding Hawai‘i Statehood:

- A. “Power was stolen...” Sarah Teehee
- B. “They came into our home, took what we have...” Jo Manner-Howerton/
Lori Nordlum
- C. “Three major flags of the planet...” Two beach men
- D. “I am American, but that’s not American...” Tully Pettigrew

Questions:

1. What underlying statement is being made overall by this montage of people’s opinions?
2. What are your views?

Chapter 8 More on New Political Reality—1890 to 1930s:

- A. Annexation controversies
 Since 1898, Notion of the Hawaiian Nation as sovereign country seems to have been erased.
 “Cover-up of Annexation”/The Annexation Ku‘e petition
 Hawai‘i was taken in by a joint resolution rather than a 2/3 vote majority in the Senate due to large amount of opposition within both the Senate and Hawaiian population.
 --David Keanu Sai (Founder of the Hawaiian Society of Law and Politics)
 --Dennis Bumpy Kanahale (Founder of Pu‘uhonua O Waimānalo)
 --John Whitehead (Historian)
 --Harold Freddie Rice (Hawai‘i Island Rancher)
- B. First legislature after Hawai‘i’s status changed to an U.S. territory had 2/3 Hawaiian voters passed a resolution for statehood in 1903.
 --Thurston Twigg-Smith (Publisher, Honolulu Advertiser Newspaper, 1961-1993)
- C. Local Native Hawaiian residents start to understand that the statehood would allow better privileges to the disenfranchised Hawaiians than the current territorial position. (Definition of word “haole”—foreigner.)
 --Haunani-Kay Trask (Professor, Hawaiian Studies, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
- D. Governing body, oligarchy, wants to maintain stronghold and opposes statehood.
 --Tom Coffman (Historian)
- E. 1930s Sugar Interest
 Hawaii Sugar Plantation Association lobbies for maintenance of territorial status to preserve its own economic elitism.
- F. When Roosevelt attempts to place sugar under federal control, there is now a shift in the sugar industry’s interest for statehood to obtain equal pricing to the mainland, (10 cents a pound versus 18 cents a pound on the mainland).
 --Ah Quon McElrath (Former Social Worker, Int. Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 142)
 --John Whitehead (Historian)
- G. Mainland prejudice to the racial make-up of local Hawaiian population as an opposition to statehood.
 --John Whitehead (Historian)
 --Haunani-Kay Trask (Professor, Hawaiian Studies, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
 --Ah Quon McElrath (Former Social Worker, Int. Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 142)

Questions:

1. What is the legal controversy surrounding Hawai'i's annexation?
2. Why did some local Hawaiians express a support for statehood for Hawai'i?
3. What view in this period did the sugar industry have regarding Hawai'i Statehood; did they support or not support statehood for Hawai'i?
4. What was a key reason for some on the mainland to not support statehood for Hawai'i ?

Chapter 9 Unequal treatment under the Law—The Massie Case:

- A. 1931, Thalia Massie accuses 5 local men of raping her. Creates a media frenzy of racial stereotyping.
--Cobey Black (Journalist)
- B. Joseph Kahahawai, one of the accused, is captured by Thalia Massie's mother and men hired by her and killed. Massie and three others get manslaughter and are released early.
--Ah Quon McElrath (Former Social Worker, Int. Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 142)
--John Whitehead (Historian)
- C. Talk in Congress of Hawai'i (with local Hawaiian population) being unfit for self-rule, with possibility of territorial status being taken away and Hawai'i put under military commission.

Questions:

1. Why was the Massie case such a significant event in light of the argument for or against statehood for Hawai'i?
2. Have these stereotypes changed?
3. What if any, are current, racial stereotypes that persist?

Chapter 10 World War II—1941 to 1945—Racism trumped by political expediency:

- A. Bombing of Pearl Harbor, WWII puts Hawai'i in U.S. consciousness
 - Don Ho (Singer/Entertainer)
 - John Whitehead (Historian)
- B. Martial law declared, suspension of civil liberties, habeas corpus.
 - Ah Quon McElrath (Former Social Worker, Int. Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 142)
 - George Ariyoshi (Hawai'i Governor, 1974-1986)
- C. "4C" enemy alien status
 - Daniel Inouye (US Representative, 1959-1963, US Senator, 1963-2012)
- D. Japanese internment—executive order 9006 by President Roosevelt
 - Hawai'i interns less than mainland; 1200-1800 compared to 110,000.
- E. 1943—In the AJA Combat Unit, more than 12,000 local Japanese volunteer to fight for the United States.
 - All Japanese 442 Regional Combat Team & 100th Battalion fought overseas in North Africa, Italy, and Southern France.
 - Patriotism as a "great leveler" brings honor and recognition to U.S. Japanese.
 - Daniel Inouye (US Representative, 1959-1963, US Senator, 1963-2012)
- F. GI Bill of Rights allows for many who served in the military from Hawai'i's local population to get an advanced education, and pushes those born in plantation families to higher social, economic, and ultimately, political status.
 - Daniel K. Akaka (US Senator, 1990-2013)
 - Cobey Black (Journalist)
 - William Richardson (Chief Justice, Hawaii State Supreme Court, 1966-1982)
 - George Ariyoshi (Hawai'i Governor, 1974-1986)
- G. Possibility of advancement through the glass ceiling of the "Big Five" monopoly that controlled the laws and financial life of the islands.
 - Hope for statehood to allow equal opportunity.
 - Ah Quon McElrath (Former Social Worker, Int. Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 142)
 - George Ariyoshi (Hawai'i Governor, 1974-1986)

Questions:

1. Why were Japanese-Americans interned during WWII?
2. What is martial law?
3. Why is the suspension of civil liberties, habeas corpus, significant in this period?

4. In your opinion, was the suspension of civil liberties justified?
5. What kind of racial profiling can you say occurs today?
6. What was the Big Five and how did their power serve as a catalyst for the move towards statehood for minorities in Hawai'i?

Chapter 11 Post-war Hawai'i—1945 to 1954:

- A. Hawai'i's new bid for Statehood as the "49th State"
 Farrington and the 49th State rallies—attempt to bring full democratic equality to Hawai'i
 --Judge James Burns (Son of John A. Burns, Governor, 1962-1974)
 --John Whitehead (Historian)
- B. January of 1946, the Larcade Committee Hearing in Honolulu chaired by Henry Larcade of Louisiana were favorable hearings regarding statehood
- C. Hawaii Statehood petition of 1954 acquired 120,000 signatures
- D. June 27th 1959 a plebiscite on Statehood was conducted.
 Of the 381,000 eligible voters: 130,000 voted in favor of statehood, while 8,000 opposed it (65% did not vote, 2% voted against statehood, 34% voted for statehood).
 The large amount of those who did not vote constitute a great grey area of prohibiting an understanding of local Hawaiian population's true sentiment towards statehood.
- E. Silent voice of the "Polynesian" culture
 --Naomi Losch (Professor, Hawaiian Language)
- F. Marginalization of the Native Hawaiian population
 Hawaiian language banned in schools
 Schooling to provide "blue-collar" workers
 Hula banned
 Stereotypes of the "Hawaiian" and "Manuela Boy" song lyrics express stereotypes of "lazy" and "impoverished" Native Hawaiian
 --Tom Coffman (Historian)
 --Charlie Maxwell (Hawaiian Kahu (Priest)/Radio Show Host)
 --Ah Quon McElrath (Former Social Worker, Int. Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 142)
 --Leonelle Anderson Akana (Teacher/Historian)
 --Kekuni Blaisdell (Founding Chair, Dept. of Medicine, University of Hawai'i)
 --Haunani-Kay Trask Professor, Hawaiian Studies, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
 --Naomi Losch (Professor, Hawaiian Language)
 --Peter Apo (Director of Culture and Education, Native Hawaiian Hospitality Association)
- G. In retrospect, the plebiscite question was incomplete—should have addressed other options available to the standards of international law of that time, ("Statehood & Sovereignty" panel on PBS Hawai'i, Poka Laenui (Hayden F. Burgess):
1. "Do you want to remain integrated within the United States?"
 2. If so, do you want to remain a territory or do you want to become a state? Or do you want free association with the United States?"
 3. Or do you want to be an independent nation?"

- H. United Nation's non-self-governing territories list.
"Hawai'i officially designated as a colony; therefore, eligible for decolonization."
--Kekuni Blaisdell (Founding Chair, Dept. of Medicine, University of Hawai'i)
- I. Chapter 11, Article 73 of the United Nations Charter:
"to ensure, with due respect the culture the peoples concerned..."
--Dennis Bumpy Kanahale (Founder of Pu'u honua O Waimānalo)

Questions:

1. What might have motivated Farrington's bid for statehood for Hawai'i as the 49th state?
2. How do you interpret the voter turnout for the June 27th 1959 plebiscite on Statehood?
3. What would you say are some stereotypes ascribed to the Hawaiian people and are they still current views?
4. What do you think of the argument posed by Poka Laenui that in retrospect, the plebiscite question was incomplete?

Chapter 12 Admissions day—2007 at ‘Iolani Palace:

- A. Formal celebration of ‘Iolani Palace’s 125th Anniversary shifts focus away from any “Statehood” Celebration. Grounds are more peaceful with noticeably less protest than in 2006.
 - Persons on the street
 - Kippen de Alba Chu (Executive Director, Friends of ‘Iolani Palace)
 - Sam Slom (Hawai‘i State Senator)
 - Hinaleimoana Falemei (Cultural consultant)

- B. Will the issues be addressed in 2009 with the 50th Anniversary?

Questions:

1. What does the approach to the event at ‘Iolani Palace in 2007 indicate to you?

Chapter 13 Labor Unions and the Communist Threat:

- A. ILWU growth: 1944 to 1946 membership in the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union grew from 900 to 28,000.
- B. Communist threat in the days of McCarthyism
Territorial Governor Ingram Stainback reports to senator Hugh Butler (chairman of the interior insular affairs) that there is a serious communist problem in Hawai'i.
--John Kahee excerpt ("We are the ILWU")
--John Whitehead (Historian)
- C. "Great Hawaii Sugar Strike" 1946 shows ILWU's strength; again in '47 and '49.
- D. ILWU allies with Democratic party
--Ah Quon McElrath (Former Social Worker, Int. Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 142)
--William Richardson (Chief Justice, Hawaii State Supreme Court, 1966-1982)
--Judge James Burns (Son of John A. Burns, Governor, 1962-1974)

Questions:

1. During this period, why was the ILWU seen as having communist ties?
2. What motivations do you see lie behind the "threat of Communism" as a reason against statehood for Hawai'i?
3. What common sentiments did the ILWU have with the Democratic party?

Chapter 14 Democratic Party Victory:

- A. In 1954, Democrats won control of both houses of the legislature
- B. Lobbying power of Jack Burns for Statehood and equal opportunity
 Under Burn's direction, Inouye attempts to sway Texas delegation with the speaker of the house, Sam Rayburn towards statehood.
 Lyndon Johnson served as majority leader of the Senate.
 Richard Russell, leader of the southern block, is also convinced to not filibuster.
 --John Waihe'e (Hawai'i Governor, 1986-1994)
 --Daniel Inouye (US Representative, 1959-1963, US Senator, 1963-2012)
 --Judge James Burns (Son of John A. Burns, Governor, 1962-1974)
 --William Richardson (Chief Justice, Hawaii State Supreme Court, 1966-1982)
 --Tom Coffman (Historian)
- C. George Lehleitner proposal—Alaska first; then, Hawai'i.
 Southerners, Rayburn and Johnson get Republican stronghold Alaska first.
 --John Whitehead (Historian)
 --Dan Tuttle (Former Professor, Political Science, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)
 --Judge James Burns (Son of John A. Burns, Governor, 1962-1974)

Questions:

1. What do you think were the motivations of the Democratic party to support statehood for Hawai'i?
2. How were the Democrats from Hawai'i viewed by the Southern block leaders?
3. What was the Lehleitner proposal?

- Chapter 15 Statehood—August 21, 1959, President Dwight Eisenhower signs legislation admitting Hawai‘i as 50th state:
- A. Bill signing ceremony; John Burns omitted. Inouye’s pen reflection.
--Daniel Inouye (US Representative, 1959-1963, US Senator, 1963-2012)
 - B. Lyndon Johnson’s key to ending segregation in the south. 5 years later, he leads Civil Rights Resolution.
--Tom Coffman (Historian)
 - C. “Rainbow of people”—mixed ethnicities.
--Dan Tuttle (Former Professor, Political Science, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
--George Ariyoshi (Hawai‘i Governor, 1974-1986)
--Daniel K. Akaka (US Senator, 1990-2013)
--William Richardson (Chief Justice, Hawaii State Supreme Court, 1966-1982)
--Pat Namaka Bacon (Mother to Dodie Browne, Cultural consultant)
--Leonelle Anderson Akana (Teacher/ Historian)
--Don Ho (Singer/ Entertainer)
--Jason Scott Lee (Actor)
--John Waihee (Hawai‘i Governor, 1986-1994)
--Elmer Cravalho (Mayor of Maui, 1969-1979)
--Daniel Inouye (US Representative, 1959-1963, US Senator, 1963-2012)

Questions:

1. How was movement for statehood for Hawai‘i tied to the Civil Rights movement?
2. What ethnicities do you see represented in contemporary Hawai‘i?
3. What strengths do you see this having on the local community?

Chapter 16 Statehood—Consequences & Reflections:

- A. Land use and concept of land “ownership.”
 Difference in philosophical attitude to land; relationship of the Native Hawaiian self to the land.
 Hawaiian Homeland lands acreage.
 Hawaiian Homestead program created by Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana‘ole sets aside 250 acres of ceded land trust for Native Hawaiian use.
 Blood quantum—1/32 vs. the current 1/50 percent Hawaiian blood for land qualification.
 --Haunani-Kay Trask (Professor, Hawaiian Studies, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
 --Charlie Maxwell (Hawaiian Kahu (Priest)/Radio Show Host)
 --Harold Freddie Rice (Hawai‘i Island Rancher)
 --Stephanie Launiu (Former Executive Director, Hilo Bay Clinic)
 --John Waihe‘e (Hawai‘i Governor, 1986-1994)
 --Jo Manner-Howerton/Lori Nordlum (Person on the Street)
 --Dutchie Kapu Saffery (Cultural consultant)
- B. If the Admissions Act could be renegotiated—imperative of control of the waterways, Pearl Harbor and Kaneohe Bay.
 --Peter Apo (Director of Culture and Education, Native Hawaiian Hospitality Association)
- C. Boom of population growth and density; about 40 % increase in 10 years after statehood.
 --Thurston Twigg-Smith (Publisher, Honolulu Advertiser Newspaper, 1961-1993)
- D. Sustainability issues—environmental concerns, island capacity, granting of permits.
 --William Richardson (Chief Justice, Hawaii State Supreme Court, 1966-1982)
 --Beadie Dawson (Hawai‘i State Deputy Attorney General, 1982-1996)
 --Jason Scott Lee (Actor)
 --George Ariyoshi (Hawai‘i Governor, 1974-1986)
- E. Kumulipo chant animation—explanation of Hawaiian land-based culture.
 Loss of Native Hawaiian connection to the land.
 --School kids (State motto: “the life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.”)
 --Charlie Maxwell (Hawaiian Kahu (Priest)/Radio Show Host)
- F. Quality of life is stressed; economic severity, family dysfunction.
 --Bozo Pualoa (Native Hawaiian Artist)
- G. Statehood sentiments:
 --“...only slightly better...” Jonathan Osorio
 -- “I’m not worried about Hawai‘i as a state...” William & Nancy Quinn (First Governor of Hawai‘i)
 -- “demonstration of greatness of democracy...” Senator Daniel Inouye

- H. Montage of Hawaiian Renaissance to now of Native Hawaiian empowerment:
 -- “allowed Hawaiians to find their voice again...” Tom Coffman
 --“it’s not like having your own kingdom...” Jonathan Osorio
- I. Admissions Day 2009, 50th Anniversary of Hawai‘i Statehood.
 State’s Statehood Conference “New Horizons for the Next 50 Years,”
 and the rally organized by Native Hawaiian groups protesting Hawai‘i’s status as a
 state.
 Planning for the future.
 Issues of self-governance.
 --Dennis Bumpy Kanahale (Founder of Pu‘uhonua O Waimānalo)
 --Poka Laenui (aka Hayden F. Burgess, Former Exec. Dir. of Waianae
 Community Mental Health Center)
 --James R. “Duke” Aiona (Hawai‘i Lt. Governor, 2002-2010)
 --Stephanie Launiu (Former Executive Director, Hilo Bay Clinic)
 --John Waihe‘e (Hawai‘i Governor, 1986-1994)
 --George Ariyoshi (Hawai‘i Governor, 1974-1986)
- J. Definition of “Aloha” as “breath of life,” “as love,” “recognition as two people are
 equal”
 Person on the street:
 --Tony Agao
 --David Nahoopi
 --Naturalee Puou
- K. Challenge of indigenous sustainability
 --Ah Quon McElrath (Former Social Worker, Int. Longshore and
 Warehouse Union Local 142)

Questions:

1. What is the Native Hawaiian view of the land and what tie does it have to other Pacific Islander perspectives?
2. What are some of the issues facing Hawai‘i today that need to be addressed for a viable future?
3. How can you involve yourself in these community issues?
4. What is your opinion on Hawai‘i’s status as a state?
5. What are the positives and negatives that you see in regards to Hawai‘i being a state of the United States?
6. What forces are pushing for a change in Hawai‘i’s status?
7. Do you think that Hawai‘i’s status as a state will change?

8. What role in the global community do you see Hawai'i having?
9. What is your definition of the word "aloha"?

SUGGESTIONS FOR A “CALL FOR ACTION”

1. What are some community issues and/or issues facing Hawai‘i today that you think are important to resolve for the health and viability of Hawai‘i’s future?

Consider volunteering in organizations or joining forces with persons in your community who are actively striving to resolve these issues or to preserve these priorities.

What are your talents that you could bring to the cause that can affect change or express your voice on the matter?

2. Contact representatives in the City Council, State Legislator, U.S. Congress, and other local and national community leaders, and express your views on current initiatives and bills.
3. Interview, “talk story,” with your elders, and community members to get a perspectives of their experiences in Hawai‘i. Document them in some manner than can be shared and archived.

INDIVIDUALS FEATURED IN STATE OF ALOHA

Neil Abercrombie	US Congressman, Hawai'i Governor, 2010-2014
Daniel K. Akaka	US Senator, 1990-2013
Leonelle Anderson Akana	Teacher/ Historian
Peter Apo	Director of Culture and Education, Native Hawaiian Hospitality Association
George Ariyoshi	Hawai'i Governor, 1974-1986
Pat Namaka Bacon	Mother to Dodie Browne, Cultural Consultant
Cobey Black	Journalist
Kekuni Blaisdell	Co-Founder of E Ola Mau, Founding Chair, Department of Medicine University of Hawai'i
Dodie Browne	Young Girl in Newspaper Photo
H. William Burgess	Attorney/ Aloha for All
Judge James Burns	Son of John A. Burns, Governor, 1962-1974
Kippen de Alba Chu	Executive Director, Friends of 'Iolani Palace
Tom Coffman	Historian
Kenneth Conklin	Co-founder of Aloha for All
Elmer Cravalho	Mayor of Maui, 1969-1979
Beadie Kanahale Dawson	Hawai'i State Deputy Attorney General, 1982-1996
Jeanne Davis	Moved to Hawai'i, 1959
Hannah Embree	University of Hawai'i student
Hinaleimoana Falemei	Cultural Consultant
Alice F. Guild	Former President, Friends of 'Iolani Palace
Don Ho	Singer/ Entertainer
Daniel Inouye	US Representative, 1959-1963 US Senator, 1963-2012
Dennis "Bumpy" Kanahale	Founder of Pu'uhonua O Waimānalo
Kealoha	Slam Poet
Stephanie Launiu	Former Executive Director, Hilo Bay Clinic
Jason Scott Lee	Actor
Naomi Losch	Professor, Hawaiian Language University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
Charlie Maxwell	Hawaiian Kahu (Priest)/ Radio Show Host
Ah Quon McElrath	Former Social Worker Int. Longshore and Warehouse Union Local 142 Ni'ihau resident
Lolena Nichols	Professor, Hawaiian Studies University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
Jonathan Osorio	Native Hawaiian Artist
Bozo Pualoa	First Governor-State of Hawai'i & First Lady, 1959-1962
William & Nancy Quinn	Hawai'i Island Rancher
Harold "Freddy" Rice	Chief Justice, Hawai'i State Supreme Court, 1966-1982
William S. Richardson	Founder of the Hawaiian Society of Law and Politics
David Keanu Sai	Hawai'i State Senator
Sam Slom	Slam Poet
Travis K. Thompson	Professor, Hawaiian Studies University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
Haunani-Kay Trask	Former Professor, Political Science
Dan Tuttle	

Thurston Twigg-Smith	University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
John Waihe'e	Publisher, Honolulu Advertiser Newspaper, 1961-1993
John Whitehead	Hawai'i Governor, 1986-1994
Melvin Won Pat-Borja	Historian
Polani Wong	Slam Poet
Alice Greenwood	Ni'ihau resident
Annie Lipscomb	Herself, "Blue Tarp City"
	Queen Lili'uokalani, "Shrines to Paradise"
Tony Agao	Person on the Street
Keli'i Bright	
Joe Daniels	
Jo Manner-Howerton	
David Nahoopi	
Lori Nordlum	
Tully Pettigrew	
Naturalee Puou	
Jeff Smith	
Sarah Teehee	
Tim Troxol	
Kauilani Kinimaka	State Motto Children
Landon Luna	
Jared Sugihara	

FOR EDUCATORS, ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS FOR CURRICULUM

1. Personal narratives: Guide students to interview their parents, grandparents, or community members on their experiences in their “homeland” or local communities.

Guide them to document their stories in some way—drawing, writing, or video documentation and present it to the class.

Guide them to address in their presentation what they have learned.

2. For students experienced with video documentaries, guide them to choose a related topic of interest and produce a 5-minute documentary* on the topic. *See documentary steps from preproduction to post guide.

Possible topics specific to Hawai‘i include, but are not limited to:

- What it means to be “Hawaiian”
- Current claims to Hawaiian sovereignty
- Modern challenges of living in Hawaii
- The Nisei experience in Hawai‘i
- Native Hawaiian issues in education and curriculum
- Significance of mele or hula in perpetuation of culture
- Military presence in Hawai‘i
- Hawai‘i’s demographic of mixed-ethnicities

Possible topics in your community include, but are not limited to:

- A key historical event of your community
- Homelessness and disenfranchisement
- New paradigms for sustainability
- Make-up of ethnicities in population
- Cultural diversity

3. Guide students to visit their local state archives or museums and look up archival material from that period.
4. Encourage students to discuss together what issues they see in their communities as priorities to preserve the health and viability of their futures.

How can they actively participate in community groups to express these views and assist to insure these priorities?

DOCUMENTARY PRODUCTION GUIDE: FROM PREPRODUCTION, TO PRODUCTION, TO POST-PRODUCTION

1. Preproduction and Research:
 - A. Outline potential narrative approaches to the topic
 - B. Research the topic and related issues
 - C. Prepare for production
 1. Determine elements needed to be captured on film and to communicate the narrative.
 2. Develop and fundraise the budget needed for the proposed schedule
 3. Secure resources needed for production such as crew, equipment, locations.
 4. Secure interview candidates, events and activities to film.
 5. Prepare approaches of shooting subjects, such as interview questions, shot list for prioritizing and designing coverage
 6. Research potential archival material to incorporate into the visual and audio narrative.
 7. Obtain needed releases, permits, permissions (for talent, locations).

2. Production
 - A. Address cultural and environmental protocol appropriate to film location
 - B. Shoot (capture to film or tape, digital format) interviews, events, B-roll material to support construction of the narrative.
 1. Block subject's placement and direct action (conduct interview); or capture events as they unfold.
 2. Arrange lights appropriately for proper assist obtaining proper exposure and establishing desired tone.
 3. Place camera and needed grip and electrical equipment as needed.
 4. Obtain talent and location releases.
 5. Direct the focus and coverage for camera and audio recording.

3. Post-production
 - A. Prepare material for editing: such as reformat footage and elements for specific software to be used in post.
 1. Transcribe interviews.
 2. Edit (non-linear) and continual clarifying of the narrative
 3. Identify additional material that needs to be shot or obtained.
 4. Transcribing or updating script as edit progresses
 5. Obtain archival materials and obtain releases for their use.
 6. Obtain or produce and record original music, voice-over and audio material to build an effective sound design, and obtain releases for any copyrighted material, and construct the sound design, etc.
 7. Audio-mixing of sound elements and tracks
 8. Color-timing of all visual material
 9. On-line to master quality format: example-- upconvert to Hi Def and recapturing Hi Def material to edit timeline
 - B. If appropriate, prepare and secure distribution platforms and screenings for the film

RESOURCES

Books

Aloha ke Akua (sermon), Abraham Kahikina Akaka, University of Hawaii Press (1959)

A Military History of Sovereign Hawai'i, Neil Bernard Dukas, Mutual Publishing (2004)

Ancient History of the Hawaiian People to the Times of Kamehameha I, Abraham Fornander, Mutual Publishing (1996)

Before the Horror: The Population of Hawaii on the Eve of Western Contact, David E. Stannard, University of Hawaii Press (1989)

Culture and Educational Policy in Hawai'i: The Silencing of Native Voices, Maenette K.P. A Benham and Ronald H. Heck, Routledge (1998)

Completing the Union: Alaska, Hawai'i, and the Battle for Statehood (American Histories of the Frontier Series), John Whitehead, University of New Mexico Press (2004)

Dismembering Lahui: A History of the Hawaiian Kingdom to 1897, Jonathan Kay Kamakawiwo'ole Osorio, University of Hawai'i Press (2002)

Fragments of Hawaiian History, as Recorded by John Papa Ii, John Papa Ii, Translated by Mary Kawena Pukui et al., Bishop Museum Press (1973)

From a Native Daughter: Colonialism and Sovereignty in Hawai'i, Haunani-Kay Trask, Common Courage Press (1993)

Hawai'i's Story by Hawai'i's Queen, Liliuokalani, Mutual Publishing (1991)

Honor Killing: How the Infamous "Massie Affair" Transformed Hawai'i, David E. Stannard, Viking Adult (2005)

Last Among Equals: Hawaiian Statehood and American Politics, Roger Bell, University of Hawai'i Press (1984)

Letters from the 442nd: The World War II Correspondence of a Japanese American Medic (The Scott and Laurie Oki Series in Asian American Studies) Dianne Bridgman, Minoru Masuda, and Hana Masuda, Daniel K. Inouye (Foreword), University of Washington Press (2008)

Multicultural Hawai'i: The Fabric of a Multiethnic Society, Michael Haas (Editor), Routledge, (1998)

Nation Within: The History of the American Occupation of Hawai'i, Tom Coffman, Koa Books (2009)

Ruling Chiefs of Hawai'i, Samuel Manaiakalani Kamakau, Translated by Mary Kawena Pukui et al., Kamehameha Schools Press (1992)

Statehood for Hawaii: Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, University of Michigan Library (1959)

Shoal of Time: A History of the Hawaiian Islands, Gavan Daws, University of Hawaii Press (1989)

Tales and Traditions of the People of Old: Na Moolelo a ka Poe Kahiko, Samuel Manaiakalani Kamakau, Translated by Mary Kawena Pukui et al., Bishop Museum Press (2001)

The Specter of Communism in Hawaii, 1947-53, Thomas Michael Holmes, University Microfilms (1976)

The Value of Hawaii: Knowing the Past, Shaping the Future (A Biography Monograph), Craig Howes and Jonathan Kay Kamakawiwo'ole Osorio, University of Hawaii Press (2010)

Then There Were None, Martha H. Noyes, Bess Press (2003)

Media (Films and DVDS)

Act of War: The Overthrow of the Hawaiian Nation, Na Maka o ka 'Aina, University of Hawaii, 1993.

American Experience Series: The Massie Affair, Mark Zwonitzer, PBS, 2005.

Going for Broke, George Takei (Actor), Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (Actor), Questar, 2006.

Hawaii, 1959-1989: The First Thirty Years of the Aloha State, KHON, 1989.

Hawaiian Kingdom Law: A Presentation, David Keanu Sai, Hawaii: Na Maka o ka Aina, 1998.

John A. Burns: The Man & His Times: Salute to Statehood, 1959-2009, Executive Producer, Emme Tomimbang, EMME, Inc., 2009.

Ripe with Promise: 25 Years of Statehood, Lee Enterprises, 1984.

Statehood & Sovereignty, Dialog Program, KHET-TV, 1996.

The First Battle: The Battle for Equality in War-Time Hawai'i, A Project of Community Development Pacific, Inc.; Tom Coffman, writer, producer, & director, Distributed to PBS by the Center for Asian American Media, 2006.

The Great Hawaii Dock Strike, producer, Chris Conybeare, director, Joy Chong-Stannard; writer, Victoria Nalani Kneubuhl, Center for Labor Education & Research, University of Hawaii-West Oahu, 1999.

Unfinished Business - The Japanese-American Internment Cases, Steven Okazaki, New Video Group, 2005.

Books on Filmmaking

- Directing The Documentary, Michael Rabiger, Routledge
- Cinematography, Theory and Practice, Blain Brown, Routledge
- Film Art, An Introduction, David Bordwell, McGraw-Hill Education
- Film Directing, Shot by Shot, Steve D. Katz, Michael Wiese Productions
- In The Blink of An Eye, Walter Murch, Silma-James Press
- Introduction to Documentary, Bill Nichols, Indiana University Press
- Teaching History with Film, Alan S. Marcus, Scott Alan Metzger, Richard J. Paxton, Jeremy D. Stoddard, Routledge
- The Pocket Lawyer for Filmmakers, Thomas A. Cromwell Esq., Routledge

PRINCIPLE CREW FOR STATE OF ALOHA

Producer/ Director: Anne Misawa
Associate Producer: Connie M. Florez
Executive Producers: Chris Lee, Tom Brislin
Cinematographer: Bennett Cerf
Editor: Ruth Chon
Narrator: Jason Scott Lee

(Crew list includes professionals and students of the Academy of Creative Media, UHM and is available upon request.)

Print Contact:
Academy for Creative Media
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
2550 Campus Rd., Crawford 210
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822
acm@hawaii.edu

or Attn: Anne Misawa
amisawa@hawaii.edu