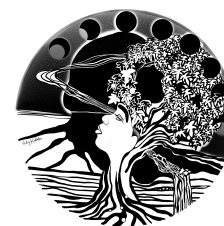




2022 Hawai‘i Topics

Debate and Diplomacy in History: Successes, Failures, Consequences

By Amy Boehning and Dorie Langi



Link	Description
People/ Diplomats	
Captain Alexander Adams	1817 Opened the Hawaiian port with China for the sandalwood trade and the establishment of Port charges in Hawai‘i.
Kamehameha II allowed the missionaries to stay.	1820 Kamehameha II (Liholiho), debated with his royal council before allowing the missionaries to stay. 1822 He established schools to teach a new form of ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i.
Richard Armstrong	1848 , Richard Armstrong, a former missionary, became the Kingdom’s Minister of Public Instruction and began to promote the widespread use of English. In 1851, the first government-sponsored English medium school was established, and by 1854, these schools were competing for and receiving more appropriations than Hawaiian medium schools. 1896, the Republic of Hawai‘i government enacted a law requiring English as the only medium of instruction in all public and private schools. Hawaiian could be taught as a second language with authorization from the Department of Education. Schools not following the policy were ineligible to receive government funding. By 1902, there were no Hawaiian medium schools in operation. Three Amendments: Article XV, Section 4 established Hawaiian along with English as an official language of the State of Hawai‘i, making it the only state in the nation to have two official languages. Article X, Section 4 requires the State to promote the study of Hawaiian culture, history, and language. Lastly, Article XII, Section 7 provides that the State reaffirm and protect all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural, and religious purposes by ahupuaa tenants of Hawaiian ancestry, subject to regulation by the State. Also see: 1990, the federal government of the United States enacted the Native American Languages Act (NALA). That encourages Native American languages.

Pablo Manlapit	1920's Pablo Manlapit was a lawyer that was the spokesman for the Filipino Labor Movement in Hawai'i. He led many strikes including the Oahu Sugar Strike, Hanapepe Massacre to improve conditions for the plantation workers in Hawai'i. (Social Discrimination, Salary increases, 8 hour work days, and health benefits) HE ended up Jailed and deported from Hawaii.
Prince Kuhio	1903-1922 Delegate to Congress, Ambassador for Hawai'i, 1917 prohibition bill to prohibit the traffic and manufacture of alcohol during the war (H.R. 9960, S. 3935), 1919 Naval appropriation of \$27 million for recommended improvements and expansions to Pearl Harbor, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1921, Failed Bill-Kuhio introduced H. Res. 93 in 1917 to authorize the immigration of 30,000 Chinese laborers to work rice fields and construct government buildings in Hawai'i.
Koji Ariyoshi	1942 Journalist, Labor Organizer & Political Activist
Duke Kahanamoku Article Two	1960 official Ambassador of Aloha That helped with the development of Tourist in Hawai'i, (1912, 1920, 1924) Olympic medalist, Surfer, Advocate for Save Our Surf's opposition to a shoreline development,
Jean Sadako King	1950 Advocate for affordable housing and the environment, preserving Hawai'i's natural resources with the State Sunshine Law and the Shoreline Protection Act
Ed Greevy	1970's Hawai'i activist photographer Ed Greevy has been capturing Hawai'i history
Agreements/Treaties	
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation Between the United States and the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), 1826.	1826 This was the first treaty that the Kingdom of Hawai'i signed with any foreign power. It was never ratified by Congress, although both countries acted in accordance with its articles (Look at The Jones Act impact the cost of living in Hawai'i burdened our economy)

<u>The Paulet Episode</u>	On February 15, 1843 , Lord George <i>Paulet</i> ordered the Hawaiian flag lowered and the British flag raised. This occupation lasted five months.
<u>Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, Navigation and Extradition</u>	On December 20, 1849 , Kamehameha III and the United States of America signed a treaty between the two countries to include harmony, no duties imposed, whaleships could access Hawai'i ports, freedom, and follow the laws. It was terminated on August 12, 1898, upon annexation of Hawai'i.
<u>Treaty of Reciprocity of 1876</u>	1876 The treaty gave free access to the United States market for sugar and other products grown in the Kingdom of Hawai'i starting in September 1876.
<u>Pearl Harbor</u>	1875 Pearl Harbor was acquired from the Hawaiian Kingdom by the U.S. with the signing of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1875. Much of the harbor and surrounding lands are now a United States Navy deep-water naval base.
<u>The Chinese Exclusion Act</u>	1882 An American law which halted further importation of Chinese laborers. (Asian Hate Today)
<u>Exchange of Money Order</u>	1883 Convention Concerning the Exchange of Money Orders.. A treaty between the US postal service and the Kingdom of Hawai'i Post Office Department to allow money exchange under \$50.
<u>McKinley Tariff</u>	1890 The tariff raised the average duty on imports to almost fifty percent, an act designed to protect domestic industries from foreign competition;
<u>The Hawaiian Organic Act</u>	April 30, 1900 , enacted by the United States Congress to establish the Territory of Hawai'i and to provide a Constitution and government for the territory.
<u>Gunboat Diplomacy</u>	1893 "Gunboat diplomacy" refers to a foreign policy that relies on force or the threat of force. In Hawai'i, it refers to the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands

<u>The 1893 Executive Agreements between President Cleveland and Queen Lili'uokalani</u>	1893 Obligated the U.S. to administer the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and to restore the Hawaiian Kingdom government: (Look at the Biden pulling out of Afghanistan, or USA pulling out of countries)
<u>The Debate Over Hawaii and an American Overseas Empire</u>	1893 Hawaiian monarchy and the United States debated for five years whether to annex the former kingdom and launch an American overseas empire. U.S diplomat John Stevens: The debate in Congress over Hawaiian annexation took five years. During that time, the imperialists and anti-imperialists thoroughly argued their positions. After the Spanish-American War, Congress took less than a year to approve the acquisition of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Wake Island. The United States then had its overseas empire.”
<u>Friendship, Commerce and Navigation</u>	1946 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation Between the United States and the Republic of China and exchanges of notes at Nanking.
<u>The Morgan Report</u>	1894 An official U.S. Congressional investigation into the events surrounding the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom
<u>The 1897 Petition Against the Annexation of Hawai'i</u>	1897 The Hui Aloha 'Āina for Women and the Hui Aloha 'Āina for Men now organized a mass petition drive. They hoped that if the U.S. government realized that the majority of native Hawaiian citizens opposed annexation, the move to annex Hawai'i would be stopped.
<u>The Jones–Costigan Amendment</u>	1934 Sugar Act of 1934- reduced sugar quotas for Hawai'i relative to the states caused outraged Plantation owners to call for statehood
Events	
<u>Breaking The Kapu system</u>	1819 Liholiho defied tradition by allowing men and women to eat together without restriction at a feast attended by high chiefs and several foreigners.
<u>Konohiki Fishing Rights</u>	1838 Konohiki fishing rights were first written into law in 1839 with Hawai'i's Declaration of Rights, These laws designated fishing grounds for the exclusive access of konohiki and ahupua'a residents, “but not for others”- Problems developed in the 1930-40's Today they are

	the basis for Community Based Fishery Development. See Damon vs Hawai‘i, Carter vs Hawai‘i, and Haalelea vs Montgomery (Talk to Dept. of Land and Natural Resources) History impact current rules (undersized nets/ hoarding)
Kumu Kanawai	1839 a Bill of Rights was published by the Government in Hawaiian. It was followed within a year by the first Kumu Kanawai (constitution). The Kingdom of Hawai‘i became a constitutional monarchy.
Kamehameha III established Hawaii's first public education system on October 15, 1840.	1840 This makes the Hawai‘i State Department of Education the oldest school system west of the Mississippi River and the only system established by a sovereign monarch. (Also see Kamehameha II)
King Kamehameha III established Pū‘ali Inuwai	1843 A branch of the Cold Water Army- designed to educate the children of Hawai‘i on the importance of abstaining from alcohol. Pū‘ali Inuwai (the drinking water host) protested the ideals of the National Temperance Movement into the collective conscience of Native Hawaiian youth for 60 years. (Compare to today’s programs in schools like no Hope in Dope)
The Great Māhele	1848 The Hawaiian land redistribution proposed by King Kamehameha III. Many modern court cases linked to this topic)
Kuleana Act of 1850	1850 The King in Privy Council passed by the Hawai‘i legislature created a system for private land ownership in seven parts
Oni v Meek	1858 Oni v. Meek is one example of how the new laws created by the Kingdom’s Legislature supported private property ownership over the old system of shared land use rights. In this landmark ruling, the property rights of a rancher took precedent over the traditional use rights of a tenant farmer
Peck V Bailey	1867 Feb. 4, 1867 · Supreme Court of the State of Hawai‘i granted water rights. This landmark surface water case of Peck v. Bailey transitioned from traditional water rights to a western system of water rights. Leading to plantation water rights. 1973 Courts turned back the water right McBryde Sugar Co. v. Robinson, Robinson v. Ariyoshi, Repunn v The board of water supply

<u>Act 33 An Act to Regulate the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and other publications.</u>	May 4, 1893 - An Act to protect the rights of individuals as well as the public, the dissemination of news or information. Did the opposite and limited newspapers (look at news media prioritizing profits over information) (censorship)
<u>Women Suffrage Rights in Hawaii</u>	1893-1920 Wilhelmina Kekelaokalaninui Widemann Dowsett and the National Women's Equal Suffrage Association in Hawai'i went door to door encouraging native women to get involved with suffrage rights.
<u>Waiāhole Ditch</u> <u>Waiāhole Water: Where will it go When Sugar is Gone?</u>	1897 Windward Oahu water was diverted to agriculture on the Leeward side. Protest, court cases continue to help Windward farmers get their water back. Also see Peck v Bailey.
<u>Pan-Pacific Union</u>	1920 (Hands Around the Pacific) Although this organization, made up of countries in the pacific region, lasted only 16 years, ending because of WWII, it established the importance of Hawai'i to the whole wide world.
<u>Hawaiian Homes Commission Act</u>	1921 Passed by Congress and signed into law by President Warren Harding on July 9, 1921 (chapter 42, 42 Stat. 108), the HHCA provides for the rehabilitation of the native Hawaiian people through a government-sponsored homesteading program. Native Hawaiians are defined as individuals having at least 50 percent Hawaiian blood. (Look at how other states run their Programs)
<u>The Hawaiian Homestead Act</u>	1921 On July 9, 1921, President Warren G. Harding signed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 as amended, an effort spearheaded by Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole and a group of advocates.
<u>Farrington vs. Tokushige Foreign Language Schools</u>	1927 Made it legal to teach a foreign language in Schools-the court offered further protections of after-school community language programs after attempts by education authorities to put restrictions on Japanese and Chinese heritage language programs.

<u>The Massie Affair</u>	1932 The Massie Affair , was a criminal trial that took place in Honolulu, Hawai‘i Territory. Socialite Grace Fortescue, along with several accomplices, was charged with murder in the death of well-known local prizefighter Joseph Kahahawai.
<u>1938 Kalapana Extension Act</u>	1938 An Act To add certain lands on the island of Hawai‘i to the Hawai‘i National Park
<u>Statehood</u>	1959 Hawai‘i’s long and hard battle to receiving Statehood
Niumalu-Nāwiliwili, Kauai 1970 Land Struggle	1970 Kokua Hawaii opposing developments at Niumalu-Nāwiliwili on Kauai. A large number of families in Niumalu and Nāwiliwili were given eviction notices by the Kanoa Estate, which wanted to do a resort development. Stanford Achi was one of the people who got a notice, and he led a march to the Kauai County building with the people who got notices.
<u>Ota Camp Filipino Community Protest</u>	1971-1973 A fight against the eviction of the Filipino community of Ota Camp in Waipahu. Pete Tagalog as president of the Ota Camp Makibaka Association successfully led the more than 130 residents in an eviction fight in Waipahu.
<u>Kalama Valley 1971</u>	1971 , nearly three dozen Hawaiian activists (Kokua Kalama) were arrested in Kalama Valley in East Oahu while protesting the evictions of local pig farmers from land owned by Bishop Estate. (Land Struggle)
<u>UH Manoa Bachman Hall 1972 Sit-in</u>	1972 Sit-in to preserve Ethnic Studies at the University of Hawai‘i Manoa..
Census Tract 57 Land Protest	1974 -Honolulu Community College, hundreds of tenants in Hikina and Akepo lanes in Kalihi on Oahu facing eventual eviction. The College planned to clear nearby cottages and apartments and expand its campus.
<u>Youth Congress IV 1976 Act for Change</u>	1976 -130 students from schools across Hawai‘i came together at UH Manoa for 4 days of intense and serious discussions. They were effective in helping the Wāiahole-Waikane eviction victory, the Palau oil superport, and the anti-development struggles in Ewa and Waianae.

<u>Waiahole-Waikane Protest, 1977</u>	1977 Protests against evictions in Hawai‘i were common in the 1960s and 1970s, but among the best-known is the refusal of farmers and other tenants to leave Wāiahole-Waikane despite plans for a big 7,000-unit development in the Windward Oahu valley.
<u>Hilo Airport 1978 Protest</u>	1978 Dozens of Hawaiians and their supporters occupied Hilo airport in protest of numerous injustices against Native Hawaiian people — not only the Kaho‘olawe bombing, but also the disproportionate incarceration of the Hawaiian people and alleged mismanagement at Bishop Estate.
<u>Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Native Hawaiian Legal Corp.</u>	1978 , Governor John Waihee and the establishment of the state Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Native Hawaiian Legal Corp.
<u>1978 Constitutional Convention</u>	1978 Paved the way for Native Hawaiian rights
<u>Palaka Power: Protecting the People’s Interest</u>	1978 Constitutional Convention
<u>Reppun v. Board of Water Supply</u>	1982 The Board of Water Supply of the City and County of Honolulu from reducing the flow of the Waihee stream
<u>1982 Kalipi v. Hawaiian Trust Co-traditional rights</u>	1982 Suit claiming the right to enter upon the defendants' undeveloped lands to gather natural products necessary for certain traditional native Hawaiian practices.
<u>‘Aha Pūnana Leo Hawaiian language Immersion</u>	1984 The establishment of Pūnana Leo schools involved a long political struggle, including <u>boycotts</u> of the <u>public schools</u>
<u>1986 Hawaiian Language Immersion Program</u>	1986 The State Constitution was amended in 1978 to include Article X, Section 4 which mandated that the State promote "the study of Hawaiian culture, history and language" by providing a Hawaiian education program. The Hawai‘i Dept of education started the Hawaiian Immersion program in 1986
<u>Wao Kele o Puna</u>	1986 Civil Disobedience successfully returned to Native Hawaiian stewardship after a more than 20-year legal and political battle resulting from a private company’s attempts to drill for geothermal energy on the land.

<u>Hui o Nā Wai ‘Ehā petitioned to restore stream and river flows in 2003 on Maui</u>	2003 Maui Protestors wanted stream water restored to be able to farm taro, the staple crop of the traditional Hawaiian diet.
<div>Global Issues</div> <div> Arms Control Migration/ Refugees/ Resettlement Disaster Assistance Military Support Financial Aid Science/ Global Environment </div>	
<u>Board of Health Established</u>	1851 The legislature approved the first Health laws for the territory
<u>Ma‘i Pākē</u>	1865 Establishment of Kalihi Hospital, Honolulu, and the Isolation Settlement on Moloka‘i “Act to Prevent the Spread of Leprosy, (compare to the present pandemic) (Happy School)
<u>The Spanish American War and Hawaii’s Navy</u>	1880 Building a new Navy in Hawai‘i enabled the United States to assume a larger role in international affairs. The Pacific Fleet led by George Dewey helped America to win the war.
<u>Leper War</u>	1893 A revolt broke out in Kaua‘i, against the forced relocation of all infected by the disease to the Kalaupapa Leprosy Colony of Kalawao on the island of Molokai.
<u>Honolulu Chinatown Plague</u>	1899 A second wave of the plague The Board of Health and the National Guard work to prevent 10,000 chinatown residences from leaving a 14 block area. Board of Health closed all the ports.
<u>Sugar-coated Diplomacy</u>	1902-1905 Sugar-Coated Diplomacy: Horace Allen and Korean Immigration to Hawai‘i. He negotiates the introduction of Korean labor to dealing with the Japanese labor demands and threat of strike.
<u>Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument</u>	1903 The largest contiguous fully protected conservation area under the U.S. flag, and one of the largest marine conservation areas in the world.

<u>Hawaii Forest Reserve System</u>	1903 Territory Legislature established the Hawai‘i Forest Reserve System to protect Hawai‘i natural and cultural resources. (depletion of Sandalwood, forest over run by cattle, destroyed watersheds, deadly invaders)
<u>Gentlemen’s Agreement in 1907</u>	1907 Japan agreed not to issue passports to emigrants to the United States, except to certain categories of business and professional men. In return, U.S. Pres. Theodore Roosevelt agreed to urge the city of San Francisco to rescind an order by which children of Japanese parents were segregated from white students in the schools.
<u>The 1909 Japanese Labor Strike</u>	1909 Japanese laborers Struck For Equal Pay For Equal Work
<u>The 1911 Prohibition on Poi</u>	1911 The Board of Health believed poi caused a cholera outbreak. All poi factories were ordered to stop operation. Poi Bill (House Bill 160) was created to regulate the operations of poi factories. 2011, Senate Bill 101, exempted pa‘i ‘ai (hand pounded poi) from the previous bill.
<u>The 1920 Sugar Strike</u>	1920 The Oahu sugar strike of 1920 was a multiracial strike in Hawai‘i of two unions, the Filipino American Filipino Labor Union and the Japanese American Federation of Japanese Labor.
<u>Inter-Island Steamship Strike & The Hilo Massacre</u>	1920 Hawaiian workers attempting to organize unions in the 1920s and 1930s faced enormous difficulties.
<u>Immigration Act of 1924</u>	1924 The immigration act restricted immigrants from all countries on a quota basis. Heavily restricted Japanese from entering America.
<u>Hanapepe Massacre</u>	1924 Filipino sugar workers on Kaua‘i, Hawai‘i, local police shot dead nine strikers and fatally wounded seven, strikers shot and stabbed three sheriffs to death and fatally wounded one; a total of 20 people died.
<u>The Nanking Massacre Archival Project</u>	1937 On December 13, 1937 the Japanese Imperial Army invaded Nanking and the ensuing six weeks became known to history as the Nanking Massacre.

<u>Martial Law in Hawaii</u>	1941-1944 In Hawai'i, martial law was declared within hours of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 , and it lasted, with some modifications, for nearly three years, until October 24, 1944
<u>Morale Committees</u>	1941 Following the Pearl Harbor attack, a Morale Section was established in Hawai'i on December 18, 1941, that created various subcommittees within different ethnic communities to promote racial unity.
<u>The 1946 Sugar Strike</u>	1946 The 1946 sugar strike brought an end to Hawai'i's paternalistic labor relations ushering in a new era of participatory democracy both on the plantations and throughout Hawai'i's political and social institutions.
<u>Duncan v. Kahanamoku</u>	1946 Ended martial law in Hawai'i after the WWII
<u>Micronesians Relocation to Hawaii</u> <u>2nd article</u> <u>3rd Article</u>	1946-1958 The Castle Bravo Nuclear Testing on Bikini Atoll 1975 -The Hawaiian Trust Fund for the People of Bikini In 1986 , the U.S. signed the Compact of Free Association with the FSM (Federated States of Micronesia) and RMI (Republic of the Marshall Islands). The Hawaiian Trust Fund for the People of Bikini, Atomic Veterans® Cancer Benefit Program
<u>Punchbowl</u>	In February 1948 , Congress approved funding and construction began on the national cemetery. Since the cemetery was dedicated on September 2, 1949, approximately 53,000 World War I, World War II, <u>Korean War</u> , and <u>Vietnam War</u> veterans and their dependents have been interred
<u>The Great Dock Strike of 1949</u>	1949 The longshore strike was a pivotal event in the development of the ILWU in Hawai'i and also in the development of labor unity necessary for a modern labor movement.
<u>Executive Order 10988</u>	1962 President John F. Kennedy on January 17, 1962 recognized the right of federal employees to collective bargaining.
<u>Makua Valley Bombing</u>	1960-1996 Makua Valley in West Oahu is another former military training range that has been the site of numerous arrests.

Protect Kaho‘olawe ‘Ohana	1976 The Protect Kaho‘olawe ‘Ohana led the Native Hawaiian and general public protest to end the bombing and return the island.
The Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act	1988 , carved out a definition for “traditional Native Hawaiian healer” and affirmed the necessity of traditional healers’ contributions to healthcare. Act 162 Also see 1905 : Kahunas or native healers are outlawed by Revised Laws of Hawai‘i, Chapter 89, Section 1077, with punishment being fines or imprisonment. 1973 : Kahunas legalized to practice per State of Hawai‘i Penal Code, Title 37, Chapter 773. State Office of Family Planning Services established.
Protection of Iwi Kupuna-Ancestral Remains	1990 burials law- The law establishes island burial councils for each of the major islands, with representatives from both the Native Hawaiian community and large landowner interests, with Hawaiian interests constituting a majority
United Nation Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	2007 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. September 13, 2007 has caused many Hawaiian groups to organize
<div> <div>Sports</div> <div>Music</div> <div>Gift Giving (protocol)</div> <div>Trade</div> <div>Shuttle Diplomacy (Use of Technology)</div> </div> <h2>Diplomatic Practices</h2>	
The Art of Konane and Mastering Diplomacy	1800’s “Our ali‘i spent much time engaged in this game not only for fun but to train themselves for their roles as leaders. It prepared them to succeed in the art of political diplomacy—the art of nurturing opportunities and carefully selecting when and if to use them as the “game” unfolds.” <i>Kamana‘opono M. Crabbe, Ph.D.</i>
Hawai‘i and the United Nations	1946-1959 Cultural Survival 1946-The United Nations listed Hawai‘i as a Non-Self-Governing Territory under the administration of the United States America transmitted annual reports on Hawai‘i to the U.N. Secretary General from 1946 until September 1959.

1978 Hawai‘i’s Wiretap Law	1978 Title III: The Federal Electronic Eavesdropping Law
1980 Interstate H3 Civil Protest Controversy	1980 Protecting Hale O Papa, a women's heiau tucked against a lush hillside in North Halawa Valley. They were influential in redirecting the H3 highway away from two heiau.
Hui ‘O He‘e Nalu Surfing Protest	1987 A predominantly Native Hawaiian North Shore organization formed to counter the predominantly haole professional surfing industry
Ka Pa‘akai O Ka ‘Āina v. Land Use Commission	2000- the Hawai‘i Supreme Court provided an analytical framework “to effectuate the State’s obligation to protect native Hawaiian customary and traditional practices while reasonably accommodating competing private [property] interests.
Kana‘iolowalu	2011 The Native Hawaiian Roll Commission and Act 195- administratively housed within OHA, responsible for preparing and maintaining a roll and certifying that each individual on the roll meets the definition of a “qualified Native Hawaiian.”
Sites to Use for Research	
Hawai‘i Diplomatic Relations	A Guide to the United States’ History of Recognition, Diplomatic, and Consular Relations, by Country, since 1776:
Inventory of Records	Inventory of Records of the Foreign Office and Executive: Hawai‘i State Archives
Densho Encyclopedia	The Densho Encyclopedia is a free and publicly accessible website that provides concise, accurate, and balanced information on many aspects of the Japanese American story during World War II.
NHD Student Resources	Helpful Resources Links, Women in History, Annotated Bibliography, Building a Better Union, World War I, NHD Student Videos, Quick Tips, How to Enter the Contest,

Chronicling America	Research newspapers from 1777 to 1963
Ulukau	The Hawaiian Electronic Library
University of Hawai‘i Manoa	UH Manoa Research Centers and Institutes
‘Ulu‘ulu	The Henry Ku‘ualoha Giugni Moving Image Archive of Hawai‘i Papakilo Database
Papakilo Database	The Papakilo Database is operated by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and contains valuable collections and Hawaiian newspapers
Hawaiian Mission Houses Archives	The Hawaiian Mission Houses Historic Site and Archives Honolulu, Hawai‘i Contains collections and library about the Christian Missions in Hawai‘i
King Kamehameha V Judiciary History Center	King Kamehameha V Judiciary History Center has several Collections and Exhibits
Hawai‘i Congressional Papers Collection	Hawai‘i History Day: Primary Sources from the Hawai‘i Congressional Papers Collection: Home by Dawn Sueoka
Hawai‘i Online Journals and Maps Resources	State Hawai‘i Preservation contains online journals and map resources

