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NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

**Summaries of information transmitted
to the Secretary-General for 1959**

Pacific Territories:

Hawaii

UNITED NATIONS

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION FOR 1959

Territories by Administering Member responsible for transmitting information

Australia

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Papua

France

New Hebrides
(condominium, United Kingdom)

Netherlands

Netherlands New Guinea

New Zealand

Cook Islands
Niue Island
Tokelau Islands

United Kingdom

Aden
Bahamas
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Bermuda
British Guiana
British Honduras
British Virgin Islands
Brunei
Falkland Islands
Fiji
Gambia
Gibraltar
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Hong Kong
Kenya

United Kingdom (continued)

Malta
Mauritius
New Hebrides
(condominium, France)
North Borneo
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Pitcairn Island
St. Helena
Sarawak
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Swaziland
Uganda
The West Indies:
Antigua
Barbados
Dominica
Grenada
Jamaica
Montserrat
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Trinidad and Tobago
Zanzibar

United States of America

American Samoa
Guam
United States Virgin Islands



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New York, 1961**

NOTE

The following symbols are used:

Three dots	(...)	data not available
Dash	(-)	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash	1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen	1948-1949	annual average

ST/TRI/B.1960/5/Add.1

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Pacific Territories^{1/}

In accordance with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter, the Government of the United States of America, on 6 May 1960, transmitted to the Secretary-General information on the Territory of Hawaii for the year ending 30 June 1959.

Summaries of information of the type which follow are intended to supplement the full summaries issued every three years, together with papers on general developments. The last triennial volume of summaries would normally have been published in 1959-1960, but the material destined for that volume is now to appear in a report 2/ on the progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations. 3/ The present surveys can therefore be considered as a supplement to the Progress Report. The next triennial summaries will be published in 1962/1963.

1/ This fascicle is issued as an addendum to ST/TRI/B.1960/5, which contains summaries of information relating to the Pacific Territories.

2/ Requested under General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI).

3/ Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter (Sales No.: 60.VI.B.1, vol. 1-5). See in particular, vol. 5, Territorial Surveys.

HAWAII^{1/}

AREA

6,400 square miles (16,635 square kilometres)

POPULATION

The estimated civilian population increased from 569,504 on 1 January 1958 to 585,025 on 1 January 1959. The growth was primarily on the island of Oahu. The other islands showed a net decrease of some 1,280.

GOVERNMENT

The Hawaii Statehood Bill was passed by the 86th Congress of the United States on 12 March 1959. The vote in the Senate was 76 to 15 and in the House of Representatives 323 to 89.

On 18 March 1959, the President of the United States signed Public Law 86-3, the act to provide for the admission of Hawaii as a State. In a plebiscite held on 27 June 1959, the people of Hawaii voted by a majority of seventeen to one in favour of Statehood. ^{2/}

The last territorial elections were held in November 1958 to elect a reapportioned Legislature. The membership of the Senate was increased from fifteen to twenty-five and that of the House of Representatives from thirty to fifty-one. The first enlarged Legislature met in the spring of 1959.

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

^{2/} Hawaii became one of the United States of America on 21 August 1959, under a new Constitution, taking effect on that date.

HAWAII

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of the Territory continued to improve during 1959. The gross territorial product totalled approximately \$1.4 thousand million. 1/ Personal income was expected to reach \$1.15 billion, an increase of 5 per cent over 1957. The balance of payments with the United States and other areas was again favourable and amounted to \$35 million in the calendar year 1958.

Federal expenditures, primarily by the military, were the largest source of income. The armed forces spent more than \$327 million in the calendar year 1958, an increase of \$19 million over 1957. Because of the 126-day strike which started in February 1958, the sugar crop declined in value to \$107 million, compared with \$147 million in the previous year. Income from the pineapple industry rose to \$124 million, an increase of \$12 million, and construction from \$135 million to \$174 million. Tourists spent \$82.3 million, an increase of \$4.7 million over the previous year.

Diversification of the economic base remained a pressing need in the countries of Kauai, Maui and Hawaii; however, population losses in these areas prevented a severe unemployment problem. In Honolulu diversification efforts have been fruitful: a 35,000 barrel per day oil refinery, a small steel mill and a steel pipe plant were under construction. The sites for two \$12 million cement factories were also under preparation. Through the Economic Planning and Coordination Authority, efforts were being made to diversify further the Territory's economy.

A Territorial Planning Office, established eighteen months ago, has been concentrating on capital improvement programmes, local planning assistance to the four countries and tourist research. The Legislature appropriated \$250,000 to the Planning Office for the preparation of a transportation and general plan.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

	Principal crops			Production		
	1956	Area (acres)	1958	1956	(tons)	1958
		1957			1957	
Sugar	220,600	221,300	221,700	1,099,543	1,084,646	764,953
Pineapple	77,000	76,700	74,800	30,577 ^{a/}	30,787 ^{a/}	27,270 ^{a/}
Coffee	5,763	6,520	6,790	8,698	8,809	14,497

^{a/} Canned in thousand cases.

1/ The local currency is the United States dollar (\$US).

The acreage devoted to market gardening decreased from 6,150 in 1957 to 5,900 in 1958, but the volume of the crops marketed increased by 2 million pounds to 72.8 million pounds, and their value increased from \$6.8 million to \$7.1 million.

Livestock

Three programmes were undertaken for the control and eradication of anaplasmosis, brucellosis and tuberculosis. Anaplasmosis appeared to have been eradicated from local cattle. Ninety-one dairy herds, totalling 14,194 head, were subjected to the brucellosis test. Nearly 75 per cent of the dairies have chosen to eradicate the disease by selecting a test and slaughter programme.

FISHERIES

Commercial fish landings (31 December)

	1956	1957	1958
Quantity (thousand pounds)	16,420	10,616	11,361
Value (thousand dollars)	3,092	2,534	2,632

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Construction contracts, mainly for highways, totalled \$16,717,100 for 1959, compared with \$9,071,389 in 1958. The Highway Department sold \$37,500,000 worth of the \$50,000,000 territorial gas tax revenue bonds voted by the 1955 Legislature.

The new \$22,000,000 airport, on which work has already begun, is to be financed from the sale of bonds and a \$2,875,000 grant from the Federal Aviation Agency.

Shipping

	1957	1958	1959
Number of vessels	2,027	1,934	1,944
Inward cargo (tons)	3,736,080	3,693,516	3,635,925
Outward cargo (tons)	2,631,312	1,987,757	2,409,714
Passenger arrivals	35,188	50,061	53,723

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PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial problems of operating the Government were eased, owing to the strengthened economy.

A major development in public finance was the change in the cash condition of the General Fund - from a cash deficit of \$3,923,369 on 30 June 1957 to cash surpluses of \$1,207,301 on 30 June 1958 and \$18,630,101, on 30 June 1959. The surpluses were the result of increases in territorial taxes enacted by the 1957 Legislature and the growth of Hawaii's economy beyond the basis used in the original tax estimates.

	<u>Revenue and expenditure</u> (thousand dollars)		
	1957	1958	1959
Revenue	144,810	150,301	199,468
Expenditure	131,048	143,089	166,296
Major heads of revenue:			
Taxes	63,841	79,963	94,924
Non-taxes	80,969	70,337	104,543
Major heads of expenditure:			
Schools	34,192	37,435	41,557
Highways	20,450	19,880	22,386
Public safety	9,436	8,800	21,858

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports from and exports to the mainland (31 December) (million dollars)

	1956	1957	1958
General imports	430	488	460
General exports	286	278	251

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported in human rights, status of women and co-operative societies.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment moved to a post-war high. The tourist trade, construction and expansion in trade and services were major factors underlying this growth. This combined activity created more than 11,000 jobs during the year and increased average employment to 207,500.

Employer-employee relations showed stability. Man-idle days, as a result of strikes were estimated at 7,692, the second lowest year since 1946.

Amendments to the Employment Security Law increased the duration of unemployment benefits from twenty to twenty-six weeks and the maximum weekly payment from \$35 to \$45.

For the first time since the enactment of the Hawaii Wage and Hour Law in 1942, the minimum wage and maximum hour standards equal to that of the Fair Labour Standards Act were enforced. (\$1 an hour minimum and overtime after forty hours per week.) Almost \$189,000 was recovered in underpayments in violation of the wage-hour laws.

Vocational training

A total of 604 apprenticeship agreements were registered during the year, representing a 31 per cent increase over the previous year. At the end of 30 June 1959, there were 803 apprentices in training.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumers' price index in Honolulu
(15 March 1943 = 100)

	June 1957	June 1958	June 1959
All items	147.7	155.9	159.7
Food	152.5	159.1	159.2

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Housing continued to be a major problem, despite the construction of 7,839 units of the Capehart military housing on Oahu at a cost of \$105 million. The shortage was due to the high cost of land and construction, the increase in population and the displacement of many families by large-scale government construction programmes.

A residential sub-division of seventeen house lots was made available to qualified Hawaiians in Kauai by the Hawaiian Homes Commission. A total of 400 residential homesteads have been planned for the island of Oahu. Settlement projects were also under way for the islands of Maui, Molokai and Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Housing Authority completed a 152-unit federally aided low-rent project in the Kalihi Kai section of Honolulu. In addition to the 2,102 units of Capehart Housing, more than 5,500 new units of private construction were also added. The net increase, after demolitions and conversions to other uses, was approximately 6,200 dwellings.

The 30th Legislature has directed the Hawaiian Housing Authority to study the feasibility of making suitable housing available to retired persons.

Applications for housing to the Hawaiian Housing Authority
for its Honolulu projects

	1957	1958	1959
Active-carried forward			
from previous year	1,246	1,474	1,095
Received during the year	3,994	3,752	2,827
Total processed during the year	5,240	5,226	3,922
Active at 30 June	1,474	1,095	772

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Amendments to the Hawaii Workmen's Compensation Law included the setting up of a minimum compensation payment of \$2,000 in cases of death, exclusive of funeral and burial expenses; liberalization of authorized payments from the special compensation fund; and an increase in the maximum compensation rate for permanent partial disability cases from \$75 to \$112.50.

The membership of the Employees' Retirement System totalled 22,617, a net increase of 644 over the previous year.

Public welfare expenditure and number of beneficiaries

	1957	1958	1959
Social welfare budget (thousand dollars)	7,488	7,630	8,578
Federal share (per cent)	47	46.5	46.6
Monthly average of persons assisted under United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare Programmes (thousand dollars)	20,039	18,989	18,186
Beneficiaries (number)	38,526	41,000	35,000

PUBLIC HEALTH

Fifty-two poliomyelitis cases were reported, compared with thirty-six in the previous year. Twenty-one of these cases had not received any Salk vaccine and fourteen others had been inadequately protected. A campaign was started to urge people to take a fourth injection a year after the third to maintain immunity. Except for an outbreak of influenza and the increase in polio cases, the Territory was relatively free from epidemic diseases.

A dental caries research project was started to delineate areas of highest dental caries incidence for concentrated remedial action.

	<u>Expenditure</u> (thousand dollars)		
	1957	1958	1959
Health:			
General fund	3,154	2,571	2,572
Special fund	713	626	740
Bond fund	<u>18</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>37</u>
Total	3,885	3,238	3,349
Hospitals:			
General fund	7,743	8,073	8,355
Special fund	554	664	821
Bond fund	<u>263</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>95</u>
Total	8,560	8,962	9,271

	<u>Vital statistics</u>		
	1956	1957	1958
Total births	17,186	17,016	16,708
Birth-rate per thousand population	29.4	27.8	26.43
Infant deaths	380	407	389
Infant mortality-rate per thousand live births	22.1	23.9	23.28
Total deaths	3,219	3,416	3,194
Death-rate per thousand population	5.4	5.6	5.05

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Enrolment in the public schools continued to rise. The number of new students increased at the rate of 4,000 a year. To meet this increase, a school building

HAWAII

programme involving an expenditure of \$60 million has been planned for the next six years. A total of 7,935 students were enrolled at the University of Hawaii, compared with 7,346 in the previous year.

Pupils
(31 January)

	1957			1958		
	Public	Independent	Total	Public	Independent	Total
Kindergarten	11,596	4,088	15,684	11,991	2,458	14,449
Grades 1-6	68,845	12,391	81,236	70,382	12,897	83,279
Grades 7-9	28,253	6,237	34,490	29,209	6,445	35,654
Grades 10-12	19,418	4,909	24,327	21,760	5,214	26,974
Special	2,046	86	2,132	1,746	...	1,746
	<u>130,158</u>	<u>27,711</u>	<u>157,869</u>	<u>135,088</u>	<u>27,014</u>	<u>162,102</u>

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The Library of Hawaii circulated 1,645,721 books, periodicals and pamphlets, an increase of 88,823 over the previous year. The book collection of the Library now numbers 304,040 volumes. It also owns 405 films for private circulation. A total of 334,511 books, magazines and pamphlets were borrowed from the Maui County Free Library. The book circulation of the Hawaii County Library exceeded half a million volumes.