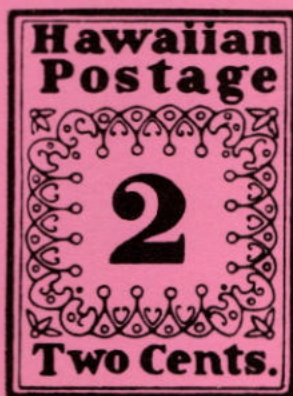


PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



PUBLISHED BY: HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P. O. Box 10115
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

SPECIAL CAPTAIN COOK / HAPEX-78 EDITION

Issue No. 10

January 1978

January 1978

From: Lt. John T. Nugent, President
HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Members and Friends:

As you read this, I hope you have completed your plans to visit and exhibit at HAPEX-78 at the Ilikai Hotel here in Honolulu.

Something extra has been added to the program since I last wrote. The First Day of Issue Ceremony for the United States' Captain Cook Bicentennial commemorative stamps will be held on the lanai of the Ilikai Hotel at 10:00 A.M. on Friday, January 20, 1978, exactly 200 years to the day that Captain Cook first set foot on Hawaiian soil at Waimea, Kauai. This successfully culminates the Society's five-year campaign to convince the Postal Service to issue such a stamp.

All Society members are invited to attend the ceremony, which will feature an address by the Postmaster General of the United States, Mr. Benjamin F. Bailar, and remarks by the Minister of Finance and Posts of the Cook Islands, the special representative of the Premier of Niue, and the Secretary-General of the French Polynesian Post Office. It promises to be a most impressive international ceremony.

I hope to see each and every one of you. HAPEX-78 will be one of the biggest stamp shows held in the Islands in quite some time, and its success, both financially and educationally, depends upon your support. - E KOMO MAI - and

MELE KALIKIMAKA
HAU'OLI MAKAHIKI HOU



1978

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A MESSAGE FROM: THE HONORABLE GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

COOK BICENTENNIAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

In the journal of his voyages, Captain James Cook, the great English explorer, remarked many times on the amazing commonality of language among the far-flung Polynesian peoples and on their ability to communicate news of his travels to distant island groups well in advance of his arrival. Evidence of this ancient and efficient "postal system" has intrigued anthropologists at Hawaii's Bishop Museum and the University of Hawaii for years.

In the years after Cook's arrival in our islands, Hawaii played an important role in the postal history of the world. Hawaii in 1851 became the first independent nation in the Pacific to establish a modern postal system (with postage stamps), and in 1874 became a founding-member-nation of the Universal Postal Union. The stamps of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Provisional Government, and Republic are among the most popular in the world. The rarity of Hawaii's first postage stamps, the "Missionaries", has placed them among the "aristocrats" of philately.

In its 66 years of existence, the Hawaiian Philatelic Society, through its publications, exhibitions, and the founding of The Hawaii Postal Museum, has sought to bring the appreciation of Hawaii's stamps both to the people of Hawaii and to the rest of the world, and to encourage the study of Hawaii's unique postal history by stamp collectors. Its efforts have helped to spread Hawaii's unique "Spirit of Aloha" through the medium of the world's most popular hobby.

It is most appropriate, therefore, that one of the major events in the State of Hawaii's official celebration of the 200th anniversary of Captain Cook's first landing in the islands - on January 20, 1778 - should be a philatelic exhibition, HAPEX-78.

The organizers of this exhibition deserve great credit for bringing to the Captain Cook Bicentennial a recreation in part of the ancient Polynesian "postal system". They have done this by obtaining the cooperation of the postal administrations of several Pacific Basin countries in establishing post offices and issuing postage stamps honoring Captain Cook and Hawaii at the exhibition. This will give the people of Hawaii and our visitors from around the world, stamp collectors or not, a chance to experience something of the cultural unity of the Polynesian people that Captain Cook experienced on his voyages.

I invite everyone with an interest in Captain Cook and Hawaii to join the people of the 50th State in our celebration of Captain Cook's arrival 200 years ago. I invite the stamp collectors of America and the world to come enjoy the mid-winter sunshine of our tropical islands and visit an exciting and educational philatelic exhibition, HAPEX-78.

(Signed) George R. Ariyoshi
Governor of Hawaii

* * * * *

CAPTAIN COOK'S VISITS TO HAWAII

By L. J. Crampon

"Ho'okoko mai la ka ma'alahi keia mea 'ano nui maluna o ka ilikai mawaho o Waimai, a holo malie aku ia ma ke kapahai a hiki; ke kaikuune. 'E'ehia makou no ka mea, ka maka mua loa keia a makou i 'ike ai keia ano maku hulukai. 'Ike makou he mau kumu kumula'au e ulu nei maluna, a he mau lala ko na kumula'au 'a'ohe na'e he lau ko na lala. A o na kumula'au, ua hiki'i ia me ke kaula i kupoia. He ano 'e maoli; weliweli makou i ka maka'u."

In words such as these, a Hawaiian, standing on the shore of Kauai, might have described the events of January 20, 1778; might have described his discovery of the two ships of Captain Cook, or Kapena Kuke, as the Hawaiian would have called him.

(For those who don't read Hawaiian, a translation is: "Slowly, carefully, and silently a huge floating object approached near the coastline, heading into the bay. It was an awesome sight, for we had never seen a floating island before. It had trees with branches but no leaves, and these trees were being held together in an upright position by many ropes. Everyone seemed afraid, yet excited at the sight of this island.") (Note: Hawaiian provided by William Panui, a Hawaiian whose ancestors lived in Kona near Kealahou Bay.)

The day was January 20, 1778, although the native Hawaiians who watched these ships approach didn't know that or really care. It would be some years before they would be taught to count haole (roughly European or Caucasian) style and then, for them, that day would be Ianuali iwakalua, umi kumahiku kanahiku kumawalu. Thus, January 20, 1978, will mark the 200th anniversary of the arrival of Captain James Cook and his ships, the Resolution and the Discovery.

POSTED ON JULY 12, 1976 AT
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND; THE 200TH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEPARTURE
OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK ON THE
VOYAGE THAT WAS TO TAKE HIM
TO HAWAII.



Mr. L. J. Crampon
284 Anapalau Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825
U. S. A.

Captain Cook did not anchor his ships off Waikiki or Honolulu where the First Day of Issue ceremonies for the 1978 Captain Cook stamp will be held; in fact, neither Cook nor any member of his crew ever landed at either Waikiki or Honolulu. The January 20, 1778 landing occurred not on Oahu but on another island, Kauai, at the village of Waimea.

Cook had departed Plymouth, England, a year and a half earlier, on July 12, 1776. The accompanying cover marks the 200th anniversary of his departure from England on this voyage that would take him to a group of islands that he would name "Sandwich" but that would in future years be known by their native name. On this, his third and last voyage to the Pacific, he had rounded the Cape of Good Hope, sailed south of Australia, visited a number of islands, including New Zealand, the Cooks, Tonga, and Tahiti.

It was on September 29, 1777, that Cook and his ships departed Matavia Bay in Tahiti on the leg of his voyage that would take them to Hawaii, and then to Alaska. (See cover marking the anniversary of this event.) Centuries earlier, Hawaiians had made the trip from Tahiti to Hawaii in voyaging canoes of the type featured on the stamp from French Polynesia used on the 1977 anniversary cover.

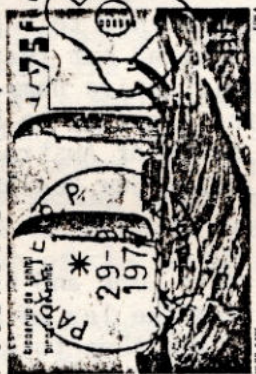
Obviously, Cook's objective was not to "discover Hawaii". In fact, there is some evidence, not conclusive, that Cook had with him a map that had been captured by English Admiral George Anson from a Spanish galleon on which the Hawaiian Islands were shown. But Cook and his men would be the ones who would introduce Hawaii to the world. Today, Hawaii's visitors write post cards; Cook and several of his crew wrote journals.

The 200th anniversary of the arrival of Captain Cook will be recognized philatelically. The First Day ceremony for the new Captain Cook stamps will be held in Honolulu (sheltered bay) - which Cook never visited -

POSTED ON SEPT. 29, 1977, IN
FRENCH POLYNESIA; THE 200TH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEPARTURE
OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK ON THE
VOYAGE THAT WAS TO TAKE HIM
TO HAWAII.

PHILATÉLIE

POLYNESIE FRANCAISE



la joie de vivre

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U. S. A.

Par avion

but at least this will be a major improvement over the first day ceremony for the Hawaiian Sesquicentennial issue of 1928 that marked the 150th anniversary of this visit. The 1928 stamps (U.S. 647 and 648) were placed on sale on August 13, 1928, the 150th anniversary of Cook's crossing the Arctic Circle in Kotzebue Sound off Alaska. However, this may have been a significant date for this old makeshift commemorative; it might well have been the 150th anniversary of the day on which Captain Cook decided to return to Hawaii for the winter of 1778-79. Cook displayed a characteristic of many modern visitors; having once visited the land of Aloha, he wanted to return. And like many modern visitors, Cook returned.

To trace the travels of Captain Cook and his ships in Hawaii, a limited number of anniversary covers are being planned by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society. The first of these would be postmarked January 20, 1978 at Waimea, Kauai. On his visit, Cook spent several days at Waimea, refreshing his ships, and then departed for the island of Niihau. Cook landed on Niihau on January 29, 1778. A Niihau cover would be delightful but a small problem stands in the way. There is no post office on Niihau. According to postal officials, "There never has been a post office on Niihau, there is no post office on Niihau, and there never will be a post office on Niihau". Niihau is a small island where a few people, mostly native Hawaiian, live, still using the language used by their ancestors when Cook arrived. It is definitely not an island visited by modern tourists or where post cards are mailed. Mail from Niihau goes via Lihue, Kauai, where it is postmarked. But Cook never visited Lihue.

From Niihau the two ships sailed north, coasting along the shore of Oregon and Washington and landing at Nootka Sound on Vancouver Island in British Columbia (March 30, 1778). Captain Cook had orders to explore and attempt to discover a passage between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans either north of Canada or north

of Siberia. Men had been attempting to find this northern passage for many years, but had consistently failed. Now an attempt was to be made from the Pacific side.

At Nootka Sound, Cook again refreshed his ships while his crew traded with the Indians, getting furs for trinkets. Later these men would find that they could sell these furs in Canton at a handsome profit, knowledge that would lead to the development of the fur trade. Among Cook's men was an American, John Ledyard from Connecticut. In true Yankee style he wrote of that day on Nootka Sound, "We purchased while here about 1500 beaver, besides other skins, but took none but the best, having thoughts at that time of using them to any other advantage than converting them to the purpose of clothing, but it afterwards happened that skins which did not cost the purchaser six-pence sterling sold in China for 100 dollars". In attempting to promote a fur trade venture, Ledyard was to describe not only the profit opportunities, but also the long voyage across the Pacific, stressing the fact that this long trip could be broken and ships refreshed in the Sandwich Islands. Hawaii's role in the fur trade would be that of a supply point. Although Cook's ships with this information did not get back to England until October 6, 1780, fur traders began arriving in Hawaii in 1785.

Cook made extensive investigations along the Alaskan Coast. (Philatelists of Hawaii hope that philatelists of Alaska will provide covers to trace this part of the Cook voyage.) In late 1778, Cook was back in Hawaiian waters. On November 27, natives from the island of Maui, including alii (chiefs), visited Cook's ships to trade. Nails and iron - lacking in the islands - were in great demand. The site was the bay just off Kahului. To commemorate this visit to Maui, a Kahului cover is being planned for November 27, 1978.

Cook was seeking a good anchorage for his ships. He

headed east along Maui. As he rounded Maui he could see the snow-covered peak of Mauna Kea on the Big Island (as Hawaii Island is known locally). He followed the coast of the Big Island, passing Hilo Bay without mention, around both the east and south points, and finally, on January 17, 1779, dropped anchor in Kealahou Bay. Here he would winter; here he would refresh his ships.

Kealahou means "path of the gods" and the Hawaiians thought that Cook was a god, probably Lono who had promised to return. On January 25, the old king, Kalaninui, visited Cook on the ship. With him was a young chief who was to play a very important role in the unification of the islands, Kamehameha. (Kamehameha was the leader who united all Hawaii during the late 1700's.) Kamehameha is featured on a 25¢ stamp of the Monarchy (Hawaii #47), a Provisional Government overprint (Hawaii #64), two stamps of the Republic of Hawaii (Hawaii #76 and #82), and a 1937 stamp of the United States (U.S. #799). A cover with both the new Captain Cook stamp and the 3¢ 1937 Kamehameha stamp postmarked Kealahou, January 25, 1979, would mark the 200th anniversary of the meeting of these two leaders.

In early February, Cook and his ships departed Kealahou Bay, heading this time for the north Asian coast. But a storm was encountered, doing considerable damage to one of his ships. So Cook returned to Kealahou. In brief, Cook and his men had worn out their welcome, but were received and permitted to land. A lack of understanding between the English and the Hawaiians led to the tragedy of Valentine's Day. Who was to blame? Probably both sides. But on February 14, 1779 Captain Cook was killed; a monument marks the spot where he fell. Were a cover to be provided for this day, it might well be postmarked in Captain Cook, since there is such a post office in that vicinity.

Soon the two ships again departed, sailing past Maui,

Kahoolawe, Lanai, and Molokai. They then passed to the north of Oahu so had no chance to see Leahi (Diamond Head), Waikiki, or Honolulu; nor did they see the site of HAPEx-78, planned to honor the Cook visits. But on February 28, the two ships did land at Waimea, Oahu. (Waimea is a common name for Hawaiian villages, meaning fresh yellowish water. Waimea, Oahu, is not to be confused with Waimea, Kauai, where Cook landed in 1778.) If a cover is to be prepared for Oahu, Waimea would be the ideal site, postmarked February 28, 1979, marking the 200th anniversary of the visit of Cook's two ships.

Then on to Waimea, Kauai, where on March 1, the officers and men were again greeted with "Aloha pumehana" (warm or sincere welcome). The final call was on Niihau (March 9 through 14) from where the two ships again sailed north.

To follow the path of Captain Cook and his ships through Hawaii, the Hawaiian Philatelic Society is planning a set of 200th anniversary covers with appropriate cachets and postmarks. These might include:

- Jan. 20, 1978 - Waimea, Kauai. Arrival of Cook.
- Nov. 27, 1978 - Kahului, Maui. Visit to Maui.
- Jan. 17, 1979 - Kealahakua Bay. Arrival of Cook.
- Jan. 25, 1979 - Kealahakua Bay. Meeting of
Kalaniopuu, Kamehameha, and Cook.
- Feb. 14, 1979 - Captain Cook. Death of Cook.
- Feb. 28, 1979 - Waimea, Oahu. Visit of Cook's
ships to Oahu.
- Mar. 1, 1979 - Waimea, Kauai. Second visit to
Kauai.
- Mar. 14, 1979 - Honolulu. Final departure from
the Hawaiian Islands.

Further information on this cover program can be obtained by writing to the author, c/o the Hawaiian Philatelic Society, P.O.Box 10115, Honolulu, Hi. 96816.

* * * * *

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HAPEX-78 TO PROVIDE "HOT TIME" IN MID-WINTER

By John T. Nugent, Chairman, Board of Directors
Hawaii State Philatelic Exhibitions

HAPEX-78, the local stamp show that grew into a major Pacific international event, will provide a haven on Waikiki Beach to a lucky band of philatelists, refugees from the frozen mainland winter. Joining Hawaiian philatelists (who consider temperatures below 70° frosty), they will gather to celebrate the 200th anniversary of a dual discovery - British Captain James Cook's "discovery" of Hawaii, and the original discoverers' "discovery" of Captain Cook.

An official event in the 50th State's Bicentennial celebration, HAPEX-78, the Hawaii Captain Cook Bicentennial State Philatelic Exhibition, will be held in the Pacific Ballroom of the Ilikai Hotel, on January 20-22, 1978. The exhibit was timed to coincide exactly with the 200th anniversary of Captain Cook's first landing in the Hawaiian Islands at Waimea, Kauai, on January 20, 1778. The U.S. Postal Service has chosen January 20, the opening day of HAPEX, as its First Day of Issue of its Captain Cook commemorative stamps.

Providing an international flavor to this event is the participation of postal administrations from the Cook Islands, Niue, Aitutaki, Penrhyn Island, and French Polynesia. Each of these administrations will issue stamps commemorating Captain Cook and Hawaii during the exhibition. HAPEX organizers are planning to publish special "Pacific Philatelic Passports" for visitors desiring to collect all the stamps and special cancellations of the participating post offices.

Lovely wahines of the HAPEX hospitality committee, resplendent in their muumuus, will be available throughout the show to provide directions and answer visitors'

questions. A thirty-dealer bourse, which will include local, mainland, and foreign stamp dealers, will provide a wide selection of material to enhance visitors' collections. Two hundred frames of competitive exhibits (the number of frames kept low to provide more intense competition) will feature collections from around the world in six classifications, including a large Captain Cook topical area.

Entrants will be competing for traditional Hawaiian koa bowls which will be awarded to successful exhibitors at the HAPEx Awards Banquet to be held Friday evening, January 20, in another section of the Pacific Ballroom. The Junior Philatelists of America, the Ryukyu Philatelic Specialist Society, and the Chiu Chin Shan Chapter of the China Stamp Society will also present specialty awards. Five postal employees from Hawaii will be designated "Hoaloha Po'oleka O Hawaii" (Friends of Hawaiian Philately) in recognition of their contributions to the promotion of philately in Hawaii.

In the special exhibit area, Crown Agents Stamp Bureau will exhibit several frames of Captain Cook stamps which they have prepared and issued in the past for their client governments. Through the generosity of a member of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society, an additional display will feature original eighteenth century maps, newspapers, and pamphlets describing Captain Cook's Pacific voyages in detail. Western Philatelics, of Los Angeles, will conduct a multi-section auction during the show which will include a strong section of Hawaiian material.

Philatelists seeking to abandon the snow-bound mainland to visit Hawaii and HAPEx-78 should see their travel agents at the earliest opportunity, since January is the height of the tourist season in Honolulu. Many events are planned throughout the State to celebrate the Captain Cook Bicentennial, so visitors should also plan their stay to include the "Neighbor Islands" of Maui, Hawaii, and especially Kauai, where Cook first

landed. Information about additional Cook Bicentennial events can be obtained from the Captain Cook Hawaii Bicentennial Observance, 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 232, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

Information on HAPEX events, exhibitor's prospectus, or dealers' bourse applications are available from the Secretary, Hawaii State Philatelic Exhibitions, P. O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

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INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN HAPEX-78

In the mid-nineteenth century, an ambitious Postmaster General of Hawaii dreamed of establishing a postal union which would link all the Polynesian island nations of the South Pacific together, to formalize their extensive ancient verbal communications system.

Several years later, this same Postmaster General, as King David Kalakaua, expanded this dream to encompass a South Pacific Empire with Hawaii at its center. The expanding European empires and the King's untimely death destroyed this dream.

In these modern times, a part of King Kalakaua's dream is being fulfilled by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society in Waikiki on January 20-22, 1978.

To mark the 200th anniversary of the arrival in Hawaii of the great British explorer, Captain James Cook, R.N., five South Pacific postal administrations will join the U.S. Postal Service in establishing branch post offices in the Pacific Ballroom of the Ilikai Hotel in Honolulu during the Hawaii Captain Cook Bicentennial State Philatelic Exhibition (HAPEX-78).

As a part of their participation in this official Hawaii State exhibition, the postal administrations of the Cook Islands, Niue, Aitutaki, Penrhyn Island, and French Polynesia will issue commemorative stamps honoring Captain Cook and Hawaii in addition to special show cancellations.

Since Hawaii was the first independent country in the Pacific to establish a postal system, it seems only fitting that HAPEX-78 will also mark several "firsts". The postal administrations of Niue and French Poly-

nesia will make their premier appearance in a philatelic exhibition held outside their borders. French Polynesia's planned Captain Cook commemorative stamp will be the first time that this French colony has honored Captain Cook philatelically.

Each participating postal administration will have a large stock of its latest postage stamps available for sale in addition to extensive information about philatelic services available to collectors.

Many high postal officials from these countries will be making the long trip to Honolulu to confer on philatelic matters with U.S. postal officials while attending the show. Several receptions are planned to help cement the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding which is being fostered by the universal appeal of the hobby of stamp collecting and respect for one of the world's greatest explorers.

HAPEX-78's organizers, Hawaii State Philatelic Exhibitions, will publish a special "Pacific Philatelic Passport" which will not only allow visitors to collect all the Captain Cook stamps and special First Day and show cancellations available, but also will provide valuable background information on participating countries.

In this way, a visitor to HAPEX-78 will be able to take a "mini-tour" around the South Pacific while enjoying an excellent philatelic exhibition and the sun and surf of Hawaii in the middle of winter.

* * * * *

COOK and BLIGH

Cook Islands #233-6, C12-15 - Cook's voyages of discovery in paintings, including "Karakakooa, Hawaii" by J. Webber; also, paintings of Cook at Tahiti, Antarctica and Kamchatka	- - - - -	\$3.00
Norfolk Island #122 - Cook in Tahiti during transit of the planet Venus across the face of the sun, 1769	- - -	.50
Aitutaki #96-101, C1-6 - Cook and the "Resolution", 1776 to 1779; Bligh and "Bounty"	- - - - -	4.50
Fiji #233-5 - Bligh at Fiji, 1792	- - -	1.25
Fiji #221-3 - H.M.S. Pandora discovers Fiji, 1791	- - - - -	1.25

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HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY TO PRODUCE
OFFICIAL STATE OF HAWAII
CAPTAIN COOK FIRST DAY COVER

In a proclamation scheduled to be issued on January 2, 1978 by Hawaii's Governor George R. Ariyoshi, the First Day Cover produced by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society for the Captain Cook Bicentennial commemorative stamps will be declared the State of Hawaii's official First Day Cover in conjunction with the Hawaii Captain Cook Bicentennial celebration.

Issued concurrently with the Governor's proclamation of the Hawaii Captain Cook Bicentennial Year, the proclamation confers this honor on the Hawaiian Philatelic Society in recognition of its contributions to the State in promoting interest in Hawaiian stamps and encouraging the study of Hawaii's unique postal history.

The proclamation also notes that the H.P.S. was the leader in the successful campaign to convince the Postal Service to issue a stamp marking the 200th anniversary of the arrival of the great English explorer, Captain James Cook, in the Hawaiian Islands in January 1778.

The special cachet on the cover was designed by the famous Hawaiian artist, Herb Kawainui Kane, who conducted extensive research to enable him to picture Kamehameha the Great as he would have looked when, as a young chief, he met Cook at Kealahou Bay in late 1778.

Herb Kane is well known for his contributions on Polynesian history to the National Geographic Society Magazine, as designer and builder of the Polynesian

voyaging canoe, "Hokule'a", and as author of the book, "VOYAGE, The Discovery of Hawaii". Kane also designed stamps issued by the Cook Islands in 1972 and by French Polynesia in 1976.

These official First Day Covers will be available from Hawaii State Philatelic Exhibitions for \$1.00 each. Proceeds from the sale of these covers will be used to cover expenses of HAPEX-78 and other Hawaii Bicentennial celebration events.

Orders sent prior to January 20, 1978 should include gummed address labels. Those desiring unaddressed covers or those who order after January 20 are requested to include a size #10 S.A.S.E. for each five covers ordered. It is planned that the covers will receive both Honolulu and Anchorage first day cancellations.

Orders should be addressed to: First Day Cover Supervisor, Hawaii State Philatelic Exhibitions, P. O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

* * * * *

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LONG CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN COOK STAMP

The U.S. Postal Service's announcement of its intention to issue a commemorative stamp marking the 200th anniversary of Captain James Cook's arrival in the Hawaiian Islands culminates a campaign initiated in 1972 by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society.

First proposed by the late Fred Mandel, a well-known Honolulu stamp dealer, the campaign has involved the Congressional delegations and legislatures of three states, many town, city, and county councils, and thousands of individuals in Hawaii and around the world.

"Real impetus to the campaign was provided by the Honolulu Advertiser when it joined the Society in sponsoring a state-wide Cook stamp design competition" reported H.P.S. president, Jack Nugent, who has coordinated the campaign since 1974. The winning design from that competition, which garnered a \$200 prize for Harold Oda, a Hickam Air Force Base graphic artist, was forwarded by Hawaii Governor George R. Ariyoshi to the Postal Service in Washington as the State of Hawaii's recommendation. This design, however, was not used by the Postal Service for its Cook stamps.

State legislatures also played an important role in the campaign. The House and Senate of the Hawaii legislature passed both separate and joint resolutions during their 1975 sessions calling on the Postal Service to recognize this great British explorer.

The state legislature of Massachusetts passed a similar resolution in September of that year. That resolution noted the strong historical ties between

Massachusetts and Hawaii, mentioning the New Bedford whalers who used Lahaina port on Maui, and the famous Missionaries who had such a profound effect on the Hawaiian people.

Help in the campaign also came from Isle politicians, led by Senators Hiram Fong and Spark Matsunaga (a stamp collector and member of H.P.S.), and House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill of Massachusetts. The most effective effort of all, however, came from the thousands of letters from individuals and philatelic organizations from around the country who were interested in seeing Captain Cook's exploits recognized philatelically by the United States.

On January 20, 1978, exactly 200 years to the day of Captain Cook's first landing in the Hawaiian Islands at Waimea, Kauai, the campaign that Fred Mandel started in 1972 will be brought to its successful conclusion on the lanai of the Ilikai Hotel when the Hawaiian Philatelic Society joins the U.S. Postal Service for an international First Day of Issue ceremony for the Captain Cook commemorative stamps. The Society will thus become one of the few organizations who have successfully convinced the U.S. Postal Service to issue a stamp.

Asked what the Hawaiian Philatelic Society plans to do next, Nugent replied, "We are already working hard to convince the Postal Service to include a postcard featuring Iolani Palace in its Historic Preservation series to mark the 100th anniversary in 1979 of the only royal palace in the United States. Two stamps in a row ought to be some kind of record!"

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