

Archives takes wraps off 1898 Senate transcript

Secret debate on U.S. seizure of Hawaii revealed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Now it can be told—what happened during the longest of three secret Senate sessions during the Spanish-American War, a debate over whether to take over Hawaii.

The debate, of nearly three hours on that day — May 31, 1898 — and in two secret sessions the previous month had remained locked up until last week. Then at the request of a historian who noted gaps in the Congressional Record, the Senate passed a resolution authorizing the National Archives to take the wraps off the debate transcript.

The government's only explanation for the long suppression of the debate records is that they had been long forgotten.

THE SECRECY WAS clamped on during a debate over whether to seize the Hawaiian Islands — called the Sandwich Islands then — or merely developing leased areas of Pearl Harbor to reinforce the U.S. fleet at Manila Bay.

Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, grandfather and namesake of the current chief U.S. peace negotiator in

Paris, had the floor. He was pleading for all war measures and particularly for the dispatch of reinforcements to Adm. George Dewey who already had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.

But before Lodge could press his case for the need of Hawaii as a rear base, Sen. David Turpie of Indiana demanded and got the Senate chamber cleared. Even the official reporter of debate was expelled for five minutes.

Study of the transcripts is unlikely to add more than a minor footnote to history, for as Lodge con-

tended during the debate:

"I do not know anything that would give them (the enemy) any information," because "there is nothing, nothing not already in the newspapers."

LODGE COMPLAINED BITTERLY at the time about the secrecy, but his peers went along with Turpie and Sen. George Gray of Delaware, who questioned the "propriety" of public utterances

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"addressed to the ears of the enemy."

Going further, Sen. Eugene Hale of Maine declared that the Senate is "the last place in which to discuss what shall be done about war," for its word "goes on the wing of the lightning to every part of the globe."

Lodge said Dewey's need for reinforcement was urgent because "great and powerful interests in Europe (Paris bankers holding Spanish loan bonds) are directly interested in having Manila wrested from him and his fleet destroyed."

Sen. William Stewart of Nevada saw "no possible secrets involved in the discussion of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands." He contended the Navy required a coaling station for its ships and a "resting place" for the men enroute to the Philippines.

PEARL HARBOR, ALREADY UNDER LEASE, Stewart argued, wouldn't be much use until costly dredging operations opened the entrance channel. "Either we must have the Sandwich Islands," he declared, "or the administration must recall Dewey."

The senate was unimpressed by the argument of Sen. Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota that the great circle route to Manila, skirting the Aleutian Islands, was 500 miles shorter than the route through Honolulu.

He argued that many warships and fortifications could be built with the \$10 million proposed to be "thrown away in the interest of a few sugar planters and adventurers in Hawaii," and asked: "Why embarrass that feeble republic, or monarchy, or oligarchy or whatever it is, with our presence?"

Sen. John T. Morgan of Alabama was concerned about the bubonic plague, cholera, yellow fever, small pox and "all the horrible diseases to which humanity is incident" prevailing in the Philippines. Therefore, "we cannot refuse to men going there a stopping place on the salubrious islands of Hawaii."

Sen. Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina had the last word about the islands, saying "is not Hawaii lying there praying to the United States: 'Please come and swallow me and pay the \$4 million you promised.'"

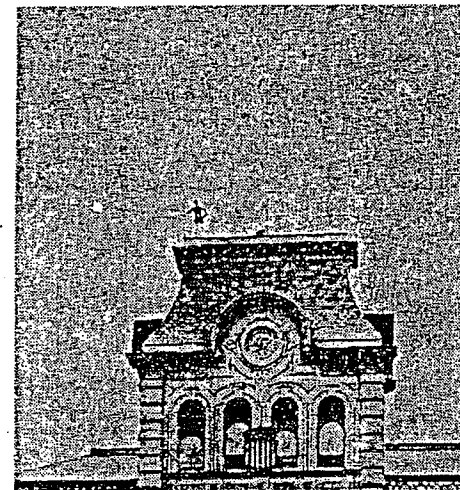
THE UNITED STATES ANNEXED the Hawaiian Islands five weeks after that debate. But before the Senate reopened its doors that day, Morgan steered the discussion back to Cuba, the original cause of the war with Spain.

The first secret session, April 25, 1898, involved technical and emotional debate over wording of the declaration of war and why it or some accompanying resolution did not formally recognize the independence of Cuba or at least declare the Cubans to have the rights of belligerents in the conflict.

THE SENATE ENDED UP BY ACCEPTING the House passed version reading that "war and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st of April"—four days earlier.

Dropped from the final declaration was a Senate proposed tagline requiring the administration to "prosecute said war to a successful conclusion."

Sen. Stephen White of California joined the unanimous vote for war "even with that mild prevarication" about when the war started.



ANNEXATION DAY — The proceedings of the Congressional hearing on possible seizure of the Hawaiian Islands by the U.S. — details of which were secret until today — opened the way for a more politically acceptable take-over by the United States. On August 12, 1898 Hawaii was annexed by the U.S. In photo at top taken at 11:54 a.m. that day, the flag of the Republic of Hawaii flew from the staff atop Iolani Palace. Seven minutes later, at 12:01 p.m. the 45-star American flag had replaced it. The Evening Bulletin, in reporting the ceremonies — which

were heavily military — commented: 'Old things passed away and the life of the dying nation (the Republic of Hawaii) was restored.' Hawaii did not become a U.S. territory until two years later. Also barely visible in these photos from the Archives of Hawaii is another sign of the change. In upper photo, a soldier in the dark-coated uniform of the Republic stands beneath the flag. Below, he has been replaced by a U.S. sailor.

