Admission Day or Statehood Day is a legal holiday in the state of Hawaii in the United States. It is celebrated annually on the third Friday in August to commemorate the anniversary of the 1959 admission of Hawaii into the Union.

Statehood bills for Hawaii were introduced into the U.S. Congress as early as 1919 by Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, the non-voting delegate sent by the Territory of Hawaii to the U.S. Congress. Additional bills were introduced in 1935, 1947 and 1950. In 1959, the U.S. Congress approved the statehood bill, the Hawaii Admission Act. This was followed by a referendum in which Hawaiian residents voted 94% in support of statehood (the ballot question was: "Shall Hawaii immediately be admitted into the Union as a state?"). and on August 21, 1959 (the third Friday in August), President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a proclamation making Hawaii the 50th state.

Statehood Day in Hawaii in United States
Hawaii’s Statehood Day is an annual state holiday on the third Friday of August. It commemorates the anniversary Hawaii’s statehood. This holiday is not to be confused with Statehood Day in Kentucky or Tennessee, USA.

What do People do?
There is a fair amount of debate surrounding this holiday, which has sparked discussions among locals. Some say that the day, which was formerly known as Admission Day, should either be removed or celebrated on a larger scale. There are those who say that no official celebrations are held on the day and describe it as a silent day. Many opinions voice out that the anniversary of statehood is virtually ignored. Some people write messages or newspaper articles to promote the holiday, wishing the state a “happy birthday”.

Others believe that the holiday is a controversial matter and can be perceived as culturally insensitive by native Hawaiians. It has also been reported that a group of independence activists disrupted a Statehood Day celebration on the grounds of Iolani palace in 2006.

Public Life
Hawaii’s Statehood Day is a state holiday so government offices are closed, as well as schools and major universities. Some bus companies may observe the public holiday, while others operate seven days a week, including all holidays. People planning to use public transit services on this day can check with the local public transit service providers prior to travelling.

Background
Hawaii’s Statehood Day commemorates Hawaii’s admission as a state on August 21, 1959. In 1898 the United States annexed Hawaii, which was declared as a “necessary” navy base for the conduct of the Spanish-American War. The United States’ interests coveted the islands for some time. During World War II, Oahu served as the command post for the US operations in the Pacific. Large portions of Hawaii were turned over for the US military bases. After the war, two-thirds of the residents favored statehood.

However, because of the many ethnicities present, there was resistance to Hawaii’s statehood from segregated southern states. A primary election took place in Hawaii on June 27, 1959, and various statehood propositions received many votes on that day. Following the certification of the election results, President Eisenhower signed a proclamation on August 21, 1959, declaring Hawaii to be the 50th state. This was known as Admission Day until 2001.

Symbols
Hawaii was a symbol of a new frontier when it became the 50th state of the United States of America in 1959 after many years of heated political debates and discussions. Some people saw Hawaii as a bridge to Asia and an example of American ideas.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawaii
http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/us/hawaii-statehood-day
Ethical Principles for Health Care Interpreters from California Healthcare Interpreters Association

These Standards of Practice reflect CHIA’s view of the healthcare interpreter as one of the three parties involved in the therapeutic relationship between patient and provider. As such, the interpreter shares the healthcare team’s common interest in supporting the patient’s health and well-being. Thus, the Ethical Principles and many of their applications (as detailed in the Performance Measures) are quite consistent with the values and principles of other professions in the healthcare field.

These principles will support the healthcare interpreting profession in setting guidelines for professional and ethical conduct and to increase interpreting quality. This will also enhance the trust vested in interpreters by healthcare professionals and LEP patients. Each ethical principle is equally important and reflects a different aspect of the complex interpreting task. While they are numbered here for easy reference, no one principle should take precedence over any other.

In dealing with ethical dilemmas, the interpreter must remember that their actions need to be aligned with the ultimate goal of supporting the patient’s health and well-being. It may not always be possible to support the patient/provider relationship if that relationship is impeding (or getting in the way of) the patient’s access to quality healthcare services.

In the daily course of their work, healthcare interpreters will likely face situations where some ethical principles will seem to collide with one another, thus creating confusion about an appropriate course of action. Interpreters will then be called upon to exercise their professional judgment to address such ethical dilemmas.

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Ethical Principle 1. Confidentiality
Interpreters treat all information learned during the interpreting as confidential.

a. Advise all parties that they will respect the confidentiality of the patient/provider interaction, and, when applicable, to explain to the patient what “confidentiality” means in the healthcare setting.

b. Advise all parties in the interpreting session to refrain from saying anything they do not wish to be interpreted.

Ethical Principle 2. Impartiality
Interpreters are aware of the need to identify any potential or actual conflicts of interest, as well as any personal judgments, values, beliefs or opinions that may lead to preferential behavior or bias affecting the quality and accuracy of the interpreting performance.

a. Demonstrate no preferential behavior or bias towards or against either party involved in the interpreting.

b. Allow the parties to speak for themselves and to refrain from giving advice or counsel, or taking sides.

Ethical Principle 3. Respect for Individuals and Their Communities
Interpreters strive to support mutually respectful relationships between all three parties in the interaction (patient, provider and interpreter), while supporting the health and well-being of the patient as the highest priority of all healthcare professionals.

a. Treat all parties equally and with dignity and respect, regardless of ethnicity, race, age, color, gender, sexual orientation, religion, nationality, political viewpoint, socioeconomic status, or cultural health beliefs.

b. Recognize that the concept of patient autonomy, including the process for patient informed consent for treatment valued by the healthcare system, may conflict with the world view of many patients and their families from other cultural backgrounds, and to alert the provider or others (e.g., nurse, social worker, patient-advocate, risk-manager, interpreter supervisor) that such conflicts exist.

Ethical Principle 4. Professionalism and Integrity
Interpreters conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the professional standards and ethical principles of the healthcare interpreting profession.

a. Respect the boundaries of the professional role and to avoid becoming personally involved to the extent of compromising the provider-patient therapeutic relationship.

b. Protect the interpreter’s own privacy and safety.

Ethical Principle 5. Accuracy and Completeness
Interpreters transmit the content, spirit and cultural context of the original message into the target language, making it possible for patient and provider to communicate effectively.

Interpreters demonstrate accuracy and completeness by acting to:

a. Convey verbal and non-verbal messages and speaker’s tone of voice without changing the meaning of the message.

b. Clarify the meaning of non-verbal expressions and gestures that have a specific or unique meaning within the cultural context of the speaker.

Ethical Principle 6. Cultural Responsiveness
Interpreters seek to understand how diversity and cultural similarities and differences have a fundamental impact on the healthcare encounter. Interpreters play a critical role in identifying cultural issues and considering how and when to move to a cultural clarifier role. Developing cultural sensitivity and cultural responsiveness is a life-long process that begins with an introspective look at oneself.

a. Identify and to monitor personal biases and assumptions that can influence either positive or negative reactions in themselves, without allowing them to impact the interpreting.

b. Recognize and identify when personal values and cultural beliefs among all parties are in conflict.