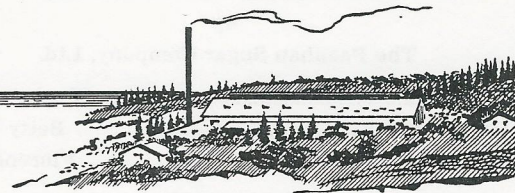


Paauhau News



Above you see the Paauhau Sugar Company mill and main village. This sugar plantation, which is located on the Hamakua Coast, is a subsidiary of C. Brewer and Company, Limited and is one of a family of ten sugar plantations which contribute to the economic security of the new State of Hawaii.

After Seventy-Five Fruitful Years Under Monarchy And Territory Paauhau Welcomes Statehood

Paauhau Sugar Company was organized under the monarchy during the 1870's.

The first recorded history of the plantation was written on July 13, 1880. At that time Paauhau plantation was comprised of several different agricultural or sugar growing companies with the sugar milling or manufacturing company as a separate corporate entity. The milling company not only processed cane from the associated agricultural companies, but also milled cane for private individuals under processing agreements for a contracted rate.

On February 25, 1899, Paauhau plantation incorporated as a California Corporation to be known as the Paauhau Sugar Plantation Company, Limited. On January 1956, the name was changed to Paauhau Sugar Company, Limited and the company incorporated locally in what is now the State of Hawaii.

The plantation as we know it today, consists of approximately 5,473 acres of land of which 4,237 acres are owned by the Paauhau Sugar Company and 1,236 acres are leased from the State, the Cooper Estate and several individuals. Of these 5,473 acres, 4,599 acres are under cultivation and producing

sugar cane. In addition to the 4,599 acres of company cane land, there are 1,077 acres of land owned by independent sugar planters who produce cane for processing by the company, making a total of 5,676 acres of land under cultivation and producing sugar.

These five thousand plus acres support a total local population of 900 people who receive their livelihoods and support directly from the Paauhau Sugar Company. In addition to this group of employees and their dependents, there are the independent planters and their families, plus many pensioners living throughout the territory, on the mainland and in the Philippine Islands.

The company houses its employees in two villages. One is known as Paauhau, or the main village, and Paauhau Mauka, which is approximately a mile and one-half higher up the slopes of Mauna Kea, immedi-

ately above the main village.

Many of the employees own their own homes and live on lands adjacent to or in the vicinity of the company villages. There are 170 dwellings owned and maintained by the company in the two separate villages.

In addition to the dwellings, the company maintains five separate community halls or club houses, in addition to a ball park and tennis court for recreational purposes.

The present work force, which consists of 230 full time employees, is augmented during the summer by the hiring of between ten and twenty-five school-boy temporary employees.

In addition to providing low cost housing, the plantation provides complete low cost medical and hospital services on a twenty-four hour a day, seven day basis. The health of the plantation community is rated higher than that of the state, which in itself is one of the highest for the fifty states.

In order to plant, cultivate, and harvest the five thousand plus acres of land under cultivation, the company has been required to construct and maintain approximately 50 miles of road. Most of this road has been constructed and developed within the past 15 years, for in order to maintain the high agri-

cultural wages and compete with world low cost sugar producing areas, the company has had to convert to an extensive program of mechanization.

Paauhau, like other plantations in the state, will soon be as highly mechanized as any agricultural industry in the world. We currently have 96 pieces of mobile mechanical equipment. This requires not only good roads, but qualified technical employees to repair and maintain this equipment.

The plantation, which is situated on the side of Mauna Kea, rises from an elevation of 100 feet to 2,500 feet. The terrain requires constant attention to detail in order to realize the maximum production available today; using the herbicides, fertilizers and seed cane varieties which are constantly being tested and improved.

Paauhau is a partially irrigated plantation and daily buys from the Hawaiian Irrigation Company, which is a subsidiary of the Honokaa Sugar Company, a neighboring plantation, approximately 20,000,000 gallons of water a day. In a survey conducted to determine water usage, it was established that the residents of Paauhau use almost twice as much water, per capita, as is used by the average resident of Chicago.

The plantation, which is a

member of the Federal Soil Conservation program, repairs and maintains approximately 40 acres of ditches, and is continually redesigning ditch lines in order to maintain adequate drainage and prevent soil erosion.

The weather at Paauhau is unusually good and it is referred to locally as "Paauhau, The Land of Sunshine". Because of its location on the Hamakua Coast, it is usually blessed with gentle trade winds and seldom does the thermometer go above 85°. In the winter months the temperature sometimes drops as low as 60°, but this is a very unusual event and does not happen more than once in three or four years.

Due to the fact that the community is more or less off the beaten path, it is a close knit, well integrated community with a minimum of tensions or frictions. The people of Paauhau have welcomed statehood with the quiet acceptance of what they considered the inevitable and they now look forward to continued progress as a full fledged member of the family of states rather than as part of a protectorate.

PAAUHAU NEWS

Published at Paauhau, Hawaii, T.H.

By

The Paauhau Sugar Company, Ltd.

Editor Francis J. Sweeney
Associate Editor Betty E. Carvalho
Associate Editor Florence R. Meyer

Editorial Policy

To inform employees, their families, and members of the Paauhau community of company policies, plans and practices; acknowledge personal achievements, foster spirit of teamwork and strive for a high degree of cooperation and understanding, by communicating company and community news and information.

OUR RED RIVALS

By HAROLD MANSFIELD

Harold Mansfield, author of **VISION and THE CHALLENGE (United Kingdom)**, is director of public relations of Boeing Airplane Company. He recently visited the Soviet Union as a member of a delegation sponsored by the International Council of Industrial Editors. Before making the trip he learned the Russian language in order to be able better to make a first-hand evaluation of Russia's efforts to surpass America industrially.

In school, in the factory, at the art exhibit, work is touted as the basic virtue in Russia. The brass ornament on your hotel room desk consists of three men bent low and pulling a load. The sculptor has made them appear to enjoy it.

Waiting on the street, you talk with a man about jet transports and things. "Are you pleased with Russia's progress in industry and science?" you ask.

"Why?"

"Because it makes more work."

By the swan pool in Gorky park you ask a keen-looking lad what field he wants to enter when he grows up.

"Science."

"Why? Because of the high pay? Fame?"

He wrinkles his forehead. "Because it is useful," he says.

On the deck of a Sunday afternoon boat up the Moscow River you slide onto the bench beside a man in work clothes, taking a bundle of berry bushes home to plant. He is a skilled mechanic in a nearby factory. You talk with him about his work. "Do you get paid more every year?" you ask.

"Not necessarily. We get paid more when we do more and better work."

"Do you think this is a good system?"

"Da. Good."

A big, brightly-colored factory poster shows a vigorous youth pointing to a minute on the clock. "Watch the working minute!" he cautions. "Time is the people's wealth." A chart shows how much steel, coal, sugar, housing is produced "in our country" per working minute.

"In our country, everyone works," the people tell you with pride.

Then they ask about your country. "Is it true there are four million unemployed?"

You explain: "At present the prices on some things have gone rather high and people are not buying as they did. Wages and prices are high. But the state pays those who are out of work."

"How much does a skilled worker make in America?" asks his Russian counterpart, who earns 1,200 rubles a month—or 60 cents an hour, figured at ten rubles to the dollar. (Tourists are given ten rubles to the

dollar. Official exchange is four to the dollar, but based on prices, ten to one seems nearer correct.)

"In America he gets \$2.50 to \$3 per hour; maybe more," you say.

He is thoughtful, possibly incredulous.

You are thoughtful. You begin to see the problem in an unwelcome light.

Khrushchev spoke on the communist economy "proving itself" and "transforming itself into a world economy through peaceful competition." This competition, obviously, is to be in the world market. On one side is America, with its highly priced man-hour. Up to now it has made good that high cost, by machinery and tooling and mass production. But here you find Russia setting up with deliberate care the same mass-production technique, with low-cost man-hours. You quickly decide America will not relinquish its high pay, because it makes purchasing power. You see a challenge of immense proportions looming before United States industry: How to match a coming giant rival whose ideal is output, not pay.

Before your eyes, you can see the seeds of the great contest being planted. Hotel lobbies and dining rooms are teeming with foreign guests — Asians, Africans, a South American talking business with a Russian host across champagne and caviar. Seeds of peaceful competition.

A strange thought crosses your mind: a future Russia emerging from the iron curtain and America withdrawing behind the dollar curtain, priced out of the market, left trading with itself. "Could it be?" you ask yourself.

You meet a young man from West Africa, jet black, intelligent of speech, a student. He has just visited China, watched the great anti-American rally in Peking. He is touring Russia and western Europe. "I'd like to see America," he says, "but it costs too much."

"A round trip flight from London to New York is down to \$450 now, economy fare," you tell him.

"But it's the hotel, the meals, the living costs," he says. "I can't afford it."

America's problem.

You consider an out. Soviet state-owned industry may fail to prove itself; may never be able to produce an equal product for less money. American ingenuity is too much for them. Or is it?

It's time to go into some Soviet plants, talk to the directors, the engineers, the trade unions. See for yourself how they're doing. You set out.

(Continued)

Keep your nose to the grindstone. The shorter it is, the less trouble it will get you into.

FIRE FIGHTERS
TEACH VOLUNTEERS
NEW METHODS

On June 15 Fire Chief Seaton and Assistant Fire Chief Souza turned out the volunteer fire fighting force to receive instructions in fire fighting from Lt. John Iopa of the County Fire Department, assigned to Hilo, Lt. Edward Kekoa, Hamakua Division of the County Fire Department and Harry Takagi of the Hawaii Fire Department, Hilo.

The fire lieutenants discussed the proper methods of using different type fire extinguishers after which the men were drilled in their use.

After the instructions and drill in the use of extinguishers, fire hoses were hooked up and the volunteer fire fighters were instructed in proper methods of connecting, handling and using fire hoses.

The eighteen volunteers, who attended the instructions are the cadre of the volunteer fire fighting force, and it is assumed that sufficient instructional coverage was given so that two or three of these individuals would be available regardless of whether a fire was industrial, field, or village.

Fire Consumes
Over Fifty Acres
Of Growing Cane

Drought conditions increase field fire hazards.

On Saturday, July 18, at approximately 4:00 p.m., Paauhau experienced one of its most violent field fires in the last ten years.

Ciriaco Singson, accompanied by a group of Paauhau Mauka residents, was driving down the manager's road to Paauhau main village when they spotted a fire in Field F025, just above the Hamakua Ditch. Ciriaco, and the other occupants of the car, jumped out to fight the fire, and sent Mrs. Pascual of Paauhau Mauka to notify Mr. Gomez. However, the field was so dry and the flames spread so rapidly, that by the time the fire-fighting crews were organized, the fire had become almost uncontrollable. Fortunately, due to the speed with which people responded, and with the assistance of natural firebreaks, such as the belt road, the gulch road and the manager's road, the fire was eventually brought under control, but not before it had burned approximately fifty acres of growing cane.

The cause of the fire was not definitely determined, however, it was assumed to be the result of a carelessly discarded cigarette.

During these very dry or drought conditions, people who live and work on sugar plantations should not have to be told to be careful about cigarettes and matches, so we sincerely hope that the careless act which started this fire was the act of an uninformed visitor.

Apparently the fire itself was not the impressive lesson it should have been to all our people, because less than one week later, Emilio Ponce and Masayoshi Nishimori had to put out a fire in the middle of the road, just at the corner of field F002, which had been started by a lighted cigarette butt being discarded in some cane trash. This fire very easily could have jumped to field F002, and burned out the young cane in fields F002 and F003, creating extensive damage.

We urgently request all smokers to break burnt matches

Paauhau Volunteers Receive Instructions



L to R Eddie Kekoa, Adam Souza and Don Seaton relax against fire department car after strenuous drill with Paauhau fire laddies.



Don Seaton explains skull problems to fire fighters while Eddie Kekoa and John Iopa, fire lieutenants, check along with him to make sure he is pushing straight dope.



Katsumi Uemura gives fire carbon dioxide treatment as volunteers try out various types of fire extinguishers.

Stork Has Not
Quit, He Produces
At Paauhau

On June 16, 1959, Takeo and Fumie Higaki became the proud parents of a little baby boy, Keith Tatsuo, who weighed in at 4 lbs. 7½ ozs.

This makes the third baby for Take and Fumie in the last five years.

in half before discarding them along the roads so they will not be discarded without first being completely extinguished.

Just as we were going to press, Kowashi and Gladys Nakagawa produced a new citizen for the new state of Hawaii.

The baby, a little girl, was born on Wednesday, August 26 and weighed in at 8 lbs. 9 ozs. Both baby and mother are doing fine.

An employer interviewing an applicant remarked, "You ask high wages for a man with no experience."

"Well," the man replied, "it's so much harder to work when you don't know anything about it."

Explorer Scouts Learn Survival Techniques

Paauhau Explorer Scouts withstand rigors of survival training.

On Monday, July 13, eight of Paauhau's Explorer Scouts accompanied by John Auna of the National Guard; George Mine, Boy Scout Executive; Sheldon Zane and Masato Yamada, Explorer Advisors, drove over to the Kahena Reservoir in Kohala and started a survival hike back to Paauhau through the coast valleys between Kohala and Paauhau.

The object of a survival hike is to take a minimum amount of food and live off the land. The boys took powdered milk, rice, raisins and crackers, and supplemented these staples with bananas, wild pig, water cress, papayas and wild berries.

The first two days of the trip was comparatively easy going outside of rain since the group were working the ditch trail. However, on the third day, the going got rugged. Entering Waimano Valley the boys crossed a large swamp area in the center of the valley which made the going rough. In the valley they were able to see the remnants of abandoned villages, including graveyard areas which have long since been overgrown.

After hunting and killing several pigs in Waimano, they started the long climb over the ridge to Waipio, and on Saturday, July 18, the sixth day after the start of the survival hike, they arrived at Waipio Valley, having crossed over thirteen gulches and valleys to make the arduous trip.

During this trip the boys learned of the many foods which can provide sustenance if you know how to obtain and prepare them. They enjoyed such oddities as fresh opihi, cooked bananas and greens and a wide variety of methods in which to prepare fresh pork.

While the entire trip was one new experience after the other for the boys, they had a really close call when three of the boys, Thomas Higashi, Robert Uemura and Maurice Nakagawa, practically stumbled over a two-hundred pound pig that was as surprised to see them as they were to see it. The meeting was so sudden and the boys' reaction was so good, that they proceeded to try to climb sapling trees about one inch in diameter. However, the pig did not wait around to see how they made out, but took off down the valley to get away from the Flag-Pole Sitters. She should have stuck around and enjoyed the fun.

The Paauhau boys taking the trip were: Stanley Watanabe, Robert Uemura, Robert Gansubin, Maurice Nakagawa, Thomas Higashi, Kenneth Takata, Harold Sonomura and Douglas Nakata.

The boys were very thankful for this opportunity to gain knowledge and want to thank Mr. Zane, Mr. Auna, Mr. Mine and Mr. Yamada for their expert assistance.

Bernabe Meru Dies In Hospital

On August 2, at approximately 3:00 p.m., Bernabe Meru, of Paauhau Mauka, died in the Honokaa Hospital.

Bernabe, who has been employed by the Paauhau Sugar Company as a Field Hand since 1949, died after a short illness of a liver condition.

He is survived by a son Felix, who resides in the Philippines.

DRIVER MAINTAINS COOL HEAD AND AVOIDS MISHAP

Cool head and driving know-how prevents material damage and possible injury.

While driving makai on Road S3 with a loaded truck-trailer unit, cane truck driver Benjamin Aganus noticed that his air brake pressure was decreasing, and that there was not sufficient pressure on the brake shoes to hold the load at a safe speed level on the steep grade.

By judicious maneuvering he was able to pockey his heavily loaded truck to a more or less level stretch where the brake pressure was sufficient to hold the load. He stopped at this point for a safety check to determine if there was any leakage.

When he had completed his inspection, without finding an air leak, he got back into the cab and found that the pressure had built up to a safe operating level. Feeling that his air pressure was safe, and if it failed the automatic trailer brakes would lock, Benjamin proceeded down the road.

Within a very short distance the braking air pressure dropped to zero and the truck began to pick up speed. The automatic trailer brakes did not lock, and with several hundred yards of steep road facing him, with his speed rapidly building up, it became evident to the driver that a serious accident was in the making.

Watching for a safe place to leave the road, Benjamin made an attempt to check the speed of the unit by driving through a cane field.

When it became obvious that the cane would not stop the equipment, due to the steepness of the terrain, the driver then cut back to the road and headed laterally across Field F009 toward the flat area leading to the reservoir.

By nursing the truck toward the counter grade adjacent to the reservoir, Benjamin was able to eventually bring the runaway equipment to a stop with very little damage to anything or anyone except growing cane.

Benjamin was commended by Manager Gomez, who stated, "I wish to commend you, in that, by remaining cool under stress, and utilizing your knowledge and memory of the terrain, you were able to select the one available area which could be used. You prevented what could have been a serious accident resulting in possible injury or loss of life and damage to equipment. You have proven yourself a competent and qualified driver."

Upon examination it was found that faulty valves had caused the brake failures.

Local Boy Is New Trainee At Paauhau

George Wachi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Masatoshi Wachi of Paauhau, who is presently attending the University of Oregon State, majoring in Agronomy, has been assigned to Paauhau as a C. Brewer trainee for July and August 1959.

George, who has lived on a sugar plantation all his life, is intending to make sugar production his life's work, and following in his father's footsteps, he has elected C. Brewer and Company as the agency which he would like to work for.

News In Brief

Carolyn Aganus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gary Aganus, was honored at a dinner given by her parents at her home, marking her third birthday. Her family and relatives helped her celebrate this happy event.

Currently vacationing in Honolulu are Stephanie, Peter, Patsy and Victoria Abarcar as houseguests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Panela. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Nicanor Abarcar.

Leaving Paauhau recently after vacationing for about a month with their aunt and uncle, Adam and Nora Souza, were Vera and Drew Taylor of Kailua, Oahu.

Myra Jean Ladra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ladra, returned to Honolulu after a week's visit and vacation with her parents. Myra is a recent graduate of the Kapiolani Technical School of Practical Nursing and is scheduled to begin her nursing career at St. Francis Hospital on September 1.

Leaving Paauhau to establish permanent residence in Honolulu were Mr. and Mrs. Akira Fuchigami, long time residents of Paauhau.

A recent visitor at the Fortunato Aganus' was their son Philander who is stationed with the U.S. Army at Schofield Barracks.

Houseguests of Mr. and Mrs. Suewo Nagaishi were Mr. and Mrs. Claude Nagaishi of Honolulu. Claude is the son of the Suewo Nagaishis and is married to the former Maisie Nunotani of Lanai.

Vivian Cariaga, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ignacio Cariaga, arrived home recently following her graduation exercises from Kapiolani Technical School for Practical Nursing. Miss Cariaga is now employed at the Honokaa County Hospital.

Leaving Paauhau recently for Honolulu enroute to Los Angeles, California, was Wayne Abalos, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas Abalos. Accompanying Wayne to Honolulu was his mother, sister Marcia, and niece Lydia. Wayne plans to continue his education on the mainland.

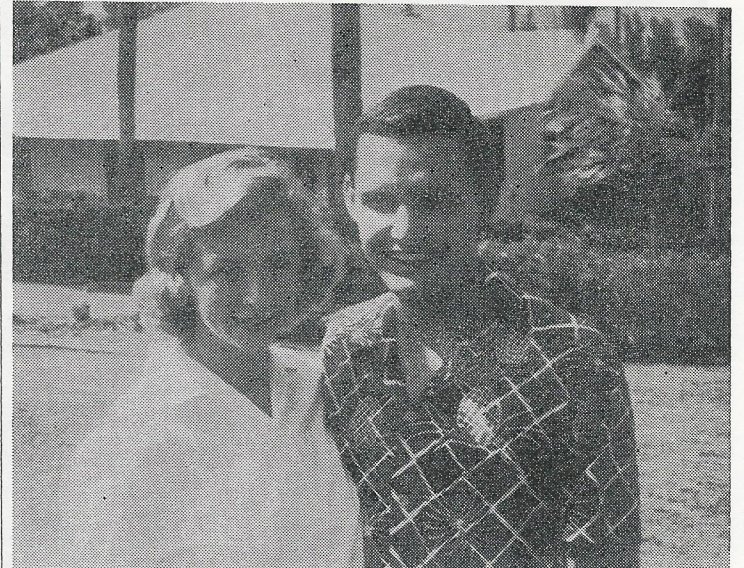
A trip to Samuel Spencer Park at Kawaihae ended the summer fun program for the children at Paauhau where they spent the day picnicking, swimming and playing games. The group was accompanied by their leader Miss Mildred Shimohata of Kalopa and her assistant Gordon Higashi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hisao Higashi of Paauhau.

Prior to their trip, the children put on an exhibit of beautiful and artistic items made by them during the six-week session. Parents and friends were invited to the open house at Paauhau Elementary School.

Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Akira Fuchigami want to thank all their many friends in the Paauhau community for the numerous gifts and parties extended to them prior to their departure for Honolulu.

At Paauhau Something New Has Been Added



Above you see James and Margaret Frazier who are new additions to the Paauhau community. James is the new Utility Cultivation Foreman.

Jimmy, who was born in Honolulu and raised next door at Honokaa, is no stranger to the people of Paauhau. His wife, the former Margaret Jane Massie is from Denver, Colorado. Jimmy met "Maggie" while attending the University of Colorado at Denver, Colorado. She is a bride of eight weeks and is a most welcome addition to the community.

Jimmy not only went to the mainland to get an education, he also went to get a life partner, and best of all, he brought them back to Hamakua, and specifically, Paauhau.



Above you see the new Austin-Weston Road Grader. The grader, which is a Pacer Model 300, replaces our former grader, which was war-time surplus.

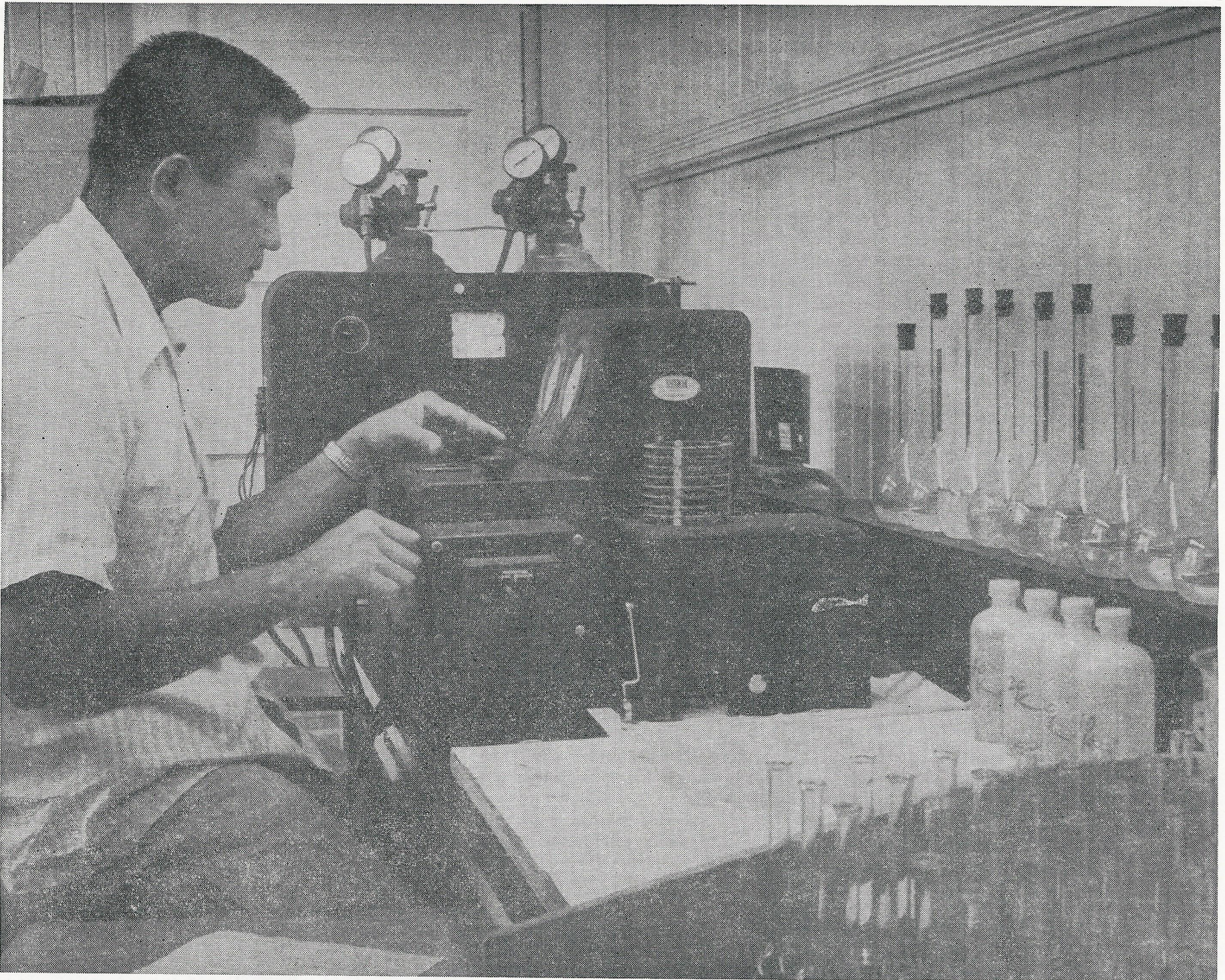
The new grader should increase grading efficiency by an estimated 150%.

We are sure that Richard Bautista, the operator, welcomes the change.



Two more Paauhaites leave for the Philippines. Leon Tongpalan and Quintin Bumagat, who have been employees of the Paauhau Sugar Company have accepted lump sum payments in lieu of monthly annuities, and have returned to their homes in the Philippines.

It is hoped that after spending so many years in Hawaii, they do not find the adjustment to live in the homeland too difficult.



A TECHNICIAN ANALYZES the potassium content of sheath samples on a Beckman D. U. Spectrophotometer at the Brewer Crop Log Laboratory on the Island of Hawaii. Due to the large number of plantations subscribing to the service, huge numbers of samples must be processed daily. The Clements' Crop Logging system, developed by Brewer's consulting plant physiologist, also includes determinations for tissue moisture, nitrogen, phosphorous, calcium, magnesium and the five minor elements.

Paauhau Boy Scouts To Kau Encampment

Sixteen Boy Scouts, ten Troopers, and six Explorers, recently spent a week at Camp Hilea, Kau.

Beginning August 9 and returning August 15, the boys had a terrific time at the official Kilauea Camp, which was used by our boys for the first time this year. The camp, which is located between Naalehu and Pahala, provided the boys with an excellent opportunity to improve their scout ranking by training and testing.

★ ★ ★

On Sunday, August 9, the Paauhau Sugar Company supplied a truck which "Special" Nakagawa volunteered to drive, and after a very pleasant three hour drive, the boys arrived at camp Hilea.

They brought all their camp equipment including staple and canned foods with them. Fresh fruits, milk, vegetables and meat were purchased from nearby stores twice during the week's encampment.

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The encampment proved a tremendous success for the Paauhau boys, inasmuch as many of them earned promotions from tenderfoot to second class and from second class to first class. It was also a good opportunity for the boys to acquire additional merit badges.

Those attending the encampment were: Leslie Alnas, Ray

Nakagawa, Donald Plahy, Steven Plahy, Marcos Rellanos, Jr., James Sweeney, Sean Sweeney, Victor Takata, Royden Hirayama and Leslie Vinluan, Boy Scouts. Explorer Scouts were: Maurice Nakagawa, Harold Sonomura, Kenneth Takata, Robert Uemura, Stanley Watanabe and Douglas Nakata.

The boys have asked the editor to thank the Paauhau Sugar Company and Special Nakagawa for providing transportation to and from the camp.

Two Paauhau Youths To Have Corrective Heart Surgery

Two Paauhau young people head for mainland and heart surgery.

Eleven year old Reid Gytoku and eighteen year old Gordon Higashi both will travel to the University of Minnesota Heart Hospital to have elective corrective surgery. These two young people will make a total of six Paauhaites who have had corrective heart surgery within the past five years. This, despite the fact that the population of Paauhau is not quite 700 people, in each of the past instances, all of which were elective, the operation was a success.

The first heart surgery case

Sugar Immigrants Provide Basis For Hawaii's Melting Pot

Hawaii's Governor William F. Quinn told delegates to the international Congress of Sugar Technologists held here last month that "sugar gave Hawaii its melting pot complexion."

★ ★ ★

"People who came here from all parts of the world to work for sugar have merged into today's cosmopolitan society, held

from Paauhau was Harvey Honda who traveled to John Hopkins in Maryland to have the surgery performed.

In 1958 Linda Kaulunahale and Gregorio Yagong traveled to the Stanford University Hospital in California where they had successful heart surgery performed, and this year in July, Lillian Alnas went to Children's Hospital in Honolulu where successful heart surgery was completed.

Mrs. Sweeney, the plantation nurse, noted the tremendous advancement in heart surgery when she pointed out the fact that almost 1% of the total population of Paauhau have undergone or will undergo corrective heart surgery.

The entire community is praying that the current two young people have the same success as our first four.

up as a showcase for democracy and a bridge of cultures of the East and West," he said.

One of the greatest needs of the sugar industry from its beginning was for workers. Whenever there is need, opportunity goes alongside. Looking abroad for workers, the sugar industry offered strangers a fresh opportunity in a new industry in a new land.

★ ★ ★

The Kingdom of Hawaii as well as the industry recognized the need for outside labor and took an active interest in the recruiting of labor. In 1864, the Kingdom established a Board of Immigration. A law was soon passed forbidding the introduction of laborers without the express permission of the Board.

As a result the Planters' Labor and Supply Co. was organized to work with the government in matters of immigration. Out of this company grew the present day HSPA.

★ ★ ★

The first sugar workers who arrived were about 200 Chinese arriving in 1852. Many more came over during the next half century.

The immigration of Japanese labor began in 1868. Later immigrations built up their numbers until the Chinese and the Japanese formed large segments of the population.

From this beginning, at least a dozen other nationalities came at various times to work in sugar. These include: Portuguese, Germans, Puerto Ricans, Koreans, Filipinos, Italians, Austrians, Spaniards, Russians and Hindus.

Some workers were recruited for work on Mainland railroads. Others moved off the plantations into the general Island community to take part in its activities. Those who stayed with sugar helped to develop the Islands' number one industry and many have advanced to positions of great responsibility.

★ ★ ★

Above all, different races mingled amicably and lived together as good neighbors. Without abandoning traditional customs of their own, they gradually adopted American ways.

The process of Americanization reached its natural fulfillment this year when Hawaii was admitted to the Union as the 50th state.

