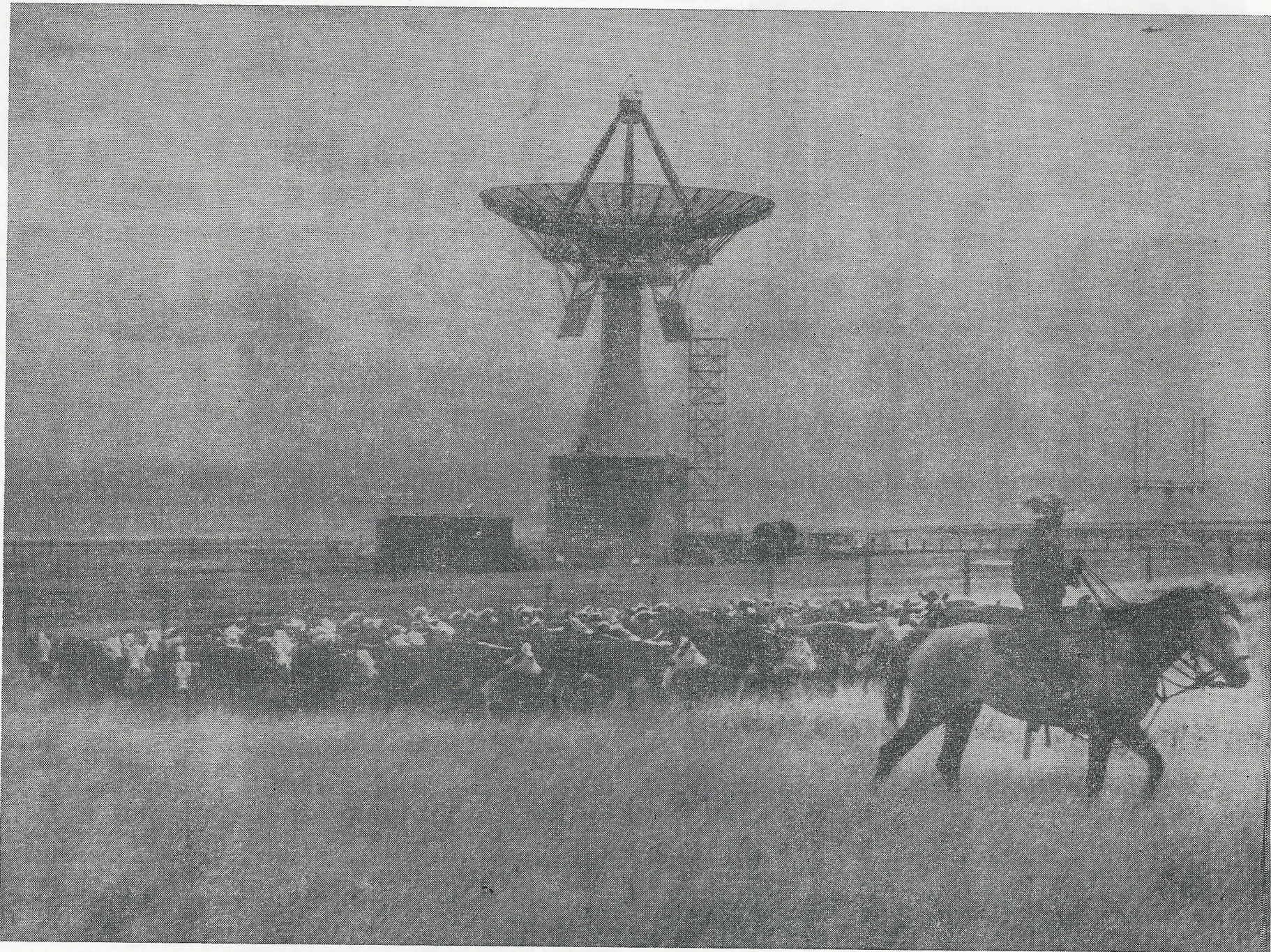


# NAALEHU NEWS

## Paniolo, Pipi And Parabola



KAALUALU RANCH CATTLE grazing next to the parabolic dish at the South Point tracking station picture the vast changes in life in Hawaii. The tracking station is now engaged in a project of world wide interest while every day life in Hawaii continues.

## Hutchinson Grows Up With Hawaii-A History

By EVAN WHITE

In the year 1867 most of the people who lived in Kau were Hawaiians. Waiohinu was larger than it now is, and many Hawaiians lived there. In that year Charles N. Spencer, who lived in Waiohinu, planted about ten acres of sugar cane. He planted his cane near Mauolioli Springs, and this is the first time sugar cane was actually cultivated in the Kau district. Before that time the Hawaiians grew cane in little clumps outside their homes. In 1868 violent earthquakes shook Kau, there was a disastrous eruption and a tidal wave at Honuapo. There wasn't much food that year, and many of the Hawaiians had to eat the sugar cane to keep from starving.

Shortly after this, a man named Alexander Hutchinson came to Kau and began to grow cane. He was an American, and it is believed that he came from the Honolulu Iron Works. In May, 1870, he became a partner with John Costa, an Italian, and bought 225 acres of land in Kawala and Aemalo from Lazarus Ahi of Waiohinu. They paid \$585.97 for the land, and began to build the mill at Naalehu. The Manager's home was also built on this land.

The two men seem to have

had an argument, and ended their partnership. Costa moved to Waiohinu, and built a sugar mill on the mauka side of the recreation park. Several years later Costa abandoned his business, and moved out of the area.

In the year 1875 John and Samuel Nott bought land in Waiohinu, and formed the old Waiohinu Plantation. After a few years they gave up, and sold their plantation to Alexander Hutchinson.

During this time Hutchinson consolidated his interests, and actively began to grow cane. Materials for his mill at Naalehu were hauled by bullocks from Kaalualu, over the

lava. Small steamers frequently called at Punaluu, Honuapo, and Kaalualu. The shipment of sugar was a never-ending risk for the Manager, however.

### Labor Imported

Most of the workers were Hawaiians, although there were a few Portuguese and Chinese. In 1876 a group of contract field laborers came from China, and lived in a camp behind the mill. Hutchinson had many problems, "there were continual quarrels between the natives and the Chinamen." Chinese complaints over occasional rice shortages (all rice had to be imported),



Who are they?

## Hutchinson And Hawaii

We employees of Hutchinson Sugar Company and members of the new state of Hawaii should feel proud. I hope you will take the time to read the history of the plantation written here in the Naalehu News.

The history of Hutchinson Sugar Company is the history of Naalehu and the history of Naalehu is the history of Hawaii.

Just as this company gathered people of various racial and economic backgrounds to form an organization, which in 1957 produced a world's record in sugar production and in 1958 was the low cost producer in the Territory, so did Hawaii begin and become a State.

We can now work for the future of our new state and Hutchinson Sugar Company because the future of one is dependent on the other.

JAMES S. BEATTY

"serious rows" over "the new nine-hour law," Chinese opium-smoking, frequent illnesses and deaths (some were supposed to have been "half-dead" upon arrival). There was a desperate need to recruit workers from among "any returning whalers, natives or South Sea Islanders that came along."

For the mill, Hutchinson imported expert boiler-tenders, carpenters, and coopers from Honolulu.

The women did most of the planting, by digging shallow trenches, where the seed cane was placed. Wages were fifty cents a day for men and twenty five cents for women. Teams of bullocks were used to transport the cane, and sugar was shipped in barrels from Honuapo.

In 1874 Hutchinson bought the Ahupuaa of Kioloku from Obediah B. Spencer. He always tried to buy as much land as possible, so he could grow more cane.



George Hewitt's "Babe in Arms"

### Hilea Mill Built

In 1877 Hutchinson and three other Americans started the Hilea Plantation. A mill was built, and in 1878 they began to manufacture sugar. In 1879 the site of the mill at Honuapo was purchased by the Plantation.

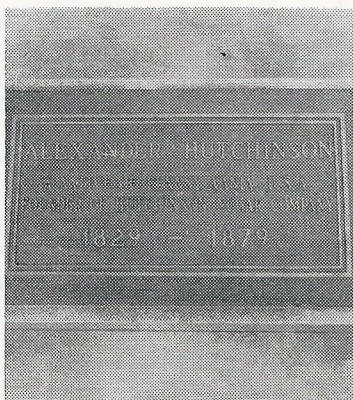
Labor problems became acute during this period. In June of 1877 over 115 acres of cane were spoiling to be taken off, 50 acres of new cane were overgrown with weeds, and new acreage had to be planted. "To do all this and run the mill, wood carts, etc.," there was only "a gang of 73 Hawaiians and 45 Chinamen, which is very small indeed" for the work to be done. These basic needs were never more than partially fulfilled until 1878 when the first group of Portuguese arrived. They proved to be very good workers, and the Plantation began to prosper again. Again in 1879 another group of laborers came to the Plantation, and Hutchinson said: "I am very pleased with them and would like some more of the same class." These were probably Gilbert Islanders, a group of whom were brought to Hawaii about this time. When the census of 1884 was taken, Kau's population included 568 Chinese, 933 Portuguese, 116 Caucasians, and 1,543 Hawaiians and part Hawaiians. Twelve years earlier there were 1,829 Hawaiians out of a total population of 1,865. Some of the Hawaiians had moved out of the area.

### Japanese Arrive

In the year 1866, following an agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of Hawaii, the Hutchinson Plantation Co. received groups of Japanese workers. We do not know how many came to the Plantation, but the census of 1890 lists 476 for the district of Kau.

Alexander Hutchinson had just begun to see his Plantation prosper, but unfortunately he met with a tragic accident at the Honuapo Landing, and died May 15, 1879. A Honolulu newspaper had this to say about his death: "He was one of a class of men whose death is a real calamity and whose removal to another world leaves a void that is not easily filled in a community like ours. The late Alexander Hutchinson was a native of Pennsylvania, U. S.,

and was about fifty years of age at the time of his death. He came to these Islands about 20 years ago from California and has resided here ever since. He was a pattern maker by trade and a remarkably good mechanic endowed with a robust constitution and a large allowance of common sense, improved by a good English education and a ripe experience in the business walks of life. He was well qualified to acquire success in any business enterprise. He possessed courage and pluck that succumbed to no difficulties, by his dint of perseverance and a strong will, he laughed at most obstacles and achieved victory where the majority of men would have yielded to adverse fate. By persistence, skill, and good management he had succeeded in acquiring a splendid sugar plantation on the Island of Hawaii. . . . By a melancholy mishap he lost his life in the very prime of his manhood and usefulness." (Hawaiian Gazette May 28, 1879; Page 3.) Alexander Hutchinson's death was mourned by all the residents of Kau, and by his many friends in Honolulu. He was buried between two rose bushes in the yard of the Manager's residence. Later his remains were moved to another location behind the mill at Naalehu, where his tombstone may be seen today.



After Hutchinson's death, Charles N. Spencer and Dr. Oliver managed the plantation until it was sold. The company was put up for sale at public auction, and on February 28, 1880, it was purchased by William G. Irwin and Claus Spreckels, trading under the name of William G. Irwin and Company. It sold for \$100,000.00, and later Mrs. Hutchinson sold her interest in the company for \$21,000.00. About this time John N. Buck was appointed manager.

### Irwin Buys Hilea

Some time later, the Hilea Plantation was sold for \$90,000.00 to William G. Irwin and Company. In May, 1889, the Hilea Plantation was merged with the Hutchinson Plantation. Ten years later, in 1889, the Hutchinson Plantation was incorporated by William G. Irwin and Company.

In 1908 the Hutchinson Plantation experienced a severe drought, only 19.97 inches of rain fell during that year (as compared with 37.90 inches in 1958). Water shortage was always a problem for the Plantation, since not only did it affect the cane, but it frequently meant that harvesting operations had to be suspended, since the cane was flumed down to the mill.

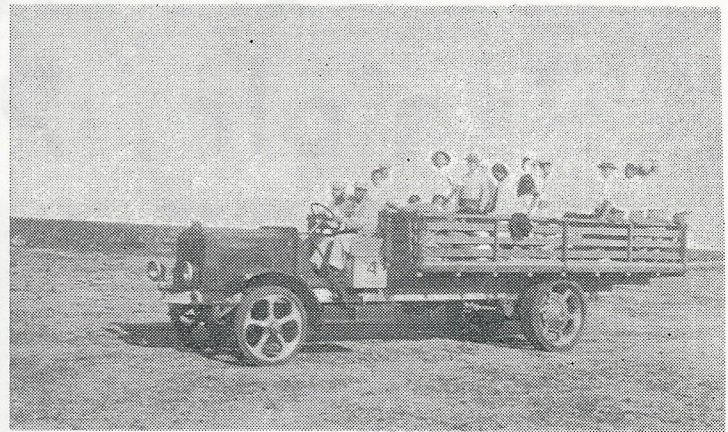
In the next few years several very significant things were going to happen to the Hutchinson Plantation. First, this was the last year that cane was ground at the Naalehu Mill. The mill was dismantled, and most of the machinery was moved to the mill at Honuapo. The remains of the old Naalehu Mill may still be seen today, lying behind the Garage.

### Irwin-Brewer Merger

This was the year that William G. Irwin and Company merged with C. Brewer & Com-

and progress with it went on for several years. Nine years later drilling began on Mountain House and Kahilipali water tunnel projects. A two inch water

flumed to points where it could be loaded on the cars. The Plantation used two locomotives and cane was stored on the cars near the factory.



One of the First Trucks

pipe was laid from Kahilipali Springs to Naalehu, to provide water for the residents of the camp. The Mountain House and Kahilipali Springs projects were both long and costly. In 1923 work was still progressing on them. The Kahilipali Springs project was successful, however, and a pipeline to Honuapo was laid. Several years later the Mountain House project also proved to be a success, and the bottom of the tunnel was cemented.

These years also saw a gradual change from the use of animals for plowing and hauling cane, to the use of tractors and automotive machinery. In 1913 the Plantation bought its first tractor,

### First Truck Purchased

The first Plantation truck was bought in 1922, a Packard, which was used to haul fertilizer. Three years later a 3½ ton White truck was purchased, and two second hand Ford trucks, one for the Ranch, and one for the Dairy.

The cane flumes were enlarged and improved. In 1919 a permanent flume was built over the lava to Wailau. Five years later a new flume was built along the railroad bed from Naalehu to Honuapo, to take the cane to the factory. A redwood pipe line was laid to convey water from the Kaaiaiki section to the top of Makaanau. This meant that cane could now be flumed from this area instead of being hauled by wagon. A new mill yard layout and fluming station at the factory was built to provide more storage. Cane was now being flumed into train cars where it was weighed and stored, instead of going directly into the carrier. New flumes were built, and existing ones were constantly being repaired.

Efforts were made by the management to improve community life. The operation of the Naalehu Store was taken over by the Plantation, formerly outsiders had run the store. George E. Gibb, Manager of the Plantation at that time, said that "The operation of this store by the Company will result in decreased prices to laborers and others in the vicinity for articles of food and other necessities which must be supplied from this point." The old store building was "in a bad state of repair," and the Manager ordered lumber so a new store could be built. An electric light and ice plant was built, and the workers were provided with electric light. During the next year, 1920, an amusement hall was erected at Naalehu, to be followed by a club and social hall and a theater at Hilea. All during this time new cottages and houses for the workers were being built, and the existing ones were repaired.

### Bonus System

At times the Plantation suffered due to a lack of labor, and in 1921 a bonus policy was adopted to curb this. According to the policy, any worker who turned out to work twenty three or more days a month would receive an additional ten percent of his monthly earnings as a bonus. The purpose of the bonus was to "adequately compensate those conscientious workers who are willing to work



Flume Construction

pany. The Honolulu firm became the agent of Hutchinson, and under the guidance of C. Brewer, the Hutchinson Plantation began a program of modernization and expansion.

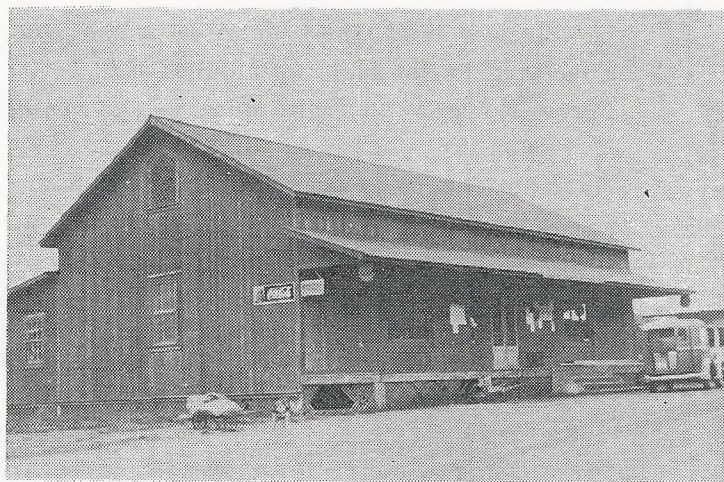
The water facilities at the Plantation were improved. In 1912 the Kaiholena water tunnel was started, and experiment

a "Caterpillar Traction Engine," which was to be used not only for hauling cane, but also for plowing. The Plantation continued to purchase mules and horses, however, and they were still used for many years. Locomotives were used for bulk hauling, and cane was carried or

steadily." William Campsie was appointed Manager to succeed George Gibb, who retired. It was in this year, also, that the new Plantation Office Building was constructed.

cific commerce called at Honuapo.

Sugar production rose during the years (be sure to look at the 1913-1959 Hutchinson Hit Parade), due not only to improved



Naalehu Store

Improvements on the factory were being made. A new vacuum pan, condenser, ten crystallizers, two mud presses and a new steam and diesel engines were bought. In 1926 the Mill Fireroom was destroyed by fire. However, the boilers were not damaged, and they were able to resume grinding after a temporary roof was installed. Improved milling methods allowed the Factory to extract more sugar from the cane, and rose the extraction to 96.51%. In 1927 the Company spent \$150,000.00 on Factory improvements. A one thousand ton sugar warehouse was built to store the sugar. A fireroom building, bagasse elevator and cross carrier, and powerhouse building were built. New types of machinery were bought, an Allis-Chalmers engine and a 400KVA generator, three crusher rolls with an engine and a gear train, two HRT boilers, a cane carrier, and an Ogg unloader.

The Honuapo Landing was strengthened and enlarged. Six lighters and two launches were obtained. Sugar and molasses were shipped direct to the mainland from Hanuapo, by Matson steamers. Hawaiian Agricultural Company

methods of extraction in the factory, but also because of better agricultural methods. Although the total acreage in sugar cane has not increased much since 1913, the total tons of sugar cane ground by the factory has greatly increased. In 1913 the Plantation had a total of 4,818 acres planted with cane, as compared with about 5,600 acres (estimate) in 1959. This is an increase of 782 acres over the year 1913, which is only a 16% increase. However, the total tons of cane ground at the factory increased more than four times, from 43,455 tons in 1913 to 245,255 tons in 1959 (estimate), a 464% increase. In other words, we now grow much more cane on an acre of land than we did in 1913. This may also be seen from other figures—Tons Cane Per Acre rose from 27.55 to 128.44, a 366% increase. The main reason that Hutchinson now produces a much greater amount of sugar than it did in 1913 is that we now grow a greater amount of cane on an acre of land. Other reasons are that our milling methods are much better, we are able to extract more sugar from the cane; and the quality

The tops and stools were cut off, and were not weighed as they are now.

Sugar production rose through the years, and in 1930 a new record of 15,165 tons were produced. This was succeeded in the following year by a record 16,214 tons. Sugar production continued to be high, although there were times when not all of it could be shipped to the Mainland, because of the quota system. These were the years of the depression, and the Company was forced to abandon certain cane lands due to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Sugar prices were low, and the company was sustaining losses. The railroad to Hilea was abandoned. The company was forced to borrow money \$600,000.00, in 1931, but was able to pay off the debt six years later.

During the post-depression years the Plantation became more mechanized. Three Kenworth trucks and a Northwest Cane Loader were purchased in 1936, and grab harvesting and trucking from the fields began. A shortage of fluming water caused trucks to haul cane from Naalehu and Hilea. During the next year three additional Kenworth trucks were purchased, and a truck flume station was erected at Hilea.



An Experiment with Pineapples

a severe drought, only 29.47 inches of rain fell during that year. A new walk-in-cooler and refrigeration counter was installed in the Naalehu Store, and it began to look supermarketish. A pipeline was constructed, extending from Haa Springs to Morse Field. Sugar prices dropped.

World War II

All of Hawaii was shocked at the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor. America's entry into the war was not without its effects upon the Plantation. One

ment was worn out and replacements were badly needed. Employees were active in volunteer work.

In the year 1945 a contract was signed with the International Longshoreman and Warehouseman's Union, and in the next year there was a very costly 79 days sugar strike.

Seventy-seven men came from the Philippines in 1946.

The Plantation began to centralize around Naalehu. Buildings were being moved from the Kaalaiki and Waiubata Camps. The fertilizer quonset hut was erected. During 1947 thirty-six buildings were moved from outlying camps. In the next year thirty-five buildings were moved from Honuapo to Naalehu. The Kau Construction Company was formed to expedite the construction of field road, and work on the Kaalaiki-Makanau road was begun. A bulk sugar bin was built at the factory, and a quonset warehouse was added to the store.

Hand cutting and fluming of cane ended in 1948, and now all cane was mechanically harvested and trucked to the mill. Stock was purchased in the C&H Sugar Refining Corp. Sugar was now shipped in bulk, although the 1949 strike caused a return to bagging. Beef had to be flown to Honolulu due to the strike.

Improvements on the factory began in 1950 with construction of the tramway and the modification of trash disposal ditch. Trash could now be washed into the ocean, instead of being hauled out in trucks. The old nine roller mill and gearing, originally installed in 1899, was replaced. A record sugar crop of 17,479 tons was produced during 1952.

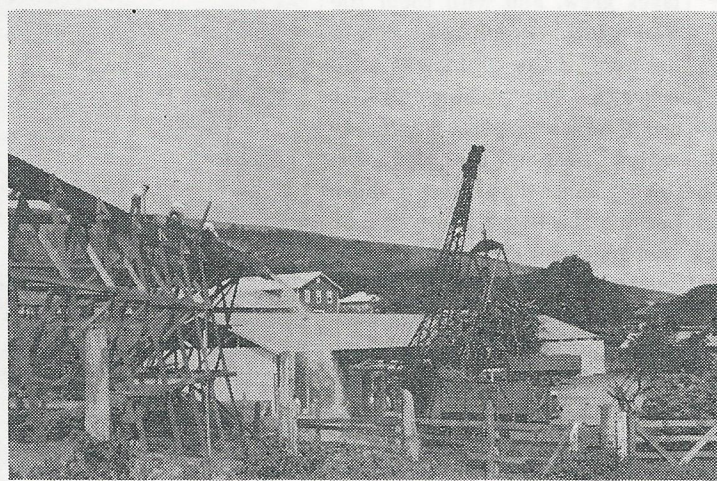
In 1953 a \$70,000.00 fire destroyed the bagasse storage warehouse and conveyor at Honuapo. The electric shop and some supplies were also destroyed. Electric power had to be supplied by the Hilo Electric Company.

Harvesting became even more mechanized that year. Cane buggies were purchased, and the cane truck bodies were converted from end dumps to side unloading with chain nets. The Safety Program was instituted.

The year 1954 saw a regrettable strike.

The tramway was junked and sold for scrap in 1955, and a record sugar crop of 20,761 tons was produced. Hawaiian Agricultural Company's dairy stock was purchased. Fertilizing and planting became more modern with new tractors. Five Peterbilt truck tractors were also bought during that year.

Sugar production continued to climb—a record crop of 21,105 tons in 1956, and another record crop of 23,120 tons in 1957. We also broke the world's



Fluming Gives Way to Machines

Beatty Is Manager

It was in this year that Mr. Beatty was appointed Manager. He had been Head Overseer of the Plantation for seventeen years.

The cane loader was equipped with lights for night harvesting in 1938. The Hilea camp was abandoned, and ten buildings were moved to Naalehu. A grandstand was built at the park, and the Naalehu Coffee Shop was enlarged. Twenty-eight percent of the cane was now being transported by trucks. An American Crane was installed at the Factory, which relieved several men for other work. Grab harvesting had to be discontinued, because it was too expensive.

Fluming to station was extended in 1940, and only three Nabors trailers were placed in operation. Naalehu experienced

hundred and thirty one men left for military service, and defense projects. There was a shortage of labor, and the plantation began to grab harvest again. One International, one FWD and nine Nabors trailers were added to the transportation equipment. Grab and rake harvesting later had to be discontinued in 1942, because there were no washing facilities at the mill. To alleviate this, a cane cleaning plant was constructed at the mill, and mechanical harvesting began again.

The Plantation workers did their best to help the defense of their country. Twelve percent of the total Plantation payroll was invested in War Bonds. Roads were improved to reduce trucking costs, and two additional trucks were purchased to haul cane. The Plantation still suffered from a scarcity of labor in 1944, much of the equip-



"Hapai" Cane in Old Days

leased land at Honuapo and constructed molasses tanks and a warehouse. In 1932 the Territory built a new wharf at Honuapo. It became a frequent stopping place for steamers, and in 1937 a record number of forty two steamers carrying Trans-Pa-

of our cane is much better. However, Tons Cane Per Ton Sugar has increased, that is according to the Hit Parade figures, it now takes more cane to produce a ton of sugar. This is not true, because the cane in 1913 was hand cut and washed before it even got to the mill.

Comparison of Year 1913 with Estimate for Year 1959

	1913	1959 (Estimate)
Total Tons Sugar (96°)	4,818	23,605
Total Tons Cane	43,455	245,255
Area Planted	550	700
Total Area in Cane	4,818	5,600
Area Harvested for Crop	1,577	1,900
Tons Cane Per Acre	27.55	128.44
Tons Sugar Per Acre	3.05	11.22
Tons Cane Per Ton Sugar	9.02	10.39

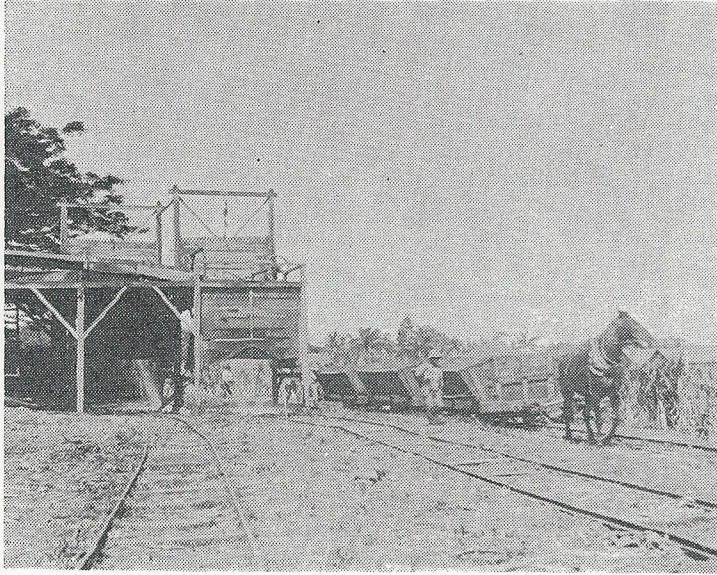


Mules Pack Fertilizer to Field

**NAALEHU NEWS**

Published Monthly By Hutchinson Sugar Co., Ltd.

Editor ..... Roy Replogle  
Staff ..... Bessie Sakamoto, Tommy Toguchi, Fusae Nakano



Hauling Cane in the Old Days

record for sugar yield, getting 11.64 tons of sugar per acre on an unirrigated plantation.

On February 1, 1958 the Company's contract with the ILWU expired, and a crippling strike was called.

Last year the management of the ranch and the dairy was assumed by Hawaiian Ranch Company, under the direction of Fred Schattauer.

**Hutch Grows Up**

During this history we have seen the growth of Hutchinson, from the ten acres of cane in Waiohinu to the five thousand six hundred which are now in cultivation. But we have seen much more than this, we have the growth of Kau and the emergence of the State of Hawaii. Before the start of the Hutchinson Sugar Company, Kau was a primitive area, inhabited only by Hawaiians who caught fish and grew taro and were lucky if they didn't starve

first were the Chinese, later the Portuguese, Japanese, and Filipinos. These people came to work in the cane fields, and these people built Hawaii. No longer were there only Hawaiians living in Kau, now there were many different people of different racial and cultural backgrounds. Hawaii had changed. The plantation villages grew, and with them Hawaii grew. Hawaii was now a territory of the United States of America. The fishing villages are almost gone now. Nearly everyone lives in the plantation towns, and these towns have become the lifeblood of Hawaii. Our ancestors came from different lands, and now we live and work together in harmony, send our children to school, drive our cars down to the store, and go to our various churches and to the movies whenever we wish. We pay taxes, and send some of our fellow citizens to Congress. We live in the new State of Hawaii.



Planting Seed Cane

to death. Hawaii was then a monarchy, ruled by a king. Then foreigners came into the area, first was Charles N. Spencer, and later John Costa and Alexander Hutchinson. Most of the people in Kau were Hawaiians, but now there were some Caucasians. Some of the Hawaiians found out that they no longer had to fish for a living, but could grow sugar for the planters instead. Many of them left their fishing villages, and moved to the plantations. Hawaii was now a Republic, an independent sovereign state. Soon other people moved into Kau,

**Did You Know?**

- Naalehu means lava ashes?
- Hilea means indolent?
- Kalapana means shooting field?
- Kau means the breast?
- Mauna Kea means white mountain?
- Mauna Loa means long mountain?
- Pahala means transgressor's enclosure?
- Waiohinu means shiney water?
- Keaouhou means new regime?
- Halemaumau means fern house?
- Kapapala means bird line?

**THANKS**

Thanks to Tsuneeo Koike for the use of his "olden day" pictures.

**Ed Lui Named Superintendent For Factory**

Effective August 1st Edward L. Lui was appointed Factory Superintendent of Hutchinson Sugar Company Factory at Honuapo.

Lui's appointment followed the resignation of Robert Mott-Smith. Mott-Smith is presently Factory Superintendent at Hawaiian Agricultural Company.

Lui has been an employee of Hutchinson since 1929. He started as a Laboratory Benchman and progressed to Panman, then Shift Sugar Boiler, and later Factory Foreman. In 1938 he was promoted to Boiling House Department Head.

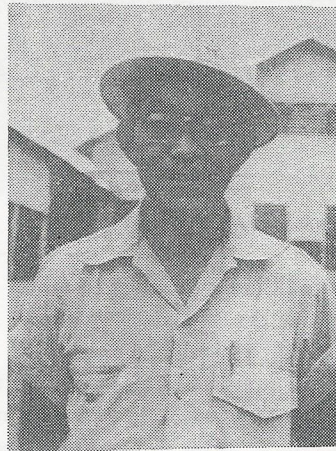
Ah Sha Lui, Edward's father,

**JUST FOR STATEHOOD**

Primordial stirrings in an ocean bed,  
Break the level horizons overhead.  
From the bowels of earth a mountain is torn,  
Spewed upward, and lo, an island is born.

In this new land where never man had trod,  
Conceived by the molding hand of God,  
Ferns, flowers and fruits now, in age-weathered loam,  
Have built us a heaven—Hawaii, our home!

—Ewart Sarvis



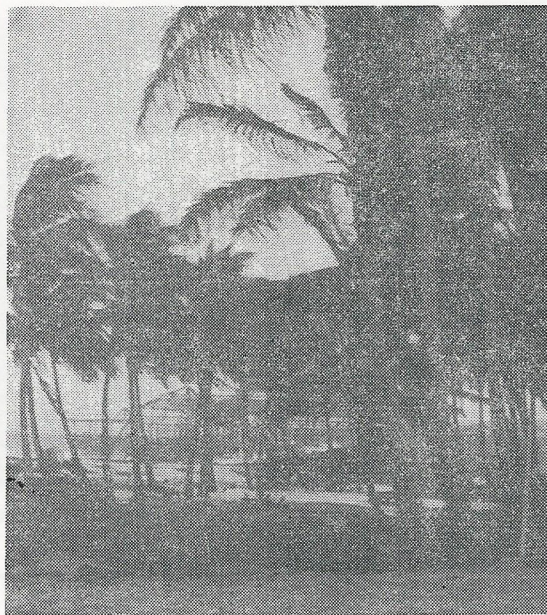
Edward Lui

immigrated from China many years ago and at the time of his retirement in 1930 he was a Senior Panman.

Edward J. Lui, Edward's son, is now temporarily employed by Hutchinson's Factory as an H. S. P. A. Student Trainee. He was the recipient of our H.S.-P.A. Scholarship to Purdue University where he is studying Chemical Engineering.

Mr. and Mrs. Lui have four children, Edward J., Richard M., Kathleen R., and Francis.

**Hurricane Dot Lashes Naalehu**



Whittington Park gets a good blow.



The kids always enjoy a good wind and rain.

**Newspapers Have Early Beginnings**

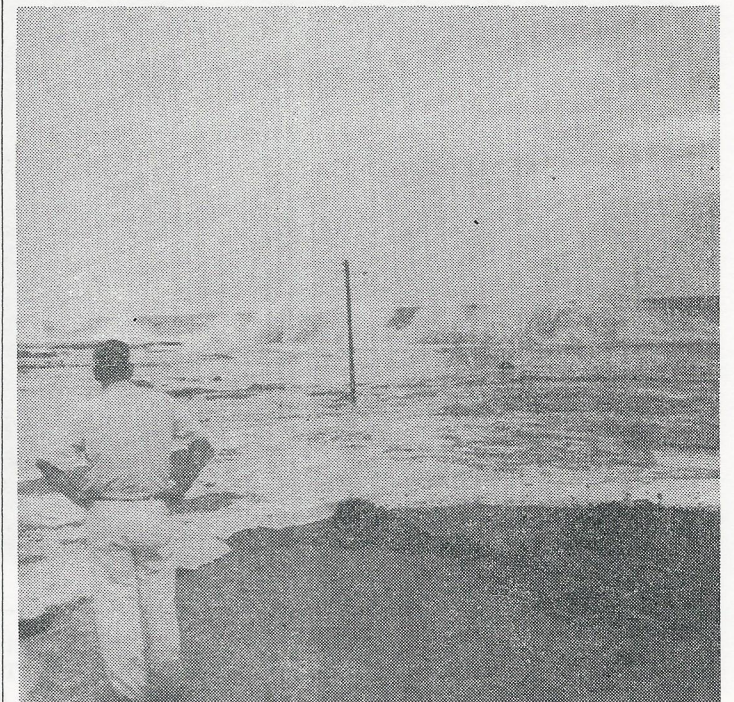
Island residents are kept informed about the latest news developments at home and throughout the world through a battery of newspapers, radio and television stations serviced by leading wire services and news syndicates.

In addition to The Advertiser, there are four daily newspapers on Oahu and one in Hilo on the island of Hawaii.

Largest of these is the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, established in 1912 as the successor of the Evening Bulletin. The Bulletin was founded in 1882 as a daily newspaper, the same year in which The Advertiser, then 26 years old, became a daily.

The New China Daily Press was established in 1900 by Liang Chi-chao, a political refugee from the Manchu dynasty. When the regime was overthrown and the Chinese Republic formed, he served briefly as premier.

The Hawaii Times, a Japanese language daily, dates back to 1895. It was known then as the Yamamoto, a club organ. The publication gradually expanded



The sea coming up at the mill ditch.

coverage until it reached newspaper status.

Another Japanese language paper, the Hawaii Herald, was founded in 1912 as the Hawaii Hochi. "Herald," the Japanese translation of "hochi," became the paper's official name in 1942. Editor is Kenji Hamada.

Earliest to make its bow was the Hilo Tribune, a bi-lingual weekly published in English and

Hawaiian, which first appeared in 1895. A few months later, the Hawaii Herald began weekly publication.

★ ★ ★

Among the leaders are the 59-year-old Maui News, which serves readers on the Valley Isle and is edited by Ezra J. Crane and the Garden Island News on Kauai, edited by Charles Fern.