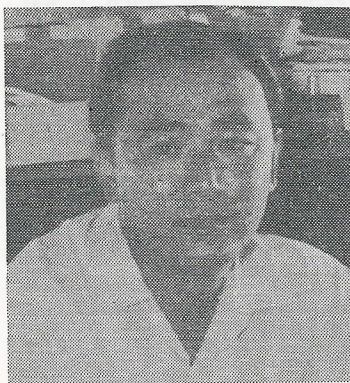


Voice of Hakalau



HAKALAU — A Part Of The 50th State



Filling Joe Garcia's position while he is with the legislature will be Tom Takimoto of Hilo.

Youngest Employee



Richard Yamada

Returning to his job recently after two years of service in the U.S. army qualified Richard M. Yamada to be the youngest employee working for Hakalau Sugar Company. Born in Hakalau on July 7, 1934, Richard was inducted into the army on August 6, 1957.

On August 21, 1959 Hawaii was proclaimed the 50th State, this date should long be remembered for it marks the end of almost 40 years of struggle on the part of the residents of the Territory of Hawaii to gain acceptance as a full fledged state of the Union.

That we have been fully accepted is well demonstrated in the words of President Eisenhower as he signed the Proclamation of Statehood—"We know she is ready to do her part and make this Union a stronger nation than it was before. All 49 states will join in welcoming Hawaii on this truly historic occasion."

Let us all resolve to do our very best to live up to the words of our President. Let us make Hawaii a living example for the nation and the world of the spirit of Aloha.

A. T. HOSSACK

Oldest Employee



Mr. Sueno

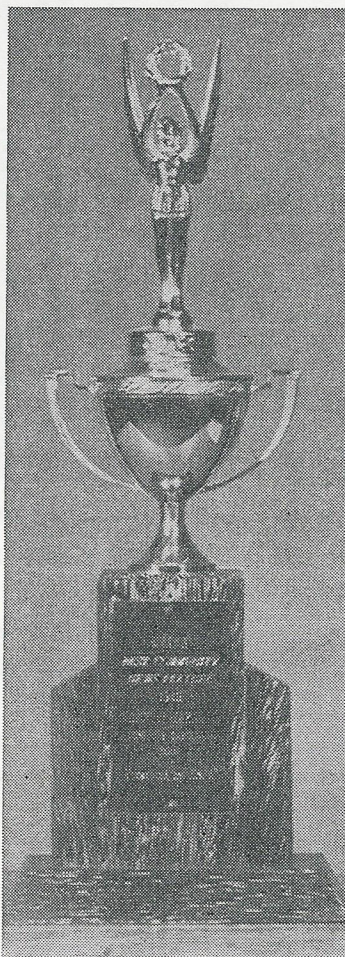
"I feel Hawaii has been good to me and have no regrets whatsoever in coming here."

With these words Sueno summed up his 36 years with the sugar industry in Hawaii.

Mr. Sueno, who is the oldest employee with the company recalled, "In those early days (1910), if a person went to Hilo 2 or 3 times in any year, it was really something. I used to go into Hilo only on special occasions like the Fourth of July."

When asked about his reaction to Statehood, Mr. Sueno, who is a naturalized American citizen replied, "Hawaii, now being a part of the United States, has the same advantages as the rest of the 49 states. We will all benefit in ways too numerous to mention."

Voice Of Hakalau Wins Industrial Editors Award



HPIEA Best Community Feature Trophy.

The article "Rhythm Has Key Role in 'Mochi Gome' Preparation" won the Best Community Feature for the Voice of Hakalau at the Communication Conference of the Hawaii Plantation Industrial Editor's Association held last month in Honolulu. Formal presentation of the award to the Voice of Hakalau was made by Jack Fox, public relations director for C. Brewer, at a recent editor's meeting in Hilo.

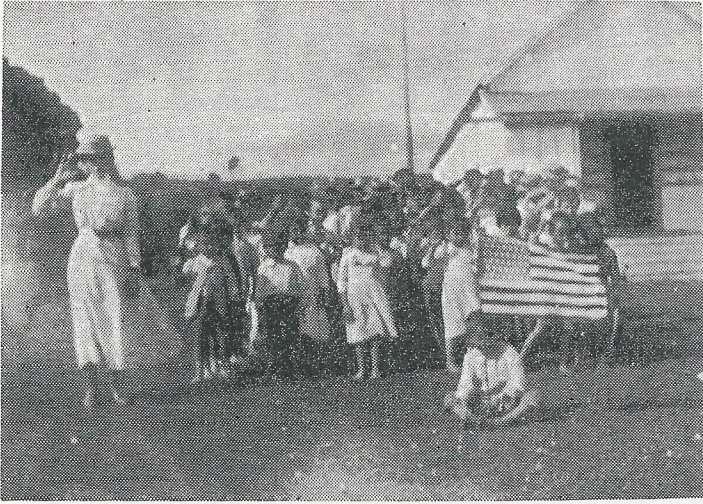
Taking the top honor of Best Plantation Publication for 1958-59 was the Grove Farm News of Kauai. The Best Safety Feature Award was won by the H.C. & S. Breeze of Maui while the Best News Photo Award was shared by the H. C. & S. Breeze and the Hamakua Mill Pond of Hawaii.

Judges for this year's contest were Thomas Nickerson of the University of Hawaii, Ben Hyama of Holst & Male Advertising Agency, and John McDermott of Fawcett Associates Advertising Agency.

The advent of Statehood for Hawaii to many is the realization of a once distant dream—to all of us it means the entering of a new era in our lives. We, in effect, are all joining hands and taking our rightful place in the sisterhood of States.

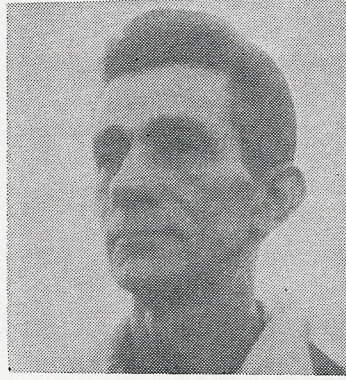
Yet even as we cross this line of transition, it is natural for us to take a fleeting glance over the long path we have just traveled—a glimpse at the people and events that made Hakalau and her history.

It is with this thought in mind that we have pushed back the pages of time a bit, and present you with a pictorial display of Hakalau and her citizens.



Hakalau's first school

"I remember this picture of the old Hakalau School. I believe this picture was taken in late 1902 or early 1903. I was a first grader then. I can't remember the name of the teacher in the picture. At first there were only two teachers, Mr. and



J. Ferreira

Mrs. Eugene Capellas, Sr. I think the teacher in the picture was a substitute for Mrs. Capellas who was on maternity leave.

"Yes, I surely remember this picture. Rain or shine we had to go outside to salute 'Old Glory'."

Do You Remember...

"Yes, I remember this group. This picture was taken in 1919, just before we went to the Kilauea Council camp at Kapoho. We had just received our new uniforms—we didn't even have our kerchiefs yet.



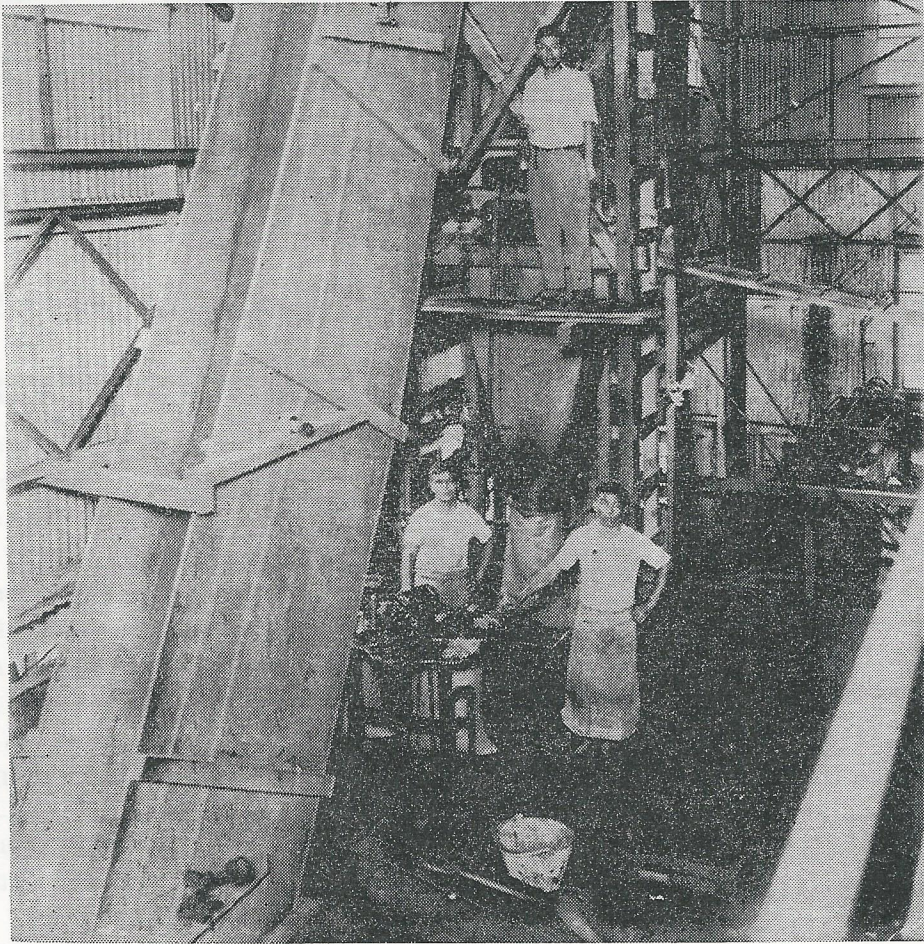
T. Morikawa

"The uniforms were copied from the Army uniform, and we had to wear leggings. This is a picture of Troop 5, which was sponsored by the Hakalau Sugar Plantation Company. The scoutmaster was Mr. E. S. Capellas, Sr.

"Today's scouting teaches the boys the same things as in those days (1919), but I think the boys were more rugged."



The first Boy Scout troop organized in Hakalau.



The sugar bagging process before the days of bulk sugar hauling.

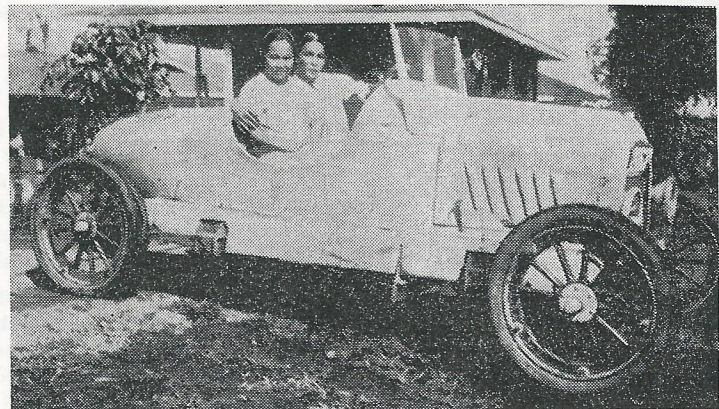
"Many of us couldn't afford to purchase cars for it was considered a real luxury during my teen-age days.



H. Ueda

"We certainly were like proud peacocks when asked to ride on such a car for it was very seldom that we had the opportunity of riding or to even sit on such a car.

"It looks like a junk but it sure meant a lot to us during those days. I think it was a 'Chevy' that was converted into a hot rod."



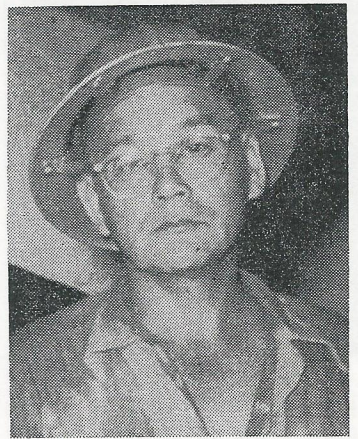
Furusho's old "hot-rod" that roared through our town.

"Boy this picture must have been taken a long time ago.

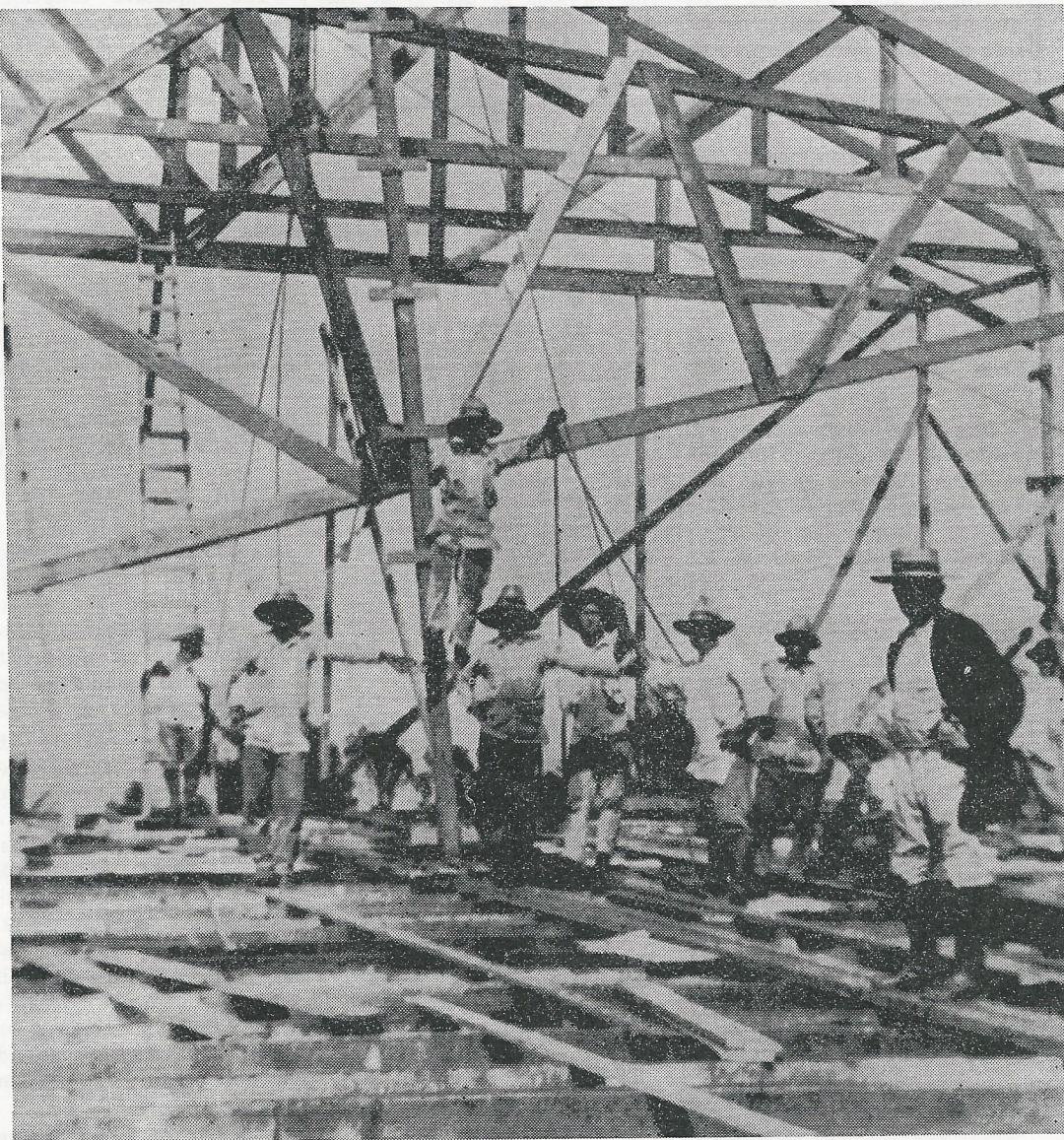
"I fooled around the sugar bagging machine when I was very young. The men that handled that operation were all big and husky, because each bag weighed 125 pounds.

"The weighing was automatic—every time 125 pounds went into the bin, there was a 'click' and they filled a bag, then they ran the bag through a sewing machine.

"In those days, the sugar was loaded into steamers by means of cables from the landing in back of the stables.



K. Yoshida



Hakalau gym being built for the community's use.

"This was taken in May 1928 by the late Mr. Mitsunobu Ikawa. My husband was the foreman of the carpenter gang which built the Hakalau Sugar Company gym. He is the one with a black coat on the far right.

"I recognize most of the men beside my husband in this picture.

"They are Tadashi Shima, now living in Pahala, Reichi Goto, Takeo Okazaki, Hoichi Ueda, the late Sadayoshi Adachi and Sukeichi Yumoto.

"Yes, I remember—and I wish my husband lived long enough to finish the gym and could have taken part in the dedication ceremony which was held a few weeks after his death."



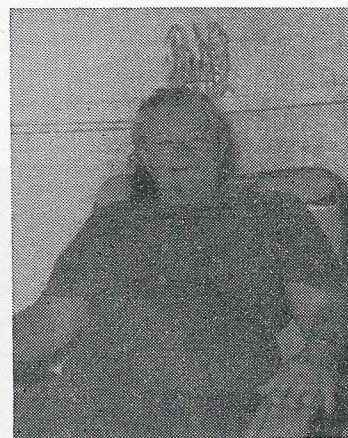
Mrs. M. Shinhara

... Yesterday



The "bloomer girls" of yesteryear.

"Oh! yes, I remember. My two older girls used to wear them in school when they played volleyball, track and when dancing Scotch dances. I remember the girls using pink with green trimmings with white tops. The girls at John M. Ross school used blue bloomers with white



Mrs. P. Lacuesta

tops. They looked cute with their bloomers.

"This picture was taken at the old baseball park up mauka—now the Shimabukuro dairy. We used to gather there every "Thanksgiving Day". The late John M. Ross was manager of Hakalau plantation at that time."

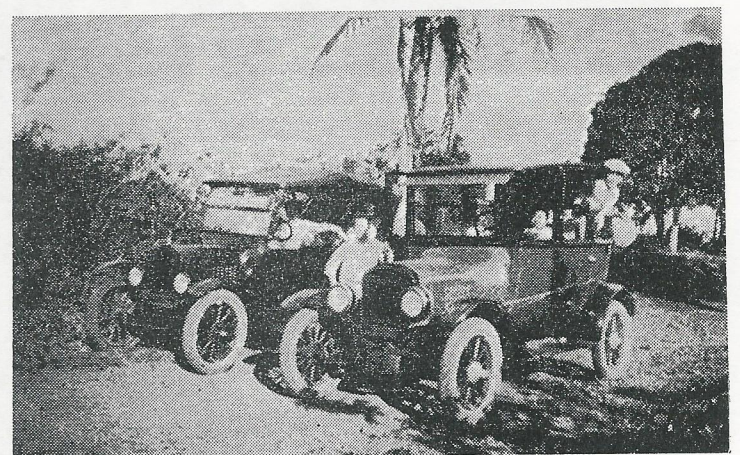
"I remember very well the old Model "T" Fords because I bought one. I was once a taxi cab driver at Honohina. I operated a daily taxi service between Ninole and Hilo. Before I bought my Model "T" Ford I used to operate a horse and buggy service to Hilo. A horse and buggy ride to Hilo took about 4 hours one way, while a Model "T" Ford took 1½ to 2 hours.

"It was very difficult and dangerous to drive the early Model "T" Ford during rainy days and especially at nights.



R. Yoshimura

The Model "T" Ford was not equipped with a windshield wiper at first. Later they had a wiper operated by hand. Your right hand operated the windshield wiper while your left hand steered the car. Without the windshield wiper I used to stick my head outside to see the road. Of course I got wet and very often caught cold. I used to spend more money for cold medicine than the fares I collected. My fee was \$1.00 per person—1 way to Hilo."

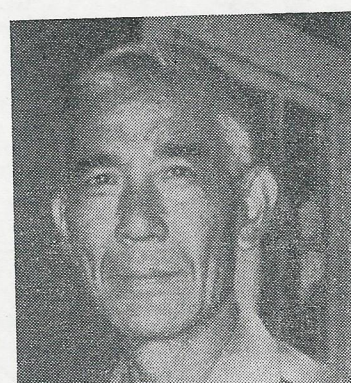


The reliable "Model T" Fords.



That unforgettable morning we lost our mill.

"I was the one who took this picture. It was between 7:30 to 8:00 a.m. when Jules Moniz approached me and informed me of the huge waves that were coming over the bluff. I immediately went home for my camera and was just in time to



S. Furusho

snap the huge waves that washed the factory warehouse away.

"Yes, April 1, 1946—I don't think any one can ever forget that awful day. It will linger in my mind until my dying day."

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Hawaii Made By Volcanoes

By GORDON A. MACDONALD
Volcanologist, Hawaii

Hawaii owes its very existence to volcanoes.

The entire Hawaiian Archipelago, stretching from the big island of Hawaii 1,500 miles northwestward to the tiny islands of Midway and Kure, is simply the tops of the mighty mountain range built up from the deep ocean floor by volcanoes.

To be sure, the visible parts of the northwesternmost islands consist wholly of coral reefs and limy sands, but these are only thin cap-pins on volcanic pedestals.

Some tens of millions of years ago a series of fissures opened across the floor of the central Pacific Ocean, and from them lava started to pour forth.

At first the ocean surface probably showed no sign of the volcanic activity beneath. The water was two to three miles deep, and the gases and steam that rose from the molten rock where it encountered the sea water were absorbed in the overlying water long before they reached the surface.

Through the milleniums one lava flow was heaped upon another, until finally the tops of the row of volcanoes drew near the surface. Then, for a time,

eruptions must indeed have been spectacular, as the red-hot liquid lava, jetting forth in high fountains, reacted with the surrounding water to produce violent explosions and great rolling clouds of steam.

The Hawaiian chain did not grow all at once. Volcanic activity probably started at the northwestern end of the chain, and progressed south-eastward. Certainly it was at the northwest that the volcanoes first became extinct.

As each volcano first raised its head into shallow water there began a battle between Vulcan and Neptune, with volcanic forces striving to build the mountain, and the erosive forces of the sea striving to destroy it.

As the mountain rose above the sea the erosive forces gained a new ally in running water. Streams joined the waves in their attack upon the land. At first the volcano was victorious, and the mountain grew despite erosion.

But finally volcanic forces waned and died, and the field was left to the destroyers. Slowly the tops of the great mountains were gnawed away by the streams, and sawed off horizontally by the waves, until there were left only flat-topped stubs with their tops a little below sea level. The volcanoes had disappeared from sight, but not without trace.

As erosion gained the upper hand over volcanism, a new force entered the picture, the

force of life. Tiny organisms found the shallowly submerged platforms good dwelling sites, and they lived there in countless millions. Corals formed the bulk of the population, but many other animals also were present. Growing one on top of another, they built coral reefs—limestone monuments to the dead volcanoes.

While erosion was destroying the volcanic mountains at the northwestern end of the line, eruptive activity had moved to the southeast and was building new mountains there.

One after another these volcanoes also became extinct, until today the only activity is at the southeasternmost end of the line. Three volcanoes on the island of Hawaii, Hualalai, Mauna Loa, and Kilauea, have been active during historic time; and Haleakala Volcano, on the island of Maui, has erupted once, about 1750.

Of the major islands of the Hawaiian chain, Kauai is the oldest, and Oahu the next old-

est. On both these islands the major volcanoes became extinct and streams eroded great canyons, several thousand feet deep, into them.

But then volcanic activity returned, lava flowed down the valleys, partly filling them, and fountains of lava at the vents built cinder cones such as Tantalus and Sugar Loaf Peaks on the heights above down-town Honolulu.

At some places the rising hot lava encountered rocks saturated with water and the resulting steam explosions built broad high cones, including such well-known landmarks as Diamond Head, Koko Crater, and Punchbowl (the latter now containing a National Cemetery in its crater), and the broad low cones of Aliamanu and Salt Lake Crater just inland from Pearl Harbor.

Hawaii's volcanoes are quite different from the typical volcanoes of mainland regions. The principal differences stem from the fact that the liquid lava of Hawaiian volcanoes is much less viscous, or sticky, than those of their continental counterparts.

As lava rising from within the earth draws near the surface gas dissolved in it starts to separate out as bubbles, much as the gas separates from beer when the top is removed from the bottle. The expanding bubbles of gas tend to escape from the enclosing liquid.

If the liquid has low viscosity, as is the case with Hawaiian lavas, the gas escapes easily and quietly; but if it has difficulty in escaping, as it does from the viscous lavas, the accumulating gas develops a higher and higher pressure until finally

it bursts its way free in an explosion.

The explosive eruptions of mainland volcanoes, such as Paricutin in Mexico, or Italy's Vesuvius, result in great showers of broken rock and towering black clouds of ash, which settles out to form a blanket of sand and dust over the countryside for miles around. Lava flows are relatively small and inconspicuous.

In contrast, there is very little explosion in Hawaiian eruptions. Almost no ash is formed. The fluid lava shoots into the air as a fountain of red-hot liquid, resembling the ornamental fountains of water in a park, but sometimes reaching heights of nearly 1,000 feet.

Lava pours out freely and forms flows that may travel many miles from their vents. The lava flow from Mauna Loa in 1859 covered an area of more than 33 square miles, and had a volume of more than 600,000,000 cubic yards.

The different behavior of Hawaiian and continental eruptions results in mountains of very different shape.

The Hawaiian mountains are not graceful cones like Mayon in the Philippines, or California's Mount Shasta. They are broadly rounded dome-shaped mountains, known technically as "shield volcanoes" because of a supposed resemblance to the profile of the round shields of ancient Norse and Germanic warriors.

Their form is suggestive of great strength and power, rather than the ethereal beauty of a Mount Fuji. Their bulk is vastly greater than that of individual mainland volcanoes. Mauna Loa rises about 30,000 feet above its base at the ocean floor, and has a volume of about 10,000 cubic miles—100 times the volume of such Mainland giants as Shasta and Rainier.

The relatively docile nature of Hawaiian eruptions is also the reason Hawaii was selected as one of the world's most important sites for volcano research.

Explosive eruptions keep the observer at a distance, but in Hawaii we can approach close to the active vents and lava flows to study them, make collections, and determine the physical properties of the erupting liquid rock.

In 1955, for the first time in history anywhere on earth, scientists in Hawaii were able to study and photograph at close range the entire development of a new volcanic vent, from the first appearance of hardly discernible cracks in the ground and the oozing out of wisps of choking white sulfur fumes, through the building of cones by lava fountains and pouring out of lava flows, to the final demise of the activity.

Knowledge gained by study of the eruptions is beginning to make possible the aversion of volcanic disasters which, although they are unlikely to be serious in Hawaii, may be catastrophic elsewhere.

For a century after its first visit by Americans or Europeans, Kilauea volcano was almost constantly active, with a lake of boiling lava in its crater.

In 1924 the lava lake disappeared, to the accompaniment of strong steam explosions, and since then activity has been intermittent.

In 1952, however, the lake of liquid lava was again present for nearly 5 months; and a brief eruption in 1954 was followed in 1955 by an eruption on the flank of the volcano 20 miles east of the crater that sent three spectacular lava flows into the sea.



KAMAE UNLOADING STATION feeds the hungry mill its diet of sugar cane. The unloaded cane travels down to the mill at a steady pace via a flume. A much earlier version of this station is pictured above.