



KAPAPALA RANCH—One of many Hereford herds roam a grassy pasture.

Cattle Took To Hawaii And Vice Versa

By EMMA LYONS DOYLE

"Senor, Quandra's benevolent disposition," wrote Vancouver, "encouraged me again to obtrude on his goodness by requesting some black cattle and sheep, for the purpose of establishing a breed of those valuable animals on the Sandwich Islands . . . hoping to accomplish the purpose . . . of being highly beneficial, not only to the resident inhabitants, but also to all future visitors."

Little did this Senor Quandra, of Monterey, dream of the exciting chapters in Hawaiian history that were to result from his benevolence.

The sea voyage was disastrous to the poor animals. Two died, and by the time the good captain arrived at Hawaii, February, 1793, all were in a precariously feeble condition.

The weakest, a cow, and the one surviving bull were put ashore at Kawaihae under the care of a chief. The rest were taken to Kealahou, and there presented to the great Kamehameha, who personally took part in landing them, "clad in a printed linen gown given him by Captain Cook, and a most elegant feather cloak and helmet."

The high plateau between the mountains of Hawaii, was the chosen pasture land; and by the advice of the always helpful Vancouver, Kamehameha put a 10-year tabu on the cattle in order that they might multiply.

This they did—beyond all expectation. As the years wore on, great herds roamed the plains, destroyed forests, and devastated the people's carefully cultivated little home plots of agriculture.

Destitute natives moved nearer the mountains, only to be followed and robbed again. Hardship resulted from plans directed toward greater prosperity. By persons granted royal consent, cattle were shot, or trapped in the lava pits left here and there by volcanic eruption.

Conditions called for drastic means of relief. It was in the early 1830s that the vaqueros came, from Mexico and perhaps South America to hunt and shoot the pipi, the cattle.

That Kamehameha III, the reigning king sent for them is pretty certain. Hawaii had no newspaper at the time, and no documentary evidence here or in the annals of the California Historical Society has been discovered by interested researchers.

But they came. "At Waimea," wrote Curtis Lyons, "where ranged the wild long horned Spanish cattle descended from Vancouver's importation, the Mexican Hispano-Indian found his home and occupation."

He was called by the Hawaiians specifically Huanu, Ho-ke, Hoakina (Juan, Jose, Joachin), etc.

He had with him sometimes full blooded Indians of Mexican origin, whom I saw in my boyhood. He was called "Paniolo" (Espagnol), the word that now means cowboy.

"He brought with him the Mexican saddle in all its rich adornment of stamped bull hide leather, and stirrups broad winged. He brought the hair rope, in strands of alternate black and white, and the hand whirled wheel for twisting it; also the hand whirled

bit, not so crude as it looked to be, and a necessity in bullock hunting.

"I remember him well, this Spaniard, the red bandanna tied over his head under the broad, flapping hat with brim turned up in front. Did not the poncho commend itself to our common sense as a defense from rain? We accepted it—and the red silk sash—and the leggings not buttoned.

"Last but not least, the lasso, braided evenly and lovingly from four strands of well chosen hide, then well stretched and oiled, when riding coiled in the same left hand that, with the little and the third finger, held the finely broided bridle rein.

"The Mexican, too, was causing the rein to bear on the horse's neck instead of pulling on its mouth. A more formidable weapon the lasso than Winchester or revolver. And no artist—not even the inimitable Remington, has mastered the problem of depicting the throwing of the lasso.

"These Spaniards taught the Hawaiians the conquest of the wild herds of Mauna Kea. Not tens but hundreds of skeletons have bestrewed the sides of that old mountain. These men rode the descendants of the old Moorish horses—the tough bronco."

Another writer describes the picturesque—an evening scene in the thatched building that was Waimea's store:

"A bright fire was blazing in the cavity in the earthen floor, displaying in strong light the features of natives gathered around it in their grotesque attitudes.

"A group of fine looking men were leaning against the counter. They were all attired in ponchos of brilliant colors. The pantaloons are open from the knee downward on the outside, with a row of gilt buttons down the seam. A pair of boots armed with prodigiously long spurs completed the costume. They are bullock hunters, just returned from an expedition of 10 days."

In 1858 it was estimated that wild cattle on Mauna Kea numbered 10,000, but wild dogs were making destructive inroads on the herds. The old time bullock hunter was disappearing, wrote Kenway, with none to take his place.

"It demands no common amount of nerve in the man and sagacity in the horse to face and fight the monstrous, unruly creatures. Great tact and practice are necessary.

"The tales one hears of hair-breadth escapes, desperate adventure and fatal accident which have rendered Mauna Kea famous might put tiger hunting to the blush and make the capture of wild elephants seem a small thing.

"The natives enjoy such sport amazingly, and as they cannot now touch the wild cattle (by present Government rules) a great deal of unnecessary excitement is gotten up among the tame ones. Beckley's boys, who attend to the Government herd, are known by the clouds of dust that constantly envelopes them."

Many a kipuupuu rain fell on the pasture lands before the beef of slain cattle was used. It was simply left in the wood.

Hides and tallow were salvaged and exported. Eventually tanneries were set up also. Pipi kaula (jerked beef) became popular and is popular today.

No longer shot, cattle were herded into ranches. Now came the era of the Hawaiian paniolo, no less skillful, reckless or venturesome than the Spaniards from whom he took the name. His intrepid nature exulted in the activity and the danger—for the risks of his early day were equal to those which Kenway described.

Wild cattle drives were of about a week's duration, headquarters being in forest camps. So rough was the going that each man must take a number of horses to use in relays. Also taken along were the pine-"pin" oxen, perfectly trained for their role, which was to get attached creatures to the camp corrals.

Fortified with morning coffee of terrific potency, the men would scatter in the woods, among crowded shrubbery with stabbing branches, up steep slopes, over rough lava dotted here and there with holes—from the size to catch a horse's hoof to that into which an animal might fall.

Far from any human help a paniolo would meet and lasso a pipi, and must get the furious, frantic animal tethered to a tree, there to remain until the next day, when with more skill, more danger, it would be joined to a pine that would get it to the "pin" oxen, perfectly trained for their role, which was to get attached wild creatures to the camp.

History Of Land Holdings In Hawaii

Land on an island is a precious commodity. In Hawaii, land has brought a livelihood to some, power to others, rancor to more. From earliest times, land has played an important part in the history of the islands.

Ancient Hawaiians set great store by the lands that brought them food and shelter. They early devised a feudalistic plan for land division in order to manage and control their property more easily.

Under this system, each island was split up into mokus—geographical divisions that are still with us today. For landholding purposes, the mokus were divided into a series of ahupuaas, which were ruled either by a chief or by his konohiki or subordinate.

Ideally, an ahupuaa ran all the way from the sea to the mountains. Thus the chief and his followers could obtain from this one area all they needed for a livelihood. Fishing rights guaranteed seafood; taro, bananas and potatoes grew in the rich lowland areas, and wood and forest products came from the mountains.

An ahupuaa could be anywhere in size from 100 to 100,000 acres. But it was the highest unit in the land-holding subdivision scale.

Next in line was the ili, which was a section within an ahupuaa. There were two types of ili. In the first, the property remained under the jurisdiction of the chief of the ahupuaa in which it was located, and the tenants of the land paid tribute to the chief.

Other ilis, called ili kupono, were completely independent of the ahupuaa in which they were located.

Tribute and taxes were paid directly to the king.

The ilis were further split into smaller arable tracts of land called moos. The moo was used for cultivation only, and it could be divided still further into a group of paukas.

Any patch of land worked by a tenant or commoner for a chief or landlord was called a koele, or later a Poalima, which means Friday. The latter name came into use because workers tilled their landlord's plots on Fridays.

The smallest patch of land, a kihapai, was worked by a tenant farmer for himself and his family.

Under this land system, all landholders, superior and inferior, had certain rights to the products of the soil. Unlike feudal serfs, commoners in Hawaii were not tied to the soil; they were free to move from the land of one chief to another. A commoner might owe a chief military allegiance, but his labor and the products of the soil were for the most part his.

After Kamehameha brought all the Hawaiian Islands under his control at the start of the 19th century, he continued to use the land system already in existence. The system continued in use until the time of Kamehameha III, under whom the Bill of Rights of 1839 was passed.

This document, sometimes called Hawaii's Magna Charta, marked the beginning of a complete change in the government and land system of Hawaii. Among other things, it established the right of a landholder to "stay put" unless dispossessed with good reason by the landlord.

It should be remembered that

during all this time, the property of all the islands was the property of ruling chiefs or of the king.

Holdings were apportioned to subordinates, who in turn apportioned their holdings to lesser tenants. The purchase of land remained a foreign concept. The Bill of Rights, however, started the islands along the road to owned, fee simple property.

The constitution of 1840, which made Hawaii a constitutional monarchy, further increased the rights of the common people to some sort of ownership of the land which they held.

It acknowledged that, although the land belonged to King Kamehameha I, "it was not his own private property," but belonged instead to the chiefs and people in common, "of whom Kamehameha was the head, and had management of the landed property."

In 1845, a land commission was appointed to investigate and rule on claims of all private individuals, "whether natives or foreigners," to landed property acquired before the commission's appointment.

It was March, 1853, before the commission finished its work. Early cases could deal only with leasehold lands, since the commission had no authority to define fee simple land. But the Great Mahele of 1848 and subsequent legislation cleared this problem and set the land commission to work in earnest.

The most important event in the reformation of the land system in Hawaii was the separation and identification of the relative land rights of the king, the chiefs and konohikis, and the common people. Called the

Kona Coast Favorite Spot For Tourists To Vacation

The Kona coast, a resort area, is still rich in Hawaiian atmosphere. The pace is slow and relaxed, the people warm and friendly.

Along the Kona coast may be seen such historic places as the Capt. Cook monument at Kealahou, the City of Refuge, the Royal Slide, various heiaus and battlefields.

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In the village of Kailua is Hulihee Palace, the former home of Princess Ruth, and in

the yard is the grass house where she slept because she could not get her 300 pounds upstairs in the palace.

Kailua also has an old historic courthouse, the first church built in the islands, the old original missionary homestead and the private heiau of Kamehameha I.

The waters off Kona's scenic shores are world famous fishing grounds and charter fishing trips may be arranged in Kailua.

Great Mahele (division), it marked the end of the feudal system in the kingdom.

The mahele did not convey any title to land. The land commission had to award the freed land to separate parties. Even then, the recipient did not have a free and clear title to the land until he paid a commutation to the government.

Lands were finally divided into four categories—Crown Lands, Government Lands, Konohiki Lands and Kuleana Lands.

The first two categories were comprised of lands awarded by the Great Mahele to the king.

After the division, Kamehameha further split his lands into two parts, retaining one part for himself and giving the rest to the "chiefs and people." His own land became known as Crown Land, the remainder was called Government Land.

Crown Lands totaled 1,000,000 acres; Government Lands held another 1,500,000 acres.

Konohiki Lands, made up of the property given to the chiefs and lesser konohikis, took another 1,500,000 acres.

All of these lands were further subject to the "rights of native tenants," which allowed the common people a share of the land as well. The tenants' rights were not defined, however, until 1850.

At that time, the legislature authorized the land commission to award fee simple titles to all native tenants who occupied or improved any section of Crown, Government or Konohiki Lands.

These awards, called Kuleana Lands, were for the most part free of commutation. The Kuleana Lands totaled about 30,000 acres, but these were the richest lands in the islands.

With the division of the Kuleana Lands, the Great Mahele was complete. "Fee-simple" and "leasehold" replaced "ahupuaa" and "ili," and Hawaii's modern land system was launched.



LAND UTILIZATION NURSERY—Here at Sisal Field near Hawaiian Agricultural Company, C. Brewer and Company has set up a nursery to grow macadamia nut seedlings. The young trees will be grafted with scion wood of a number of high producing varieties and finally set out in commercial orchards. Thousands of the seedlings are growing here now. Soon they will be grafted in preparation for final planting within the next few years. Another, smaller nursery in the Keauhou area contains fir and pine seedlings which will be transplanted in experimental plots to determine the economics of growing Christmas trees for the Hawaiian market.

If The Sugar Act Were Terminated

By F. W. McCOY

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Agricultural Stabilization
and Conservation Office
Hilo, Hawaii

It has been suggested that consideration be given to results that might be anticipated if the Sugar Act were terminated.

First, it must be mentioned that the Sugar Act is considered sound by Congress. Each time it is renewed by practically a unanimous vote—Senators and Congressmen representing consumers voting solidly along with those representing producers.

Some of the major results that could be expected by discontinuation are as follows:

1. Domestic sugar prices would become directly subject to the erratic trends of the world market. Each world incident, coupled with other countries' manipulation of market, would result in anything but a stable price to our domestic producers.
2. Wages in our domestic sugar industry would be threatened. The 275,000 field workers in our domestic sugar industry probably would bear the brunt of lower sugar prices if such should occur. The effect on farm wage rates would be greatest in the cane areas where there is little opportunity to swing to alternative money crops.
3. Future domestic production would probably be cut. Production of sugar beets and sugarcane, like the production of other crops, is based largely on confidence farmers have in future returns.

4. If domestic production were cut, consumers would lose the protection afforded by having that part of their supplies come from the several competing domestic sources. In example, any war or international disturbance will cut imports. As a result, our imports will come from fewer countries. With inadequate competition among sellers, prices to consumers can become prohibitive.

5. If the Sugar Act were to expire, it is reasonable to expect that without some adequate substitute we would return to a policy of tariff protection despite its recognized inability to protect consumers and its demonstrated inadequacies for protection of domestic sugar producers.

In summary, the present Sugar Act is a result of years of study and experience. It has demonstrated its ability to protect consumers as well as producers, and it has been effective in assuring that benefits afforded the industry are passed down to farmers and to laborers in the field. It has also proved to be a means by which foreign suppliers can be aided and our foreign trade increased. Obviously, the Act will require revisions in quotas and other amendments from time to time. It is generally believed, however, that the Sugar Act constitutes the most desirable method that has yet been developed for dealing with our domestic sugar problem.

What Are Sugar Compliance Payments

Confusion cropped into some minds recently when a congressional change was reported to have been in the works for agricultural operations receiving price supports.

There is a great difference between compliance payments, which the sugar industry receives and agricultural subsidies or supports.

Domestic sugar producers are required by the Federal Government to comply with certain conditions established for producing sugar which are covered under the Sugar Act.

These conditions include: (1) no employment of child labor, (2) production restrictions consistent with predetermined quota, (3) payment of fair wages, as determined by the Department of Agriculture and (4) payment of fair prices for cane grown by other producers, as determined by the USDA.

In turn, the government pays the sugar companies a certain amount of money each year for complying with these provisions. These payments are known as compliance payments.

At the same time, the Government collects excise taxes from the sugar refiners, these taxes representing a certain number of dollars a ton of refined sugar.

This is much like taking money from one pocket and putting it in another. Except for one big difference. The money which is taken out amounts to more than is put back. In other words the Government receives more in the refiners excise tax than the producers receive in compliance payments.

In 1957, the last normal year's crop, refiners of Hawaiian sugar paid the government \$10,846,460 in excise taxes for the 1,084,646 tons of sugar produced. This amounts to \$10 a ton.

For complying to the provisions set down by the USDA, Hawaiian plantations and planters received an average of \$9.27 a ton in compliance payments. This total amounted to \$10,052,121 or \$794,339 less than they paid in during the year.

As an example of what the return for the government is, from 1938 to 1955, the taxes paid by sugar refiners under the U.S. sugar control program totaled some \$1,250,000,000. Payments and other expenses of the program—covering the entire U.S. domestic sugar industry—have amounted to \$986,000,000, leaving the government a profit of \$310,000,000.

The Sugar Act is unique legislation, considered highly effective in stabilizing this deficit crop. Certainly sugar does not belong under legislation which governs surplus crops such as wheat, cotton, corn, potatoes, etc.

First State Bill By Prince Kuhio

Hawaii's first statehood bill was sponsored in Congress in 1919 by Prince Kuhio, delegate from the Islands from 1902 until his death in 1922.

Born on Kauai, March 26, 1871, Kuhio Kalaniana'ole was the great grandson of Kamehameha, the last king of the Garden Isle. His parents were High Chief Jonah Piikoi and High Chiefess Kekaulike Kinoiki, and his adoptive parents, as was the old Hawaiian custom, were Queen Kapiolani and King Kalakaua.

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A Royalist, naturally during the changes in government during the 1890s, Prince Kuhio and his older brother Prince David Kawanakoa were quick to take part in the new democracy and both were candidates for delegate in the first election in 1901. They were both defeated by Robert Wilcox, but Kuhio came back in the following year to gain election.

During his 20 years as delegate, Prince Kuhio accomplished much for Hawaii. He obtained large appropriations for the development of Pearl Harbor, and his crowning achievement was the Hawaiian Homestead Act in 1919.



A CROP DUSTING plane is loaded with fertilizer at Hilo coast airstrip preparatory to spreading on growing cane. In good weather large areas can be treated in a short space of time, one pilot having applied a million and a half pounds of fertilizer at a number of Brewer subsidiaries in a period of one month. This successful application of solid fertilizer by air was conceived and developed by the Brewer organization.