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Bureau of Insular Affairs. BIA First under War Department. Then transferred to Department of interior and then consolidated with the Division of Territories and Island Possessions effective July 1, 1939

Brigadier General Clarence R. Edward, Chief of BIA, War Dept., WDC, Feb. 1900 to August 1912
Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Aug 1912 to Jan 1929
Brig. Gen Francis L. Parker, Jan. 1929 to Jan. 1933
Brig. Gen Creed F. Cox, Jan 1933 to May 1937
Jack Butler, Secretary of HSPA, and treasurer in 1930
William Henry, high sheriff of the territory, appointed by the Governor

GOVERNOR OF HAWAII
Sanford Ballard Dole, June 14, 1900 to Nov. 23, 1903, McKinley. President of the Provisional government, and then later of the Hawaiian Republic. His father was a missionary, founder of Punahou.
George Robert Carter, November 23, 1903 to August 15, 1907, Roosevelt
Walter Francis Frear, August 15, 1907 to November 29, 1913, TR also. Served previously as chief justice of territorial supreme court. He had married into the Dillingham family (son in law of Benjamin Dillingham), and was closely linked with OR&L Co. He was a director of several important Hawaiian companies.
Lucius Eugene Pinkham, November 29, 1913 to June 22, 1918, Wilson
Charles James McCarthy, June 22, 1918 to July 5, 1921, Wilson. A Democrat. Later he headed the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce
Wallace Rider Farrington, July 5, 1921 to July 5, 1929, Harding; then Coolidge for second term, 1925 to 29. He edited the Advertiser in 1895 before it was sold to Thurston. Then he controlled the Star Bulletin. He was a conservative Republican from Maine and he never doubted that sugar was king. But he advocated educational opportunities for non-haoles and supported land reform for the Hawaiians.
Lawrence McCully Judd, July 5, 1929 to March 1, 1934, Hoover
Joseph Boyd Poindexter, March 1, 1934 to August 24, 1942, FDR
Ingram Machlin Stainback, August 24, 1942 to April 30, 1951, FDR,
Truman
Oren Ethelbert Long, May 8, 1951 to February 28, 1953, Truman
Samuel Wilder King, February 28, 1953 to July 31, 1957
William Francis Quinn, August 1, 1957 to December 3, 1962
John A. Burns, December 3, 1962 to December 2, 1974

William Henry, High Sheriff of Territory, appt'd by Governor
E.D. Tenney, Castle and Cooke, on HSPA board of trustees, 1911
Yasutaro Soga, editor of Nippu Jiji
Y. Tasaka, Soga's associate editor
Y. Kimura, edited the Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle
M.Negoro, had bachelor of law degree from UC Berkeley. He led the campaign to have Consul Saito removed. He came to Hawaii in May 1908 and wrote for the Japanese language press.
T.Mori, a Wailuku Japanese who made attempt on Sheba's life
Sumetaro Sheba, editor of Hawaii Shimpo
J. Lightfoot, lawyer for Higher Wage Association
Kinney, Ballou, Prosser and Anderson, special counsel for prosecutor
Judge John Thomas de Bolt, circuit judge but by December 1909 he
had been announced to be appointed to the supreme court
Frances M. Swanzy, Theo H. Davis & Co., HSPA pres. for 1912
Manager--in the Advertiser of July 3, 1910 there is a list of
plantations and their managers in the sugar news section
Charles Allen Prosser, president of Dunwoody Institute, a technical
college in Minneapolis, Mn. Emphasis on vocational education

HAWAII DELEGATES TO CONGRESS
Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole (R) 1902-1922
William P. Jarrett (D) 1923-1926
Victor Kaleoaloha Houston (R) 1927-1931
Lincoln Loy McCandless (D) 1933-1935
Samuel Wilder King (R) 1935-1942
Joseph Rider Farrington 1943-1954
Elizabeth P. Farrington

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF THE PHILIPPINES
William Howard Taft (July 1901 to Jan 1904). He became secretary of
war in 1907 and then pres. of US in 1909 to 1912. He campaigned for
Filipino participation in civil government but was against Fil. independence
Luke E. Wright (Feb. 1904 to Mar 1906)
Henry C. Ide (April 1906 to Sept. 1906)
James F. Smith (Sept. 1906 to Nov. 1909)
William Cameron Forbes, (Nov. 1909 to Sept. 1913)
Francis Burton Harrison, 1913 to 1921. He was appointed by Wilson
who was elected president (D) in 1913. Harrison made the Philippine
Commission acquire a Filipino majority membership, and thus Filipino
control. His next target was the executive bureau, and thus conceive of a
government of Filipinos aided by Americans in 1919.
Harding was a R, and although Wilson in his 1920 farewell message to
congress recommended immediate PI independence, Harding, instead,
intensified the US control over the Phil. Wood went through a cabinet
crises, vetoed bills of Phil. assembly, and entire cabinet resigned.
Henry L. Stimson, 1928-29. He became secretary of state in Hoover's
administration. He admired Wood and opposed immediate independence.
Dwight F. Davis, 1929 to 1932. Appointed by Hoover
Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., 1932-33. Appointed by Hoover
Frank Murphy, 1933 to 1935. FDR's appointee
Takashi Tsutsumi was editor of Hawaii Mainichi in Hilo and former principal of the Hilo Japanese Language School. He was idealistic. He had a master’s degree in biology from Kyoto Imperial University. He lived in Hawaii for 4 years before the strike. He worked as teacher and journalist. He had no experience in union work.

Judge Clarence W. Ashford

Pedro M. Esqueras went back to PI and by 1937 he was secretary of the National Federation of Labor in Manila. He was Ligot’s first secretary and also a lieutenant in the National Guard; in 1927 he was in Honolulu as a police court Filipino interpreter. He had filed papers for naturalization but no clear record of citizenship granted. Adv. Feb. 16, 1927. In 1930 he was in Hawaii, as President of the Hawaii Filipino Association. He had pro-HSPA views, criticizing the Phil. gov’t for suspending HSPA permit to recruit (Cruz’ palabas), Filipinos happy in Hawaii, bettered themselves, lived in sanitary conditions, except in Honolulu who had bad record for law observance! &Adv. March 7, 1930& In 1931 he was commander of the Filipino World War Veterans Assn of Hawaii. HStar Bulletin, December 10, 1931.

George Wright, shortly after the 1924 strike, he was fired from his job at Pearl Harbor and wrote English Editorials in Fred Makino’s Hawaii Hochi. He died in 1944.

Edward J. Eagen, regional director of NLRB Seattle office. He was in Hawaii for 9 months, from March to December 1937, to investigate labor conditions.

William G. Strench, the district director of the immigration and naturalization service in Hawaii in the 1930’s.

Ethelbert Stewart, Director of the Bu of Labor Statistics in the 1930’s, and he was hostile to Filipinos.

Interior Department. Harold Ickes, secretary in 1945 and Abe Fortas undersecretary.

Manuel L. Quezon (1878-1944)

Up to 1907, the gov. of Tayabas; then with Phil. Assembly est. in 1907, he was the majority floor leader.

1909-Phil. res. commissioner to US; non-voting member of House of Rep.; spokesman for immediate Phil. independence.

1911, he was one of 2 PI resident commissioners; he campaigned for PHil. indep. in congress and all over.

Oct. 1916--bicameral leg.organized, and Quezon is pres. of senate, but he was still second fiddle to Osmena.

1919 Went to US on first independent mission.

1920 General Leonard Wood was appointed by Warren Harding, R; reversed the rapid Filipinization of the government under Harrison.

Quezon became a commuter, going back and forth to protest in Washington DC, and he campaigned against Wood. He was consumed by his fight against Wood.

1921, he went on mission to protest Wood-Forbes findings attacking Harrison.

1922 Broke with Osmena and founded party.

1923 the Filipino cabinet resigned in protest; Wood accepted the resignations and with his army "cavalry cabinet" ran the government. Upon the death of Harding, Coolidge supported Wood and rebuked the Filipinos for lack of cooperation.

1924, he went to WDC to join Roxas' mission.

1927-28 Quezon was in a sanitarium in California. In March 1929, Herbert Hoover became president, and appointed Dwight Davis as governor to replace Henry L. Stimson, who had replaced Wood in 1927 when Wood died while undergoing surgery. Quezon was back in a sanitarium.

1930, he went to WDC on another independence mission.

November 1932, with FDR president, Quezon was consumed by the Hare Hawes Cutting bill. In 1935, under the TM law, with a president for six years, Quezon was elected president of the Philippine commonwealth.
The entries below pertain to sugar: plantations, factors, HSPA, etc.

HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY (Pahala, Kau, Hawaii). C. Brewer, Agent
HACO 2 microfilm entries. 3435, HACO letters to C. Brewer; 3436, HACO letters from C. Brewer and HSPA. The HSPA to HACO correspondence begins December 27, 1916
W.G. Ogg, Manager. Died Aug. 21, 1916
James Campsie, Manager, January 1, 1917 to death, Sept. 15, 1937
Frederick Martin, act. manager at death of Ogg and accession of Campsie. Resigned when Campsie took over. Campsie had come from Olowalu as manager. He had been promised post when he took over as manager at Olowalu

C. BREWER AND COMPANY, LTD
George Humphrey Robertson, Manager and VP, died April 28, 1919
E.F. Bishop, treasurer and secretary. Became pres. of C. Brewer in Dec. 1909 upon death of C.M. Cooke
G.R. Carter, A director of C. Brewer
A. Gartley, manager of C. Brewer around 1918
Alvah Scott, supervising inspector (1920’s)

HUTCHINSON SUGAR COMPANY, C. Brewer & Co., agent micro. 5433

Plantation Managers in 1912:
E.K. Bull, Waipahu
W.W. Goodale, Waialua
G. Chalmers, Waimanalo
James Gibbs, Aeia
Andrew Adams, Kaahuku

HSPA: established in 1895, first as an experimental station. Governed by five trustees, each representing one of the Big Five, who elect the president for the year, who serve as president by annual rotation. Thus the agencies held 9753 of the total 10,103 votes on policies. Financed by assessment on members based on tonnage produced.

The HSPA maintained a WDC office as early as 1902, and in 1907 a permanent office was established, with RD Mead the representative for many many years.

According to the HSPA annual meeting tradition (meeting attended by 60 to 75 sugar men), the outgoing president gave his speech reviewing the year and the developments in the sugar industry. Then the election of trustees, the same five people consistently representing the factors; the trustees then elected from among themselves the officers for the year; the trustees elect any new members of the HSPA individuals. Then come the working sessions, with various committee reports and discussion of these reports. Close with banquet and entertainment.

The HSPA labor committee consisted of these trustees, and no plantation manager was included, and its deliberations were always confidential.

On each island, the planters also formed their own association; the one on Kaai met every other month.
Briant H. Wells, General, US Army ret. in order to take up duties as secretary and treasurer of HSPA in 1934. He was commander of the US Army Hawaiian Department.

S.O. Halls, Asst. treasurer
H.A. Walker, assistant director, Bureau of Labor and Statistics
W. Pfleuger, Asst. Director, Bu Labor Statistics, late 1920’s
R.D. Mead, director, Bu Labor Statistics, around 1917. He was also HSPA lawyer and VP, went to WDC in 1921 and stayed there endlessly as HSPA lobbyist.

Donald S. Bowman, director of Industrial Service Bureau, the technical branch
Chauncey B. Wrightman, HSPA secretary in 1935
P.E. Spalding, HSPA pres. (what year?)
WDC HSPA lobby office: Judge Frank Hatch, succeeded by Judge Sidney Ballou, then by Royal D. Mead

Frank C. Atherton, ch. of bd of Castle and Cooke in 1930’s
J.M. Dowsett, HSPA trustee, with Waianae company
John Hind, with Hawi Mill and Plantation
A.W.T. Bottomley, AmFac
J.W. Waldron, HSPA trustee, with F.A. Schaefer and Co., Ltd.
Richard A. Cooke, pres. of C. Brewer & Co., 1940’s
H. Alexander Walker, pres. of Amfac (1940’s)
Alexander G. Budge, pres. of Castle and Cooke (1940’s)
John E. Russell, pres. of Theo H. Davis & Co., 1940’s
Ernest H. Wodehouse, Theo H. Davis & Co., HSPA pres. for some years
John E. Butler, died June 27, 1934, while returning from a trip to the Philippines
Nicolas C. Dizon. Pastor of the Filipino Community Church. His church had English and Tagalog sermons. Dizon had been in Hawaii since 1918, except for 4 years when in Mania in charge of Knox Memorial church (this was in 1929--Dizon to Quezon, June 3, 1929, Quezonian Papers). Dizon, like Manlapit, helped the Filipinos--"Thousands of dollars passed thru my hands for tickets of ignorant laborers to America and to the Philippines, for bonus, for insurance, money order, etc." in Dizon to Quezon, June 3, 1929, Quezonian Papers. This is illustrative of the way the illustrados were in a position to gyp the Filipino laborers. But Dizon was an honest man, and there was no cloud on his character with regards to handling of money.

Jose Figueras: Ligot's office was abolished at the end of 1934, and Reorganization Act 4007 created the office of the inspector general of labor, whose duties included those which Ligot held.


Charles R. Bishop--married Princess Bernice Pauahi Paki

William Pftenhauer, Hackfeld and Co.

Lorrin A. Thurston, descendant of the Reverend Asa Thurston, missionary band on the first group, the Thaddeus. Formerly minister of Interior. He led the annexationists, with Sanford Ballard Dole, chief justice of Hawaii supreme court. He owned sugar stocks. He bought the Pacific Commercial Advertiser in 1898

Charles M. Cooke--of missionary Cooke family. Partner with Irish carpenter Christopher Lewis in Lewers and Cooke, building supply firm

John Waterhouse (A & B president). Started out as a travelling salesman selling dry goods and hardware for his father's store, J.T. Waterhouse and Co., a leading merchant. Then he clerked at Bishop bank, concentrating on insurance. He left to work for A & B
AGENCIES: were common stock companies. Stocks in them and in individual plantations were traded daily in the Honolulu stock exchange. The agencies were also agents for freight lines, insurance companies, manufacturers and wholesalers. In the course of years they have come to own part of or controlling interest in plantations and chain of wholesale/retail stores. At least one of two of the Big Five were on the board of directors of virtually every island firm of any consequences: banks, public utilities, pineapple companies, steamship companies, newspapers, insurance companies, etc. The policies of the oligarchy were thus affected by the HSPA. The agencies received 2.5% of the proceeds from the sale of sugar. In the 1940's, the Big Five officers and directors controlled 96% of the sugar companies, three irrigation companies, three banks, five public utilities, four pineapple companies, two steamship companies, two newspapers, two insurance companies and seventeen other miscellaneous concerns. Victor Weingarten, Raising Cane, ILWU, 1946, p. 34. The territorial government was controlled in large part by the sugar interest Bu of Labor Stats, Report, 1915, p. 67 & Key units in the cooperative activities of the island planters were the six or seven agents/sugar factors, the Big Five. In hard times the plantations turned over to the factors block of stocks. Thus the factors came to control the sugar plantations. Charles Franklin Congdon, Background and History of the 1946 Hawaiian Sugar Strike, MBA thesis, Columbia University, 1951, p. 15 & Some plantations were accustomed to acting as a single unit, as a block of likeminded companies. The concentration into about thirty large plantations, the social and family relationships among the sugar plantation owners and managers, the interlocking management, and the organization into a trade association empowered to speak and act for all its members. Charles Franklin Congdon, Background and History of the 1946 Hawaiian Sugar Strike, MBA thesis, Columbia University, 1951, p. 22 &

The oligarchy was based on certain things—being on board of community organizations, belonging to the same club, sending children to Punahou, being a member of the exclusive Pacific Club, with the upstairs room reserved for sugar executives. There were rituals for visiting; the Wednesday afternoons being reserved for the Nuuanu estates open for tea and cakes, on Mondays the Waikiki open house, and on Tuesdays the Castle and Cooke's Tenney open house on Pensacola street.

Stock ownership--two of the five big agencies were entirely family owned, and the rest had few outside stockholders. For example, 90% of the Castle and Cooke stocks were in the hands of the Castles, the Athertons (by marriage to the Cooke family), and E.D. Tenney, nephew of the wives of the original S.N. Castle. The price of the stock was too high to be affordable to the average investor.

Later on, the issue on the plantations rather than on the agencies was the concentration of ownership versus the concentration of control. While it was true that there were 16,000 individuals who were stockholders of the sugar plantations, the larger block of stocks were owned by 119 Hawaii residents whose annual incomes were over $25,000. Lind, Island Community, p. 171 &
Continued: the interlocking directorate controlled the banks—all controlled by the Big Five people, and thus able to keep independent businessmen in control by controlling loans. Transportation—Matson, through Castle and Cooke; all products in Hawaii go out by Matson, almost all coming in also. Dollar Steamship Company has working agreement with Matson. Interisland Steamship Navigation Company has monopoly of island shipping, a subsidiary of Matson. Traction Company not required by territorial law to pay license fee; while a competitor, Rosenkrantz had to. Merchandizing—all purchase and sale of all items sold in Hawaii handled by Big Five. Kress store independent, and employers told their employees that they would be discharged if found in a Kress store. Land. Hotel—Royal Hawaiian and Moana controlled by Matson, and Alexander Young affiliated with the Big Five. Telephone and Wireless. Police—members of the Police Commission identified with the Big Five. Legislature dominated by the Big Five, the speaker of the house was also the chief counsel for the HSPA and Alexander and Baldwin. Governor of Hawaii. The Judiciary—appointments secured by the Big Five, and residential requirements in Hawaii make this possible. Control of the lawyers practicing in Hawaii. Army and Navy control—close cooperation with military intelligence, free passage given to officers to make trip to the west coast to investigate labor leaders, and the reports submitted to the Big Five. The officers entertained; General Briant H. Wells, retired, now the HSPA secretary. The National Guard, many holding high command are employees of Big Five and affiliates. Newspapers controlled and all owned by the same interests controlling the Big Five. The Hawaiian Board of Missions financed by the HSPA, money given Filipino Protestant ministers. All were required to attend meetings of Filipinos and give report, act as chief stoolpigeons for plantations, and so with the Filipino interpreters. Honolulu ministers preaching justice find that they receive little support from the Big Five. &Eagen Report&
Interlocking directorates in the oligarchy, continued. The 1939 Bureau of Labor Statistics showed the economic integration in the Hawaiian economy on pp. 196-198. The interlocking directorates in the territorial corporation showed the directors and chief officials of one particular agency were also the directors and chief officials in other corporations, and this pattern was particularly true of the five large agencies. Thus, concluded the report, the centralization of control "is not confined to the sugar industry alone, but extends into practically every aspect of economic life of Hawaii." Bu of Labor Statistics, Report, 1939, p. 196
Castle and Cooke. Started in 1851, Samuel Northrup Castle and Amos Starr Cooke, missionaries. Castle was in charge of the mission depository, a combination general store, warehouse, and banking service, and when the mission organization ended its financial support, both Castle and Cooke ran it as a private business. From selling flour, cloth and medicinals they bought plantation stocks in 1858 and in 1898 concentrated on factoring sugar. By 1941 it had become the dominant member of the big 5. It bought and controlled several plantations. It made money on the insurance needs of plantations and the workers so it owned Hawaii’s largest insurance firm. Castle and Cooke caught up the several shipping services in and out of Hawaii and incorporated them into Matson Line, so that by 1941 it held indisputable control of nearly every ton of cargo coming in or out of the islands. In 1932 (depression) C&C money bought up much of Hawaii’s pineapple industry.

Amfac. H. Hackfeld and Company, acted as shippers for the first plantation at Koloa in 1853. German sea captain and China trader Henry Hackfeld settled in Honolulu and went into importing and exporting. From a small store on Queen street near the waterfront in 1849 bringing goods from Europe and America. Reorganized as American Factors, Ltd, in 1918, bought by other agents and plantation owners.

Alexander and Baldwin, the only agency founded on sugar alone. Incorporated June 3, 1900, both Samuel T. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin sons of missionaries. They made money at first on the 1876 Hamakua ditch, and so they acquired sugar lands and became agents in 1894. Closely allied at first with Castle and Cooke.
C. Brewer and Co., Ltd. founded by James Hunnewell, an officer on the Thaddeus bringing the first missionaries in 1820. He returned to Hawaii as a trader of East Coast goods. Charles Brewer of Boston bought the firm in 1843; it was a store but with the decline of whaling it turned to sugar.

Theo H. Davis & Co. Theophilus Harris Davies came to Hawaii in 1857 as a young man of 23 from England to work under a five year contract. He liquidated a firm who had misfortunes investing in a steamer wrecked on Big Island. He opened for business as Theo Davis on Jan. 1, 1968. Primarily a wholesale merchant supplying Honolulu; then the boom after reciprocity, so Davis financed the planters. He incorporated the Honolulu Iron Works, the leader in sugar mill construction. Toward the end of the century, Davis invested in sugar mills in Kohala and Hamakua.

Olaa Plantation, f. 1899 from scratch, out of forest and small coffee farm lands. Located five miles south of Hilo. Rainy weather area but plantation lacked water and the terrain for fluming so cane transport cost was expensive. It was a big plantation, 12,000 acres. Original founders were Dillingham, the Wilcoxes, Lorrin A. Thurston, & others.
Oahu Sugar Company. Along Pearl Harbor shores. Formed 1897. Hans L'Orange the manager from 1937 on had deep interest in sports and so Waipahu gained a reputation as a sportsminded community in the islands.

McBryde Sugar Co., organized in 1899, with Dillingham as a promoter, with 5000 acres of land, from Eleele to Koloa and back from the sea to as far as Kalaheo.

Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, in the middle of plantation row on the Hamakua Coast; founded in 1878 by William Lydgate. Area is in an abundant rainfall but has no irrigation. Terrain difficult; cane flumed to the base of gulches where they were transferred to waiting cars, then flumed again for the journey to the mill, a mile away. The plantation town was Papaaloa, and the agent was Theo Davis.

Kilauea Sugar Co., a C. Brewer Subsidiary, first planted in 1877, 4200 acres of cane. On windward rainy side of Kauai; half of area was irrigated.

Pioneer Mill Co. at Lahaina, dated back to 1862 and incorporated in 1895, with 9,500 acres. Irrigated from wells and mountains.

Olokele Sugar Co., was incorporated only in 1941, by C. Brewer. Its lands formerly leased by Hawaiian Sugar Company (An A & B co.) between 1889 and 1941.

Hawaiian Agricultural Co. at Pahala borders the Kau desert. A dry area, with high winds, hence reforestation needed. Cane had to be flumed to railroad stations. 9400 acres. First planted in 1876 by C. Brewer.

Onomea Sugar Co. A C. Brewer plantation, 7 miles from Hilo; high rainfall area, not easy to mechanize harvesting and transport cane. 7000 acres of cane.

Pepeekeo Sugar Co. C. Brewer. 6500 acres cane land. Later in 1950s, Honomu plantation merged with Pepeekeo.


Gay and Robinson (Kauai). Est. 1889; land on Hanapepe and Makaweli. Neighbor of Olokele Sug. Co. which has the mill. A partnership of descendants of Sinclair family from New Zealand.

Hilo Sugar Co. adjacent to Hilo town. C. Brewer plantation. founded 1884. 7000 acres, fields sweep upward toward slopes of Maunakea; has many independent growers having their cane ground at its mill.

Hamakua Mill Co. 7000 acres. Theo Davis; bought Kukaiau plantation in 1917. Used aerial slings and cable cars instead of the fluming operations common on mountainside sugar cane. Some sections inaccessible, used cable car system to harvest cane.

Maui Agricultural Co. in Paia(?). Acquired by Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. in 1948

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., on Maui. The result of mergers at the turn of the Century. Very Large: 25,000 acres of cane consolidated out of 15 smaller sugar companies in the last century. Started by Spreckles in 1872 and acquired by A & B in 1898
Waimea Sugar Mill Co. Very small plantation, 648 acres, at mouth of Waimea Canyon. Incorporated 1884.


Honokaa Sugar Company, on the Big Island's northeast shore. In a high wind area. First planted in 1876. Frederick Schaefer organized it, as did a neighboring plantation, Pacific Sugar company, whose cane was ground at Honokaa, and the two merged in 1928. An unirrigated plantation, 7700 acres in 1955

Kaiwiki Sugar Company, Big Island. On steep and rocky land, cut by gulches. Owned by Theo Davis since 1909, first as Ookala plantation. 4400 acres of cane.

Kekaha Sugar Company, incorporated 1898, an irrigated plantation; it grinds the cane from its neighbor, Waimea Sugar Co.

Kahuku Plantation. 1890. Developed by James B. Castle who also leased land between Hauula and Kahana and incorporated the Koolau Agricultural Co., Ltd. In 1900 and in 1919, Alexander and Baldwin consolidated Castle's manyholdings into Kahuku plantation. It has 4,500 acres, an irrigated plantation, and centralized village.

Hutchinson Sugar Company, on the southern slope of Maunaloa, 5200 acres. C. Brewer plantation. Naalehu town exists because of it, 66 miles from Hilo. Planting on the site began in the early 1860s; in 1889 it absorbed Hilea Sugar Company. The land is on many volcanic benches or steppes. Good soil on top of ridges, thin soil on slopes. The lava flows divide the plantation into sections. No running stream; unirrigated fields. Up until World War II, its sugar was shipped through Honuapo by lighters to ships anchored off port. It had ranch, dairy, and store operations.

Hakalau Sugar Company. On wet Hamakua coast of big island. Receives over 150 inches of rain each year, and at higher elevation, more. C. Brewer plantation. Started in 1876, and originally managed by Irwin and Co. Uses a lot of fluming of cane, valleys break up terrain so plantation slow to mechanize. Of 7,600 acres, only 3,600 are operated by the plantation, the rest farmed by independent cane growers.

Kohala Sugar Company, on the northernmost tip of Hawaii. Inaccessible area on the big island, isolated, and the plantation was started in 1863 when the missionary Elias Bond saw the need for agricultural enterprise for the people in the district. Castle and Cooke was his agent in Honolulu, and the returns were donated to the American Board of Missions. As Kohala prospered, other plantations, the Halawa Plantation, the Hawi sugar Co., the Puakea Plantation, the Homestead Plantation and the Union Mill Company were started on adjoining land. All of these plantations were brought under control of Kohala Sugar from 1929 to 1937. Kohala sugar yields were below the industry average because of unstable weather conditions.
The Big Three constituted 70% of the pineapple production in Hawaii: The Hawaiian Pineapple Company, a successor to the early Dole family business, owned by Castle and Cooke, and producing 40% of the pineapple output in TH. The California Packing Company, a San Francisco company, and the Libby, McNeill and Libby, a Chicago company. The rest consisted of four small companies which were subsidiary of Hawaii's sugar agencies and a small Hawaii independent owned company, the Hawaiian Fruit Packers Limited. Alexander and Baldwin owned the Baldwin Packers, the Maui Pineapple Company and the Kauai Pineapple Company.

James D. Dole bought Lanai in 1922 from the money Castle and Cooke gave him for the use of non-sugar lands in Waialua, and Lanai brought its first crop in 1926.

The mainland corporations came to Hawaii, the California Packing Corporation in 1911 and the Libby, McNeill and Libby the following year, extending their food packing enterprises.

In 1926 the Pineapple Growers Association established its own experiment station. The HSPA provided the pineapple plantations a supply of laborers, in return for contributions toward the cost of labor importation.

In the 1930s pineapple became very lucrative, as it no longer as considered a novelty food item. But in 1932, the depression hit the pineapple industry hard, and millions of unsold cans in warehouse, and ripe fruits to be harvested. Castle and Cooke and Waialua Agric Co bought control of Hawaiian Pineapple Corporation.


Philip Brooks, "Multiple-Industry Unionism in Hawaii" (Ph.d. Dissertation, Columbia Univ., 1952). This has a background on the ILWU but shows the anti-labor bias; also on the Hawaii’s Employers Council and the 1940s strike.


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Interview, San Francisco Chronicle, July 18, 1910