BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY: LINDSAY ANTON FAYE, retired plantation manager

Lindsay Faye, Scotch-Norwegian, was born on January 13, 1898 in Mana, Kauai, one of eight children of Hans Peter and Margaret Lindsay Faye.

The Faye family moved back to Vestheim, Norway between 1910-1914. Lindsay attended school in Norway, Choate School in Connecticut, then Yale University, and served in the Army during WWI.

In 1922, Faye returned to work at Kekaha Plantation and became manager of Waimea Sugar Company from 1923-1928. He arrived on the scene at Hanapepe while the shooting was still going on and was able to observe the incident.

He became assistant manager at Kekaha Sugar Company in 1928 and served as manager from 1935 until his retirement in 1963.

He married Gertrude Leilani Scott in 1927, who later passed away. He married Roberta Irvine in 1947. He was the father of four children.

Faye was active in numerous community organizations such as the West Kauai Rotary, Kauai Yacht Club, Amateur Athletic Union, Kauai Chamber of Commerce, Salvation Army, Kauai Community Chest, Kikiaola Boat Club and served on the State Board of Agriculture, Board of Transportation, Land Use Commission, Kauai Planning Commission and on the Managing Committee of Waimea Hospital.

He enjoyed fishing and woodworking and was a member of the Lutheran Church.

He passed away in May, 1979.
Tape No. 5-45-1-78

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW

with

Lindsay Faye (LF)

and also Roberta Faye (RF)

December 9, 1978

Kekaha, Kauai

BY: Chad Taniguchi (CT)

CT: I'll just introduce this as an interview with Mr. Lindsay Faye, at his home in Kekaha. And I had been getting some biographical information from him; and we were talking about Mr. Faye's education, part of which was in Norway, between 1910 and 1914.

Mr. Faye, I was just wondering again, what was the reason that you went back to Norway for part of your education?

LF: Well, sugar industry was pretty in bad shape, in those years. And my father thought that maybe we were going to Norway and settle for good. But then things in Europe were getting pretty bad. That was just before the World War I. And things were getting pretty bad in Europe, and so we finally decided we'd come back to Hawaii.

CT: So he wanted you to study in Norway in order to be able to, if you did return, to be able to speak Norwegian.

LF: We arrived in Norway in May [1910], and in September we had started Norwegian school. So we learned the language by having a governess with us all the time. So we learned the language pretty fast.

CT: Did you live in the town where your grandfather was?

LF: We lived in the main city, Oslo. In those days, it was called Christiania.

CT: Oh. I didn't know that. And at this time you were 12 years old. What did you think about leaving Hawaii and going to Norway?

LF: Well, we thought it was quite a lark. But we didn't like it too much.

CT: In Norway?

LF: No. We decided, we had a vote in the family and we all decided we wanted to come back to Hawaii. But when the family came back, my
mother stayed on in Berkeley, California. So we had a home there, and also a home down here. My father was living here most of the time.

CT: After 1914, where did you go?

LF: Then I went to Choate School, in Connecticut.

CT: Was that for four years also?

LF: Three years.

CT: 1914 to 1917?

LF: Yeah.

CT: And then?

LF: Four years at Yale; 1917 to 1921. In that time, I served eight months in the military. During my sophomore year.

CT: For which branch of the armed services?

LF: Field artillery.

CT: Is there any reason that that was a short period?

RF: [LF's wife, Roberta, who was present throughout the interview]
The war was over.

LF: Oh yeah. We went to Officers' Training School. And we just graduated from Officers' Training School. And by the time, the war was over.

CT: So in those days, they let you out once the war was over?

LF: Yeah, they let us out. They let us out about a month or so after the war was over. They just let us out without any compensation or anything.

CT: You mean for the previous eight months?

LF: No, no. We were paid during the time, but we didn't have any other benefits.

CT: Were you drafted or did you volunteer?

LF: No, I volunteered.

CT: Between 1914 and 1921, did you ever return to Hawaii?

LF: Oh yeah. Almost every summer.
CT: Briefly, how was travel in those days? How did you get to Hawaii from the East Coast?

LF: By train. Train across the continent. By boat. Took seven days, from San Francisco to Honolulu. And three days across the continent.

CT: Wow. That was riding day and night?

LF: Yeah.

CT: I drove from Los Angeles to Philadelphia one year, and it took us eight days. But we were taking our time.


CT: And how long did that take?

LF: That took us about 10, 12 days. Each way.

CT: Before the freeways.

LF: That was before we had highways. Just dirt roads. Some of 'em were just dirt roads. The dirt macadamized roads.

CT: That was a tremendous experience, I think. To see the country.

LF: That was 1927.

CT: After you graduated from Yale, what did you do?

LF: Then I came to Hawaii and started working in the sugar industry.

CT: What was your first job?

LF: I was stand-up luna in Kekaha. Then I went to Waimea for six years, and I worked in Waimea as—I managed that plantation. The small plantation; my father had bought that. Bought the plantation.

CT: Your first job in Kekaha, how long was that for?

LF: For about a year and a half.

CT: So roughly, 1921 through 1922 or 1923.

LF: 1923.

CT: And could you briefly describe what that job was? What were the duties of that job?

LF: I had a gang of either men or women. We had big gangs of women in those days, working. And they were weeding; hoeing, weeding, and stuff like that. All kind of jobs.
CT: And then, when you went to Waimea...

LF: And then I managed the plantation then. We had about---well, in those days, we had about 400 employees.

CT: Were all of the employees living in the same place as they are now; in the camp [next to the old mill in Waimea]? 

LF: Yeah. More or less, yeah.

CT: Where did you live, at that time? When you were managing Waimea.

LF: I was living Waimea.

CT: And could you describe the duties as manager of Waimea?

LF: Well, we had a little mill there. Up in Waimea, we had a little mill---and the old mill is still standing. And just like a small little plantation. I managed that....everything that went on on the plantation.

CT: I know it's a lot, but could you describe the basic things that you had to do?

LF: We had to harvest the cane. Grow it and harvest it, and grind it. So it was all the things that normally are done on the plantation; like planting and---plowing and planting. Everything that went on on the plantation.

CT: I'm not too familiar with all the operations of the plantation; but as manager, what responsibility did you have for all these seasonal tasks?

LF: Well, I was overall manager of the whole place. My father owned, he owned the plantation. I can't quite explain what each individual's duties are, but would generally oversee all the managerial duties of a small plantation.

CT: So you would have to plan when planting...

LF: All of these details.

CT: I was wondering if that was a one man job or whether...

LF: Oh no. I had several assistants.

CT: Were the assistants sort of heads of the different tasks?

LF: Yes. We had a harvesting foreman, we had a mill engineer, we had a bookkeeper. We had couple of other lunas in the field there.

CT: How did you get the employees? What I mean is, was there a lot of hiring done at that time?
Most of them were there when my father bought the place. There were Japanese, Chinese. There were, later on, Filipinos.

In 1923, when you started to manage Waimea, can you roughly remember how many Filipinos there were?

When I first started? Oh, probably...oh, I don't think there were much more than maybe 15 or 20. Or maybe 30. But there weren't very many then. They came later, after 1923.

So were Japanese and Chinese the majority?


Do you know if there are, at this point, if there are any records available as to that---for example, records that would have the names of the different people working? And from there, maybe we could figure out how many Japanese, how many Chinese, and so forth.

I suppose there are some records there that...

Talk to Richard Gentry [of Kikiaola Land Company in Waimea, that is located in the old Waimea Sugar Company office]?

No. Our records are all---see, Kekaha Sugar Company took over Waimea in 1970. So all the records are stored away someplace.

Kekaha?

Yeah. Up there, I think it would be pretty hard to dig in through all those records. I think pretty hard. It would take quite a while to go through all that stuff.

I was at the County building yesterday, looking at all their old records. And lot of the books are termite-eaten. But it's valuable information.

No microfilming in those days.

Yeah. Although, some people are trying to do it now.

What about housing for the plantation employees? Was there somebody specifically in charge of that?

There wasn't enough for one man to be in charge of it then. But in those days, we didn't need carpenters. We needed wood butchers, then. They didn't have carpenters in those days. Just nail board together so....

Essentially, it was free housing anyway, wasn't it honey?

Oh yeah. Everything was free.
RF: Free, so they just did their own work.

LF: There were some pretty humble shacks there in those days. They were near to doghouses, you call 'em a doghouse.

CT: Was there a store in Waimea, that the plantation ran?

LF: Yeah. Hofgaard Store. That was the main store. That's where the present Kawakami Store is. And at Kekaha, there were a couple stores up here; Kekaha Store.

CT: Were you responsible for any of that?

LF: No.

CT: The store manager would order....

LF: No, we didn't have anything to do.

CT: At that time you started, in 1923, do you remember hiring new employees?

LF: Oh yeah.

CT: What would be the basic procedures for that? Would you go out and advertise?

LF: No, it was just....in those days, we just went out and hired somebody. And since we needed some help, word by mouth was adequate. We didn't advertise. In fact, there weren't any real papers to advertise in. It was nothing like today.

CT: So you just let it be known that there were, say, 10 jobs?

LF: Sure.

CT: Was there any difficulty, in those days, in getting employees?

LF: Oh no.

RF: Usually, probably family of employees would know of somebody?

LF: Yeah. Most of the employees, when their families grew up their sons and daughters would work right on the plantations.

CT: Although, at that time, probably families were fairly young.

LF: Yeah. Well, let's see, 1923. They have some people who were working 1923, are still working there. 1923, that was 60 years ago.

CT: Were you, at that time, affiliated with American Factors?
LF: Well, it used to be—they used to call Hackfeld in those days. Hackfeld's company.

CT: What services did Hackfeld provide?

LF: Well, they were our bankers, brokers. They were our financial—they imported things that we wanted. Sold our sugar for us. They were brokers.

CT: At that time, you were 25. Was that unusual for a man of that age to have so much responsibility?

LF: No. They started me pretty early. And then, later on I came back to Kekaha, after 1928. My father died in 1928. He had been manager at Kekaha. So I came back to Kekaha then, and became assistant manager.

RF: When Mr. Danford died in 1935, he [Lindsay] became manager.

CT: I was wondering, in 1923, if the Waimea Sugar belonged to the HSPA (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association)?

LF: Yeah. We had HSPA at that time.

CT: And would the managers on Kauai be able to get together?

LF: Yeah. We had a Kauai Planters' Association. And then, the HSPA was an association of all the sugar planters.

CT: Was the Kauai Planters' Association a sub-organization of the HSPA, or a separate entity?

LF: No, it was just a little organization that's among the sugar planters themselves. So it wasn't--there was no other reason than just talk over our mutual problems.

CT: At that time, can you remember what some of those mutual problems were?

LF: Well, they were...importing labor was some of them. We sort of, we did lobbying in those days, in the legislature.

CT: The Kauai Planters' Association sent a lobbyist?

LF: Yeah. And we....in fact, we were very much mixed up in politics in those days.

CT: In what way?

LF: Well, I guess....

RF: Trying to get people who would represent you the way you thought you should be represented, right?
LF: Yeah, yeah. That's about it. See, in those days, you have to remember we had a population of more or less illiterate in the American ways, Japanese. The Japanese population in those days, as far as we were concerned, they were illiterates. They couldn't talk English, and they couldn't vote in those days. They were comparatively few people on the island that ran the political offices.

CT: The number of voters was pretty small?

LF: Yeah. Maybe for the whole island, there weren't more than 5,000 voters in the whole island.

CT: You talked about mutual problems being---one, being importing labor; another one, lobbying; another one, being involved with politics. This involvement in politics, was that in the form of endorsement of candidates? How far did it extend?

LF: Well, it was more than that. We even ran our own people. For political jobs. In those days, the sheriff's job was a pretty important job. He was elected by the people. He wasn't appointed then.

CT: Do you remember the sheriff at that time?

LF: Sure. Sheriff Rice. He was Charlie Rice's brother. William Rice, Willie Rice. At the same time, Crowell's father was Deputy Sheriff. The time they had that riot at Hanapepe he was the sheriff.

CT: How often did the Kauai Planters' Association meet?

LF: Oh, used to meet about maybe every other month.

CT: And where did you meet?

LF: We met at Grove Farm office on Wilcox, Miss Mabel's yard....Mabel Wilcox yard.

CT: Was it always at the same location?

LF: Yeah.

CT: And do you remember who represented the plantations at those meetings?

LF: Plantation managers. Those days, the plantation managers themselves. There were about seven or eight plantations, in those days, on Kauai.

CT: Do you remember them?

LF: Kilauea, Kealia, Lihue, Koloa, Grove Farm....Makaweli--which is Olokele now--McBryde, Kekaha, Waimea. Robinson.
CT: Was Robinson part of the Kauai Planters'?

LF: Not at that time.

CT: I've heard of Makee Plantation.

LF: That's Kealia.

CT: It's the same thing?

LF: Makee, yeah.

CT: So there were 10. So at these meetings, would there be roughly 10 people, or would every manager bring another person?

LF: Oh, there were 10 people. And usually the head lunas or assistant managers were alternate. So that there were really 20 people there, in the organization. But when the managers were there--- when we had meetings, only the managers were present at the meetings.

CT: And besides discussing problems and getting active together in politics, did you do any other things together? For example, if there were labor needs on the different plantations, did the Kauai Planters' Association act as a group in some way to get laborers?

LF: No, we didn't do that. We would make recommendations to the main planters' association. Each one of the island planters' association were separate units. But they all belonged to the main HSPA organization. See, in those days, you couldn't travel. It took overnight trip to get to Honolulu. So if you wanted to go to Honolulu, only two boats a week that you could travel on. It wasn't so easy. Now, you get on the plane and 15 minutes, you're in Honolulu. So we had to rely more on our own, ourselves, in those days. Even mail took a week to get back and forth.

CT: Because it would be only by boat?

LF: Yeah.

CT: Was there telephone service on the island?

LF: Oh, on the island, yeah. But not between islands.

CT: I should be wrapping it up, yeah?

RF: Well, do you want to find out anything about the strike?

CT: Yeah. I think I should ask about that. Regarding that strike in 1924, when was the first time, as you recall, that you heard about the strike?

LF: The strike had been going on for quite a while. They had a strike camp in Hanapepe, just about where Mike's Cafe used to be, before.
CT: I don't remember where it used to be before.

LF: It was right by the bridge, the old bridge. That's where they had the Filipino strike camp.

RF: Do you know where Tom Okura is, down there?

CT: Yeah.

RF: Down there, it's right across the street. Right across the road from there.

LF: And then, between the river and that road leading in to Hanapepe, that was all a banana patch. Brodie had a banana patch there. The whole thing was in bananas. So when they had the fight there, the battle, Sheriff Crowell had gone in to bring out a couple of Filipinos that had been held against their will in the camp. And as he was coming out, somebody fired a shot. And that started the riot. And I forget how many people were killed in there, but several policemen were shot. And I think about 10 or 12 Filipinos were shot.

I was in Lihue at the time, and I rushed back to Hanapepe. They were still shooting when I got there.

CT: How did you hear about it, in Lihue?

LF: Well, I was shocked at the sight of seeing these dead people there. They were all lined up on the road there. In fact, I brought one of the policemen back to the hospital; from there to the hospital.

CT: Did you get a phone call in Lihue, to let you know?

LF: I was in the County building when I heard about this.

CT: So you drove back to...

LF: Yeah. Sheriff Rice was notified while I was there at the County building. And he came rushing out of his office, jumped in his car, and I followed right behind him.

CT: Do you recall approximately when you arrived at Hanapepe? What time of the day?

LF: That was early afternoon. I guess about 2:30, 3:00.

CT: And can you explain again what you saw there when you got there?

LF: When I got there, there were couple of policemen up on the hill, right above the bridge. The hill behind. And they were taking pot shots at anybody that was running behind the banana trees. The banana tree had no protection.

CT: Where did you park so that you could see this?
LF: I was parked right by where Brodie had his pump. That was about half way. Just about where the road goes up to Hanapepe Heights.

CT: Somebody pointed that out to me the other day.

LF: I just parked. See, in those days, there weren't very many automobiles. There probably weren't more than 100 automobiles on the whole island.

CT: When you got there, was there any danger of you being either shot at...

LF: Oh, no, no. Because after, by the time I got there, the strikers weren't shooting back. They were just the police themselves. See, the police were pretty mad by that, and they had a couple of policemen had been shot already killed. So they were pretty mad.

CT: From the time you arrived there, about how much longer did the shooting continue?

LF: Oh, probably lasted half an hour or so.

CT: From the time you got there?

LF: Yeah. They were still shooting. But they weren't shooting, "Bang, bang, bang, bang." They were just... anybody that was running from behind the bushes there, they'd take a pot shot at.

CT: So maybe every 30 seconds or a minute?

LF: Yeah, probably. There were probably maybe 10 or 13 shots fired after I got there.

CT: Do you recall approximately how many policemen there were doing the shooting, at that point?

LF: There were probably half a dozen, six or eight of 'em. But they had the advantage because they had rifles, and the Filipinos had nothing but pistols. It wasn't a real battle, it was a slaughter, really.

CT: Do you know what Sheriff Rice did, as soon as he got there?

LF: I don't know. I didn't see him after, except after I had... he viewed all these bodies afterwards. But I didn't see him. He got there before I got there. I didn't see him during the battle there.

CT: From the time you got there--and you said there were shooting going on--what else was happening besides the shooting?

LF: Well, there were hundreds of people milling around, outside there.
CT: You mean like spectators?

LF: Spectators, sure. All the town was there.

CT: While the shooting was still going on people were looking on?

LF: Oh sure.

CT: Oh boy. At the place that you were at?

LF: No, no. There were full of 'em. From the town side, across the bridge there, people all out of their houses. They knew what was going on. They could hear the shooting. And they were all outside the stores and the shops, all along the street there.

CT: Would people have been standing on the bridge, or near the bridge?

LF: Quite sure, yeah. Because the people up on the hill...

CT: They were getting pretty close to the line of fire, then?

LF: No, no. Here's the river and the bridge, and the hill up here behind. And the police were shooting down into this banana patch.

CT: I have a map that we made up (see end of interview), based on talking to people. And I was wondering...this is the river, this is the bridge. This is the road to the valley. This, we think, is where the Japanese School was. The Japanese School and the hall. And probably, the policemen were above here.

LF: This is where the....

CT: The pump.

LF: Uh huh [yes]. And this is Waimea?

CT: Waimea over here.

LF: Waimea's over here.

CT: Okay. So where did you see people?

LF: The police were up on the hill, up above here, and they were shooting down in here. Because here is where the Filipinos were gathered. Because this was all bananas.

CT: And you were here by the pump?

LF: I was somewheres around here, around this place here.

CT: And you remember people standing here, even?

LF: Well, yeah. There were all these people here, they were all out.
CT: But it was pretty obvious that they were shooting here, and that people wouldn't get hurt (standing where they were).

LF: No, they wouldn't.

CT: At that point, were there any wounded policemen or strikers being...

LF: Yeah. They had...they brought these people in, and then lined them all up on the bank, along the road here. That's where I saw them.

CT: When did you leave to take the policeman to Kekaha?

LF: That's probably 4 o'clock, or so.

CT: Was that policeman dead already?

LF: No. He was hit in the shoulder. He wasn't badly....but there were couple of policemen dead already.

CT: Do you remember his name?

LF: No, I can't remember.

CT: And you took him to Waimea? Did you take that wounded policeman to Waimea?

LF: Yeah. To Waimea Hospital.

CT: Did you have an opportunity to talk with any of the policemen?

LF: Oh, I talked to a bunch of 'em.

CT: What were they saying?

LF: I can't remember what. But there were couple of policemen up here, up on the hill, and they were doing the shooting.

CT: Earlier, you mentioned that the policemen were still very angry because several of them had been killed.

LF: Well, there were couple of policemen that had been killed. And so they were naturally angry at the Filipinos there for having killed their own people. So there probably was a little unnecessary slaughter there. Because they were naturally sore about it. Because actually, what was happening, the Filipinos had run up in the banana bushes. And there was no protection there, because whenever a policeman saw somebody moving the banana bush, they'd take a pot shot at 'em.

END OF SIDE ONE
CT: Immediately after you got there, and when you were talking to policemen, what did they say about how the whole incident started?

LF: Well, the police had gone into this school compound here. And were bringing out the Filipinos that were alleged to have said that they were forced to remain in the camp. And when they were leading them out, that somebody fired a shot. And then that started the riot.

CT: When they said, "somebody," did they mean that....

LF: Somebody in the crowd there. There were 300 or 400 Filipinos parked in there.

CT: Did they mean that the Filipinos fired the shot?

LF: Well, I don't know who fired the shot. Nobody knows who fired the shot. Somebody, maybe somebody set off a firecracker or something, I don't know. But it was enough to start the riot.

CT: So nobody was saying it was definitely a Filipino who fired the shot?

LF: It was a Filipino strike. So they were---this was their headquarters there, so they were about maybe 400 or 500 Filipinos living there.

RF: You said this was the Japanese School here [points to #1 on the map]?

CT: Yes. That's what we've been told; that they were staying in a Japanese School that was no longer being used as a Japanese School.

LF: Yeah. This was Mike's Cafe here [points to #7 area on map].

CT: Oh. Isn't that where Watase Hotel would be?

LF: No. There was another road leading down here. And then, Mike's Cafe was right in this corner.

CT: Would this be the Sun Kwong Sing?

LF: Yeah, the Sun Kwong Sing.

CT: Did you know that something like this--not that it would happen, but...

RF: That it was brewing?

CT: Yeah, that something like this was brewing?
LF: No, it was....we had gatherings like this before. Nothing had happened. There were several other places where they had camps like this. There was a camp over in Koloa. It's just that the police---the strikers were confronted by the police and it just happened that somebody fired a shot and something like that. And it started a riot.

CT: Were any former employees of Waimea Sugar involved in the strike, as far as you know?

LF: Not any of Waimea. None of our employees were mixed up in the strike here.

CT: How about Kekaha?

LF: Kekaha, Makaweli.

CT: Oh, there were some from Kekaha?

LF: Kekaha, Makaweli, Koloa, McBryde.

CT: Going back before this incident happened, was there any time when either strike leaders or people who wanted the strike to happen came to Waimea and tried to talk to the employees at Waimea?

LF: Oh yeah. Sure, the strike leaders had been to all the plantations. This strike had been going on for quite a while. Been going on for months. Maybe more.

CT: Do you remember who came to Waimea, and how they tried to get people involved?

LF: Oh, I can't remember. I can't remember details like that. But there were several strike leaders that we knew of in the various camps or towns, but....details like that, I can't....

CT: If somebody wanted to recruit some employees from Waimea Sugar, do you know if they actually went into the camp and tried to talk to people?

LF: Well, they could come and go in the camps, wherever they wanted.

CT: I'm trying to get an idea if people made speeches.

LF: Oh no. They weren't allowed on the plantations, to come in and have a meeting or anything like that. They weren't allowed to do that.

CT: I was reading part of the Garden Island; they said that some people had meetings on the public roads.

LF: No, they didn't allow the strikebreakers in. I mean, the strike leaders. They didn't allow them into the camps. They met outside.
CT: Do you remember if there were any meetings in Waimea, that you were aware of?

LF: No, I don't. If they had meetings, they had secret meetings.

RF: Maybe house to house, with friends, that sort of thing.

CT: At this time, something I don't understand very well is the term "camp police." And I was wondering what these people were, actually. And what did they do?

LF: What?

CT: "Camp police." I've heard the term a lot, but I don't know...

LF: Well, they were hired by the companies to keep order in the village. There were lot of fights and things amongst the Filipinos themselves.

RF: Domestic quarrels, things like that.

LF: Well, a camp police was really nothing but a personnel manager. Actually, that's what he was. He took care if people wanted to change house, something like that. He would see to it that it was brought to the manager's attention. And there were certain.... it was security. But mainly, to keep peace in the family on the plantation.

CT: Mr. Faye, when the strike was first announced, I've read in the newspaper that it was announced by this man named Pablo Manlapit.

LF: Oh, I can't remember.

CT: Headquartered in Honolulu.

LF: Well, this had been brewing for....it was built up gradually. In those days, there were quite a few strikes. Sometimes it was Japanese had their strikes, and Filipinos had theirs. It was usually separate groups of people that had their grievances.

CT: So when this came along, it was something that happened. What I mean is....strikes happened fairly often. Would that be the right word, "fairly often?"

LF: No, it doesn't happen fairly often. In fact, I can't even remember what the main reason for the strike was.

CT: You mean what the strikers wanted?

LF: Yeah. I can't even remember.

CT: Did the Kauai Planters' Association ever meet to discuss this topic?
LF: Oh sure. We had plenty meetings.

CT: What were you talking about?

LF: Well, we discussed details of what could be done in case of a thing like this happening. In those days, we didn't really have a police force. We had a sheriff and deputy sheriffs, and maybe two or three policemen in each district; like Waimea. And maybe two policemen working out of Waimea. We had a deputy sheriff and two policemen. Kekaha, we didn't even have a policeman. We had a camp police.

CT: The policemen are paid by the County, right? And the camp police are paid by the plantation?

LF: By the plantation.

CT: I know in Eleeele, you had one policeman too.

LF: Yeah. They had a deputy sheriff in each one of the towns. Hanapepe had a deputy sheriff.

CT: So did the Kauai Planters' Association discuss other ways to supplement the police force?

LF: Yeah. We discussed that. How we would protect our property in case of a strike. I can't remember the little details of what we discussed and just how we decided on what to do about it.

RF: Why don't you sort of go over what you have, and if you have any questions to ask Lindsay, come back sometime. Because I think he's kind of weary.

CT: Okay.

RF: Then you can pinpoint things.

CT: Yeah. I think I'm searching for stuff that is not clear in my mind. Maybe just one last one. Did the Kauai Planters' Association have some kind of money or fund available that [they] would be able to use in the event of a strike?

LF: No. We just had enough money to run the Association. We had a bookkeeper who was our secretary. We had to pay him. We had certain donations that we used to make. Planters' Association donations. And just enough to run the organization business. Like any association, if your father was a baker and you had a bakers' association, you'd have to put some money into it to run the organization, see. It was just an association like that. It wasn't a big thing.

RF: But they also made their donations to things like Community Chest, and those were the other...
CT: In the name of the Kauai Planters' Association?

LF: Yeah. We still have a Planters' Association.

CT: For Kauai?

LF: Yeah. Sure, we still have that. And it runs on a budget of maybe.... Even today, it's only $3,000 or $4,000. And whenever we have a big expense, we all chip in and we have an assessment. It wasn't a big thing, the association was. It was just a group of people that got together, whose business was the same.

CT: When I was speaking to Mr. Crowell yesterday, he thought that---well, he became a special police officer; his father hired him to go around and check the different camps in Makaweli. And he thought that he was being paid by the plantation, as opposed to being paid by the County.

LF: Oh no. He never was paid by the plantation.

CT: So it must have been the County.

RF: He was backed politically, maybe, by the plantations. But on an individual basis, not money-wise.

LF: No. We didn't mix up with the police force. That was a separate organization from the camp police.

CT: Yeah, I think he must have not really known where it was coming from. Okay. Just some more information on you; would you say you have a certain religion?

RF: You were confirmed in a Lutheran church.

LF: Lutheran.

CT: And what hobbies do you have, or did you have?

LF: Fishing, woodworking.

CT: You mean like furniture?

LF: Furniture. Tables. [Mr. Faye's home was decorated with several beautiful pieces he had made himself.]

CT: And in addition to the Kauai Planters' Association, any other organizations that you are or were a member of?

LF: Let's see....Board of Agriculture. Transportation Department.

CT: What transportation department is that?

LF: State.
CT: You were on their board?

LF: [Yes]. Land Use Commission.

CT: Oh. When was that?

LF: I was an original member.

CT: In the early 1960's?

RF: Late 1950's, early 1960's, maybe.

LF: I was on the first appointed board.

CT: This is State, right? Any others like the Rotary, or things like that?

LF: Yeah. I was Rotary.

RF: He's an honorary lifetime member of the Rotary.

LF: West Kauai Rotary.

RF: Kikiaola Boat Club, Pacific Club, Kauai Yacht Club.

LF: Kauai Chamber of Commerce.

CT: Mrs. Faye, where were you born, and...

RF: Iowa.

CT: And where did you meet; how did you meet?

RF: I came over to run the hospital at Waimea.

CT: Oh. When was that?

RF: 1945.

CT: That is what is now the dispensary?

RF: That's right.

CT: I guess that's where I was born.

LF: Who? You born there?

CT: I suppose so; because in 1952, that would have been.

LF: Nineteen fifty-two? Yeah, the new hospital wasn't built till 1956, I think it was. The hospital up here.

RF: That was a good little hospital.
LF: Oh, I was also [on the] hospital committee.

CT: This is Waimea?

LF: Waimea.

CT: Oh, the new Veteran's Memorial?

LF: I was on the managing committee. And I was head of the managing committee when the new hospital was built.

CT: And I know, as manager, you probably assisted other community organizations.

RF: He was the first Kauai Community Chest campaign chairman. Right? Campaign committee chairman.

LF: Yeah, I was belonged to the Community Chest organization for many years. Salvation Army.

CT: I think this list is really a long list.

LF: I was with the Board of Agriculture for 14 years.

CT: Is that a State board?

RF: [Yes].

LF: Territorial Board.

RF: Well, it was territorial, in those days. Well, if you do want to come back, you just let us know. You want to wrap anything up, why that's fine....questions you can think of later.

LF: Then, from 1935 on, I was manager of Kekaha Sugar Company.


CT: That's a long time.

RF: It was more fun in those days than it is today, I'm sure.

CT: Okay. I really felt I got a lot of good information. And what I'll do it type up these notes and send them to you. Then, if you would like to add to them or make any changes, that'll be great.

LF: Okay. This Mike's Cafe used to---it was a two-story affair. Upstairs was the main dining room. I mean, main, sort of a special dinner place. Downstairs was a small, small regular dining room. And they had a rope pulley that brought the food up to the second story. Dumb waiter.
CT: They've been around a long time, then. Was it always called "Mike's?"

LF: Mike's, yeah.

CT: Wow, that's more than 50 years.

LF: Now he's over [on the main road through Hanapepe].

END OF INTERVIEW
The 1924 Filipino Strike on Kauai

Volume I

ETHNIC STUDIES ORAL HISTORY PROJECT
Ethnic Studies Program
University of Hawaii, Manoa

June 1979