

# IS ADAMANT ON NAVAL RATIOS

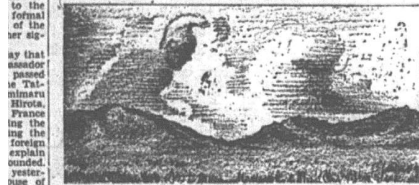


Premier Okada at his first conference with the press after he was appointed. Across the table from the premier is Glenn Babb, Associated Press veteran now stationed at Tokyo. On Mr. Babb's right is Leslie Mahanaka, formerly with The Star-Bulletin and now with the Japan Times. Although not in this picture Raymond Richards, also once with The Star-Bulletin, was at the conference.

## THE MAKING OF OAHU

By NORAH D. STEARNS

(This is the 12th of a popular series Dr. Stearns is writing on the geology of Oahu.)



THE SACRIFICIAL STONE OF KOLEHE PASS  
Only shadows in the sunset.  
Only glows in the trade winds.

—Blazing.  
High up on the steep Kolohe pass of the Waianae, that looks upon the Schofield plain to the eastward and upon the huge valley of Lualualei to the westward, is the Sacrificial Stone.

Standing erect in stolid posture, beautifully fluted and grooved, it is with puzzled wonder the stranger looks upon it. Vague stories of dark portent cling to it—of Hawaiian gods, of chants, of sacrifices. Some tell in matter-of-fact tones that it is a plain stone, a stone that marks the boundary of lands, the end of one, the beginning of another land area. It is here, they say, in olden time, the natives laid their tribute of fruit and taro, of pig and goat. Some with quick catch-of-breath whisper of things of deeper meaning, things that are warp and wool of early Hawaiian life, things that belong to ceremonies, dance and song, and deep meanings of life and death.

I have wondered about these things—and one day I took the winding road in back of Schofield Barracks, up to the windy gap in the Waianae. I wanted to see—and hear—

The Pass  
The pass is a windy gap, a low place in the mountains where the east and west draining streams had met in combat and the victorious west draining streams took to plunder the upper tributaries of the valley draining toward Schofield. A road leads up to the pass and a trail winds down the Lualualei side, too rough and steep for auto.

The wind blew a gale through the gap, now shrieking and howling, now wailing and crying, as it rose and fell in the cadence of a song. As I lay back in the rippling grass on the western slope, gazing at the fleet white clouds on the deep ocean-blue of the sky, gazing across the stretch of Lualualei valley to the vague white line of surf and distant pale blue of ocean, I listened to the geologic story of the pass and the Sacrificial Stone as a melody played against the undertone of wind—winds beating against the mountain with an actual throbbing movement, winds tearing through the gap with sobbings and sighings, with rumblings and mutterings, winds hard and strong and heavy and fierce, as the old gods of combat; winds soft and caressing as the old gods of love and kindness. And withal winds with a sad note as of longing for the bygone happier days. I wondered as I lay there and listened to the modern precise scientific story of geologic facts whether there was not another story, older, vaster, and legendary, which I was hearing in the winds—

Go there yourself—lie still in the grass below the Sacrificial Stone—and listen. Listen to the wind. Perhaps you, too, will hear something of what I heard that day—

Geologic Story  
I was told that the head of the lovely Lualualei valley—largest (Continued on Page 3)

# GUATEMALA OFFERS AID TO HAWAIIAN INDUSTRY



This photograph shows an ancient carving in Guatemala, a carving which apparently represents a blind man suffering from filariasis. The investigator is T. W. Waterman. The establishment where the carving stands has recently contributed to Hawaii two friendly insects, a minute wasp and a wire-worm, which are being bred at the BSEA experiment station.

## Guatemala Offers Aid To Hawaiian Industry

By T. T. WATERMAN  
A region of no little interest from every point of view is now contributing to the life of Hawaii.

This region lies on the Pacific side of the republic of Guatemala in Central America. It has supplied some very sensational carvings dating from the time of the ancient Aztecs and Maya, who have occupied this neighborhood for centuries.

It once gave the knowledge of a peculiar and serious disease to modern medical science. More recently still, it is contributing two insect parasites to Hawaii, parasites which promise to play a part in local war against the so-called sugar cane root grub and the Japanese root beetle.

To take up the first point first, the carvings from this region seem to show that blindness was exceedingly common in ancient times, and has, moreover, been common up to quite recent years. This condition of blindness is shown in the monuments, remains partly a matter of guesswork.

Anyone who looks at the cut above, probably can convince himself that the man pictured is a blind man.

BEFORE DAYS OF SPANISH CONQUEST  
The date of this carving remains somewhat uncertain, but it comes from the day before the Spanish conquest.

The carving is beautiful, would hardly be maintained, but it is beautifully done. The photograph shows the writer lying in the carving with charcoal, to bring out the detailed features of the subject.

The subject of the carving not only seems to be blind, but is apparently suffering from a vicious headache, as shown by the lines on his face, particularly by the frowns between his eyes.

In a very curious way, the courtyard of the estate where these carvings were found in 1923, was the scene of a discovery by a Dr. Robbins, son in law of the proprietor, that the blindness which has long characterized the region was due to a parasite, a minute worm called Filaria or Guinea worm.

This worm lodges in the scalp, being introduced into the human system by the bite of an insect. It causes the most painful symptoms. A swelling containing some of the worms soon forms on the scalp and is a result, in some mysterious way, the eye pupils of the patient are suddenly contracted to pinpoints. The whole eye revolves on its axis so that the pupil is directed toward the most painful spot.

That the sufferer in this condition can not tell daylight from darkness.

SIRGLEY PROMPTLY HEALS THE PATIENT  
Dr. Robbins cut the swellings out of the scalp of an Indian, and found some weeks later that the man's blindness was completely cured. Nobody in the region has been blind from the presence of guinea worms since Dr. Robbins made his discovery, for the disease is cured by cutting out the minute tumor.

It is striking that several representatives of the experiment station of the BSEA have recently found in this same vicinity, a wasp called Elia, the eggs of which hatch out in a form which is well known pest in Hawaii. The pest is known as the Anomala beetle, or sugar cane

# MUTE FINGERPRINT NEMESIS OF FELONY



A rolled impression of a man's left thumb, showing No. 1, the core and No. 2, the delta. The cores and deltas are the fixed points of an impression and make their appearance only in such patterns as loops, whorls and composites, neither of them appearing in arches, or tented arches. The core is the inner terminus or central point of the fingerprint pattern; the delta is the outer terminus.

## Every Island Of Group A Maze Of Caves, Tubes

By D. BILLAM-WALKER  
PART ONE  
The Hawaiian islands are honeycombed with countless lava tubes and caves, for which the early islanders found many uses.

The smaller caves and the mouths of some of the larger ones were used as domiciles, workshops and storage places, the larger tubes as places of refuge and sepulture, and the more inaccessible caverns as places in which to hide treasures, and the bones of dead high chiefs.

These lava formed caverns and tubes sometimes extend underground for miles and should not be confused with the numerous small caves that may be found dotting the pale and coastal bluffs. To distinguish these latter it is better to call them pale niches.

Formed by the weathering out of less resistant lava, these pale niches were frequently used as temporary habitations, or as such, technically known as "bluff shelters".

At the outset it will be best to define terms because this subject requires the use of a definite terminology. A "cave" is a hollow place in the earth having only one opening at the earth's surface. A "tube" is a tunnel that has two or more surface openings. An offshoot of a tube that leads to a surface opening is a "branch". A "cul-de-sac" is any offshoot, either of cave or tunnel, that has no outlet.

A "system" is any definite group of interconnected tubes and branches that have close relationship. It must be understood, however, that two or more systems are sometimes linked together by connecting tunnels.

FORMED BY ACTION OF THE LAVA FLOWS  
These tunnels have been formed by the action of lava flows. As a flow meanders down a slope, the lava on the sides and surfaces of the stream becomes relatively cool.

This cooling may be thought of as "freezing". When the temperature of the outer part of the flow has become so lowered that its freezing point is reached, the surface and sides solidify.

The interior of the stream is the hotter part and this still continues to flow underneath the crust formed by the freezing action. As the rate of the current diminishes, there is left a tunnel having a roof of hardened lava supported by walls of the same material.

Excellent examples of such tunnel forming activities may easily be seen on either side of the Big Island belt road where it passes through some of the more recent flows in the Kau and Kona districts.

Later a new outbreak may send a comparatively light flow of lava coursing over approximately the same path, taken by the earlier tunnel forming flow. If the tunnel of the earlier flow is of sufficient thickness to bear the weight of the later flow, the latter will act as a wind-blown soil over the tunnel, thereby strengthening it and (Continued on Page 3)

IN OAHU P.S.  
A curious sidelight on the worldwide sugar business is suggested by the visit to Hawaii of a representative of a big sugar concern in Panama.

This representative, Y. Nimitz, came to Hawaii to buy second hand steam plants. A number of sugar plantations in Hawaii own a most magnificent steam plant, as large as railroad locomotives, in splendid condition. They are, after stored behind the mill for years.

For they are too expensive to run. The main difficulty seems to be that these steam plants require too large a force of working people, particularly to haul water. Such plants have been replaced almost entirely by gasoline traction, which is more economical of labor.

In Panama, it seems, labor on the whole is considerably cheaper, the steam plants owned in Hawaii, but rarely used, are regarded as very up to date equipment. Mr. Nimitz came to Hawaii to look over the plantations, and to buy steam plants for shipment to his homeland.

He has been in Hawaii for some weeks, during which time he has been an interested visitor at the BSEA experiment station on Keweenaw Island. At the present he is in Kauai, it is too soon to say how many steam plants he has bought.

It is interesting to see how the mere matter of labor costs decides whether sugar plantations shall use one type of equipment or another type.

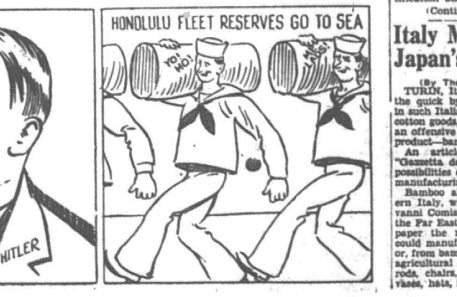
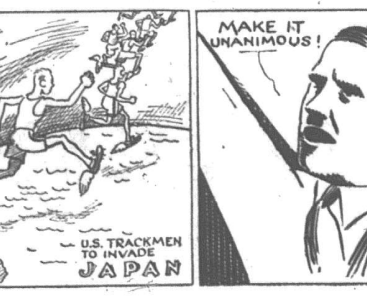
In Hawaii, where labor costs are relatively high, it is cheaper to use new steam plants and to buy new gasoline tractors to take their place.

IN THE PAST  
In the past, when labor costs were low, the steam plants were used, and the gasoline tractors were not used.

IN THE PAST  
In the past, when labor costs were low, the steam plants were used, and the gasoline tractors were not used.

## THE CARTOONIST REVIEWS THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

—By Nash Witten



ION Cent  
le have numbers power has in- it. nd show inha- 00 over is more an was

ION Cent  
le have numbers power has in- it. nd show inha- 00 over is more an was

ION Cent  
le have numbers power has in- it. nd show inha- 00 over is more an was