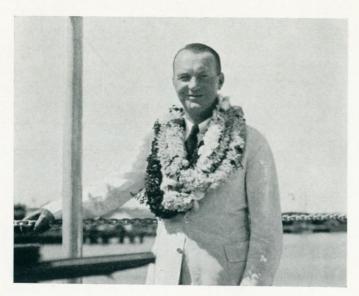
America's Aeronautical Interest in the Pacific

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The expansion of aviation beyond the continental limits of the United States has been given serious consideration by the Federal Government and private interests. The first step in this direction was the establishment of the new trans-Pacific air route from San Francisco to the Orient with stop-overs at Honolulu, Midway, Wake, and Guam. Looking into the future it is only a matter of time before similar air routes will be operating across the Atlantic and through the South Seas into the Antipodes.

With an eye on future international flying, the Bureau of Air, Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C., began to investigate the aeronautical possibilities of an air lane extending from the air cross-roads of Honolulu to American Samoa and then continuing on to New Zealand, with a view of transporting air mail, air express and passengers.

On March 20, 1935, an expedition left Honolulu aboard the U.S.C.G. Cutter *Itasca* headed by W. T. Miller, Super-



JARVIS ISLAND

intendent of Airways for the Department of Commerce, together with Captain H. A. Meyer of the U. S. Army, set out to investigate certain Islands in the South Seas to determine their possibilities for aeronautical use.

Visits were made to Kingmans Reef, Palmyra, Jarvis, Baker, Howland, Swains, Tutuila and Johnston Islands, located in the North and South Pacific. Aside from the aeronautical study made, these Islands offered other points of interest.

At Palmyra Island, which is an atoll discovered in 1802 by the American ship *Palmyra*, we found fifty-four interesting islets, filled with bird life and tropical vegetation. This Island was taken possession by the United States in 1898, and is now part of the Territory of Hawaii.

Jarvis, Baker and Howland Islands, members of the Equatorial Group located a thousand miles along the Equator, were occupied by the early American guano diggers, for a period of twenty years. The shipwrecked *Amaranth* still stands on the east coast of Jarvis Island, which fatal accident happened in 1913.

The Equatorial Islands have many other points of inter-



FOUR KAMEHAMEHA BOYS LIVING ON BAKER ISLAND

est, such as old foot-paths of smooth stones, still to be seen across broken coral—noted as early as 1862—together with other evidence of native work. Fresh water cisterns, a roofless stone and mortar house and sites of several other houses on Baker, large iron buoys, tram line routes, and a large number of graves, marked the exploring interests of the South Sea Survey Party.

Hawaiian boys are living on Jarvis, Baker and Howland Islands, collecting surface and upper air weather information, that will be of assistance when rendering a decision on the establishment of a Southern Air Route.

In May, 1936, the Equatorial expeditionary activities were transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Interior, represented by Mr. Richard B. Black, with headquarters in the Iolani Palace, Honolulu.

The Junior Fair division will bring together demonstratons and exhibits designed especially for children and young people, and will feature these events on an unprecedented scale.

Harold Stein, Boy Scout executive for the County of Maui, is chairman of this section. In addition to many booths, the section will contain exhibits representing many organizations which will give demonstrations at stated hours each day of the fair.

The public schools, the Future Farmers of America, the Boys' and Girls' Four-H Clubs of Maui, the Maui Girl Scouts, the Maui Boy Scouts, all will participate in the Junior Fair.

Although horse racing, long a feature of Maui County Fairs, is being dispensed with this year, the Nineteenth Maui County Fair will be essentially a sports fair.

The finest baseball series ever arranged for any fair program is lined up for the three-day celebration. The Calamba Sugar Estate team from the Philippines, the most outstanding team in the Far East, will play a Maui championship team. The Navy and the Oahu Japanese baseball teams will also play at the fair.

Maui's Rose Bowl football game, between Maui High School and Lahainaluna, traditional rivals, will be played at one o'clock Friday afternoon.

A Filipino volleyball series for the Territorial plantation championship will be played off between teams representing the different islands.

The Maui Kennel Club's All Breed Dog Show, which will be judged by Alva Rosenberg of New York, is expected to be one of the major attractions at the fair.

The show is being held under an American Kennel Club license and 300 dogs are expected to be benched. A large delegation from Honolulu and Hawaii will join the Maui entries. Ezra J. Crane is show chairman.

Field trials for gun dogs will be held on the slopes of Haleakala on Sunday morning.

Eddie K. Fernandez, Hawaii's "P. T. Barnum," will stage a wild animal circus, and will also run a Midway of sideshows and concessions.

Midget auto races, a children's treasure hunt, boxing, maneuvers by the U. S. Army Air Corps, a three-mile bicycle race, military drills by a U. S. Army unit, band concerts, fireworks by the Shell Oil Company—a program jam packed with entertainment and educational values—this is what the Nineteenth Maui County Fair has to offer.

The Valley Isle awaits to prove to all visitors that Maui is indeed "no ka oi."

→ → → Musical Culture of Hawaii Being Recorded

(Continued from Page Nineteen)

In 1931, the Advertiser Company, joined its Broadcast Station KGU with the National Broadcasting Company by short wave radio. During the past five years more than fifty special Hawaiian programs have been sent from KGU to the National Broadcasting Company that released them on its national networks, covering the entire United States and other parts of the world. The best Hawaiian musicians and singers were selected for these programs. The other Honolulu radio station, KGMB, also has contributed to the musical fame of Hawaii by sending Hawaiian musical programs across the ocean to the Mainland. The fame and apprecia-

tion of Hawaiian music has been speeded up a hundred years by the magic of radio.

Not satisfied to stop with its radio programs in sending Hawaiian music to the world, the Advertiser Company, early in 1936, established an electrical transcription department, known as the Hawaiian Transcription Productions, to make Hawaiian programs and records. A beautifully appointed recording studio was constructed on the third floor of the Advertiser Building and the finest equipment installed in it.

Many groups of musical Hawaiians have made electrical transcriptions in fifteen and thirty-minute programs with narrations, music and songs of Hawaii. Many of these already have been sent to the Mainland. More are being produced.

The establishing of this transcription department has created a new and magnificent medium of expressing the charm and culture of Hawaii to the world. As time rolls on it will become even more powerful as a creative force for the good of Hawaii.

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TABLE of CONTENTS

PAG	E
He Aloha No Na La Kaua (War-Time Memory)-	
Limita il nucha i ajivi	1
Pua Loke Lani (The Maui Rose)— Mary Jane Kulani Montano	1
	2
	3
Editorial Page	2
William T. Miller	4
"Jarvis to Baker to Howland"-Edwin North McClellan	5
Na Lei o Hawaii (Song of the Islands)-	7
The Hawaiian Fourth Estate—Flowers—	1
Olive Gale McLean	8
	9
	10
Know Thy Neighbor-Nils P. Larsen, M. D	11
	13
Hawaiiana	14
The Lytic Buschible of Honorara R. Hembers Horizontal	15
Maui Snared the Sun—Also 1936 Polo Crown— Edwin North McClellan	16
	17
	18
	18
Musical Culture of Hawaii Being Recorded—	
with the state of y	19
October in The Lutuaise of the Lucine institution	20
The Hawaiian Outrigger Canoe Club at Waikiki-	21
Titerand Titera I of Games	21 23
711 Illistoffe Directess of Tramenamena I	23
Wildieblook Islands Discovered Capital II. C. Divoke	43
Ke Aloha Mau Loa (Love and Devotion)— Rose Compton Davison	23
Rose Compton Davison	24
	25
	25
How Far Can You Ride on a Surfboard?—Tom Blake	27
	28