

What We Think About Statehood



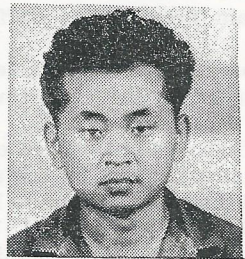
Mrs. Caroline Santos, Housewife. As a housewife I am happy to say that we are very grateful that Hawaii was granted Statehood. It will mean a better opportunity for our younger element.

Takashi Yamashita, Unit Chairman, Unit 5, ILWU. "We deserve Statehood, since we have been waiting for more than 50 years for it." Mr. Yamashita also felt that jobs in the Sugar Industry would not vary too much, in the overall picture, the economy of the islands will eventually prosper under Statehood.



Francisco Babas, factory fireman. "Since we have been fighting for Statehood for a long time, Statehood is O.K." Mr. Babas also said, that Hawaii will now have the same opportunity as our sister states, and that under Statehood, Filipinos can now make their homes on the mainland.

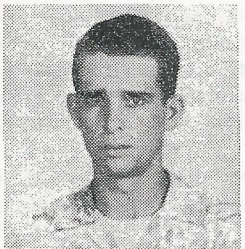
Yoshiaki Tanaka, Garage Foreman. "Hawaii will gain under statehood". He believes that under statehood jobs will be more secure. Mr. Tanaka also said, "Voting for the President and other National officials makes us full-fledged citizens."



Masanobu Kawahara, Independent Planter: "Statehood is better than territorial status from the planters and peoples point of view. Jobs on an industry wide basis will give the younger generation a better opportunity now that we are a state". He, Kawahara, also stated that under Territorial status big business men were afraid to invest and expand, but now under statehood, more industries will spring up. He also said that "Sugar as a whole will turn for the best, since we are now represented in Congress".

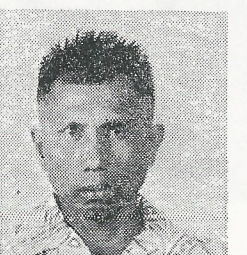


Alfred Leite Jr., Tractor Operator, feels that Hawaii was fortunate in getting Statehood, because eventually more industries will grow up under Statehood, and that means more job opportunities for our growing young population.



John Ah Hee, Senior Cane Truck Operator, replied that Statehood for Hawaii was a very good thing. It means that we are no longer part time citizens but first class citizens. He also was in agreement that big business will now invest in Hawaii since we are now a state.

Mrs. Peggy Fujiyama, Proprietress of Peggy's Barber Shop, says that under statehood, job opportunities for our younger set will be much greater. She also stated that Statehood means a better educational system for our up and coming citizens.



Roque Segundo, recently pensioned at age 65, with 34 years of service, says that Statehood means that the "people's choice" will run our government.

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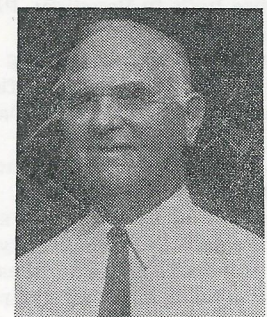
Hawaii has been known throughout the world as a community made up of many races, and creeds that work and live together in a state of harmony. And it is nice to know that we, in the sugar industry, and at Onomea have done much to foster this congenial community climate.

The movement to Hawaii by so many races would have been delayed or perhaps non-existent if there had not been a need for and a desire by these people to seek a livelihood in and the growing community around the Hawaiian sugar industry. This importation from many lands has surely added to the sweetness of our melting pot that we give to the United States, as her 50th State, as well as the world as a living example of racial harmony.

In the state of Aloha, harmony is on the lips of housewives chatting over the back yard fence, in the classrooms in the faces of children, whether they be Ching, Kawamoto, Oliveira, Kalani, Smith or Feliciano. It is in the leadership of Quinn, Kealoha, Long, Fong and Inouye.

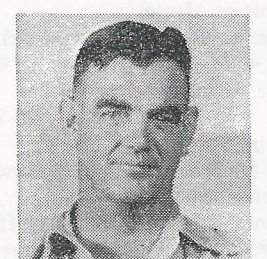
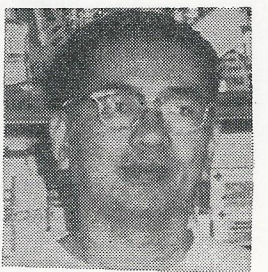
Statehood is a harmony of people—Statehood is all of us—Statehood is you.

J. N. Campbell, Manager Onomea Sugar Co. "I feel very happy in having Statehood. It is a big step in the right direction. Statehood will help tremendously the economy of the islands". Mr. Campbell also was of the opinion that under Statehood, large mainland investors will not be afraid to invest their money here, because of the wonderful climate here, and that more jobs will be created for our young people.



Because of our ideal climate more people will be retired and come to make the islands their homes, which means the economy of the islands as a whole will prosper. Industry will also pick up. It will not be an overnight expansion, said Mr. Campbell, but in the years to come, because of Hawaii being a state, industry will certainly pick up.

Shigeru Yoshiyama, owner of S. Yoshiyama store, on the eve of the celebration of 15 years as a store owner said, Statehood is good for Hawaii. It means that better living conditions will exist. Mr. Yoshiyama also felt that more business will be created, under Statehood. Wages will increase, which makes for a better standard of living.



Douglas Baldwin, Harvesting Supervisor, says that Statehood will be beneficial but it will also mean more taxes, because our state officials will be increased, with higher salaries. He also stated that as of now Hawaii is heavily taxed.

However, he was of the opinion that because of Statehood our highways and roads will benefit because of federal monies now being available.

James Yabusaki, Papaikou Postmaster: "We have been waiting so long for statehood, and now that we finally have it, we are grateful to the President of the United States for granting us statehood. We are now full-fledged citizens and can now vote for our national officials."

Mr. Yabusaki also emphasized that under statehood job opportunities for our younger generation will be terrific. More mainland capitalists will now invest their money here and create more industries. Hawaii's future generation will benefit by the admission of statehood to Hawaii.



A Look Into The Past

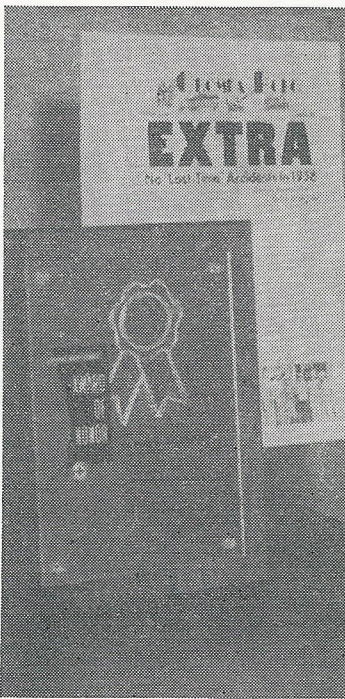
Now that the goal of Statehood has been attained, it is interesting to look back to see how we got here and what we've accomplished down through the years. We'll see elsewhere in this Statehood Edition facts about our 50th State. Now let's turn back the pages for a picture of Onomea's history . . . do you remember?

- 1868—Importation of Japanese laborers.
- 1874—C. Brewer becomes agent for Onomea.
- 1879—Onomea is first plantation to use commercial fertilizer—bone meal.
- 1880—Cane fluming begins at Onomea.
- 1882—Austin family incorporates Onomea Sugar Company.
- 1885—C. Brewer & Company takes over Austin interest in Onomea. W. W. Goodale appointed manager.



W.W. Goodale
Was First Manager
Of Onomea Sugar Co.

- 1888—Onomea and Papaikou companies consolidated—14,290 acres, mill building, machinery, livestock and crops transferred from Castle and Cooke.
- 1897—7,810 acres of land transferred from Pauka Sugar Co.
- 1906—Filipino immigration. Papaikou factory burns.
- 1904—Water power pipeline built for factory.
- 1911—44 homes built for employees. First truck purchased—3 Ton "White".
- 1912—17 more employee homes built.
- 1915—21,320 ton crop—100 tons per day. 2 more trucks purchased. Papaikou reservoir completed.
- 1916—"Free Sugar"
- 1917—Operating cost rise during war. 6 new centrifugals ordered for factory.
- 1918—Low sugar content—unfavorable climate. Sugar price held stationary by U. S. Food Commission. Other prices soared. Mobilization of National Guard and Selective Service creates labor shortage. December hurricane destroys Hanawi flume. Road development program continues. "45" Caterpillar tractor purchased. Fordson tractor demonstrated. Rainfall hits near record at 308.2 inches. \$30,000 camp rehabilitation continues.
- 1919—Monarch tractor ordered. New mill laboratory erected a-top of mill stairs. Contract signed with Hawaii Consolidated Railway to carry all sugar and freight.
- 1920—Rainfall: 104.3 inches in 4½ month period. 3½ ton Packard truck purchased for transporting sugar from landing to railway cars. Factory fire wall constructed around fire-room. Rail side warehouse built in Papaikou. Plans laid for dairy to supply employees with milk.
- 1921—Elevators and conveyors installed for hauling sugar from sugar room to railway cars. Minor labor difficulties with employees believed stimulated by strike on Oahu of Japanese sugar workers. Welfare worker, Miss Godfrey, completes one year with health and general condition of workers.
- 1922—Dairy operation. Seed selection by progenies started.
- 1923—New mill smoke stack erected. Out break of typhoid fever in Kalaoa; inoculation followed, no new cases developed. New houses erected in Paukaa camp. New camp under construction at Papaikou. Lower camps along government road connected to Inter Urban Electric Company.
- 1924—23,243 ton crop. Purchase of 1 packard truck, 1 white dump truck. Strike of Filipino employees. Cane fire—loss of 10 acres of 1925 crop. New Pelton Water Wheel at factory.
- 1925—25,896 ton crop. 10,000 seedlings germinated and spread. Shares of dairy sold to Hilo Sugar Company.
- 1926—Lowest rainfall in 39 years—86.55 inches. Clinic-dispensary built at Onomea. Foundation laid for new office building at Papaikou.
- 1928—Lighting installed in Mauka camps. Sugar storage warehouse constructed.
- 1929—29,062 ton crop. First white truck after 16 years service discarded. Survey and map prepared for plantation land.
- 1930—Installation of X-ray unit at clinic.
- 1932—Pelton Water Wheel converted into a direct drive on a 125 K.W. generator at mill. Cloud burst causes \$4,000 damage.
- 1933—Asphalt road from store to mill completed.
- 1934—Death of John T. Moir, manager for 35 years. William Silver assumes managership.
- 1935—7.66 tons cane per acre record established. Lowest rainfall at 250 foot elevation since 1904.
- 1936—Recreation hall at Onomea completed. 31,171 ton crop. Death of William Silver. F. M. Anderson named manager.
- 1938—Army worms attack 300 acres. Operating loss recorded. 75 ton sugar bin with automatic weighing and bagging attachment built.
- 1939—Model 15 Northwest Crane with grab purchased for use below sea coast flume for loading trucks and wagons to haul cane to flume. Four more trucks purchased.
- 1940—New gymnasium constructed at Papaikou replacing old Armory that was destroyed by fire. 5 trucks purchased. 35 employees mobilized into National Guard service. F. M. Anderson resigns as manager, R. Bryan appointed.
- 1941—Labor shortage due to men leaving for military service and defense projects.
- 1942—2 charcoal kilns constructed in case of fuel shortage. 112 employees leave during the year for military or other serv-



Onomea Makes Tremendous Industrial Safety Progress

We have seen progress in the fight for Statehood and progress in production methods in the sugar industry, so have the employees at Onomea Sugar Company made tremendous progress in industrial safety.

Employees paced themselves to a record safety last year by working throughout 1958 without a disabling "lost-time" industrial accident.

This is the first time in Onomea's history that a "perfect" safety score has been achieved and it is the second Brewer company to have accomplished this outstanding record.

Onomea's recorded frequency rates dating back to 1949, showing a reduction from an average yearly score of 110.29 down to the perfect zero record of 1958.

After accomplishing the outstanding safety record in 1958, employees ran up over 1,000,000 man hours of safe work, which dates to 1957.

Only two other companies in the Hawaiian Sugar Industry are known to have reached this goal, and Onomea is the first plantation on the Big Island to have attained this outstanding safety mark.

	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	Score for Month	Score to Date
Hilo Sugar								98.17	80.86
Onomea								110.29	149.44
Pepeekeo								146.14	105.10
Hakalau								119.65	120.67
Paauhau								16.72	46.03
Hawaiian Ag.								12.21*	38.60
Hutchinson								76.32	137.15

SAFETY PROGRESS has been an outstanding accomplishment of employees at Onomea Sugar Company. In 1949, as revealed in the chart extracted from company records, the safety score stood at an amazingly high figure. In 1958 Onomea employees earned this (shown above) and many other awards for working through that year without a single disabling industrial injury.

- ices. Company owned buildings occupied by military personnel.
- 1943—Fordsons and cane trucks purchased, also bulldozer, harvesting rake and cane unloader. 88 more employees leave. Company D of Hawaii Rifles organized here—made up of men of this community. Personnel department handles recreational functions.
- 1944—New cleaning plant built at factory. 1 flume cane machine constructed. Dr. William Bergin joins staff at Pepeekeo Hospital.
- 1945—Work on new cane storage pit at mill started. ILWU recognized as bargaining agent for industrial employees. Company D, Hawaii Rifles deactivated.
- 1946—Tidal wave, April 1st destroying plantation equipment and Hawaii Consolidated Railway. Trucking equipment used to haul sugar to Hilo. ILWU strike, Sept. 1st to November 9th. New automotive repair shop constructed. Mechanization stepped up. Importation of workers from Philippines. World War II vets returned.
- 1947—R. Bryan resigns, Richard Penhallow appointed as manager. Pre-emerging of soil started. Contour planting with pre-determined furrow experimented. Cane storage pit and mill yard crane installation completed. 4 surplus Mack dump trucks for cane hauling purchased. I. R. department enters labor-management field. Harvesting methods revamped: mechanical cutting, use of "sky car" for transporting cane to trucks. fluming machines continue in use, side winch tractor used to windrow cut cane.
- 1948—New 510 HP Boiler installed at factory. Work on bulk sugar bin and conveyor system started. R. Penhallow resigns. R. L. Walker named manager. New 2 year agreement signed with ILWU—"fact finding" meetings result in 5 cent reduction in hourly wages. "Sky car" project abandoned.
- 1949—Onomea grinds Waiakea cane. Bulk sugar bin completed. Stevedore strike. Portable aluminum flume purchased. Papaikou-Pepeekeo section of new highway open. Fee simple lands and houses offered for sale to employees. ILWU contract agreement reached—wages returned to industry level.
- 1950—Seed trailers introduced to seed transportation operation. Pressure knapsack sprayer system replaces previous tractor and hose method. Company store sold. Pepeekeo Hospital converted to a clinic. Home sales to employer continue.
- 1951—M. J. Black succeeds R. L. Walker as manager. 8 week shut down to clean fields and age the crop. Crop Log Laboratory in operation. Independent Grower contract with planters signed. 3 year agreement signed with ILWU. "Escalator" adopted.
- 1952—Cane buggy replaces Athey Wagon. Diesel truck trailers replaces gasoline driven Kennworths.
- 1953—V-Cutter with revolving cutting blade gives promising results. Safety committee makes progress in accident reduction.
- 1955—35 day walk-out. "High and Wide" aqua ammonia tractor developed. Driver training course held.
- 1956—70% of crop mechanically harvested. 9.87 miles of new road completed—brings total to 42 miles under recent program. Repatriations, voluntary separations and retirements reduce work force. 2 year contract with ILWU signed. Industrial accident score improved by 46% reduction in disabling accidents. J. N. Campbell replaces M. J. Black as Manager.
- 1957—85% of cane harvested mechanically. Work on four line planting machine begins. 40% of work force live in own houses. 5 month sugar strike.
- 1958—New contract with ILWU—to continue until 1961. Last bundle of cane flumed to factory. Perfect safety score attained. No lost time accidents recorded.

William Ferreira Heads Warehouse

William Ferreira has been named Storekeeper at the warehouse effective August 1, upon the departure of Alex Moir on an extended vacation prior to his retirement.



He is following his father's footsteps as he takes this position, as his father was a salaried employee in the warehouse prior to his retirement. Ferreira first employed at Onomea in 1937 in the warehouse. He served with the Army from 1941 to 1945 and entered the office in 1946. He was an accounting clerk prior to his promotion at the warehouse.

Pot Luck Supper Honors Cacal Family

By MRS. G. L. SUTHERLAND

The Rev. Isidro R. Cacal and his family who returned recently from a year's stay on the mainland were the honor guests, Sunday evening, August 9, at a Pot Luck dinner, held in the basement of the Papaikou Filipino Congregational Church. Members of the three Filipino Congregational churches of Hilo, Olaa and Papaikou were the hosts and hostesses.

While on the mainland Rev. Cacal was a student at Andover Theological Seminary in Cambridge, Mass., while Mrs. Cacal and three children lived in New York with Mrs. Cacal's sister and brother-in-law.

Following dinner everyone enjoyed movies of some lovely scenery taken in 1958 by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Adap during their mainland visit.





FLUMING CANE YESTERDAY was accomplished by loading bundles of cut cane into red-wood "canals" where flowing water hurried the cane to main water routes and finally to the factory.

Fluming Gives Way To Mechanization

The last bundle of cane fell into the flume in Field 027 on December 30, 1958 on its way to the mill, thus making an end of the era of water transported cane at Onomea.

Fluming began at Onomea in the 1800's not to transport cane, but to bring firewood from mauka areas down to employe camps. One of these pieces of flumed firewood was transformed in the mind of an engineer of these early days into a bundle of cane traveling to the mill. With this idea, water became the source of transportation for cane from field to factory. It was here that flumes were first built to move cane in the Territory.

An annual report of the company describes fluming as "one of the best methods to transport cane at Onomea. The abundant water and good slopes of Onomea are the natural requirements for a good fluming system." The use of flume transportation continued down through the years with even further experiment in 1948 and later the use of

portable aluminum flumes.

Onomea with steady annual production was caught in a squeeze when labor and other costs began to rise rapidly, necessitating the turn to mechanized equipment and with it improved road nets. Thus the way was paved for trucking in the mid 1940's and the decline of fluming. In recent years the decline has been more pronounced from 108,074 tons of cane flumed in 1954 to 48,285 tons in 1957 and finally the 6,745 tons of 1958.

The remaining flume lines, approximately 22 miles, will continue to be maintained to bring water to the mill and makai areas. The manual harvesting gang has been absorbed into other departments.

In the beginning, the flumes carried firewood, then for years cane stocks and their leaves floated swiftly down these red-wood routes. Now, only the water runs fast and silent. The motion and noises of machinery are now ever present—it is the end of an era.

Block Harvesting Is On The Horizon

A method of field work, called "Block Harvesting", that will enable the concentration of harvesting, cultivation and related work in a defined localized area is underway here and will take more shape in the next few years.

The plan calls for the division of the plantation area into 14 harvesting blocks. By adding age and short cropping, the program should be in cycle by 1968. This will enable the har-

vesting of 7 blocks per year, the average block containing 490 acres.

This system will provide a balance of mauka, makai and middle belt areas as well as a balance of both grower and planter cane.

Concentration of operations into these blocks of work will mean a savings in time and costs, a reduction in equipment transfers, and a definite gain in supervision of operation.



TRANSPORTING CANE TODAY is performed by diesel truck-tractors pulling 20 ton capacity cane trailers. These units are loaded by field cranes from storage "windrows" stacked by cane buggies and push rakes.

Onomea Has History Of Home Ownership

Home ownership "the thing" in most urban communities these days, is not new to Onomea employees. The continuing development program underway here for many years is receiving new emphasis these days however with the announcement last month that Silverton and the remaining lots in Moirton would be for sale to employees.

The sale of fee simple lots and houses to employees dates back to 1949 when lots in Pauka, Honolii and other pieces were sold. Many of the houses purchased in these areas were the existing houses of employees. Their personal ingenuity took hold and transformed the existing similar camp buildings into unique personalities, with clean landscaped yards. Truly another example of individual effort and community harmony in action.

Existing camps in Papaikou were next developed and offered for sale. At present 52 percent of Onomea's employees own their houses. Financing is arranged through the company that requires no down payment, 15 years to pay at 5 percent interest.

Constitution Is One Of Best

(Full text of State constitution on pages 23 to 26)

Ready for the duties, responsibilities and privileges of statehood long before Congress was ready to grant them, Hawaii has possessed a State Constitution since 1950.

Like 15 other states, Hawaii decided to draw up the program for her new form of government prior to its actual achievement. The completed constitution shows the Island's firm determination that statehood would one day become a reality.

The constitution is generally conservative, yet reflects modern governmental trends. All of the ideas in the constitution have been given previous trials by other states, but many of them are in use by only one or two of Hawaii's sister states.

The document creates a government with especially strong executive and legislative branches.

Among its provisions are a voting age of 20, the specific qualification of women for jury duty, a governorship which includes broad powers to grant clemency and appoint department heads and a mandatory retirement age of 70 for Supreme Court and Circuit Court judges.

Under the new constitution, sixty-day general legislative sessions are prescribed in even years. Thirty-day budget sessions are authorized in odd-numbered years.

The legislature is also authorized to convene for one day 45 days after adjournment to act on bills that otherwise would be pocket-vetoed by the Governor.

The committee which drew up the document was elected by voters in the general election of March 21, 1950.

The delegates were chosen by proportional representation,

with the City and County of Honolulu allotted 36 members, Hawaii County 12, Maui County 9 and Kauai County 6.

Those elected included 29 Republicans, 21 Democrats and 13 Independents. Five of the delegates were women.

Their racial and occupational backgrounds reflect the cosmopolitan makeup of the Islands. There were 26 delegates of Caucasian ancestry, 19 Japanese, 13 part-Hawaiians and 5 Chinese. Nineteen were businessmen, 18 attorneys, 8 educators, 7 agriculturists, 4 dentists, and 1 each fell into the job categories of physician, engineer, university student and labor organizer.

Work on the constitution began April 4, 1950. The document was signed July 22 and ratified by voters on Nov. 7 of the same year by a margin of more than 3 to 1.

ONOMEA ECHO

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Editor Frank Santos
 Adviser Charles Brenaman
 YBA News Faye Nishimura
 Columnist Mrs. Georgina Sutherland

Onomea Midgets And Crescents Outscore Paauhau Team

By
FRANK
SANTOS



THEY CAME, THEY SAW,
THEY COULD NOT CON-
QUER!

That in general summarizes the invasion of the Paauhau Midget and Babe Ruth League teams, under the tutelage of Charles Taylor on August 23 at the Papaikou Ball Field.

Onomea Midgets, scoring with clusters of two runs each in the first and third cantos, went on to defeat the visiting Paauhau nine, 5-3, while the Onomea Crescents Babe Ruthers, with three big runs in the fourth, eked out a close 4-2 verdict, in the second attraction of the afternoon.

In the first game, Calvin Manliguis two hit pitching stopped Paauhau cold, while his teammates pounded two opposing pitchers for six hits, that netted five runs.

Paauhau started the ball rolling by scoring once in the first, when Ray Nakagawa, walked and came home on a wild pitch. In their half of the frame Onomea jumped for two runs to take a one run lead, both runs crossing the pan on two wild throws by the catcher.

Not to be outdone the visitors dented the platter once in the third to tie up the ball game. Once again, Onomea rose to the occasion with two more tallies in their half of the inning. The visitors made it 3-5 with another tally in the top of the fifth, Roy Nakagawa scoring on Steven Plahy's hit to right.

Calvin Manliguis, besides pitching good ball, garnered two hits in three times up. For the visiting Paauhau team, it was Steven Plahy with two basehits in three times up.

★ ★ ★

The Onomea Crescents Babe Ruth team shaded the visiting Paauhau 4-2 behind the four hit pitching of Rocky Manliguis.

The visitors scored one run in the opening frame when Robert Uemura tallied on a free pass. Onomea retaliated in their half of the frame when Ronald Crivello walked and romped home on an overthrow at third.

Paauhau ended the days scoring with one tally in the 4th. Abel Vinluan opened the frame with a single and came home on Howard Plahy's single to right.

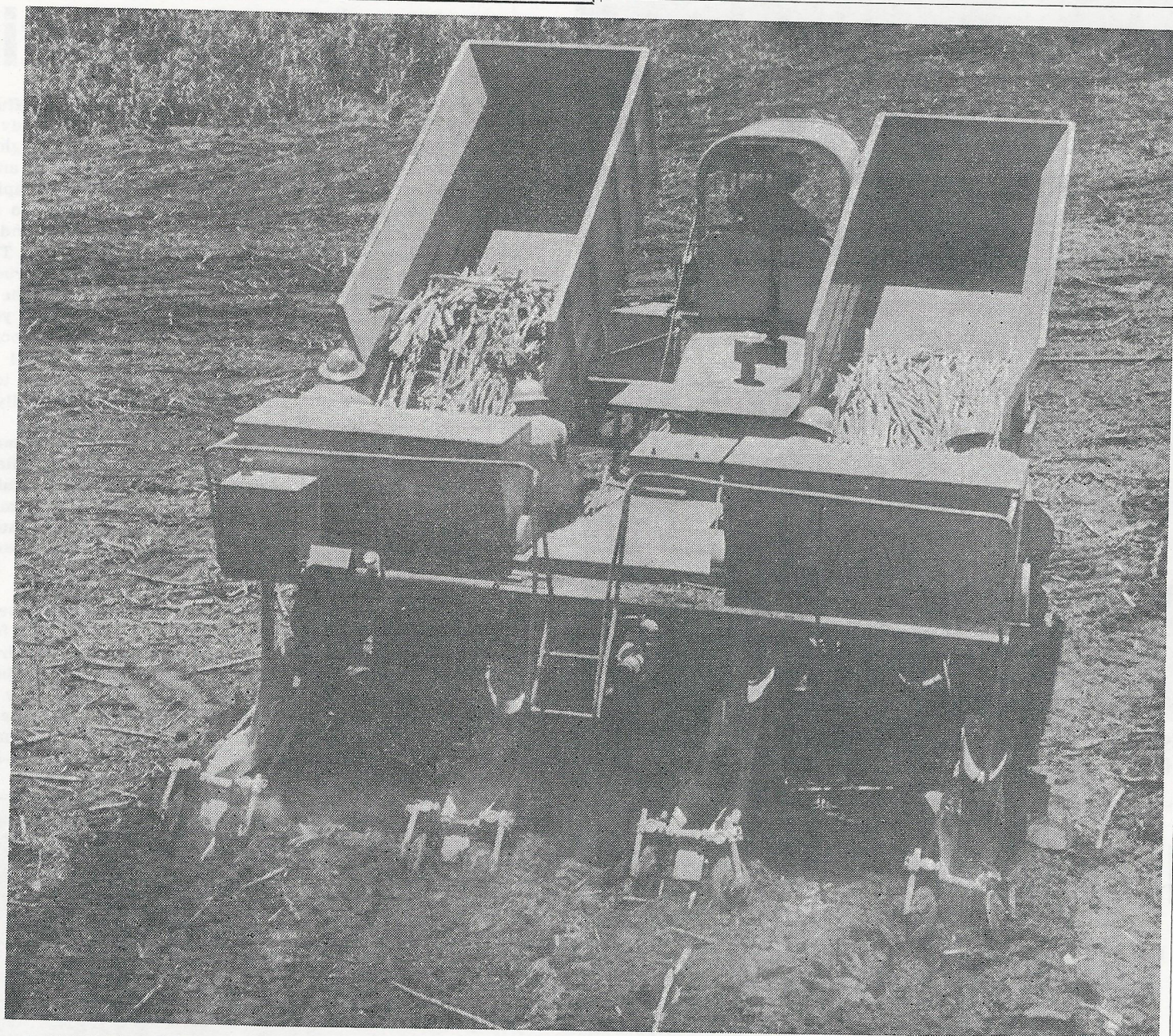
Onomea sewed up the ball game in the fourth canto with three runs on two hits and two wild pitches.

Manliguis went the distance for the locals, giving up 4 hits, fanned 5 and walked 6. Howard Plahy who worked on the hill for the visiting team pitched three hit ball, struck out 7 and walked three.

Thomas Higashi banged out three hits for Pauhau. Teammate Louis De Rego collected two hits in four times up.

University of Hawaii, Manoa Campus.

His tour of lecture on the island included 2 sermons at Hilo Hongwanji and one at Pahala, Papaaloa and Kona Hongwanjis, YBA members who attended his lectures were very much inspired and acquired better understanding of Buddhism.



A FIVE-MAN CREW operates the four-line planting machine at Onomea. This operation includes planting, fertilizing and covering. The crew can plant eight acres in an eight-hour day.



A PLANTING OPERATION, in the old days, was done manually. After preparation of the soil by plowing and furrowing by mule then tractor our friend, shown above, walked the lines dropping seed cane as he went along. The seed was then covered by hoeing and after the cane had started it was fertilized by hand. These men planted approximately one acre per day.

YBA News Notes

By
FAYE NISHIMURA

Two of our former Jr. YBA boys joined the All Hawaii Army Company, July 11. They are Kenneth Nagai, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hisashi Nagai of Kaieie; and Nelson Tsuji, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Tsuji of Kalaoa-Up.

★ ★ ★

Another two of our former Jr. YBA boys joined the Navy July 13, in Honolulu. They are Stanley Haraguchi and Gerald Shiota both of Silverton. Stanley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Namiwo Haraguchi and Gerald is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kazunori Shiota. These boys were formerly in the Navy Reserve.

MISS MIKI WEDS MITSUO MURASHIGE

Wedding vows were recited at the Papaikou Hongwanji on July 18, by Miss Tsukimi Miki and Mitsuo Murashige. The Rev. Kenryo Ohara officiated the double ring ceremony.

Given away by her father, the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Niichi Miki of Pepeekeo and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaro Murashige of Hilo.

Mrs. Aiko Kubo was her matron of honor and Miss Michie Miki was her sister's bridesmaid. Vivian Ota, niece of the bride, was the flower girl. George Hara served as best man and Lawrence Miki

and Shizue Murashige ushered.

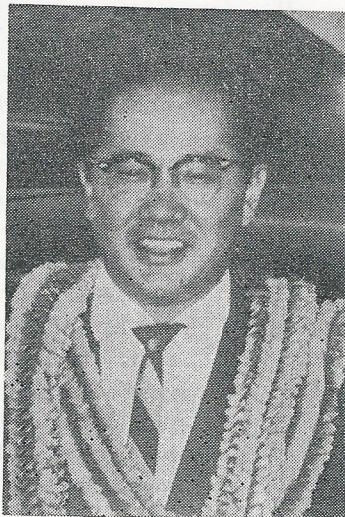
REV. UNNO VISITS HAWAII

The Rev. Taitetsu Unno of Los Angeles was a recent guest speaker on the Big Island through the sponsorship of the United YBA of Hawaii, headed by Mrs. Helen Shigehara, Religious chairman.

The Rev. Unno was born and raised in California and graduated from the University of California in Berkeley, where he majored in English.



Faye



Rev. Unno

He then studied at the University of Tokyo majoring in Buddhist Studies and received his MA Degree. At present he is working for his Ph. D. at UCLA and at the same time is instructing Japanese and Chinese Literature there.

Rev. Unno attended the East-West Philosophers Conference, which was recently held at the

Cub Scouts Have Field Day Fun

By MRS. G. L. SUTHERLAND

An annual event, looked forward to by Cub Scouts of Pack 71, Papaikou and their parents is the annual Field Day, which was held this year on August 23 at the Papaikou Ball Park, beginning at 11:30 A.M.

Following the Flag Salute

and Opening Exercises with the Cub Scouts in uniform, the boys will change to play clothes for an afternoon of competitive sports and games.

Later in the afternoon a Court of Awards was held and prizes awarded for various activities in which the Cubs participated during the year.