

BIENNIAL REPORT
of the
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
STATE OF HAWAII
to the
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII



REGULAR SESSION
1965

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DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
P. O. BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96805

February 26, 1965

The Honorable President and
Members of the Senate, and
The Honorable Speaker and
Members of the House of
Representatives of the Third
Legislature, Regular Session,
1965, of the State of Hawaii

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In behalf of the Hawaiian Homes Commission of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, this report is respectfully submitted as required by Section 222 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended.

Prepared and compiled by the Department's staff, the report summarizes the more notable activities of the past two years.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. K. Siavai'a".

Chairman,
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
STATE OF HAWAII

COMMISSIONERS

ABRAHAM K. PIANALA, *Chairman*.....June 24, 1963 to Dec. 31, 1966
 GUSTAV E. SCHEUMAN, OAHU MEMBER.....June 8, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1965
 MAYNARD D. PELITZ, OAHU MEMBER.....Dec. 15, 1964 to Dec. 31, 1966
 HARRY KUHIA, JR., OAHU MEMBER.....Dec. 15, 1964 to Dec. 31, 1967
 MRS. ENIMA YAMADA, HAWAII MEMBER.....Apr. 23, 1964 to
 Dec. 31, 1967
 REGINO COLOTARIO, MOLOKAI-MAUI MEMBER.....Jan. 9, 1964 to
 Dec. 31, 1966
 HERBERT APAKA, KAUAI MEMBER.....June 8, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1964
 (Expired)

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Chairman and Departmental Director.....ABRAHAM K. PIANALA
Deputy to Departmental Director.....HAROLD L. DUPOINTE
Chief of Operations.....JAMES C. CLARKE
Departmental Fiscal Officer.....CURTIS N. HEEN

COUNSEL

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

OFFICES

Oahu.....530 Halekauwila Street, Honolulu
 Hawaii—Waimea.....Kamuela, Hawaii
 Keaukaha.....Kawanānākoa Hall
 Maui.....Kahului, Maui
 Molokai.....Hoolehua, Molokai
 Kauai.....Lihue, Kauai

*Section 202 (Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended): . . . at least four of the members shall be descendants of not less than one-fourth part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778.

SUMMARY

This report presents a brief review of the more notable activities carried on by or affecting the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands during the two years immediately past. A capsule introduction gives a historical sketch of the Department and its basic functions. This is followed by a review of the various significant activities of the past two years including: changes in the administration of the Department brought about by an amendment to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; the curtailment of home building as a result of having reached the legal ceiling to which the Hawaiian Home Loan Fund may be built; the opening of the first residential homestead project at Pūkalo on Maui; the completion of a new residential homestead subdivision at Panaeoa on Hawaii; the agricultural outlook; and the focus of attention on social development.

Several statistical tables following the narrative presentation completes the report. These tables are, in themselves, concise summaries of the fiscal operations of the Department, and also include a land inventory of the Department's available lands by use and location, as well as a numerical breakdown of leases now in force by project areas. The tables are intended to be a supplement, not a substitute, to the narrative portion of this report.

INTRODUCTION

It is now 43 years and about 7 months since the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, (42 Stat. 108) has been in effect. Signed into Law on July 9, 1921, the Act was merged into and became a part of the Organic Act which incorporated Hawaii as a Territory of the United States, and remained so until Hawaii became the fiftieth state of the United States of America. Upon achieving statehood, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, became Section XI of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii as proposed by the Constitutional Convention of Hawaii, 1950, and as subsequently decreed by Congress through the Hawaii Admission Act (73 Stat. 4; Am. 74 Stat. 422 and 423).

There is nothing in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act which defines its purpose. The general consensus has been and continues to be, through popular acceptance and bolstered by occasional opinions of the various Attorneys General of Hawaii, that the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act was created for the purpose of rehabilitation of the native Hawaiian race which, after the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1894 and particularly during the first decade of 1900, appeared to be headed for extinction. The legislative process which eventually brought about the enactment by the United States Congress of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act began with Resolutions by the 1919 Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii. These sought the rehabilitation of the native Hawaiian to prevent the anticipated extinction of the Hawaiian race.

Through the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, a Hawaiian Homes Commission was authorized and set up to administer a program of rehabilitation based upon the idea that the Hawaiian must be returned

to the land to insure his rehabilitation. This was the rationale upon which the hope to remove the scores of native Hawaiians from the slums in and around the City of Honolulu and to be relocated on lands they could farm was based.

To make the rehabilitation program possible, about 200,000 acres of land were designated as "available lands" for homesteading, and certain revenues were earmarked for the operation of the program. Three basic legal requirements were established and have been carried out in the administration of the program: (1) an applicant for a land award must be not less than 50 percent native Hawaiian; (2) he must be not less than 21 years old at the time of application; (3) within 12 months, he must live on and use the land awarded him for the purpose of rehabilitating himself and his family. Terms of leases are for 99 years at a lease rental of one dollar per year.

The Act authorizes the leasing of lands for specific uses as follows: (1) from one to forty acres of agricultural lands; (2) one hundred to five hundred acres of first-class pastoral lands; (3) two hundred and fifty to one thousand acres of second-class pastoral lands; (4) forty to one hundred acres of irrigated pastoral lands; (5) not over one acre of any class of land for use as a residential lot. It is in the last of these land uses that the program has been strongly focused in the last twenty years. The preponderance of currently existing leases are for residential lots most of which are located on Oahu.

Since statehood, the rehabilitation program has been administered by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, a principal department of the State of Hawaii. The State Legislature is authorized to amend those parts of the Act having to do with the administration of the rehabilitation program and may also make amendments which increase benefits to lessees. On the other hand, the Congress has reserved to itself the right to make amendments which will result in substantive changes in the Act or reduce benefits to lessees.

Today the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands operates home-
stead projects on Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu and Kauai. Table VI shows the number of families participating in the Hawaiian Homes Program by islands as well as by districts.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Hawaiian Homes Program under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act is vested in the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. Within the Department is an executive board — the Hawaiian Homes Commission — which is actually the head of the Department. Prior to June 20, 1963, the administration of the Department was delegated to an executive director appointed by the Commission to serve at its pleasure. The Department's staff was also appointed by the Commission and served at its pleasure.

On June 20, 1963, Act 207 (Second State Legislature, Budget Session 1963) was signed into law. This brought about two profound changes which have resulted in improved administration within the Department. The changes provided for: (1) the Chairman of the Hawaiian Homes Commission being the full-time director of the De-

partment; and (2) the placing of the Department's staff under the State's Merit System.

The designating of the Commission Chairman as full-time director placed the day-to-day operations of the Department in the hands of the Chairman where it properly belonged. Matters of routine nature and other activities which could be and are delegated to the Chairman are now disposed of without unnecessary delay. The Chairman is also in a position to speak authoritatively for the Commission in matters pertaining to program planning, inter-agency cooperation and in many other matters in the past outside the scope of a director appointed by the Commission.

In the matter of placing the Department's staff under the State Merit System, a definite feeling of status has developed. Staff members now feel that they are full-fledged State employees enjoying the rights and privileges that pertain thereto. Opportunities for advancement and transfer throughout the State employment system, not available prior to the passage of Act 207, has effectively removed the tag of "dead-end" from the Department's staff positions. All of this has resulted in greater staff morale and increased efficiency.

HOME LOANS

One of the most important of the Department's on-going programs is that of assisting lessees in home building, additions, renovations, and upkeep. The greater extent of this assistance is through the granting of home loans out of a fund established for this purpose — the Hawaiian Home Loan Fund. In addition to the uses already mentioned, this fund is also available for agricultural loans for the construction of improvements such as sheds, fences, breeding pens as well as for the purchase of livestock, seed, fertilizer and other similar items, and for plowing and discing.

A serious program stress was experienced in home loans, particularly since January 1964, for at that time, the \$5,000,000 legal limit to which the Home-Loan Fund could be built was reached. Since that time, there has been no further flow of money into the Fund, curtailing the home building program during 1964. Increased stress is anticipated in this program area with the opening of the Panaewa houselots on Hawaii, now ready for occupancy, and the opening of a new residential subdivision at Waimanalo, Oahu, which will be ready for occupancy in late 1965.

The fact that the legal \$5,000,000 limit of the Home Loan Fund has been reached is a misleading fact. For despite having reached the legal limit, the actual amount in this Fund is \$3,750,000 because one-fourth of all the money which has gone into this Fund has been siphoned off into another fund, namely the Hawaiian Home-Development Fund, as required by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. The Home-Development Fund is used to finance the construction of non-revenue earning improvements such as roads, drainage systems, sewerage systems and other similar items.

To help relieve this situation, the Department concentrated its efforts in reducing the delinquency in repayment of home loans by

lessees. Where the delinquency rate increased in 1963, by mid-1964 the total delinquency was held to less than 1% and has remained constant at that low figure for the last seven months of 1964. This concentrated effort resulted in returning more home loan money for subsequent re-circulation. It also blasted a long held belief that Hawaiian homesteaders "don't repay their loans" by showing that, the contrary, they do repay their loans except in exceptional circumstances such as severe illness, and during time of unemployment. This reduction in the delinquency of home loan repayment is not sufficient, however, to ease the stress in the home building, addition and renovation program.

PAUKUKALO PROJECT

During the two years just past, a new residential homestead project was opened at Paukukalo, Maui. This is the Department's first Hawaiian Homestead project on Maui and is ideally situated being within easy commuting distance to Wailuku and to Kahului, the two principal towns and employment centers of the island. In undertaking this project, the Department contracted for the construction of 52 new hollow tile homes, all three bedrooms except 5 which are four bedroom homes. By contracting for all of the 52 homes under one bid offering, it was possible to complete each home at a saving of several hundred dollars, the saving being passed on to the ultimate lessee in the form of a substantial home at lower than conventional cost.

The project was completed at a cost of \$141,000.00 for subdivision planning and construction, the full amount of which was out of the Department's own Home Development Fund. The subdivision improvements were completed on October 2, 1963 but construction of homes began in September of 1963 with the first family occupying its new home in March of 1964. In the creation and establishment of this Paukukalo Hawaiian Homestead Project, the Department feels that it has made available to the families who have settled here homes which they could point to as their own. In return, it is hoped that the families living on this first Maui homestead project will develop into responsible homeowners, for the responsibility of homeownership is an important and vital part of rehabilitation. Like any new residential subdivision of this scope, various problems will arise from time to time. Such problems will, however, be worked on by both the homesteaders and the Department, until eventually the former will be able to meet whatever problems may arise either on their own or with minimal reliance upon the Department.

PANAWEWA PROJECT

On the island of Hawaii, the extension and enlargement of runways at Hilo Airport's Lyman Field to be able to accommodate aircraft of the jet age created a problem. So as to make possible the extension, it was essential to cut into the Department's Keaukaha Hawaiian Homestead settlement area, resulting in the necessary displacement of 43 homestead families from their homes. Many of these were families who

have been living in the affected area for 20 years or more. In addition, 7 families were to lose portions of their homesteads, not enough, however, to compel their displacement.

Knowing that the Keaukaha homestead area is and will continue to be subject to the slow but certain encroachment of industry on one side and the continuous exposure to the potential danger of increasing air traffic on the other side, it was decided to construct a new residential subdivision at Panaewa. The site selected is removed from these items of encroachment and exposure.

In June of 1963, construction of a new 70 residential lot subdivision was begun at Panaewa, and completed 6 months later. Subsequently, 35 more lots were added and finally in November of 1964, the Panaewa subdivision was completed with a total of 105 residential lots. The subdivision cost \$213,000.00. Of this amount, \$178,000.00 was from the Department's Home Development Fund, the remaining \$35,000.00 was from a legislative appropriation. It is to this new subdivision that the homestead families displaced from Keaukaha to allow for the expansion of the Hilo Airport runways will be relocated.

An amount of \$121,000 was appropriated by the 1964 legislature to assist in the relocation of the displaced families. This amount, by itself, will be insufficient to complete the relocation. An added amount of approximately \$200,000 for the value of improvements of the displaced families will also be available and forthcoming from the Federal Aviation Agency through the Safe Transportation Department. These amounts, together, will make the relocation possible at practically no cost to the displaced families.

It is also the plan and desire of the Department to eventually relocate the entire Keaukaha settlement to Panaewa. This may well be stretched over a period of ten or more years. At the present time, there is growing interest on the part of many Keaukaha homesteaders in such a move because of the factors already stated and also for the reason that at Panaewa they will be away from the tsunami frontal zone south-east of Hilo.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural possibilities on Molokai were given a "shot in the arm" when the Water and Land Development Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources announced on September 28, 1964 that the cost of irrigation water from the Molokai Irrigation Project had been determined. There will be two charges for water: one, an acreage charge which will be a flat rate of \$1.10 per acre; the other a usage charge of \$.08 per thousand gallons. The latter usage charge is much lower than was anticipated and certainly should encourage homesteaders to engage in truck farming more extensively than ever before.

At Panaewa on Hawaii, interest in farming has grown over the past two years, particularly after one of our Hawaiian homesteaders, Mrs. John Pea, was selected as "Farmer of the Year" by the Waiakea Soil Conservation District for 1963. This created unusual interest and resulted in other homestead families developing ten acre farms for the

production of subsistence crops. There was, also as a result of this interest, positive action taken in 1964 toward the formation of an agricultural cooperation by the homesteaders interested in expanding the use of Panaeoa farmlands for growing of marketable food and flower crops.

In the matter of pastoral agriculture, the homesteaders in the Kamuela area continued to face the devastating effects of the drought which began in 1962 and continued through 1963. Despite the return of rainfall in limited amounts after 1963, the re-growing of pasture and the rebuilding of cattle herds was a slow process, taxing the pastoral homesteaders to the limit of their ability through 1964. A decrease in the price of beef aggravated the situation, resulting in extremely low financial returns to the pastoral homesteader.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

In mid-1963, the Department looked more closely than ever before in recent years at the social needs of the homesteaders. This was actually an outcome of a series of current and comprehensive reports by the Legislative Reference Bureau on the Hawaiian Homes Program, 1920-1963. One accomplishment was the formation of an active group made up of professionals in the field of social work, public health, correctional activities, recreation, education and social research. Represented in the group are eight agencies including: Bishop Museum, City and County Department of Parks and Recreation, Juvenile Court, Kamehameha Schools, Liliuokalani Trust, State Departments of Education, Health, Social Services and the Hawaiian Home Lands. The most gratifying result of the activities of this group is the approach toward seeking solutions to problems rather than just identifying problems.

The Department, over the past two years, has also worked with the Kamehameha Schools, the Liliuokalani Trust and the State Department of Education in an earnest attempt to expand and enhance education in or near homestead areas. As a result, the Kamehameha Schools has taken extension education service to outlying areas of the State where a need exists for such service. The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands has no intention of moving into the field of education as "educators." It does realize, however, that the need for education is important in the rehabilitation of the Hawaiians, the younger Hawaiians particularly, and is ready to work toward making an educational program possible by jointly working with the professional educators.

When the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 was passed by Congress, the studies already conducted and the information already compiled through the activities described above in social and educational needs became important and was made available to the coordinators and administrators of Economic Opportunity in the State. The result is an orderly and methodical approach to the submission of needed facts on which a program could be based. Some of the more needy areas to which economic opportunity should be channeled are Hawaiian homestead project areas. It is reasonable, therefore, to

consider the activities of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands in this area during the past two years as fundamental and properly focused.

After learning of the several services which could be available to the Nanakuli area but are not being provided because there is no suitable place to perform such services, the Department set aside about two acres in the heart of Nanakuli for the creation of a Community Center in 1964. As envisioned, the proposed Community Center will not be for the exclusive use of the homesteaders, but for everyone in the community, homesteader and non-homesteader. In May, 1964, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, by license, assigned a portion of the area set aside for the Community Center to the Honolulu Fire Department as a fire station site. Around this, other needed facilities may be added as the funds for physical improvements become available.

CONCLUSION

The two years just concluded, 1963 and 1964, have been trying years. Renewed interest in the Hawaiian Homes Program was aroused, principally through the reports of the Legislative Reference Bureau. The State Legislature, which made possible the Bureau's study on which the reports are based, took positive steps to permit for administrative changes more in keeping with modern administrative practices. The new focus on social needs gives impetus to the Hawaiians as a group. This is in contrast to the idea of catering to the Hawaiian as an individual through the heretofore attitude that once awarded a house and lot, the individual and his immediate needs are adequately cared for. The need for funds is nothing new so during the two years just past the Department worked towards the possibility of generating revenue through putting to work lands not in homesteading. This resulted in the planning for a light industry tract in Hilo. The future will not be any less hectic but with continued interest on the part of all concerned — the Legislature, the rest of the State organization, private institutions, the larger community and the homesteaders themselves — the needs of the Hawaiian Homes Program can be met.

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TABLE I
SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATION BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEARS AS LISTED

S-101-I Hawaiian Home Administration Fund	Approved Budget		Approved Budget		Requested Budget	
	1962-1963 Fiscal Year	1963-1964 Fiscal Year	1964-1965 Fiscal Year	1965-1966 Fiscal Year	1965-1966 Fiscal Year	1966-1967 Fiscal Year
A. Personal Services	\$202,154.00	\$201,162.00	\$219,456.00	\$242,086.00		
B. Other Current Expenses	23,150.00	23,498.00	23,520.00	23,580.00		
C. Equipment	913.00	1,860.00				
M. Motor Vehicles	5,300.00					13,382.00
F. Fired Charges						
TOTALS	\$231,517.00	\$226,520.00	\$242,976.00	\$279,048.00		

TABLE II
LOANS APPROVED FOR NEW HOMES, REPAIRS, ETC.
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1960 to 1964

Year	Island	No. of Loans Approved for New Homes		No. of Loans Approved for Repairs, etc.		Total
		Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	
1960	Molokai	5	\$ 30,000.00	18	\$ 47,591.74	\$ 77,591.74
	Hawaii	—	—	40	80,408.17	80,408.17
	Oahu	37	222,000.00	74	147,824.63	369,824.63
	Kauai	7	42,000.00	—	—	42,000.00
Total	49	\$294,000.00	132	\$275,824.54	\$569,824.54	
1961	Molokai	5	\$ 30,000.00	18	\$ 38,764.43	\$ 68,764.43
	Hawaii	—	—	27	61,491.57	70,491.57
	Oahu	40	222,800.00	65	126,666.00	349,466.00
	Kauai	15	90,000.00	2	6,357.84	96,357.84
Total	62	\$351,800.00	112	\$233,279.84	\$585,079.84	
1962	Molokai	4	\$ 21,000.00	19	\$ 53,113.22	\$ 74,113.22
	Hawaii	5	31,000.00	23	69,682.07	100,682.07
	Oahu	55	346,872.00	57	167,596.76	514,468.76
	Kauai	4	31,450.00	2	11,851.58	43,301.58
Total	68	\$430,322.00	101	\$302,243.63	\$732,565.63	
1963	Molokai	8	\$ 58,400.00	22	\$ 25,790.88	\$ 84,190.88
	Hawaii	—	—	27	50,409.31	50,409.31
	Oahu	9	56,462.21	83	123,053.14	179,515.35
	Kauai	48	458,640.40	4	23,937.03	23,937.03
Total	65	\$573,502.61	136	\$223,190.36	\$796,692.97	
1964	Molokai	—	—	23	\$ 44,931.36	\$ 44,931.36
	Hawaii	—	—	16	69,048.61	69,048.61
	Oahu	1	\$ 5,700.00	66	173,491.66	179,191.66
	Kauai	4	37,681.60	4	26,403.00	26,403.00
Total	5	\$ 43,381.60	109	\$313,874.63	\$357,256.23	

TABLE III
SUMMARY OF LOANS AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1964

	Interest and Other Charges		Total	Number of Homesteaders with Loans
	Principal	Other Charges		
OAHU				
Nanakuli	\$ 729,387.94	\$ 138.12	\$ 729,526.06	202
Papakolea	115,147.90	274.37	115,422.27	33
Kewalo	367,963.69	24.81 Cr.	367,938.88	120
Waimanalo I & II	222,347.64	134.90	222,482.54	67
Waimanalo III	153,440.95	4.97 Cr.	153,435.98	63
Waimanalo IV	90,876.46	48.81 Cr.	90,827.65	22
Sub-Total	\$1,679,164.58	\$ 468.80	\$1,679,633.38	507
MOLOKAI				
Hooilehua	\$ 210,529.57	\$ 8,073.63	\$ 218,603.20	74
Kapanea & Kamilohā	80,041.87	409.72	80,451.59	25
O'ne Alii	50,607.76	283.69	50,891.45	16
Kalaupāna	48,286.64	2,079.94	50,366.58	18
Other Than Homesteaders	—	3,016.40	3,016.40	—
Sub-Total	\$ 389,465.84	\$14,463.38	\$ 403,929.22	133
HAWAII				
Keaukaha	\$ 272,127.14	\$ 2,195.58	\$ 274,322.72	120
Panāeoa	32,513.20	21.99 Cr.	32,491.21	4
Waimea	248,673.55	9,470.45	258,144.00	63
Kawaihae	6,794.60	—	6,794.60	2
Sub-Total	\$ 560,108.49	\$11,644.04	\$ 571,752.53	189
KAUAI				
Anahola	\$ 250,041.02	\$ 158.38	\$ 250,199.40	51
Kekaha	50,338.70	53.00 Cr.	50,285.70	10
Sub-Total	\$ 300,379.72	\$ 105.38	\$ 300,485.10	61
MAUI				
Paukukalo	\$ 475,972.33	\$ 11.60 Cr.	\$ 475,960.73	52
TOTAL ALL ISLANDS	\$3,405,090.96	\$26,670.00	\$3,431,760.96	942

TABLE IV
REPAYMENT OF LOANS

Fiscal Year	MOLOKAI	HAWAII	KAUAI	MAUI	TOTAL
1959-1960	\$ 60,891.20	\$ 108,994.72	\$ 210,191.07	\$ 9,969.59	\$ 387,010.01
1960-1961	40,087.94	106,938.63	230,340.10	14,467.90	397,834.63
1961-1962	62,225.00	124,710.30	278,904.10	24,560.18	481,112.33
1962-1963	68,527.14	92,028.14	288,048.49	30,702.82	480,260.59
1963-1964	74,075.89	108,137.87	289,218.29	32,178.25	507,337.30
TOTALS	\$392,507.92	\$540,815.66	\$1,297,692.17	\$117,914.74	\$2,292,697.65

TABLE V
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1964

ASSETS		LIABILITIES AND CAPITALS		TOTAL
Petty Cash Fund	325.00	Due General Fund, State of Hawaii, Petty Cash	390.09	325.00
Trust Fund and Temporary Deposits		Trust Fund, Special Deposits and Temporary Deposits		390.09
Equipment, Land and Interest in Land, Materials and Supplies, Structures and Permanent Improvements to Land	1,958.99	Fixed Capital	3,115,514.82	3,115,514.82
Hawaiian Homes Administration Fund:				
Available Cash	3,114.02			
Encumbered Cash	5,073.61	Capital, Administration Fund	5,073.61	5,073.61
Total-Administration Fund	8,187.63			
Hawaiian Homes Loan Fund:				
Available Cash	245,191.29			
Encumbered Cash	24,678.18			
Accounts Receivable	1,458.04			
Investment in Time Certificate	150,000.00	Loan Commitment	24,678.18	3,893,424.00
Loans Receivable	3,405,090.98	Capital Loan Fund	3,893,424.00	3,893,424.00
Improvements Purchased	67,095.53			
Total Loan Fund	3,893,424.00			

TABLE V (continued)
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1964

ASSETS		LIABILITIES AND CAPITALS		TOTAL
Hawaiian Homes Development Fund:				
Available Cash	514,231.77			
Encumbered Cash	14,357.60			
Investment in Time Certificate	75,000.00			
of Deposit	350.00			
Accounts Receivable	321,220.60			
Work-In-Progress	221,220.60			
Advance to Hilo Electric Light Co.	701.00			
Total-Development Fund	925,860.97	Capital, Development Fund	925,860.97	925,860.97
Hawaiian Homes Bond Fund:				
Available Cash	432,117.43			
Encumbered Cash	11,000.00			
Work-In-Progress	44,582.57			
Total-Bond Fund	487,700.00	Capital, Bond Fund	487,700.00	487,700.00
Hawaiian Homes Operating Fund:				
Available Cash	122,687.74			
Encumbered Cash	226,918.51			
Work-In-Progress	13,481.49			
Due from Loan Fund	130.91			
Accounts Receivable	26,670.00			
Loan to B.V.S. County of Hawaii	12,923.35			
Loan to B.V.S. County of Kauai	9,431.98			
Advance to Hilo Electric Light Company	13,270.00			
Total-Operating Fund	425,513.98	Capital, Operating Fund	425,513.98	425,513.98
GRAND TOTAL	8,853,803.07	GRAND TOTAL	8,853,803.07	8,853,803.07

TABLE VI
 HOMESTEAD POPULATION AND APPLICATIONS ON HAND
 BY ISLAND AND DISTRICTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1964

Island District	Population By Families	Applications By Individuals
OAHU		
Nanakuli	377	320
Papahoua & Kewalo	296	253
Waimanalo	248	1,070
Total	921	1,643
HAWAII		
Keaukaha-Panacawa	336	118
Waimea	68	30
Waimea-Farm	0	15
Kawaihae	11	20
Total	415	183
MOLOKAI		
Hoolahua	174	54
Kalamaua	55	12
O'ne Alii	22	8
Kapeakea-Kamiloa	37	17
Total	288	91
KAUAI		
Anahola	53	48
Kekaha	11	15
Puu Opae	0	6
Total	64	69
MAUI		
Faukubalo	52	150
Total	52	150
GRAND TOTAL	1,740	2,136

TABLE VII
 HAWAIIAN HOME LAND UTILIZATION ACREAGE BY ISLANDS
 DECEMBER 31, 1964

	KAUAI	HAWAII	MOLOKAI	MAUI	OAHU	TOTAL
Homestead Houselots	417.21	1,390.88	2,233.46	61.04	365.18	4,467.77
Pasture	409.13	78,720.84	15,906.04	20,091.57	2,979.77	118,107.35
Agricultural and Farm	16,945.23	1,416.17	6,604.77	112.41	248.75	25,327.33
Cemetery, School, Hospital & Churches	3.63	17.42	1,429.22	-	21.48	1,471.75
Parks	8.53	34.80	19.64	-	47.02	109.99
Quarry, Bridges and Roads	2.41	122.90	24.86	-	58.79	208.96
Military Forest Reserve	23.17	9,723.26	240.68	8,717.00	3,161.40	21,865.51
Ponds	-	78.66	34.59	-	-	113.25
Airports	-	132.28	37.30	-	-	169.58
Rights of Ways	-	9.34	2.07	-	.03	11.44
Not In Use	4.06	14,714.52	-	-	171.06	14,889.64
TOTAL	17,813.37	106,301.07	26,532.63	28,982.02	7,053.48	186,742.57

TABLE VIII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS STAFF

Name	Position
HONOLULU, OAHU	
Roy K. AhNee	Clerk III
Gabriel A. Akana	Account Clerk II
Linda Mae Chang	Clerk-Stenographer II
William A. Hall	Credit & Collections Assistant
Yolandy T. Kanahelo	Clerk-Stenographer II
Elizabeth P. Lambert	Private Secretary to Deputy Director
Samuel K. LeeLoy	Homestead Area Inspector
Samuel K. Makaokalani	Accountant
Thebna C. McKinney	Clerk-Stenographer II
Harriet A. Matsuo	Private Secretary to Commission Chairman
HOOLEHUA, MOLOKAI	
Charles S. Meyer	Homestead Project Manager II
Alexander K. Bishop*	Water System Serviceman
Clarence Coelho	Livestock Herdsman
Joseph N. Kaaihue*	Equipment operator III
Martha Keahi	Stenographer II
Edmund U. Kili*	Water System Serviceman Helper
Matthew K. Spencer*	Water System Serviceman Helper
Walter Tengan*	General Laborer I
Elmer A. Wilson*	Carpenter I
Francis E. Wong Leong*	Typist II
KEAUKAHA, HAWAII	
Thomas K. Mahaulu	Homestead Project Representative
Victoria H. Ahn	Nursery School Teacher I (Surplus Position)
Edith Ioane	Nursery School Teacher I (Surplus Position)
Elizabeth H. Kanacle	Cook I (Surplus Position)
Abraham Mahi	Building Maintenanceman I
Harriet B. Nahale-a	Typist II
WAIIMEA, HAWAII	
Albert K. Akana	Homestead Project Manager III
Pearl Y. L. Chong	Stenographer II
Louis J. Caonlidis*	Livestock Herdsman
Edward M. Grube, Sr.	Stores Clerk
Ernest K. Kinney, Jr.*	Equipment Operator III
James F. Lindsey*	Equipment Operator IV
PAUKUKALO, MAUI	
Dewey H. Eberly	Homestead Project Manager I
LIHUE, KAUAI	
JULIET K. Aiu	Homestead Project Manager I

*Employees paid through the Hawaiian Home Operating Fund