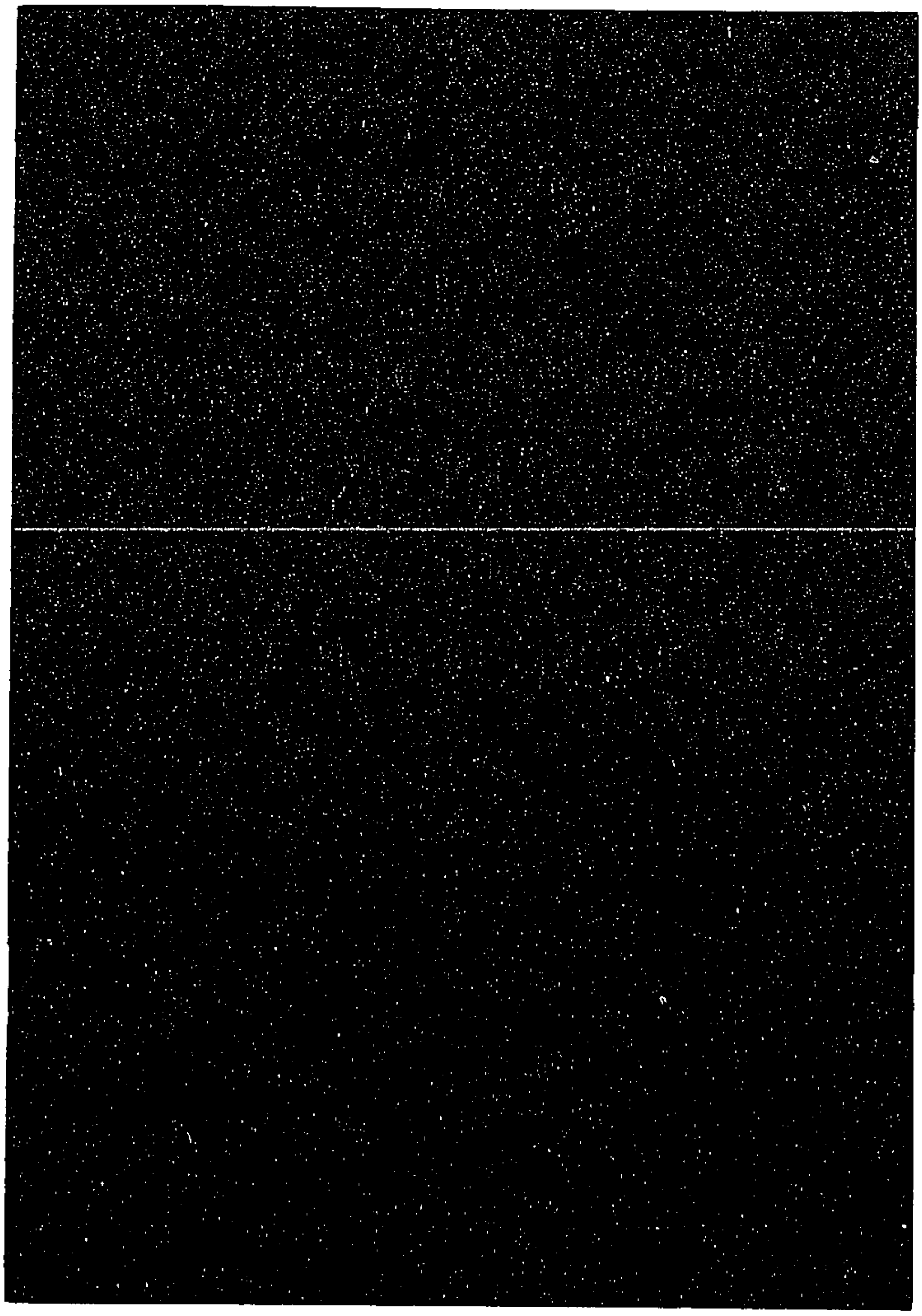

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

STATE OF HAWAII

to the

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

REGULAR SESSION
1963

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
STATE OF HAWAII

COMMISSIONERS

Names	*Terms*
William C. Kea, Oahu, *Chairman*	Apr. 22, 1960 to Dec. 31, 1963
Mrs. Mary K. Robinson, Oahu Member	Apr. 22, 1960 to Dec. 31, 1961
Allen C. Wilcox, Jr., Oahu Member	Sep. 18, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1962
Gustav Schuman, Oahu Member	June 8, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1965
William K. Sproat, Hawaii Member	Apr. 22, 1960 to Dec. 31, 1963
Melville McGuire, Molokai-Maui Member	Apr. 22, 1960 to Dec. 31, 1962
Herbert Apaka, Kauai Member	June 8, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1964

DIRECTOR
Ainsley K. Mahikoa

Senior Planner
James C. Clarke

Departmental Fiscal Officer
Archibald P. Akau

PROJECT MANAGERS

Hawaii	Albert K. Akana
Maui	Dewey H. Eberly
Kauai	Arthur K. Kinney
Molokai	Charles S. Meyer

OFFICES

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
P. O. BOX 1879
HONOLULU 5, HAWAII

February 1, 1963

The Honorable President and
Members of the Senate, and
The Honorable Speaker and
Members of the House of
Representatives of the Second
Legislature, Regular Session,
1963, of the State of Hawaii

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Pursuant to Section 222 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, I respectfully submit the biennial report covering the activities of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands for the year ending December 31, 1962.

This report was prepared and compiled by the Department's staff and reflects the principal activities and functions of the Department during the past two years.

Respectfully submitted

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION
William C. Kea
Chairman

INTRODUCTION

In presenting this report to the Second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session, 1963, it is felt that some informational data in the way of background and history would be helpful to the readers for better understanding of the importance of the activities which are designed to help rehabilitate the Hawaiian people. We are, therefore, presenting not only the historical background of the Act, but are also re-stating portions of the Hawaii Statehood Act relative to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF HAWAII
ARTICLE XI

Section 1. Anything in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, enacted by the Congress, as the same has been or may be amended prior to the admission of the State, is hereby adopted as a law of the State, subject to amendment or repeal by the Legislature, provided, that, if and to the extent that the United States shall so require, said law shall be subject to amendment or repeal only, with the consent of the United States and in no other manner, provided, further, that, if the United States shall have been provided or shall provide that particular provisions or types of provisions of said Act may be amended in the manner required for ordinary State legislation, such provisions or types of provisions may be so amended. The proceeds and income from Hawaiian home lands shall be used only in accordance with the terms of said Act, and the legislature may, from time to time, make additional sums available for the purposes of said Act by appropriating the same in the manner provided by law.

Section 2. The State and its people do hereby accept, as a compact with the United States, or as conditions or trust provisions imposed by the United States, relating to the management and disposition of the Hawaiian home lands, the requirement that Section 1 hereof be included in this constitution, in whole or in part, it being intended that the Act or Acts of the Congress pertaining thereto shall be definitive of the extent and nature of such compact, conditions or trust provisions, as the case may be. The State and its people do further agree and declare that the spirit of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act looking to the continuance of the Hawaiian homes projects for the further rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race shall be faithfully carried out.

PUBLIC LAW 86-3, 86TH CONGRESS, S. 50

"As a compact with the United States relating to the management and disposition of the Hawaiian Home lands, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, shall be adopted as a provision of the Constitution of said State, as provided in section 7 subsection (b) of this Act, subject to amendment or repeal only with the consent of the United States, and in no other manner. Provided, That (1) sections 202, 213, 219, 220, 222, 224, and 225 and other provisions relating to administration, and paragraph (2) of sections 204, sections 206 and 212, and other provisions relating to the powers and duties of officers other than those charged with the administration of said Act, may be amended in the constitution, or in the manner required for State legislation, but the Hawaiian home-loan fund, the Hawaiian home-operating fund, and the Hawaiian home-development fund shall not be

reduced or impaired by any such amendment, whether made in the constitution or in the manner required for State legislation, and the encumbrances authorized to be placed on Hawaiian home lands by officers other than those charged with the administration of said Act, shall not be increased, except with the consent of the United States; (2) that any amendment to increase the benefits to lessees of Hawaiian home lands may be made in the constitution, or in the manner required for State legislation, but the qualifications of lessees shall not be changed except with the consent of the United States; and (3) that all proceeds and income from - - - 'available lands,' as defined by said Act, shall be used only in carrying out the provisions of said Act."

From the foregoing, it is evident that the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, has been declared by the Congress of the United States to be a provision of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, to be administered by the State of Hawaii with the Congress reserving to itself the right to amend or to repeal the non-administrative sections of the said Act. The Congress has also indicated that any amendment to the Act which will result in the increase of benefits to Hawaiian homesteaders may be made without their consent, but that the qualifications of lessees now set up in the Act shall not be changed without its consent. The amendments which may be made by the State without consent of Congress, may be made either in the Constitution of the State of Hawaii or in the manner required for State legislation.

REORGANIZATION

On May 11, 1960, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands came into being as one of the 18 principal departments of the government of the State of Hawaii as authorized by the State Legislature. This is within the constitutional requirement that there shall be no more than 20 principal departments in the organization of the State of Hawaii. With the establishment of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, the functions and authority exercised by the Hawaiian Homes Commission immediately prior to the establishment of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands were transferred to the latter as provided by the Hawaii State Reorganization Act of 1959. Subsequently, by Act 18, Section 2, Budget Session of 1960, the First State Legislature, the amount of $200,115 was authorized for carrying out the purpose and programs of the Department to June 30, 1961.

With the establishment of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, the Governor of Hawaii appointed, with the approval of the Senate, seven Commissioners to form an executive board designated as the Hawaiian Homes Commission to head the Department. None of the newly appointed Commissioners had previously served on the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

The Commissioners retained the administrative staff currently incumbent, and took on the task of reorganizing the Department, reaching near completion by the end of 1960. Concurrent with the Commission's own reorganization study, an over-all study of the entire State Government organization was being conducted by the management consultant firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton. The latter's survey and study was completed in 1961 and most of their recommendations were adopted by the State Legislature. A total of 8.3 positions in the Hawaiian Home Lands Department were declared surplus.

The transition from Territorial status to State government created several problems, mostly in the administrative category. However, most of these have since been resolved through administrative control measures or through the adoption of policies by the Commission. The more important of these were in the area of executive control and discretion residing within the Commission.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

The past two years have been years of continued progress toward achieving the objective of rehabilitating the Hawaiian people in accordance with what is believed to be the intent and purposes of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. This report covers principle activities and functions of the past two years, and is summarized and supported by charts reflecting progress, achievements, and changes accomplished by the Department for this period.

Highlights of this report include the amending of part of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, raising the ceiling of home and agricultural loans, and improvement in phrasing of parts of the Act to provide greater latitude for loans in farming, ranching and in marketing agricultural produce. Administrative procedures for receiving and processing new applications for homesteads have been improved by the introduction of a new and more efficient system. A quarterly bulletin is being published by the Department as a media to provide better communications between the Staff, the Commission and the homesteaders. New projects are being developed at Paukukalo, Maui; Panaewa, Hawaii; and Waimanalo, Oahu. During 1965, Maui will have its first homestead development, while on Hawaii, some forty-two families will be re-located from Keaukaha to Panaewa in order to provide added space needed by the State for the extension of the Hilo Airport. Waimanalo is being developed to accommodate some of the great demand for houselots on Oahu. The delegation of certain additional authority to the Director, has helped to expedite many administrative decisions of the Department, and is providing greater flexibility to the Director in the accomplishment of his mission. The plan of the Department to hire an architect to draw several house plans for homesteaders and particularly in the new developments, is providing a most valuable service to the people. This mass construction of homes for new projects through open bidding by contractors, will enable homesteaders to get better homes built at minimum cost. Two proposed projects now under study by the Commission and the Staff, include a survey of all the Department's lands in order to provide guidance in making the highest and best use of its lands, and a mortgage insurance plan which will insure all loans made to homesteaders. If this insurance plan is adopted, it should alleviate hardship to many of the homesteaders. A proposal is to be submitted to this year's Legislature, to amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act which should bring this document up to date in its terminology, and should provide the Commission with more flexibility in administering the Act. The Department has made real progress as shown by its activities for the past two years, and as supported by statistics provided in the tables included in this report. However, it is anticipated that with the proposed changes in the amendments of the Act, providing for a continuous flow of funds to support the Department's projects, the next two years should reflect the opening up of more lands for

homestead lots and more construction of homes to meet the great demand of potential lessees. The Commission and the Staff therefore, look forward to the next two years as offering a wonderful opportunity and a real challenge to achieve a better rehabilitation program.

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

When the President of the United States, Warren G. Harding, signed into law the Act of July 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 108), more commonly cited as the "Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920", he brought into reality, the wishes of the 1919 Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii which advocated the rehabilitation of Hawaiians as embodied in its Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 and House Concurrent Resolution No. 28, subsequently introduced as House Resolution 12683, 66th Congress, 2nd Session, and later reintroduced as House Resolution 13500, by Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, Hawaii's Delegate to Congress.

In his testimony before the House Committee on Territories in 1920, the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable K. Franklin Lane, said: "One thing that impressed me there was the fact that the natives of the islands, who are our wards, I should say, and for whom in a sense we are trustees, are falling off rapidly in numbers and many of them are in poverty . . . At any rate, they are a problem now and they ought to be cared for by being provided with homes out of the public lands; but homes that they could not mortgage and could not sell." In the same year the House Committee to which the bill had been referred for consideration recommended the following:

1. The Hawaiian must be placed upon the land to insure his rehabilitation;
2. Alienation of such land, not only in the immediate future but also for many years to come, must be made impossible;
3. Accessible water in adequate amounts must be provided for all tracts;
4. The Hawaiian must be financially aided until his farming operations are well under way.

It is interesting to note that Representative Dowell, a member of the House Committee on Territories stated: "The purpose of this bill is to permit people of Hawaiian blood to again get possession of land in Hawaii". Basically, this is believed to be the intent and purpose of the bill which eventually became the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.

It was the contention of the House Committee considering the bill, that two pertinent factors demanded its passage; first, that the Hawaiians were a dying race whose numbers decreased by about 120,000 in the 90 years prior to 1919 when the Hawaiian population numbered about 22,500 full-blooded Hawaiians, and second, that all the methods of land distribution up to the time of the introduction of the bill had been ineffective when weighed against the actual benefits the Hawaiians derived from such land distributions.

To help achieve the intent and purpose of the bill as presented by the House Committee which encouraged its passage, the following were considered necessary and made a part of the original Act:

1. About 200,000 acres of land were designated by general description as "available lands" set aside for agricultural and pastoral use to be leased to native Hawaiians;

2. The establishment of a Hawaiian Homes Commission made up of the Governor of Hawaii and four other members, two of whom were required to be native Hawaiians, to administer the rehabilitation program was authorized;
3. Provisions for the leasing of these lands to native Hawaiians under specific conditions were set up;
4. The revenues derived from the leasing of cultivated sugar lands and water licenses on Territorial Public Lands, were designated as the main source of revenue for the operation of the program;
5. The employment of a staff, including agricultural and other experts, to carry out the work of the Commission was authorized.

The bill was enacted into law on July 9, 1921 for a probationary period of five years during which time the rehabilitation program was given a trial. In 1927, the Territorial Legislature made a thorough investigation of the rehabilitation program as administered by the Hawaiian Homes Commission, on the islands of Molokai and Hawaii, and concluded that the work of the Commission should be extended to the other islands of the Hawaiian group, whereupon it passed Joint Resolution No. 1 declaring the project a success and requested the Secretary of the Interior to approve the extension of the activities of the Hawaiian Homes Commission under the provisions of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, and to urge the Congress of the United States to extend the program while recommending certain amendments to improve its administration. The Congress was receptive to the request of the Territorial Legislature, and approved the amendments recommended. On March 7, 1928, the President signed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, and made it a permanent appendage of the Hawaiian Organic Act, Sections 201-225 inclusive.

The rehabilitation program has continued uninterrupted since the original Act was approved in 1921, and from time to time thereafter amendments have been made to assist the administration of the program and, in certain instances, to change the status of small portions of lands deemed necessary for the public good.

TYPES OF LAND AWARDS

The types of lands which may be leased to qualified Hawaiians and their specific uses are clearly enumerated in Section 207 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended. They fall into five categories, as follows:

1. Not less than one nor more than forty acres of agricultural lands;
2. Not less than 100 nor more than 500 acres of first-class pastoral lands;
3. Not less than 250 nor more than 1000 acres of second-class pastoral lands;
4. Not less than 40 nor more than 100 acres of irrigated pastoral lands;
5. Not more than one acre of any class of land to be used as a residence lot.

At the present time, agricultural lands settled by native Hawaiians under the rehabilitation program are located on Molokai and Hawaii. On Molokai, these are mostly in the region of Hoolehua, and are devoted to the cultivation of pineapple; on Hawaii, these are in the region of Kamuela and are devoted to truck farming. Fifty-three pastoral lands are also settled at

Kamuela on Hawaii, each averaging about 300 acres, in a geographical region claimed by many to be the finest pastoral lands in the islands. All of the remaining settlement is residential and located at Papakolea, Kewalo, Waimanalo, and Nanakuli on Oahu; Keaukaha, Kuhio Village and Kawaihae on Hawaii; Anahola and Kekaha on Kauai; and Kalamaula, O'ne Alii, Kamiloloa, Kapaakea and Hoolehua on Molokai. Maui's first residential development at Paukukalo should be completed in early 1963.

As yet, no leases of second-class pastoral lands have been awarded principally because of the remoteness of most of such second-class pastoral lands and the lack of water thereon. Nor have any leases of irrigated pastoral lands been awarded chiefly because of the high cost of installing individual irrigation systems, as well as the non-development of adequate water reserves to assure the continuous availability of water.

Insofar as title to the lands leased is concerned, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act is specific: "The title to lands so leased shall remain in the United States." This is in keeping with the intent that alienation of the lands be made impossible.

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act defines a native Hawaiian as "any descendant of not less than one-half part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778." Simply, a person having 50% or more of Hawaiian blood. Only persons so qualified by blood are legally entitled to awards of leases for land under the rehabilitation program. Because of the possible sociological problem which may arise in the case of families wherein succession to leaseholds may be legally impossible, the Commission, by policy, has set up a system of priorities in accepting applications for an award, as follows:

1. Priority 1: Applicants and spouse are pure Hawaiians.
2. Priority 2: Applicants and children qualify by blood as native Hawaiians;
3. Priority 3: All other applicants.

Without such a priority system, succession becomes a problem and it is the practice of the Commission, particularly in the last several years, to adhere to its established policy of priority selection when awarding new leases. Table VII shows the number of lessees in each of the settlement areas as well as the number of active applicants seeking awards in these areas. Multiplying the number of lessees by the factor 7, the current average size of the homesteading family, will give the population in any one or all of these settlement areas.

In the matter of succession, a lessee's interest in his tract and the improvements thereon vests in his relatives in the following order: husband or wife, children, widows or widowers of children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters, widows or widowers of brothers or sisters, or nieces and nephews, as designated by the lessee and approved by the Commission. In the absence of such designation, the Commission selects from the relatives of the lessee in the order named above, a successor upon the death of the lessee. In any case, the successor must qualify as a native Hawaiian but need not be 21 years of age, in which case such a successor is placed under guardianship until attaining the age of twenty-one. Where no relative is qualified to succeed, the appraised value of the improvements less any unpaid taxes and indebtedness to the Commission, is turned over to the lessee's estate. The land involved and the improvements thereon then reverts to the Commission for re-award.

There are several other statutory requirements in addition to the blood requirement which applicants and lessees must meet and observe. These are listed in Section 208 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, and include the following:

1. The original lessees shall be native Hawaiian, not less than 21 years of age;
2. The lessee shall pay a rental of $1.00 a year for his tract, the lease to be for a term of 99 years;
3. The lessee shall occupy and commence to use or cultivate the tract as his home or farm within one year after the lease is made;
4. The lessee shall thereafter so occupy and use or cultivate the tract on his own behalf;
5. The lessee shall not in any manner transfer to, or mortgage, pledge, or otherwise hold for the benefit of any other persons, except native Hawaiians, his interest in the tract, and then only upon the approval of the Commission;
6. The lessee shall pay all taxes assessed upon the tract and improvements thereon, except that an original lessee shall be exempt from all taxes for the first seven years from the date of the award of the lease.

FUNDS

Finances for the operation of the rehabilitation program under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act are set up in four separate funds. These are authorized and described in Section 213 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, and include two revolving funds named the Hawaiian Home Loan Fund and the Hawaiian Home Operating Fund, and two special funds called the Hawaiian Home Development Fund and the Hawaiian Home Administration Fund. A concise description of each of these funds follow.

Hawaiian Home Loan Fund. This is a revolving fund, the monies for which are derived from 30% of the revenues collected from cane land leases and water licenses—revenues from lands which are not "available lands". However, this fund does not retain the entire 30% of such cane land leases and water licenses because 25% of the said 30% is placed in the Hawaiian Home Development Fund, one of the two special funds previously mentioned and which is fully described below. The maximum aggregate amount this fund is authorized to receive is $5,000,000. The average amount going into this fund is about $220,000 annually.

The money in this fund may be loaned to lessees for four purposes namely:

1. The erection of dwellings on any tract and the undertaking of other permanent improvements thereon;
2. The purchase of livestock and farm equipment;
3. The cost of breaking up, planting and cultivating land and harvesting crops, the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, feeds, insecticides, medicines and chemicals for disease and pest control for animals and crops, and related supplies required for farm and ranch operations, the erection of fences and other permanent improvements for farm or ranch purposes and the expenses of marketing.
4. Otherwise assisting in the development of tracts and of farm and ranch operations.

The maximum loan at any one time to a lessee of an agricultural or pastoral tract is $15,000; to a lessee of a residential lot is $10,000. Such loans shall not exceed 30 years and all unpaid balances of principal bear interest at the rate of 2½% per annum.

Hawaiian Home Development Fund. This is a special fund the monies for which are derived from 25% of the 30% of the revenue collected from State cane land leases and water licenses earmarked for the Hawaiian Home Loan Fund.

With the prior approval of the Governor, the money in this Hawaiian Home Development Fund shall be expended for the construction of sanitary sewerage facilities, the construction of roads, and for other non-revenue producing improvements.

Hawaiian Home Operating Fund. This is a revolving fund the monies for which are derived from sources other than those earmarked for the other three funds. The main sources of revenue for this fund are interest on loans made to lessees from the Hawaiian Home-Loan Fund, from pasture fees, from water service charges and from heavy equipment rentals. The money from this fund provides for salaries of employees assigned to various revenue-producing projects, current expenses, replacement and maintenance cost of such projects.

Hawaiian Home Administration Fund. This is a special fund the monies for which are derived from the receipts of the leasing of the "available lands" under the control of the Department of Land and Natural Resources. This fund provides for salaries and all other administrative expenses of the Department but not including the expenses of structures and other permanent improvements.

Other Funds. The only other funds available for use by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands would be funds appropriated by the State Legislature out of the State Treasury to augment the funds described hereinabove as well as funds to carry out specific projects. In addition, the State Legislature is authorized to issue bonds to the extent required for such revenue-producing improvements as may be allowed in using the Hawaiian Home Operating Fund.

NEW PLANNING FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

A study is being made by the Commission and the Department's staff to explore the feasibility of mass home construction at new projects which are being developed for homesteading by the Department.

Recently the Commission authorized the hiring of an architect to draw several house plans which would provide a wide selection for future homesteaders. The program would operate in this manner:

1. Future homesteaders would have a wide choice of house plans which would have been especially drawn to meet their needs.
2. After house plans have been selected by the homesteaders, the Department would let the entire development out on Contract and, thereby,

take advantage of savings through mass construction. The contractor awarded the job would construct all the homes as one project for completion in a limited period.

It is the opinion of the Commission and Staff that this procedure would give the homesteaders the best possible home with a maximum number of features at a cost within the amounts provided for in the home loan policy.

The plan is still being studied and future homesteaders are being consulted for their recommendations in order to be certain that their needs are met.

The proposed plans include three and four bedroom houses built of concrete, hollow tile, choice of roof variations and a garage.

It is hoped if this mass construction plan satisfies the needs of the homesteaders of the first Maui Project, that similar plans may be considered for future new projects.

COMMISSION EXPLORES LAND-STUDY SURVEY

The Commission has been considering the feasibility of having a study and survey made of its lands throughout the State to provide adequate information in order to determine the highest and best use of its lands. Such a study would include research, survey, evaluation and recommendations.

The research phase of work would deal with the granting of basic data and preparation of basic maps.

The study would include a survey analysis of the lands showing the land use, assessed valuation, population projections and other features which would be analyzed to determine the proposed activities of the lands under study.

Also, the study would include development plans dealing with the preparation of plans for patterns of land use and circulation for the lands of the Department on the respective islands of the State.

It is anticipated that this survey and study would provide sufficient information and guidance to the Commission so that long range planning could be made and executed to better accomplish the aims and purposes of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

MORTGAGE INSURANCE

The Hawaiian Homes Commission has been studying with the staff a mortgage insurance program for the purpose of insuring loans that are made to homesteaders for the construction of homes. Interviews were held with six insurance companies by the Department's staff who has examined the various possibilities for providing some type of mortgage insurance to assist the homesteaders. The purpose of mortgage insurance is to insure whatever loan is made to a homesteader by the Commission so that if death occurs to the lessee, the loan could be paid for in full by this insurance policy, thus relieving the successor of a financial burden. A committee has been appointed by the Commission to work with the staff to analyze the proposals of the six insurance companies and to review the important features of each, to determine which program will provide the maximum benefit to these homesteaders under this mortgage insurance plan. It is hoped that this plan if adopted and properly implemented, will alleviate many hardships which have been present in the homesteading program.

PERSONNEL

The legislature created two new positions in the 1962 sessions for the Honolulu Office; namely, inspector and stenographer. As a result of these two new positions, Miss Carmen K. Lindsey was hired to fill the stenographer's job; and Mr. Samuel LeeLoy has moved into the inspector's job. Through other organizational adjustments, another new employee, Mrs. Rebecca Puu Ayau of Oahu was added to the staff. Miss Martha Keahi was hired to fill a vacancy in the Hoolehua, Molokai Office resulting from the retirement of Mrs. Philomena Aiana. A newly created position which was authorized by the legislature is that of the project manager for the island of Maui, which has been ably filled by Mr. Dewey Eberly of Lahaina, Maui.

HOMESTEAD LEADERS ORGANIZE

An organization known as the "Homesteaders Community Association" was formulated in January, 1962, for the purpose of sharing common problems and interest of homesteaders. The president of each of the homestead areas was invited by the Commission to meet in Honolulu for the purpose of reviewing the status of each project in the Hawaiian Homes program and to have these leaders consider the formation of a council. The latter was accomplished through voluntary action and the officers elected were president, Edward Kealanahele of Waimea, Hawaii; vice-president, Walter Pomeroy of Waimanalo, Oahu; secretary, Mary Akau, of Kawaihae, Hawaii; and treasurer, Alice Akita of Kekaha, Kauai. Other homestead association leaders who became members of the council included Mrs. Rose Jackman, Nanakuli; Mrs. Helen Kanahele, Kewalo; Joseph Kahoaka, Papakolea; Mrs. Edward Kealanahele, Waimea; Mrs. Rebecca Williams, Anahola; Francis Wong Leong, Molokai; and Mrs. Alice Akita, Kekaha. The purpose of this organization was to meet about once a year to discuss problems which were common in nature to all homesteaders and attempt solutions. This organization would also assist by bringing their problems to the attention of the commissioners and the staff for appropriate action. The Commission and staff would in turn attempt to assist the entire homestead population by working through this organization.

STATE LEGISLATION

In the past two years several amendments were enacted by the legislature designed to assist the department in administering the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. The passage of Act No. 14 by the 1962 session of the Legislature amended Section 214 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act which provided for the breaking up, planting and cultivating of land and harvesting crops, the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, feeds, insecticides, medicines and chemicals for disease and pest control for animals and crops, and related supplies required for farm and ranch operations, the erection of fences and other permanent improvements for farm or ranch purposes and the expenses of marketing. This amendment is of particular interest to the farmers, inasmuch as it is liberal in its interpretation of agriculture loans. Section 215 of the Act was also amended under Act 14 of the legislature 1962 session, and provided for the increasing of an agricultural loan from a maximum of $12,000 to $15,000 to any lessee. This, of course, will provide larger loans for farmers desiring to expand their farm operations. Act 18 of the 1962 legislative session amended the Hawaiian Homes Act which lifted the home loan ceiling from $6,000 to $10,000. This increase will greatly assist the homesteaders in acquiring homes particularly with the rising cost of construction which has made it very difficult to build homes under the former limit of $6,000. Act 183 of the 1961 session amended the Hawaiian Homes Act to provide for eliminating the $800,000 ceiling of the development fund. This amendment has provided for continuity in the flow of funds from this Fund's 25% share received from the Home Loan Fund. The former ceiling of $800,000 had already been reached and the transfer of monies to this Fund has ceased.

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS NEW LOCATION

In the latter part of January, 1962, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands moved its State Headquarters to a new location at Halekauwila and Punchbowl Streets. For the first time, the department had its entire staff located in one building under its complete control and one which could be considered its own. Funds were allocated by the Department of Accounting and General Services to repair, remodel, and paint the building so that today it is an attractive office building equipped to provide better services to the Department's homesteaders and applicants. The reception room with attractive bright furniture is a decided improvement over the old bench which was in the waiting area of the old location. One of the most attractive and convenient features of the new headquarters is the new conference room with proper lighting and a wall board which is used to display maps and charts for the commissioners and other interested parties. A lunch and lounge room for the employees is an added convenience which helps to provide some of the facilities not available in the past.

WAIMANALO, OAHU HOME DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands is developing another increment at Waimanalo, Oahu to provide for an addition of 150 houselots. The new parcel is located mauka of the existing Ala Koa Street homestead area. The lots will vary from 7,500 square feet to 10,000 square feet. Engineering plans for this addition are near completion and the development cost is estimated to be $400,000. Of this amount 50% was made available from the Hawaiian Homes Development Fund and the balance was appropriated by the 1962 legislature. This development will comprise the first increment of an estimated 750 houselot addition to the Waimanalo area. Contract for developing the new increment of 150 houselots should be awarded before the summer of 1963. Since monies are insufficient in the Home Loan Fund, a Legislative request has been submitted to the Governor for an appropriation of $510,000, which would be made available to 60 lessees for the construction of homes. Since 1947, more than 800 applications have been received and filed for Waimanalo houselots. The ultimate capacity for houselots in this area will be approximately 1100, and the Department will have to expend approximately $7,500,000 to complete the project.

RELOCATION OF KEAUKAHA HOMESTEADERS TO PANAEWA

The State Transportation Department plans to extend the Hilo Airport runway in order to accommodate jet planes to the Hilo Airport. In order to provide for this extension, it will be necessary to displace 42 homesteaders at Keaukaha who are presently located in the pathway of this proposed extension. The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands accordingly, has made plans to develop and open a new housing area at Panaewa, Hawaii, in order to accommodate these displaced homesteaders. The engineering plans for the Panaewa project are just about completed and should be placed on contract shortly. It is anticipated that the Panaewa development should be ready for house construction some time in the late fall of 1963. Approximately 60 lots are being proposed in the development so that not only the 42 displaced persons can be accommodated, but other applicants who are on the waiting list for houselots can be considered for the remaining lots. Some of the displaced families will have difficulty in getting established in Panaewa because of financial reasons. These include persons who are unemployed or retired and receiving very low income. This group will be assisted by the Department through home loans and special consideration will be given to reduce the monthly payments to the lowest possible minimum. Arrangements will be made with the Department of Social Services for financial assistance for those who qualify for this aid. In addition, the Commission and the staff have prepared a bill to be submitted to the 1963 Legislature through the Governor, requesting additional funds for assisting these people who will have to make new adjustments at Panaewa.

AWARDING OF PASTORAL LOTS WAIMEA, HAWAII

In February 1962, a Committee consisting of five members of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, received and processed 91 applicants for three available pastoral lots of 300 acres each, at Waimea, Hawaii. The Committee followed closely the procedure for selection as outlined in the Commission's Policy Manual, and reduced the list to nine, who were considered best qualified. Each of the nine applicants were then interviewed by the screening and awards Committee, and the number was finally reduced to three. These three successful candidates were Larry Mehau from Oahu, Lui Kalani Stone from Hawaii, and Spencer Kalani Schutte from Oahu. To meet the demand for ranch lots, the Commission is looking into the possibility of opening up more areas in Waimea for pastoral purposes. It is hoped that three or more lots may be developed in Nienie in the near future.

DROUGHT

WAIMEA, HAWAII

Ranchers of Waimea, Hawaii, have experienced misfortune for a period of a year and a half, as their cattle have suffered from the effects of the extended drought in that area. Twenty-two homesteaders having pastoral homesteads at Nienie, have been most severely affected. The Department requested in late 1961, and received assistance through the Governor's Contingent Fund, to provide for the trucking of domestic water for cattle. State maximum of $12,000 to $15,000 to any lessee. This, of course, will provide larger loans for farmers desiring to expand their farm operations. Act 18 of the 1962 legislative session amended the Hawaiian Homes Act which lifted the home loan ceiling from $6,000 to $10,000. This increase will greatly assist the homesteaders in acquiring homes particularly with the rising cost of construction which has made it very difficult to build homes under the former limit of $6,000. Act 183 of the 1961 session amended the Hawaiian Homes Act to provide for eliminating the $800,000 ceiling of the development fund. This amendment has provided for continuity in the flow of funds from this Fund's 25% share received from the Home Loan Fund. The former ceiling of $800,000 had already been reached and the transfer of monies to this Fund has ceased.

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS NEW LOCATION

In the latter part of January, 1962, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands moved its State Headquarters to a new location at Halekauwila and Punchbowl Streets. For the first time, the department had its entire staff located in one building under its complete control and one which could be considered its own. Funds were allocated by the Department of Accounting and General Services to repair, remodel, and paint the building so that today it is an attractive office building equipped to provide better services to the Department's homesteaders and applicants. The reception room with attractive bright furniture is a decided improvement over the old bench which was in the waiting area of the old location. One of the most attractive and convenient features of the new headquarters is the new conference room with proper lighting and a wall board which is used to display maps and charts for the commissioners and other interested parties. A lunch and lounge room for the employees is an added convenience which helps to provide some of the facilities not available in the past.

WAIMANALO, OAHU HOME DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands is developing another increment at Waimanalo, Oahu to provide for an addition of 150 houselots. The new parcel is located mauka of the existing Ala Koa Street homestead area. The lots will vary from 7,500 square feet to 10,000 square feet. Engineering plans for this addition are near completion and the development cost is estimated to be $400,000. Of this amount 50% was made available from the Hawaiian Homes Development Fund and the balance was appropriated by the 1962 legislature. This development will comprise the first increment of an estimated 750 houselot addition to the Waimanalo area. Contract for developing the new increment of 150 houselots should be awarded before the summer of 1963. Since monies are insufficient in the Home Loan Fund, a Legislative request has been submitted to the Governor for an appropriation of $510,000, which would be made available to 60 lessees for the construction of homes. Since 1947, more than 800 applications have been received and filed for Waimanalo houselots. The ultimate capacity for houselots in this area will be approximately 1100, and the Department will have to expend approximately $7,500,000 to complete the project.

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MAUI'S FIRST HOMESTEAD PROJECT

During 1963, Maui will have its first homestead tract, located at Paukukalo, an area formerly occupied by the Hawaii National Guard. The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands received title to this new homestead area through an exchange with the State. General construction plans were completed in late 1962, and the tract should be ready for occupancy by the summer of 1963. There will be 52 houselots, ranging from 8500 square feet to 10,000 square feet, which will provide the first increment of a proposed 250 houselot subdivision in the area. The Department acquired a total of 61 acres, of which 15 acres were developed to provide for the 52 houselots. As more funds become available, it is the plan of the Department to develop additional houselots in two more increments, so that the entire 61 acres will eventually provide lots for some 200 homesteaders. Initially, 163 persons applied for residential lots at Paukukalo.

Mr. Dewey Eberly of Lahaina, Maui, was appointed in June 1962 as Project Manager for Maui.

FLOOD CONTROL
KAPAAKEA, MOLOKAI

During the early part of 1962, heavy rains caused floods in the Kalamaula and Kapaakea areas on Molokai. Flooding caused damage to several homesteaders' lots at Kapaakea. To assist the homesteaders with this problem, the Commission appropriated funds to hire a contractor to have the flooded area cleared of weeds and debris which clogged the drainage ditches. The contractor also dug deeper ditches to provide for speedier flow of water and debris to the ocean. This assistance by the Commission was of considerable help to Kapaakea homesteaders.

MOLOKAI FARM LAND ACQUIRED BY STATE THROUGH LAND EXCHANGE

During the regular session of the Legislature in 1961, Act 195, Molokai Irrigation and Water Utilization Project, was passed, with the State setting aside $1,000,000 to help develop the Molokai Water Project. The Act stipulated that the appropriation would not be spent until the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and the Department of Land and Natural Resources, shall have consummated a land exchange of Hawaiian Home lands, located near the Molokai Airport, classified as well suited for diversified agriculture

with irrigation, for State land on Oahu, which is available for housing use. The Act also specified that such a land exchange would be based on highest values of the lands in question at that time, and that no less than 600 acres of useable and reasonably contiguous agricultural land would be exchanged for no less than 100 acres of housing land on Oahu. Pursuant to this Act, the exchange was consummated by the Department of Hawaiian Home lands, and the Department of Land and Natural Resources, with the State acquiring a little more than 1000 acres of land at Hoolehua, Molokai, and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands acquiring 243 acres of housing land at Waianae, Oahu. The land acquired on Oahu will assist greatly in providing additional home sites for the large number of applicants now on the Oahu waiting list.

CONCLUSION

This report reflects changes in administrative procedures and re-organization. It shows progress made during the past two years, including the granting of more homesteads, making more loans available for repair and new construction, tightening up of administration on loan payments in accordance with established policies, and the development of new projects on Maui, Hawaii and Oahu. It also expresses the desire of the Commission and the Staff, to conduct studies which will provide guidance to insure and protect loans through a mortgage insurance program. This report also reflects the need of the Commission to make a survey of all lands of the Department, so that a long range program could be planned, developed and implemented over a period of years. Finally, the proposal to submit needed amendments of the Act to our State Legislature and to the Congress of the United States which will allow greater latitude for the Commission and the Staff to exercise better control of the administration and of its funds, and to properly implement the provisions of the Act in accordance with what is believed to be the original intent and purposes. Such modifications should give the Commission the instrument necessary to effectuate a better and more efficient program.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATION BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS AS LISTED

S-6501 Hawaiian Home Administration Fund	Approved Budget 1960-1961 Fiscal Year	Approved Budget 1961-1962 Fiscal Year	Approved Budget 1962-1963 Fiscal Year	Requested Budget 1963-1964
A. Personal Services	$176,540.00	$182,139.00	$202,154.00	$216,162.00
B. Other Current Expenses	22,240.00	22,562.00	23,150.00	25,348.00
C. Equipment	1,335.00	1,632.00	913.00	2,435.00
M. Motor Vehicles		5,800.00	5,300.00	
E. Structures and Permanent Improvements	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	$200,115.00	$212,133.00	$231,517.00	$243,945.00

TABLE II

LOANS APPROVED FOR NEW HOMES, REPAIRS, ETC. FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1958 TO 1962

		No. of Loans Approved for New Homes	Amount	No. of Loans Approved for Repairs, etc.	Amount	Total
1958	Molokai	5	$ 28,500.00	19	$ 43,785.93	$ 72,285.93
	Hawaii	3	18,000.00	47	69,936.92	87,936.92
	Oahu	48	280,000.00	62	127,682.87	407,682.87
	Kauai	16	96,000.00	1	6,090.66	102,090.66
	Total	72	$422,500.00	129	$247,496.38	$669,996.38
1959	Molokai			11	$ 26,295.64	$ 26,295.64
	Hawaii	12	72,000.00	57	85,007.90	157,007.90
	Oahu	18	108,000.00	78	106,123.81	214,123.81
	Kauai	10	60,000.00			60,000.00
	Total	40	$240,000.00	146	$217,427.35	$457,427.35
1960	Molokai	5	$ 30,000.00	18	$ 47,591.74	$ 77,591.74
	Hawaii	0		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	2	9,000.00	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

TABLE III

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1962

	Principal	Interest and Other Charges	Total	Number of Homesteaders with Loans
OAHU				
Nanakuli	$ 760,512.25	$ 77.03	$ 760,589.28	213
Papakolea	145,898.16	37.30	145,935.46	36
Kewalo	379,250.15	2.74	379,252.89	127
Waimanalo I & II	263,506.09	156.55	263,662.64	71
Waimanalo III	168,685.03	32.25 cr.	168,652.78	75
Waimanalo IV	100,258.20	.40 cr.	100,257.80	22
Sub-Total	$1,818,109.88	$ 240.97	$1,818,350.85	544
MOLOKAI				
Hoolehua	$ 215,715.97	$ 7,127.72	$ 222,843.69	72
Kapaakea & Kamiloloa	84,472.00	282.00	84,754.00	24
O'ne Alii	46,430.87	495.64	46,926.51	14
Kalamaula	48,115.48	3,292.38	51,407.86	20
Other than Homesteaders		6,248.56	6,248.56	
Sub-Total	$ 394,734.32	$17,446.30	$ 412,180.62	130
HAWAII				
Keaukaha	$ 346,661.61	$ 1,695.99	$ 348,357.60	144
Waimea	288,572.62	11,201.78	299,774.40	67
Kawaihae	5,781.52	4.00	5,785.52	2
Sub-Total	$ 641,015.75	$12,901.77	$ 653,917.52	213
KAUAI				
Anahola	$ 243,915.59	$ 8.71	$ 243,924.30	51
Kekaha	53,138.63	19.30 cr.	53,119.33	10
Sub-Total	$ 297,054.22	$ 10.59 cr.	$ 297,043.63	61
TOTAL ALL ISLANDS	$3,150,914.17	$30,578.45	$3,181,492.62	948

TABLE IV

REPAYMENT OF LOANS

Fiscal Year	MOLOKAI	HAWAII	OAHU	KAUAI	TOTAL
7-1-57 to 6-30-58	$ 66,443.45	$106,203.85	$ 161,988.23	$ 7,424.87	$ 342,060.40
7-1-58 to 6-30-59	54,305.37	90,466.63	187,513.29	4,963.50	337,248.79
7-1-59 to 6-30-60	60,891.26	108,994.72	210,191.07	6,969.59	387,046.64
7-1-60 to 6-30-61	46,087.94	106,938.63	230,340.16	14,467.90	397,834.63
7-1-61 to 6-30-62	52,925.69	124,716.30	278,904.16	24,566.18	481,112.33
TOTALS	$280,653.71	$537,320.13	$1,068,936.91	$58,392.04	$1,945,302.79

TABLE V

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1962

Assets	Loan Fund S-6502	Operating Fund S-6505	Adminis-tration Fund S-6501	Develop-ment Fund S-6503	Develop-ment Fund S-6506	Develop-ment Fund S-6507	Develop-ment Fund S-6508	Develop-ment Fund S-6529	General Fund S.H.	Fixed Assets	Trust Fund	Total
Available Cash												
Auditor's Office	$ 327,647.56	$269,159.55	$9,035.26	$ 16,660.21								$ 622,502.58
Encumbered Cash	184,730.04			183,382.02	45,000.00	$197,443.71	$25,000.00	$32,900.67				668,456.44
Petty Cash									$275.00			275.00
Bank of Hawaii												
Trust Fund											$2,638.51	2,638.51
Loans Receivable:												
Molokai	394,734.32											394,734.32
Hawaii	641,015.75											641,015.75
Oahu	1,818,109.88											1,818,109.88
Kauai	297,054.22											297,054.22
Accounts Receivable:												
Molokai		17,446.30										17,446.30
Hawaii		12,901.77										12,901.77
Oahu		240.97										240.97
Kauai		10.59 cr.										cr. 10.59
Improvement Purchased	7,389.00											7,389.00
Due from B.W.S. Hawaii County		17,067.09										17,067.09
Due from B.W.S. Kauai County		9,431.98										9,431.98
Equipment:												
Motor Vehicles										91,720.83		91,720.83
Office Furniture										37,749.33		37,749.33
Ed., Scien., & Recre.										3,764.05		3,764.05
Livestock										16,641.26		16,641.26
Repair Equipment										19,738.71		19,738.71
Hosp. & Institutional										554.23		554.23
Furn. & Furnishings										4,733.52		4,733.52
Engineering Instru.										1,434.94		1,434.94
Other Equipment										52,698.12		52,698.12
Buildings, Structures & Improvements:												
Buildings										88,570.44		88,570.44
Highways, Trails, etc.										171,002.03		171,002.03
Bridges, Culverts, Fords										2,000.00		2,000.00
Parks, Playgrounds, etc.										$ 15,495.14		$ 15,495.14
Embankments										350.00		350.00
Dom. Water System										1,789,436.09		1,789,436.09
Irrigation Systems										110,977.26		110,977.26
Sewer Systems										34,044.82		34,044.82
Other Impro. to Land										782,898.50		782,898.50
	$3,670,680.77	$326,237.07	$9,035.26	$200,042.23	$45,000.00	$197,443.71	$25,000.00	$32,900.67	$275.00	$3,223,809.27	$2,638.51	$7,733,062.49
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL												
General Fund S.H.									275.00			275.00
Homesteaders Deposit											2,638.51	2,638.51
Invest. in Fixed Assets										3,223,809.27		3,223,809.27
Capital	3,670,680.77	326,237.07	9,035.26	200,042.23	45,000.00	197,443.71	25,000.00	32,900.67				4,506,339.71
	$3,670,680.77	$326,237.07	$9,035.26	$200,042.23	$45,000.00	$197,443.71	$25,000.00	$32,900.67	$275.00	$3,223,809.27	$2,638.51	$7,733,062.49

TABLE V

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1962

	ASSETS			As of 12-31-62
S-6501	Hawn. Home Administration Account			$ 9,035.26
S-6502	Hawn. Home Loan Fund (Available)	$ 327,647.56		
S-6502	Hawn. Home Loan Fund (Encumbered)	184,730.04		
	Total Balance of Loan Fund	512,377.60	$ 512,377.60	
S-6502	Loans Receivable:			
	Island of Molokai	394,734.32		
	Island of Hawaii	641,015.75		
	Island of Oahu	1,818,109.88		
	Island of Kauai	297,054.22		
	Total Loans Receivable	3,150,914.17	3,150,914.17	
S-6502	Improvements Purchased		7,389.00	
	Total Loan Fund		3,670,680.77	3,670,680.77
S-6503	Hawn. Home Development Fund (Available)		16,660.21	
S-6503	Hawn. Home Development Fund (Encumbered)		183,382.02	
	Total Development Fund		200,042.23	200,042.23
S-6506	Papakolea Resident Lots			45,000.00
S-6507	Waimanalo Resident Lots			197,443.71
S-6508	Kawaihae Water Line			25,000.00
S-6529	Panaewa Resident Lots			32,900.67
S-6505	Hawn. Home Operating Fund (Available)		269,159.55	
S-6505	Accounts Receivable—Other Charges:			
	Island of Molokai	17,446.30		
	Island of Hawaii	12,901.77		
	Island of Oahu	240.97		
	Island of Kauai	10.59 cr.		
	Total—Accounts Receivable	30,578.45	30,578.45	
S-6505	Loans to B.W.S. County of Hawaii	17,067.09		
S-6505	Loans to B.W.S. County of Kauai	9,431.98	26,499.07	
	Total Operating Fund		326,237.07	326,237.07
	Petty Cash			275.00
	Trust Fund—Bank of Hawaii			2,638.51
	Bldgs., Roads, Parks, Water System, Imp. to Land & Equip.			3,223,809.27
	TOTALS			$7,733,062.49

	LIABILITIES	TOTAL
	Trust Fund—Special Deposits	$ 2,638.51
	Due General Fund—S.H. Petty Cash	275.00
	CAPITAL	
	Investment in Fixed Assets	$3,223,809.27
	Capital Fund Accounts:	
S-6501	Administration Fund	9,035.26
S-6502	Loan Fund	3,670,680.77
S-6503	Development Fund	200,042.23
S-6506	Papakolea Resident Lots	45,000.00
S-6507	Waimanalo Resident Lots	197,443.71
S-6508	Kawaihae Water Line	25,000.00
S-6529	Panaewa Resident Lots	32,900.67
S-6505	Operating Fund	326,237.07
	TOTALS	$7,733,062.49

TABLE VI

HOMESTEAD POPULATION AND APPLICATIONS ON HAND BY ISLAND AND DISTRICTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1962

Island	District	Population By Families	Applications By Individuals
OAHU			
	Nanakuli	385	253
	Papakolea	77	0
	Kewalo	244	234
	Waimanalo	248	858
	Total	954	1,345
HAWAII			
	Keaukaha	353	42
	Waimea	69	13
	Waimea-Farm	0	10
	Kawaihae	13	12
	Panaewa	0	15
	Total	435	92
MOLOKAI			
	Hoolehua	173	38
	Kalamaula	55	9
	O'ne Alii	24	6
	Kapaakea	37	5
	Kamiloloa	1	0
	Total	290	58
KAUAI			
	Anahola	53	35
	Kekaha	13	11
	Puu Opae	0	6
	Total	66	52
MAUI			
	Paukukalo	0	102
	Total	0	102
GRAND TOTAL		1,745	1,649

TABLE VII

HAWAIIAN HOME LAND UTILIZATION ACREAGE BY ISLANDS
JANUARY 1, 1963

	KAUAI	HAWAII	MOLOKAI	MAUI	OAHU	TOTAL
Homestead Houselots	417.21	1,354.88	2,233.46	61.04	365.18	4,431.77
Pasture	409.13	78,720.84	15,906.04	20,091.57	2,979.77	118,107.35
Agricultural and Farm	16,945.23	1,452.17	6,604.77	112.41	248.75	25,363.33
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, & 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
Right of Ways		9.34	2.07		.03	11.44
Not in Use	4.06	14,714.52			171.06	14,889.64
	17,813.37	106,361.07	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
Rebecca Ann Ayau	Clerk-Stenographer II
Eugene Duvauchelle	Accountant II
William A. Hall	Clerk III
Elizabeth P. Lambert	Personnel Clerk
Samuel K. Lee Loy	Homestead Area Inspector
Carmen K. Lindsey	Clerk-Stenographer II
Henrietta B. Lyons	Private Secretary to the Department Head
Samuel K. Makaokalani	Account Clerk III
Thelma G. Makinney	Clerk III
Lawrence Rawlins	Bookkeeping Machine Operator
Henrietta R. Visser	Stenographer II
HOOLEHUA, MOLOKAI	
Charles Meyer	Homestead Project Manager II
Alexander Bishaw	Water System Serviceman
Clarence Coelho	Livestock Herdsman
Joseph N. Kaaihue	Equipment Operator III
Edmund U. Kiili	Water System Serviceman Helper
Matthew K. Spencer	Water System Serviceman Helper
Elmer A. Wilson	Carpenter I
Francis E. Wong Leong	Typist II
KEAUKAHA, HAWAII	
Thomas K. Mahaula	Homestead Project Representative
Randolph K. Ahuna, Sr.	Recreation Director
Abraham Mahi	Building Maintenanceman I
Harriet B. Nahale-a	Typist II
KEAUKAHA NURSERY SCHOOL, HAWAII	
Fannie W. Hohu	Nursery School Teacher II (Surplus position)
Victoria Ho-a Ahn	Nursery School Teacher I " "
Edith Ioane	Nursery School Teacher I " "
Elizabeth H. Kanaele	Cook I
WAIMEA, HAWAII	
Albert K. Akana, Jr.	Homestead Project Manager II
Pearl Y. L. Chong	Stenographer II
Louis J. Caroulidis	Farm Laborer II
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	
Arthur K. Kinney	Homestead Project Manager I
Juliet K. Aiu	Stenographer II