The Honorable President,
Members of the Senate and
The Honorable Speaker,
Members of the House of Representatives of the
Sixth Legislature, Regular Session 1972

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

As required by Section 222 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission
Act of 1920, as amended, I submit herewith this Annual Report
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, a most critical period
in the history of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

While we have done commendably on all fronts, we have been
confronted by some delicate problems that not only point out
the need for re-evaluation of our basic philosophy, program
contents, policies and procedures, but also of preserving only
those program activities that have been successful; discarding
those that have failed to succeed; modifying those that
can be improved; re-activating those that were present but not
used in the past; and lastly, initiating new programs and
activities to fit present day needs.

We are grateful to the members of the Hawaiian Homes
Commission, and to the hard working employees in the
Department for their dedication and cooperation during a most
trying period. Above all, we appreciate their sincere interest
and efforts to improve the lot of the homesteaders and
the community in general.

We also appreciate very much the response and assistance we
received from the Legislature; the Executive Branch of our
government; the many other public and private agencies,
including homestead and community organizations, and to many,
many individuals, too numerous to name.

This report tells the story of the year's activities in brief.

Respectfully,

John A. Burns
Governor of Hawaii

William G. Among
Director
Under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, the function of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands is to carry out programs

... to select eligible persons to whom houselots, agricultural lands and ranch lands may be awarded for the purpose of encouraging independent living and the opportunity to prosper and proliferate,

... to make loans to eligible persons for the construction of homes, repair or replace older homes, or for the development of agricultural pursuits, and

... to develop lands suitable for houselots so that they may be made available to eligible applicants for homesteads.

ADMINISTRATION

For the fiscal year 1970-71, it cost $598,468.55 to run the Department and to provide services to all homesteaders.

To carry out its programs, there were 40 authorized positions and a policy-making Commission of seven members with the Director of the Department serving as Chairman.

On January 18, 1971, William G. Among, with more than 35 years of government service, was appointed by Governor John A. Burns to head the Department.

Cognizant of the eventual expansion of the Department's programs and activities, the 1971 Legislature approved 12 new positions, of which one was filled just before the end of the fiscal year and every effort is being made to fill the remaining 11 positions with the help of the Department of Personnel Services. In the meantime, there has been tremendous increase in overtime work to keep the Department's operations at its normal pace.
In spite of changes in administration, leadership, and direction, the employee personnel produced praiseworthy results in serving those citizens of Hawaii who needed services of one kind or another from the Hawaiian Homes Commission and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

This year was marked by an increase in the interest on the part of the employees in professional development. The number of employees training in and out of the Department was much larger than the year before. The total manhours received in training by all employees was nearly 400 as compared to 261 the previous year. The drastic increase was due to the accelerated program, encouraging staff to participate in conferences and workshops such as housing; redevelopment; agriculture; program, planning and budgeting, to name a few.

SERVING THE HAWAIJANS

The Hawaiian Homes Programs have certain benefits for people of Hawaiian ancestry. The Department provides lease for home, pastoral and agricultural lots for $1.00 a year to anyone with at least 50% Hawaiian blood and 21 years of age at the time of application. It is a program which provides assistance to Hawaiians to achieve and to compete within the community.

The need for homes in the Hawaiian Homes Programs has grown steadily over the years and is the most pressing need at the present time as reflected below.
APPLICATION WAITING LIST — JUNE 30, 1971

ISLAND

OAHU:
Nanakuli ...................................................... 187
Kewalo-Papakolea ........................................ 161
Waimanalo .................................................... 885
Area Not Specified ................................. 939

2,172

HAWAII:
Keaukaha-Pañaewa-Waiakea ...................... 152
Waimea .......................................................... 86
Kawaihae ....................................................... 39

429

KAUAI:
Anahola .......................................................... 65
Kekaha ............................................................ 24
Puu-Opae ......................................................... 7

96

MAUI:
Paukukalo ...................................................... 205

205

MOLOKAI:
Hoolehua .......................................................... 64
Kalamaula ...................................................... 19
O'ne Alii .......................................................... 12
Kapaakea-Kamiloloa .................................. 31

126

GRAND TOTAL ............................................. 3,028

As in the past, more families applied for Hawaiian homestead land than could possibly be placed. This past year, the Department could not assist a majority of these families due to the limited funds to construct enough homes, since its resources allowed for construction of only 30 homes each year throughout the State of Hawaii.

Historically, financing of homestead projects which would help qualified Hawaiians through the Hawaiian Homes Program has been inadequate. Although much land was set aside for the program by Congress in 1920, funds needed to develop the lands were never adequate. Likewise, the funds with which to help homesteaders to build decent homes or to get them started properly in their farming or pastoral ventures were insufficient.
The 1971 Legislature was greatly concerned about the critical need for more homes for qualified Hawaiians, including replacement and repair needs of existing homes. Thus, it appropriated additional funds and asked the Department to construct 485 residential homes throughout the State during the biennium 1971-73.

Immediate steps were taken to hire a consultant and plans are under way to construct 83 homes in Waimanalo, Oahu; 40 at Paukukalo on the island of Maui; 46 at Panaewa on the Big Island; and 40 in the Anahola area on Kauai, which are all slated to be completed in 1972 and early 1973.

In addition, the staff stepped up its screening of applicants, a "crash program," to find out who might be considered as potential homesteaders when these homes are completed.

During this fiscal year, under Act 239, Session Laws of Hawaii 1969, funds were provided to purchase 43 model homes from the Governor's Housing Fair. These homes are located on homestead lands — 25 in Nanakuli, Oahu; 9 in Waiakea, Hawaii; 7 in Paukukalo, Maui; and 2 in Waimea, Hawaii.

Although the homes, constructed by 28 different contractors, were considered to be low-cost homes in the price range of $13,450 to $19,966, the Department has found it more economical to put the homes out for bids.

Additional funds from Act 239 were also allocated to build 34 new homes in the Nanakuli subdivision, plus four replacement homes in Kewalo-Papakolea, four in Waimanalo and 17 on Molokai.

In August, 1970, the Model Cities Agency and the Department worked out a program for construction of homes in Nanakuli. Funds for such loans to homesteaders were on a 50-50 basis at 2½% interest rate and four loans were funded under this program for replacement of homes.
The Department also utilized resources, such as those authorized by Act 4, Session Laws of Hawaii 1965, to grant second mortgage loans in an amount not to exceed $10,000.00 per applicant, so that qualified Hawaiians may live on non-homestead lands. These monies were borrowed from the Hawaii State Employees' Retirement System.

A total of 26 such loans were granted and the outstanding debt ceiling of $375,000 borrowed from the Retirement System was depleted in March 1971. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 81 applicants on the waiting list for these second mortgage loans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Summary On Loans</th>
<th>Number Approved</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Homes</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>$2,407,138.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacements and Repairs of Homes</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>286,943.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>$2,694,081.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It appears that the function of the Department is merely to provide housing for qualified Hawaiians. However, if one can visualize approximately 2,050 homes of various sizes, housing a population of slightly over 13,000, one can see that a variety of services must also be provided.

The Department has allotted space at the various homestead projects to meet the needs of families and individuals by encouraging them to improve their standard of living and to participate in the mainstream of community life, thereby preparing them to emerge from dependency and become fully participating citizens in the society of today.

This past year, with the help of various community agencies, both public and private, day care centers, head start programs, public health and safety programs, as well as organized recreational activities, to name a few, were conducted at the homestead areas throughout the State.
USE OF THE LANDS

Although there are estimated to be approximately 190,000 acres of land set aside and designated to the Department, not all the lands can be used for homesteading.

Some are located in remote areas, the lack of water in many districts, the designation of large areas as forest reserves, deep valleys and steep mountain sides, while there are parcels of land predominantly of lava, among others.

This past year, on Molokai, there are 175 lots of an average of 40 acres each in and around Hoolehua. Almost all of these lots are under pineapple cultivation with a small number devoted to truck farming. The 161 homesteaders who have agreements with Dole and Del Monte companies grossed a total of $263,424.49 as a result of 74,773 tons of pineapples that were harvested during this period.

In addition, there is a total of 63 homesteaders who are participating in the Department's Community Pasture Program, raising cattle on 15,000 acres of land.

In the Kalamaulu area on Molokai, those with residential homestead lots of nearly four acres, about a dozen small farmers produced truck crops, flowers, poultry and hogs.

On the island of Hawaii, agricultural lots are located at Kamuela in the Waimea district, and also at Panaewa which is just on the outskirts of Hilo.

There is a waiting list of 184 applicants for agricultural and pastoral lands in Kamuela, where the Department has been cautious in making more lands available due to the scarcity of irrigation water, as experienced in the past during severe droughts.

For the fiscal year 1970-71, eleven loans were granted for agriculture and farm purposes, totalling $49,310.
State of Hawaii
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

John A. Burns, Governor of Hawaii
William G. Among, Director and
   Chairman of the Hawaiian Homes Commission
Richard Paglinawan, Deputy Director

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION
Left to right: Antone Ruis, Jr. (Oahu); Peter
Contradas (Kauai); James I. Zablan (Maui-Molokai);
William G. Among, Chairman (Oahu); Earl T.
Galdeira (Oahu); Mrs. Emma Yamada (Hawaii);
Maynard D. Piltz (Oahu).
The Honorable President,
Members of the Senate and
The Honorable Speaker,
Members of the House of Representatives
of the Seventh Legislature.
Regular Session 1973

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

As required by Section 222 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, I submit herewith this Annual Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, which was again a year of achievement and progress in the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

Our staff continued its efforts to improve the quality of life of our native Hawaiians. Housing for our homestead families also took a step forward with the opening of a new subdivision consisting of 83 dwelling units, providing accommodations for nearly 500 individuals. Equally important was a consistent program of rehabilitation and care for all of its homesteaders.

This report, in brief, also tells of the diligent, aggressive, and dedicated work of the employees of the Department, as well as the joint efforts of the various public, private and voluntary agencies, including the members of the Hawaiian Homes Commission in serving our people.

It is, therefore, with a great deal of pride that I present to you this annual report of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

Respectfully,

John A. Burns
Governor of Hawaii

William G. Among
Director

To three faithful employees whose names appear below and who retired during the fiscal year 1971-72, after serving the State and the people of Hawaii for a combined total of 93 years, this report is dedicated.

CLARENCE COELHO, Molokai Livestock Herdsman 36 Years
JOSEPH N. KAAIHUE, Molokai Heavy Equipment Operator 26 Years
SAMUEL LEE LOY, Oahu Homestead Assistant 31 Years
ADMINISTRATION

It is the mission of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to plan, administer, and carry out programs designed not only to provide eligible persons with house lots, agricultural lands and/or ranch lands, but also to improve the social well-being and to stimulate the productivity of the Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian people in the State of Hawaii.

To carry out its programs and activities there were as of June 30, 1972, 43 authorized positions in the entire Department. In April, 1972, the Department was finally able to fill its first Mortgage Loan Officer position which was authorized by the 1971 Legislature. In addition, permission was granted to reallocate a position to that of a Project Manager on Oahu to manage and supervise the increase of home construction and services required of homestead families at Nanakuli, Waimanalo and the Kewalo-Papakolea homestead projects, which now total over 1,250 homes.

This past fiscal year, it cost $728,700 to run the Department, as well as to provide services to all homesteaders and applicants.

To further assist the homesteaders, the 1972 Legislature took action by
■ appropriating $200,000 to provide home replacement loans to lessees residing in the Kewalo-Papakolea area, and
■ authorizing the Department to create a fund of $250,000 out of which loans may be made to those holding homestead leases to operate theaters, garages, service stations, markets, and other mercantile establishments.

Earlier in the fiscal year, the members of the Hawaiian Homes Commission and the Department’s staff spent numerous man-hours in the formulation and promulgation of its rules and regulations. It is believed that no other subject has received as much publicity and criticism and as many “stumbling blocks” as were experienced at the public hearings that were held throughout the State for the present rules and regulations. In spite of these, the Department will eventually be able to operate much more effectively and efficiently using the new rules and regulations as guidelines.

SERVING THE HAWAI IANS

During this period, great strides were taken to develop several new projects to provide safe, decent, and sanitary housing for our native Hawaiians.

In all, 128 units were completed, including the first “mass” construction of 83 homes in Waimanalo, Oahu. This new concept of home construction was made possible with the help of the 1971 Legislature which provided sufficient funds for subdivision development and the Hawaii Housing Authority for making loan monies available under Act 239. The result has been a better quality home for a better price.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Summary on Loans</th>
<th>1971</th>
<th>1972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. Apprvd.</td>
<td>Total Amount</td>
<td>No. Apprvd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Homes</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>$2,407,138.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacements and Repairs of Homes</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>286,943.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>$2,694,081.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition, development of sites at Paukukalo on the island of Maui for construction of an additional 29 homes, as well as another 40 at Anahola, Kauai were well under way and should be completed by October and November 1972 respectively.

Projects Completed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Homes</th>
<th>Date Started</th>
<th>Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo, Mahele Elua</td>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>November 1971</td>
<td>March 1972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projects on Drawing Board:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Homes</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panaewa</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Pending completion of house plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo, Mahele Ekolu</td>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Pending completion of development &amp; house plans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projects in Preliminary Planning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Homes</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anahola</td>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Site being developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamaula</td>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Site being selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanakuli</td>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>Site being selected, pending approval by City Planning Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paukukalo</td>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Site being developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Site being developed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a result of a “crash program” that was initiated in the last fiscal year in screening applications, there was a drastic decrease in the number of applicants on the waiting list by approximately 34%. Some of the reasons for the decrease were that a good number of those who were dropped from the listing were already homeowners; others were no longer interested in a homestead lot; others were deceased; others could not be located; and there were those applicants who requested that they be taken off the list for one reason or another.
### Application Waiting List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISLAND</th>
<th>June 30, 1971</th>
<th>June 30, 1972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OAHU:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanakuli</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kewalo-Papakolea</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Not Specified</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,172</td>
<td>1,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAWAII:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keaukaha-Panaewa-Waiakea</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawaihae</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>429</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KAUAI:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anahola</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kekaha</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puu-Opae</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>96</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAUI:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paukukalo</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>205</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOLOKAI:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoolehua</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamalu</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'ne Alii</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapaakea-Kamiloloa</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>126</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>3,028</td>
<td>2,002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the first time, a statewide health, education and social services survey was conducted to evaluate the social and economic needs of homestead families, as well as to assist the Department to better plan its Hawaiian homestead programs so that more families can move into the mainstream of society.

It is foreseeable that when the survey is completed, it will prove that there will be areas of need among the homesteaders, such as medical care, proper training for the unskilled workers, care of the elderly, along with other human services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects in Operation</th>
<th>Number of Homes June 30, 1971</th>
<th>Number of Homes June 30, 1972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OAHU:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kewalo-Papakolea</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanakuli</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>1,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWAII:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keaukaha-Panaewa-Waiakea</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawaihae</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAUAI:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anahola</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kekaha</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAUI:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paukukalo</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLOKAI:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoolehua</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamaula</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapaakea-Kamiloloa</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'ne Alii</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>2,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4.1% increase over 1970-71)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to providing shelter, continued efforts were made to help more homesteaders become self-sustaining by encouraging them to join the many “on the spot” programs such as social, recreation, education, etc., in the homestead areas, as well as to seek
other health, medical, rehabilitation services, to name a few from various community agencies, both public and private.

This past year, greater emphasis was placed upon homesteaders throughout the State upon their responsibility to maintain their house and premises, and community. Plans are already under way to present recognition awards at its annual Statewide Beautification Program to those who have shown sincere pride in home ownership and devotion to beautifying their homestead lots during the next fiscal year.

During this fiscal year, on Oahu, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands' staff worked with the Honolulu Police Department in its general automotive (abandoned cars) round-up campaign. The staff worked with the various homestead associations, as well as canvassed individual homesteaders in rounding up abandoned cars in the Kewalo-Papakolea, Nanakuli and Waimanalo homestead areas. As a result, nearly 175 cars were tagged and towed away without cost to the homesteaders.

**USE OF LANDS**

For several decades, it has been stated that there are approximately 190,000 to 200,000 acres of land set aside and designated to the Department. Yet, no one knows exactly what the true acreage is. In view of this, there is a need for a current inventory of Hawaiian home land acreages, thus, a Consultant firm which includes engineering services and the former State Surveyor for 41 years was engaged to do a comprehensive statewide survey to determine what lands are available and in particular, designation of lands for specific uses, as well as those which are most feasible for use as house lots on which homes may be constructed for the native Hawaiian, in order to help alleviate some of the critical housing shortage in Hawaii. A detailed report of the Consultant firm's findings is expected to be completed in early 1973.

Cognizant of the increase in subleasing of State lands for commercial businesses, the 1972 State Legislature requested some departments to report, within ten days of the convening of any regular session, a written statement to the Legislature, on sublease transactions occurred during the previous calendar year.

This past year was a gloomy one for some of the Molokai homesteaders who have lots averaging 40 acres each in and around Hoolehua, since there was a possibility that Dole and Del Monte companies might phase out their pineapple programs by 1975. As a result,
in April 1972, the Department set up a Task Force, comprised of members from the University of Hawaii, Department of Agriculture, and the Governor’s Agricultural Coordinating Committee to discuss some of the problems which can be anticipated in the future. A meeting was held between representatives of the Department and the pineapple companies, but no definite word was received about closing out.

Although it is known that a number of the homesteaders are interested in raising forage crops as well as feed grain, a survey team will be interviewing the Molokai homesteaders to find out whether they would be interested in diversified truck farming, which would also include pineapple, as well as animal husbandry and other pursuits.

During this period, at Waimea, Hawaii, with the help of 15 boys from the Kamuela Neighborhood Youth Corps, a new corral was built around a community pasture and necessary repairs were also accomplished. The youngsters cleared the Waimea office grounds of noxious growth and pests.

At Molokai, with the assistance of the University of Hawaii’s Soil Conservation Service, over-grown shrubs and weeds were eradicated and grass was planted at the 200 acre Kalamaula pasture. Plus, under the University’s Resource Conservation Development Program, reforestation was done on the 83-acre Moomomi homestead area.

Not only has the University of Hawaii assisted the Department in its homestead areas, but its various offices have extended many worthwhile projects to individual homesteaders to improve the use of their land.

In line with the Department’s beautification program, in Keaukaha, Hilo, on the Big Island, the inmates at the Kulani Honor Camp undertook a massive project earlier in the fiscal year by clearing approximately 150 yards of heavy over-growth of brush in the Keaukaha district, along the beach front area.
State of Hawaii
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

John A. Burns, Governor of Hawaii
William G. Among, Director,
   Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Richard Paglinawan, Deputy Director

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

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William G. Among

Vice-chairman:
Maynard D. Piltz (Oahu)

Oahu:
Antone Ruis, Jr.
Earl T. Galdeira

Hawaii:
Mrs. Emma L. Yamada

Kauai:
Peter Contrades

Maui-Molokai:
James I. Zablan

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of an employee who served the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands with imagination, devotion and honor. He is GABRIEL A. AKANA, Accountant, Honolulu, Hawaii. June 19, 1909 to April 26, 1972.