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STUDY OF HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARK AREA, HAWAII

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON

NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 11774

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY AND
DESIRABILITY OF ESTABLISHING A UNIT OF THE NATIONAL
PARK SYSTEM IN ORDER TO PRESERVE AND INTERPRET THE
SITE OF HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK IN
THE STATE OF HAWAII, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

HEARINGS HELD IN

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 2, 1971;

KAILUA, KONA, HAWAII, JANUARY 7, 1972

Serial No. 92-31

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1972

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NOTE.—The chairman, Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall, and the ranking minority member, Hon. John P. Saylor, are ex officio members of this subcommittee.

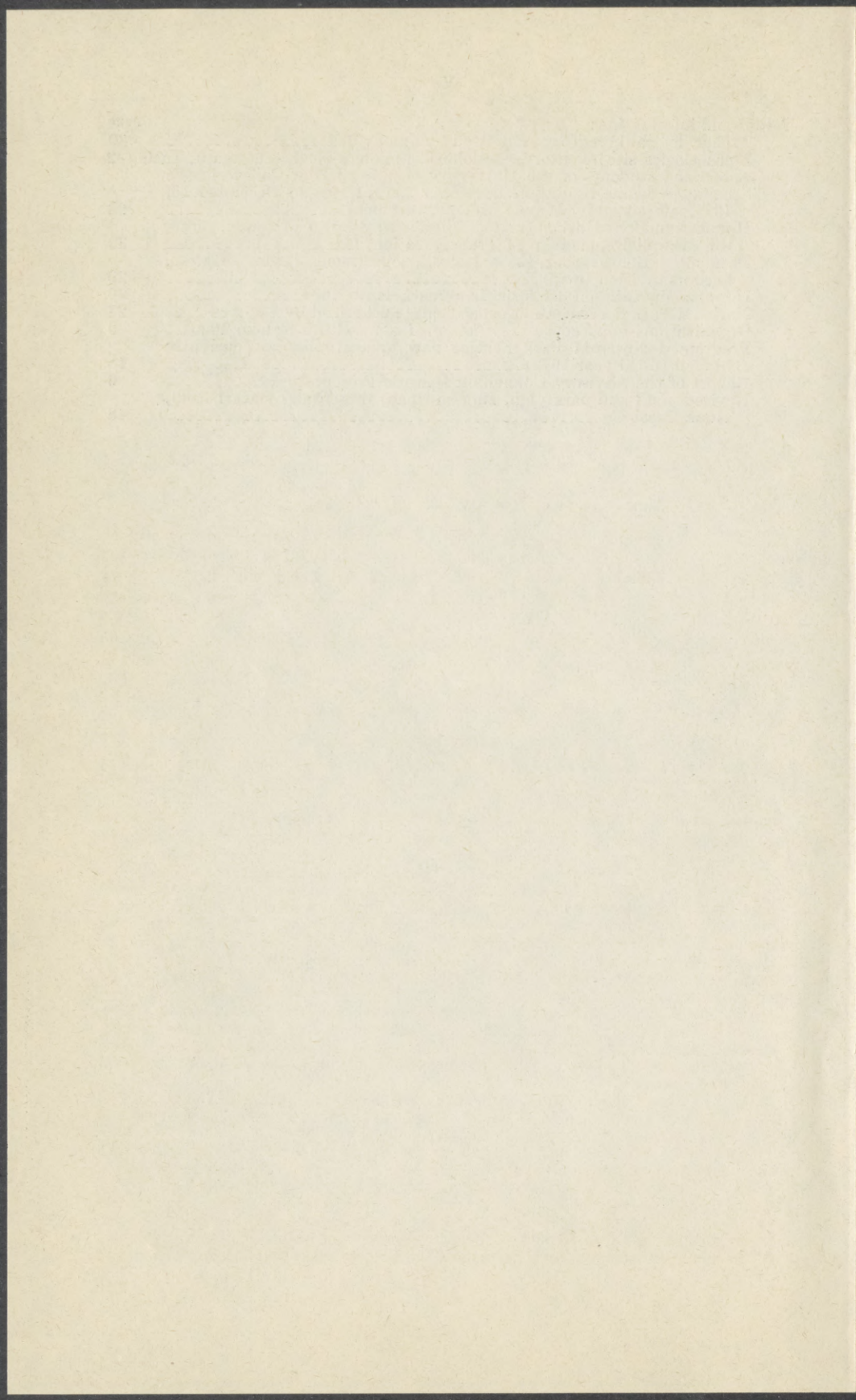
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HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1971

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:30 a.m., in room 1324, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Roy A. Taylor (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will go on now to H.R. 11774, introduced by Congresswoman Mink and Congressman Matsunaga, to authorize the study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system in order to preserve and interpret the site of Honokohau National Historic Landmark in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

In the absence of objection, a copy of H.R. 11774 and a copy of the departmental report from the Department of the Interior will be made a part of the record at this point. Hearing no objection, so ordered.

(The documents above-referred to, follow:)

[H.R. 11774, 92d Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To authorize a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system in order to preserve and interpret the site of Honokohau National Historical Landmark in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress finds the site of Honokohau National Historical Landmark in the State of Hawaii encompasses unique and nationally significant cultural, historical, and archeological resources and believes that it may be in the national interest for the United States to preserve and interpret those resources for the education and inspiration of present and future generations. The Congress further believes that it is appropriate that the preservation and interpretation at that site be managed and performed by native Hawaiians, to the extent practical, and that training opportunities be provided such persons in management and interpretation of those cultural, historical, and archeological resources.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall study the feasibility and desirability of establishing as a part of the national park system an area, not to exceed one thousand five hundred acres, comprising the site of Honokohau National Historic Landmark and adjacent lands and waters.

(b) As a part of such study other interested Federal agencies, and State and local bodies and officials shall be consulted, and the study shall be coordinated with other applicable planning activities.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the President and the Congress within one year after the effective date of this Act, a report of the findings resulting from the study. The report of the Secretary shall contain, but not be limited to, findings with respect to the historic, cultural archeological, scenic, and natural values of the resources involved and recommendations for preservation and interpretation of those resources, including the role of native Hawaiians relative to the management and performance of the preservation and interpretation and

the providing to them of training opportunities in such management and performance.

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby established a Honokahau Study Advisory Commission. The Commission shall cease to exist at the time of submission of the Secretary's report to the President and the Congress.

(b) The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members, at least ten of whom shall be native Hawaiians, appointed by the Secretary, as follows:

(1) Two members, one of whom will be appointed from recommendations made by each of the United States Senators representing the State of Hawaii, respectively;

(2) Two members, one of whom will be appointed from recommendations made by each of the United States Representatives for the State of Hawaii, respectively;

(3) Five public members, who shall have knowledge and experience in one or more fields as they pertain to Hawaii, of history, ethnology, anthropology, culture, and folklore and including representatives of the Bishop Museum, the University of Hawaii, and organizations active in the State of Hawaii in the conservation of resources, to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State of Hawaii;

(4) Five members to be appointed from recommendations made by local organizations representing the native Hawaiian people; and

(5) One member to be appointed from recommendations made by the mayor of the county of Hawaii.

(c) The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary is authorized to pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

(e) The Secretary or his designee shall consult with the Commission with request to matters relating to the making of the study.

SEC. 5. During the period commencing with enactment of this Act and ending with submission of the Secretary's report to the President and the Congress and any necessary completion of congressional consideration of recommendations included in that report (1) no department or agency of the United States shall, without prior approval of the Secretary, assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the implementation of any project which, in the determination of the Secretary, would unreasonably diminish the value of cultural, historical, archeological, scenic, or natural resources relating to lands or waters having potential to comprise the area referred to in section 2(a) of this Act and (2) the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, shall not, without prior approval of the Secretary, undertake or assist by license or otherwise the implementation of any project which, in the determination of the Secretary, would diminish the value of natural resources located within one-quarter mile of the lands and waters having potential to comprise that area.

SEC. 6. The term "native Hawaiian", as used in this Act, means any descendant of not less than one-half part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to the year 1778.

SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$50,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 1, 1971.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested a report on H.R. 11774, a bill "To authorize a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system in order to preserve and interpret the site of Honokahau National Historical Landmark in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes."

Because the Secretary now has authority to conduct the study that would be authorized by H.R. 11774, we believe that enactment is not necessary.

H.R. 11774 directs the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of establishing an area of the National Park System, not to exceed 1,500 acres, encompassing the site of Honokohau Village. In making the study interested Federal agencies, and State and local bodies and officials are to be consulted; the study is to be coordinated with other applicable planning activities. The bill also provides that the Secretary is to submit to the President and the Congress, within 1 year after the date the Act becomes effective, a report of the findings of the study.

Section 4 of the bill establishes a Honokohau Study Advisory Commission consisting of 15 members, at least 10 of whom are to be native Hawaiians, which is to be consulted by the Secretary or his designee concerning the study; the commission is to cease to exist when the report on the study is submitted to the President and the Congress.

Section 5 of the bill would prohibit, during the study period, any Federal action which would unreasonably diminish the natural values of this area, unless such action was first approved by the Secretary. Section 7 of the bill authorizes appropriation of \$50,000 to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Honokohau Settlement is located on the west coast of the Island of Hawaii at Honokohau Bay, just north of Kailua. The area, which is in State and private ownership, was declared eligible to be a National Historic Landmark in December 1962.

Contained in the landmark area is a cluster of individual features which together form a significant grouping of archeological sites that are virtually intact and date from prehistoric times. Included are 50 ancient house sites, four heiaus (temples), three fishponds, one of the few surviving holua (toboggan) slides, and many tombs. There are also scattered petroglyphs and what appear to be ancient bathing pools.

In 1969 the area was zoned for urban development. In that same year the State of Hawaii Land Use Commission approved a major recreation community planned by the Kona Coast Company on the shore of Kaloko Pond, a prime site of the landmark. That development would convert about half the pond into a beach area, providing public access to that beach and preserving some historic sites. Pursuant to the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, the Corps of Engineers has been requested by the company to grant a permit for development of Kaloko Pond. We are advised by the Corps that no action will be taken on this permit application pending receipt of a recommendation from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This Department is a member of the Council, and the Director of the National Park Service serves as its Executive Director. The Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), provides in part that every Federal agency must consider the effect of its actions on sites included in the National Register, and that the Council must be afforded "a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking".

Because statutory authority now exists under the 1936 Parkway and Recreation Study Act (16 U.S.C. 17k-n) which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study Honokohau National Historical Landmark, we see no need for the enactment of H.R. 11774.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. PECORA,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. TAYLOR. Our first witness will be Mrs. Mink.

STATEMENT OF HON. PATSY T. MINK, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you have any additional statements to give?

Mrs. MINK. No, Mr. Chairman.

(Oral presentation appears at p. 10 on H.R. 1462 (serial No. 92-30)).

(Mrs. Mink's statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. PATSY T. MINK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF HAWAII

Chairman Taylor and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, I greatly appreciate the opportunity to testify on behalf of the legislation which you are considering this morning. Your courtesy in taking up these bills is greatly appreciated, and I know the results of your endeavors will be of great benefit to the people of the State of Hawaii, and our nation.

Departmental witnesses will testify on my bills, H.R. 1462 and H.R. 11774, which concern two of the prime matters we will be looking into during our planned visit to Hawaii in January. Although they are not directly related, both bills deal with sites which are of tremendous historical significance to my State. Both these sites are located on the Island of Hawaii, known as the Big Island, which is the largest island in the Hawaii chain and has many of the principal vestiges and remains of the Hawaiian kingdom which existed long before the white man intruded on these shores.

As the island which has the most land area, Hawaii Island has seen an accelerating pace of development which threatens to bury some portions in concrete and asphalt. We are confronted by the prospect that unless positive steps are taken to protect historical areas from the inroads of change, they will be lost forever—and so will be all the evidences we have of what was once a most interesting and fascinating part of human experience.

My bill, H.R. 11774, presents a different problem as the land involved is in private hands and threatened with immediate development. This measure would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a one-year study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system in order to preserve and interpret the site of Honokohau National Historical Landmark.

Again, no acquisition cost would be incurred by adoption of the bill, although if the study produced a position recommendation to Congress, implementation under separate legislation would entail land acquisition from private owners.

The Honokohau area is located on the west coast of Hawaii Island. Because of its ideal landing places for canoes and its fishponds where fish could be harvested in enclosed shore locations, the area was important to ancient Hawaiians. Due to its inaccessibility, it has remained relatively intact until the present, and contains 50 ancient house sites, four heiaus, a holua or toboggan slide for chiefs, many tombs, and three fishponds.

Under a plan which has reached an advanced state of implementation, the owners seek to develop the area by creating a resort type development including hotels and luxury homes. They have managed to receive all required permission with one single exception—the issuance of a permit by the Army Corps of Engineers to tear down a major part of the seawall that encloses one of the fishponds, called Kaloko Pond. As this would require an intrusion on the navigable waters, the Corps of Engineers must approve the destruction of the seawall.

As part of its decision process on issuing the permit, the Corps was required to seek the advice of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an organization dedicated to preserving the historic integrity of areas placed on the national registry of historic landmarks. As Honokohau is a National Historic Landmark, the Council held an extensive hearing on the matter. A large delegation of native Hawaiians from the Big Island came to Washington to oppose the project. The chairman of the Advisory Council himself visited Hawaii to inspect the site.

In its report, which I will include for the record at the end of my statement, the Council noted that I intended to introduce legislation on this subject. This was in reference to H.R. 11774. Senators Fong and Inouye have introduced a companion bill in the Senate, S. 2908, which is identical except for perfecting language in Section 4 relative to the appointment of members of a native Hawaiian advisory group on recommendation of Hawaii members of Congress. All members of our delegation are sponsoring this proposal.

I would like to quote from the conclusions of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: "The preservation of Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark and the segment within it known as the Kaloko Pond is in the national interest. Because of the adverse effects of the proposed undertaking upon the National Register property which will result in the destruction and alteration of the resource and lead to further impairments and loss of integrity, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation recommends that the United

States Army Corps of Engineers hold the Kona Coast Company permit request in abeyance at this time, and that ultimately the permit be issued only after the Corps has received satisfactory evidence that the people of Hawaii and the Nation, acting through private organizations or State or local governmental agencies and through the Congress of the United States, have been afforded reasonable opportunity to provide for the preservation of Honokohau Settlement and within it Kaloko Pond under public ownership for present and future generations."

Section 5 of H.R. 11774 bars approval by the Corps of Engineers or any other Federal agency of any permit which would allow the proposed development and construction on this historic site. While the landowners could still build on their land, they have stated that the construction of a beach by the tearing down of the Kaloko Pond seawall is necessary to have an economically feasible project.

Kaloko Pond is an integral part of the Honokohau Landmark. It is a historic-treasure of enormous importance to Hawaii. Its value cannot be stated in dollars. To the native Hawaiian, in particular, its destruction represents the desecration of their heritage which is dying just as the noble race of these people have now been reduced to only a few thousands of pure Hawaiian blood.

It may not seem important to the average person, to save a fishpond. But when one understands that the fishpond was the center of life of a native village, and that these native villages are no more, one can appreciate the significance of its preservation and of its restoration so that hundreds of years from now, when there may be no pure-blooded Hawaiians left to tell us of their culture and heritage, we will at least have saved for ourselves and our nation the beautiful and unique story of the native peoples who inhabited these islands before the coming of the white man.

The designation of Honokohau Landmark, including Kaloko Pond, was, in and of itself, a recognition of the area, encompassing 750 acres, as having exceptional value to the Nation as a whole, and not only to the State of Hawaii. Regrettably, since its designation in 1969 the State has not had an opportunity to take action to develop the area or to purchase it outright from the private landowners. Thus today, two years later, we are faced with the prospect that the Landmark will be impaired by the destruction of the fishpond because of plans for resort development.

Dr. Schumacher of the National Parks Service reported in his survey of this historic site that the Honokohau settlement area was abandoned as a native village in 1920. If one were to take a tour of the area one would see the evidences of that native settlement; how they raised their crops in small enclosed stone gardens in the midst of prehistoric lava flows using the precious shade from the stone walls to save the moisture; how they journeyed on foot in the carefully laid out Mamalohoa trail which cuts across this settlement landmark area and over which King Kamehameha traveled; how they constructed slides out of lava rock over which pili grass was laid for their village games; how the Royalty came to bathe in the Queen's pool surrounded by high stone walls and guard posts to keep away the curious; how they buried their dead in hollow caves and tubes in the lava rock; how they learned to use the sea for their food supply, with high stone towers for their sentries who called out the coming of a school of fish, and helais where the catch was blessed and distributed; and how they practiced aquaculture to raise the young of fish they caught in the ocean and in the brackish waters of Kaloko Pond. To lose any part of this area is to lose the sense of the life of the village. Kaloko Pond must be viewed in this total perspective. There cannot be any doubt that the fact of the pond's location provided the reason for the growth of the village as the source of a permanent food supply.

If all this were not reason by itself for the preservation of the pond as such, then let me add that there is documentary evidence which has been supplied that Kaloko Pond was the burial place of the natural father of our King Kamehameha I and also was the burial place of King Kamehameha himself.

The entire historical account of the burial of King Kamehameha and his natural father has been included in a report of the Hawaii Historic Places Review Board, of the Hawaii Foundation for History and the Humanities together with a report filed by the Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, in Honolulu, authored by Mrs. Marion Kelly.

King Kamehameha stands in the history of Hawaii as the leader who unified the islands under one kingdom in 1810 and made possible the identification of Hawaii as a political, social and cultural entity. There is no more sacred per-

son in the history of Hawaii, and his memory is honored every year by a State holiday. After King Kamehameha's death, his heirs reigned until 1874, when Kalakaua became King, whose sister Queen Liliuokalani succeeded him and was Hawaii's last monarch until our annexation as an American territory.

Kaloko Pond as the burial place of Hawaii's most illustrious citizen, located on the island of King Kamehameha's birth, already designated as part of an ancient Hawaiian village of national landmark significance, is symbolically the birth and death of our Hawaiian monarchy. It must be saved for in its preservation we will begin the process of rebirth of our Hawaiian culture and history with which this generation is charged the responsibility of perpetuating.

I urge the approval of both of these bills.

(With permission granted during the hearing on H.R. 1462, Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site, Hawaii, the report of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the list of organizations opposed to destruction of seawall at Kaloko Pond follow:)

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

INTRODUCTION

By letter of July 26, 1971, the United States Army Corps of Engineers requested the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment on an application by the Kona Coast Company for a permit to develop a swimming beach in Kaloko Pond within the boundaries of the Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark, Kona District, Island of Hawaii. The proposal calls for the removal of a portion of the historic seawall and the creation of a sheltered beach for the purpose of resort development. The Department of the Army has jurisdiction in the matter under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (Refuse Act) in 1899, which requires a permit to perform work in navigable waters of the United States.

The Advisory Council convened in regular session November 3-4, 1971, with a quorum present, heard reports on the proposed undertaking from the Corps of Engineers, the Kona Coast Company, the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, the Historic Preservation Liaison Officer for the State of Hawaii, and statements of support and opposition. The Council duly noted and recorded all statements and submission of support and opposition received in connection with the undertaking.

After considering the oral and written reports and statement and after a full discussion of the proposed undertaking and its effects, the Advisory Council adopted the following comments:

FINDINGS

A. Significance of the National Register Property

1. *Honokohau Settlement.*—Honokohau Settlement is located on the west coast of the Island of Hawaii at Honokohau Bay, just north of the town of Kailau. The Honokohau coastal area, because of its ideal landing places for canoes and its fishponds, was important to both ancient and modern Hawaiians. In the *Great Mahele* of 1948, King Kamehameha III and other Hawaiian chiefs reserved property and fishponds for themselves at Honokohau.

Because of inaccessibility by sea, except for small boats, and by land, except for foot or horseback, Hawaiians gradually left Honokohau, and by 1920 only a handful remained. Isolation in modern times resulted in protection of surviving cultural resources, so that today Honokohau Settlement is one of the prime areas in the State of Hawaii where one can find virtually intact a number of sites dating from prehistoric to historic times. Included are 50 ancient house sites, four heiaus, a *holua* (toboggan) slide constructed for the use of chiefs, many tombs, and three fishponds: Aiopio, Aimakapa, and Kaloko.

2. *Kaloko Pond.*—Kaloko Pond is one of three fishponds located within the boundaries of Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark. The pond contains an area of about 11 acres and is separated from the ocean by a 700-foot long seawall made of black basalt rubble. While not especially large, the pond appears to have been highly regarded throughout its productive years. The Hawaiian word Kaloko means "the pond," and in the mid-19th century, when King Kamehameha III and the chiefs divided the lands among themselves, Kaloko was selected by Lot Kamehameha, grandson of the king, as his personal property.

Documentary evidence suggests that King Kamehameha I, perhaps the greatest single figure in the history of the island, is buried at Kaloko. Attempts to locate the burial site have been unsuccessful.

The Hawaii Historic Review Board (which advises the State Liaison Officer on nominations to the National Register) recently stated that Kaloko Fishpond "is unique not only on the island of Hawaii, but in the State. It is the only *loko kuapa*, a pond closed off by a thick seawall." In his report to the Council, the State Liaison Officer further elaborated the importance of Kaloko Pond by stating that, "Although a number of walled fishponds still exist in the State, Kaloko is the only remaining type of *loko kuapa* found by building a stone wall across the narrow neck of an inland bay. Likewise, Kaloko fishpond is significant for it is the best example of the general *loko kuapa* fishpond type remaining on Hawaii Island."

B. Status of the National Register Property

1. *National Historic Landmark*.—On January 30, 1963, the Secretary of the Interior declared Honokohau Settlement eligible for National Historic Landmark status as a site of exceptional value in illustrating the theme "Indigenous Peoples and Cultures." The boundaries of the Landmark enclose both State and privately owned lands. In 1966 the State applied for and received a bronze plaque and certificate of registry, agreeing to maintain the integrity of the publicly owned segment of the Landmark.

2. *National Register Property*.—Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically placed Homokohau Settlement on the National Register of Historic Places.

3. *State Actions*.—Until 1969, Kaloko Pond and its environs were classified as a Conservative District under the zoning authority of the State Land Use Commission. At that time the Land Use Commission reclassified the area, except for the pond and its shoreline as an Urban District, permitting the construction of commercial and residential structures on the site not to exceed three stories. On March 25, 1971, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources granted a conditional permit to Kona Coast Company for the recreational use of Kaloko Pond and on May 11, the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation, Harbors Division, issued a permit for dredging, rock and sand fill, removal of a portion of the seawall, and construction of a new crosswall.

C. The Undertaking

The proposal of the Kona Coast Company calls for the removal of the northerly portion of the historic seawall that encloses Kaloko Fishpond, the construction of a crosswall within the pond, and the dredging of silt and the placement of sand-fill to create a sheltered beach. The applicant also plans to restore and reactivate the south half of the pond to permit fish farming in the traditional manner. The Department of the Army has stated that the action before it is limited to consideration of a permit for work at the fishpond.

The Kona Coast Company has also stated that it plans to develop the fishpond and adjacent lands for resort/commercial/urban use. Beach development will permit the creation of a planned community emphasizing leisurely living with ocean swimming, golf and beach, and shore activities. The applicant also plans to establish a historical park of about 15 acres in the area immediately adjacent to the fishpond. Located within the proposed public park are burial areas, heiaus (temple platforms), and house sites, which are examples of the major resources found scattered throughout the large area encompassed by the National Historic Landmark designation. By letter of October 15 of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, the applicant stated that, in the even it obtained the necessary permit for development, it proposed "to convey the lands constituting the reestablished pond and the historical park area to a nonprofit Hawaiian corporation, the board of directors of which will include officials of the County of Hawaii and possibly other public officials concerned with development. The Kona Coast Company further proposed that, "The land conveyed would then be leased back to us with enforceable lease covenants requiring development and maintenance as we propose."

D. Effect of the Undertaking

The Corps of Engineers, the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, and the State Liaison Officer agree that in terms of the Advisory Council "Criteria for Effect," the proposed undertaking will have an adverse effect upon

Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark. Removal of a 300-foot portion of the seawall will alter the property, construction of a beach will alter the surroundings and environment, and the new crosswall will introduce a visual element out of character with the disposition of the original wall and pond. It is also clear that beach development will lead to residential and limited commercial development within the Landmark which, without careful planning and controls, will result in further serious impairment of the historic scene. It is anticipated that the development proposed at Kaloko Pond is but the first step in the general development of the Kona Coast, which is especially attractive because of its climate and setting.

While the development proposed by the Kona Coast Company will adversely effect the historic and archeological resources of Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark, it will also result in: (1) the restoration of the south portion of the seawall; (2) the reestablishment and operation of the south half of Kaloko Pond as a fishpond in the ancient Hawaiian manner; and (3) the creation of a public park in which significant historic and prehistoric resources will be preserved and interpreted. In accomplishing its objectives at Kaloko Pond, the Kona Coast Company proposes to treat the work as a salvage operation by employing an archeologist to sift and examine the material removed as a result of construction and to recover artifacts contained therein.

Taking into account the fact that the property is privately owned and the lack of a practical plan for preservation by the State or by conservation groups, the State Board of Land and Natural Resources, which performs the Historic Preservation Liaison function for Hawaii, has given its approval to the total project with certain conditions, which are appended as Attachment Number 1.

E. Alternatives

1. During the course of the Corps of Engineers' proceedings for the application, the Kona Conservation Group sponsored an oceanographer to conduct a preliminary study of alternate locations for the proposed beach development. Two sites were recommended, one north and one south of Kaloko Pond, both within the Landmark on property owned by the Kona Coast Company. Development of either site would require cutterhead dredging or blasting near the shoreline and construction of visible offshore breakers, which in themselves would be an intrusion upon the historic scene. The Kona Coast Company subsequently rejected the location as being unfeasible.

2. The Congress of the Hawaiian people has recommended that the fishpond be retained intact and that the proposed resort be located 1500 feet from the shoreline. The Kona Coast Company has stated that the availability of financing for its plan is predicated upon beach development and the location of hotels and other facilities close to the fishpond.

3. A number of conservation groups have recommended complete public ownership of the Kaloko Pond area. The State of Hawaii, however, has no present plans for the acquisition of the property, and has given its approval to development by the Kona Coast Company. At the meeting of the Advisory Council on November 3-4, 1971, Representative Patsy T. Mink, Second District, Hawaii, stated that she intended to introduce legislation to make Honokohau Settlement a unit of the National Park System. By telegram to the Council, Representative Spark Matsunaga, First District, Hawaii, stated that he would join Representative Mink in sponsoring the legislation in the House. Senator Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii informed the Council that he will introduce a companion bill in the United States Senate.

4. The Council is also aware of other studies now underway which may have a bearing on Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark, such as a contracted environmental study of the area being prepared for the County of Hawaii, due for completion on November 22, 1971, and the Space/Environment Study being prepared by the Overview Group under contract for the State of Hawaii.

CONCLUSIONS

The preservation of Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark and the segment within its known as the Kaloko Pond is in the national interest. Because of the adverse effects of the proposed undertaking upon the National Register property which will result in the destruction and alteration of the resource and lead to further impairments and loss of integrity, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation recommends that the United States Army Corps

of Engineers hold the Kona Coast Company permit request in abeyance at this time, and that ultimately the permit be issued only after the Corps has received satisfactory evidence that the people of Hawaii and the Nation, acting through private organizations or State or local governmental agencies and through the Congress of the United States, have been afforded reasonable opportunity to provide for the preservation of Honokohau Settlement and within it Kaloko Pond under public ownership for present and future generations.

In the event that the Department of the Army reaches the decision that public ownership of the property is not feasible, then the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation recommends that the Corps of Engineers be instructed to issue the permit for development of the Kaloko Pond with the condition that the applicant has taken legal action, approved by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to provide for the presentation and interpretation in perpetuity of the proposed operating fishpond and an historical park of sufficient size to protect and interpret significant resources and accommodate the anticipated residential population and the visiting public.

ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSED TO DESTRUCTION OF SEA WALL AT KALOKO POND

Ad Hoc For Hawaiian Trustee.
 Ad Hoc For Historic Preservation.
 Bernice P. Bishop Museum.
 Congress of The Hawaiian People.
 Conservation Council for Hawaii.
 East Hawaii Cultural Council.
 Friends of The Earth.
 Hamakua District Development Council.
 Hawaii Audubon Society.
 Hilo Conservation Group.
 Hoopuloa Hawaiian Civic Club.
 Imua Hawaiian Uplift.
 Iolani Palace Restoration.
 Ka Leo O Na Pua O Hawaii.
 Kaneohe Outdoor Circle.
 Keaukaha Panaewa Association.
 Kona Conservation Group.
 Life of the Land.
 Mil-Ka-Ko Fish Coop.
 Mil-Ka-Ko Research and Development.
 Nanakuli Hawaiian Homesteaders Association, Inc.
 Prince David Kawanakoa Hawaiian Civic Club.
 Puna Hawaiian Association.
 State Foundation of History and Humanities.
 State Historic Sites Review Board.
 The Hawaiians.
 University of Hawaii at Hilo.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me go back, and I notice you provide for a study commission in your bill to be composed of 15 members, at least 10 of whom shall be native Hawaiians appointed by the Secretary. Near the end of the bill you define a native Hawaiian, descendant of not less than one-half part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to the year 1773. Why do you place the word native before Hawaiian there?

Mrs. MINK. Well, these are the people whose ancestors lived in the islands before the coming of Captain Cook, and they feel very strongly that in the interpretation of the whole matter of preserving these sites that their participation is extremely necessary. They have been critical of other historic site developments which not only the State and Federal Government have been involved in, in which their advice and their recommendations have not been sought, and so this legisla-

tion attempts to establish for the record the necessity of the Department to consult with them. This is only an advisory group. It does not have any power to make any final recommendations. But, I felt that since we are talking about the native culture, and the native history, and the native heritage that there should be some way in which they could make a positive contribution. And this particular site we are talking about has a very strong support by almost all of the native Hawaiian organizations, as noted in the appendix which I attached to my statement.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, in this Commission of 15 members to be appointed by the Secretary, two would be appointed upon the recommendation of the Senators, one recommended by each Senator; two upon recommendations of the House members; one recommended by each member of the House of Representatives; five upon recommendation of the Governor; five members upon recommendation made by local organizations representing the native Hawaiian people; and one upon recommendation of the mayor of the county of Hawaii. Now, that precludes the Secretary from reaching out on his own and adding to the Commission any individuals who have nationwide recognition and nationwide knowledge in regard to establishing sites of this type. I wonder of we should tie the Secretary's hands that much in naming a Commission?

Mrs. MINK. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that the Secretary already has power to seek the advice of nationally recognized experts with respect to development of park sites. My bill attempts to give the Hawaiians a chance to also have an input by legislation; so that their advice, their recommendations, and their interpretations of the area would also be solicited. Now, there would be some discretion with respect to the Secretary's power to designate this Commission of 15 because I would assume that local Hawaiian organizations would not be able to agree as to which five names they would submit. So, I would assume that there would be a number larger than five out of which the Secretary could select. I will admit that.

Mr. TAYLOR. That was going to be my next question. As to the statement that five would be appointed on the recommendation made by local organizations representing native Hawaiian people, just how would that operate.

Mrs. MINK. Well, if the Hawaiian organizations are unable to agree on five names, they would have authority under this legislation to submit their recommendations directly to the Secretary, and if there should be 10 names submitted, the Secretary would select five.

Mr. TAYLOR. Which organizations are you referring to?

Mrs. MINK. Well, there are a large number as indicated in the list that I have presented. The Congress of Hawaiian Peoples is only now beginning to be organized, which like the Indian Congress will try to consolidate all of the existing organizations. And in a recent conversation I had with the Executive Secretary of the Congress of Hawaiian Peoples, they tell me there are some 200 organizations that could fit this description, and they are now working to try to get all of these groups together and to arrive at some sort of an integrated organization that could, indeed, speak for all of the native Hawaiians.

Mr. TAYLOR. This Commission would make this recommendation to the Secretary?

Mrs. MINK. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Secretary makes his recommendation to the President and to the Congress?

Mrs. MINK. And to the Congress.

Mr. TAYLOR. So he would have the final word in any event with regard to the recommendations that come to the Congress or the President?

Mrs. MINK. That is correct. The Secretary has the final authority to make whatever recommendations he wishes with regard to the feasibility and desirability of establishing a kind of national park.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are there any questions of Mrs. Mink? The gentleman from Michigan, do you have any questions of Mrs. Mink?

Mr. RUPPE. Oh, no.

Mr. TAYLOR. All right, our next witness is Mr. Hartzog.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT BARREL, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT IN HAWAII FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, AND RICHARD K. GRISWOLD, CHIEF, DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, with the permission previously extended I have with me at the table Mr. Bob Barrel, who is our general superintendent in Hawaii, and Mr. Mike Griswold who is head of our division of legislative coordination and support.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will be glad for them to sit by you and give you support.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much, and I appreciate it. It is a pleasure to be here and to testify concerning H.R. 11774, the study bill introduced by the distinguished gentlelady from Hawaii on behalf of herself and Congressman Matsunaga.

Because the Secretary now has authority to conduct the study that would be authorized by H.R. 11774, we believe that enactment is not necessary.

Honokohau Settlement is located on the west coast of the island of Hawaii at Honokohau Bay, just north of Kailua. The area, which is in State and private ownership, was declared eligible to be a national historic landmark in December 1962.

Contained in the landmark area is a cluster of individual features which together form a significant grouping of archeological sites that are virtually intact and date from prehistoric times. Included are 50 ancient house sites, four heiaus (temples), three fishponds, one of the few surviving holua (toboggan) slides, and many tombs. There are also scattered petroglyphs and what appear to be ancient bathing pools.

In 1969 the area was zoned for urban development. In that same year the State of Hawaii Land Use Commission approved a major recreation community planned by the Kona Coast Co., on the shore of Kaloko Pond, a prime site of the landmark. That development would

convert about half the pond into a beach area, providing public access to that beach and preserving some historic sites.

Pursuant to the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, the Corps of Engineers has been requested by the company to grant a permit for development of Kaloko Pond. We are advised by the corps that no action will be taken on this permit application pending receipt of a recommendation from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. And Mrs. Mink gave you earlier in her testimony the recommendation of the Council which has been distributed today. This Department is a member of the Council, and I as the Director of the National Park Service serve as its Executive Director. The act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), provides in part that every Federal agency must consider the effect of its actions on sites included in the National Register, and that the Council must be afforded "a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking."

Mr. Chairman, because statutory authority now exists under the 1936 Park, Parkway, and Recreational Area Study Act (16 U.S.C. 17k-n) which would authorize the Secretary to study Honokohau National Historical Landmark, we see no need for the enactment of H.R. 11774.

Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I will be pleased to try to answer any questions you or the members of the committee may have.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Hartzog, you stated that the Department has the authority to make this study without legislation?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are you planning to make it?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir. I do not have any money to make it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Then, you do need the legislation in order to get the money authorization; do you not?

Mr. HARTZOG. I do not need the legislation to get the money authorization, I just simply need the appropriation to supplement the existing authority.

Mrs. MINK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR. I will be glad to yield.

Mrs. MINK. Does the Department intend to request the money to make this study?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, the matter is not in our study program, ma'am.

Mr. TAYLOR. In other words, in all probability if the legislation is not enacted the study will not then be made in the next few years?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would say that is true.

Mr. TAYLOR. Explain again the Corps of Engineers project that is affecting the area.

Mr. HARTZOG. It is not the Corps of Engineers project, Mr. Chairman, and I am sorry that we have such a small map. But, this is the only one that we could get. The Honokohau sites that are the subject of this study bill, and are included in the national historic landmark, are located within a general area of about 750 acres, all of which is in State and private ownership, all of which except for the party that the State has a State boat harbor has been zoned for urban development. These various colors on this map indicate the type of development that has been proposed. What the Corps of Engineers is involved in is, if

you can see this dark line right here, the major fishpond. It was created by a dike or dam of rocks across this bay. Now, the wave action from the ocean comes straight in to the shoreline and, of course, in pre-historic times, as now, these wave actions undermined this dike in this location. Of course that was no problem to maintain then because, as Mrs. Mink indicated to you, this was a prime source of the livelihood of these native people, so that they paid particular attention to it and kept it in a state of repair against these onslaughts.

And now what the developer proposes is to maintain this dike out to the point where this wave action has been undermining it, and then from this point on turn it landward, so that this much of the fishpond would be preserved under the plan for development. The wave action would continue then on into the shoreline, and this would develop a natural beach, which would otherwise have been there had it not been for the historic fishpond.

The private developer proposes as a part of his development plan to dedicate this area that you see here in green as what he calls a historic park. Cooperation of the Kona Coast Co.—

Mr. TAYLOR. Would it be a privately owned historic park?

Mr. BARREL. That is not clear in their presentation.

Mr. HARTZOG. They had no agreement, as we understand, with the State or with any governmental agency to accept it and to administer it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, how is it to the financial advantage of the private developer to reconstruct the seawall?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, I think it comes down to the fact that this area is multiple-residential development. This area is urban expansion. This is commercial development. This is a resort. This is a golf course. This is additional urban expansion and multiple residential. This is motels and commercial complexes, and the climate is extremely favorable here to play golf about 300 out of 365 days a year.

Mr. BARREL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARTZOG. As you can see, this is a perfectly magnificent spot. It is not too far from the city of Refuge which is the area now in the national park system about 30 miles south of the Kona Coast.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would the reconstructed seawall provide a marina?

Mr. HARTZOG. No; it is a bathing beach, you see, to support the resort operations in here.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well then, they are not trying to keep the sea water out of any area. Are they trying to open up more areas for it?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, what they are really trying to do is to find a compromise between the tremendous pressures from economic development and the preservation of historic values, and they would preserve this much of the fishpond by doing this. I am in no position to speak for them, but the marks on the map would seem to indicate that this is a concession which they have tried to make to meet the intense opposition that the distinguished gentlelady from Hawaii refers to with respect to this overall development plan.

Mr. TAYLOR. It would not be your judgment that it is to their economic advantage to preserve the fishpond?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, I would conclude, Mr. Chairman, that it would be to their economic advantage to preserve it on this basis, if thereby they could get support to go ahead with the rest of the development.

Otherwise, they would not be proposing to do it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, it is a compromise. They compromise and preserve a portion of it if they can have the use for bathing beaches and so forth for the rest?

Mr. HARTZOG. Right.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, in your report, Mr. Hartzog, you say that there is no need for this legislation. This is a highly controversial issue over there, and the only way it will ever be brought to light, I think, is to pass a piece of legislation, and up your priority in getting funds. The way it sits now there is a controversy over there, and unless Congress can enact a piece of special legislation to study it, I doubt that you will ever find any money to do the study, and I think with legislation, and with the support of the people from Hawaii, and I imagine there is a full support from the delegation, all in favor of the study; is that not right?

Mrs. MINK. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. Then they would get behind it, to get a specific appropriation to study.

There is one other thing. Seemingly there is concern about the Advisory Board. Does not the National Park Advisory Board look over and approve all of your studies?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. And that gives it national recognition.

Mr. HARTZOG. Right. And the other point about the public participation is that under our system for these study reports, we also release these reports for public comments before we determine the final alternative. What we do is to develop what are the reasonable alternatives, and evaluate the feasibility of each, and then we release them for public comment. When those public comments are received we make a final recommendation to the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, which has the opportunity to review the other alternatives that we did not select. They make their recommendation to the Secretary, and then the matter comes to the final decision.

Mr. JOHNSON. That was my understanding, that there is a National Advisory Board that looks over what the Secretary has set down to oversee?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. All of our new area proposals.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to go a little more deeply into this business of the authority, and the specific appropriation and so on. It is my assumption, that at the present time you have several studies contemplated for which you do not have funds?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. KYL. If the Appropriations Committee had authorization for a specific study, it would still be part of the appropriations bill for the Interior?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. KYL. And if the overall amount for study were not increased with a specific appropriation, it would mean then as a practical matter

that this particular area would be pushed ahead of some other area which has been contemplated for study?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. KYL. Is that correct?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. KYL. In other words then, if I am making a specific authorization, unless you can get a higher amount of money in the total bill, you shove something else back down?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is correct, sir.

Mr. KYL. I am assuming of those contemplated studies which you have on the shelf at the moment, because of a lack of funds, could all be classified in some nature as an emergency or a matter of priority or necessity; is that correct?

Mr. HARTZOG. I think they are extremely important. I would say for the Members of the Congress who are pressing me for them, that they are an emergency. But, I cannot fit them all into the same year.

Mr. KYL. Now, we have heard that there is intense opposition to development of this area for recreation, and therefore, for economic benefit. Is there also strong support for development?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Kyl, my information is that there is, but I would defer to Mrs. Mink who knows much more about the local area.

Mr. KYL. Let me put the question in a little different context before the gentlelady responds. The State of Hawaii, or the local jurisdiction, could stop the development of the recreation area, or have this commercial development if they so desired; could they not? Could they not rezone if they did not want this development?

Mr. HARTZOG. I think, as a pure legal proposition, that they could probably stop it. They could revoke and rezone. It may involve them in a lawsuit, because it was rezoned for commercial and urban use in 1969, but if they had wanted to save it they did not have to rezone it in the first place in 1969.

Mr. KYL. Now, this company that is planning the development did purchase considerable land; is that correct?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir; all of that land I showed you that is in private ownership.

Mr. KYL. Do you know the price they paid for that land?

Mr. HARTZOG. I do not know the price they paid for it. The figure they are bandying about, and they want for it now if we want to preserve it, is in the vicinity of \$50 million.

Mr. KYL. \$50 million for acquisition only of that area which is presently owned by this development company?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will let Mr. Barrel clarify that.

Mr. BARREL. No, sir. This is a general figure bandied about in the press in Hawaii for acquisition and development of the Honokohau settlement area, which would include development on adjoining land as shown on the map, as well as the Kona Coast development.

Mr. KYL. Is the adjoining land presently developed?

Mr. BARREL. It is proposed for development, but not developed.

Mr. KYL. How much developed land is there in this area?

Mr. BARREL. With the exception of the State boat harbor which has been built in the corner of the landmark area; none.

Mr. KYL. You have not gone far enough then in your studies to indicate whether a \$50 million acquisition and development figure is a realistic one?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; we haven't.

Mr. TERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. If the gentleman would hold for just a minute, would the gentledady from Hawaii wish to respond to any of the questions we have here?

Mrs. MINK. Yes. I think that the difficulty arises because the State of Hawaii at the time it was presented with the petition by the developers for approval was not aware of the implications with respect to this land and its designation as a landmark site and so this is how the difficulty arose. At the time the petitions were presented the public was not aware of what was transpiring. I am sure you are as aware as I am of the tremendous development that has occurred in Hawaii in the last 10 years, some of which we are totally responsible for. The public is only now beginning to realize that responsible action must be taken to preserve some of these areas which are of enormous historic significance. Being unable to overturn the 1969 approval by the State of Hawaii, the last resort in this instance is to seek Federal assistance in the designation of this area within the national park system.

I am also advised that the county of Hawaii still does have the possibility of intervening with respect to the use of this land through their master plan proposal, which has not yet been finalized. The mayor of the county of Hawaii indicated that before making any final statement with respect to this area in the master plan for the county that they desired 6 months to review this issue. So, there is still that matter, I believe, Mr. Barrel, which is still pending, which might in effect preserve this area without direct Federal intervention. But I do believe that the passage of this legislation requesting a study is a necessary component of the entire picture. With the passage of this bill I am sure that the county of Hawaii would review all the lands in this entire area, and may very likely concur with my proposal of incorporating the Honokohau settlement area as part of the national park system.

I am also of the opinion that the \$50 million figure which has been bandied about is considerably over inflated by the developers in an effort to try to scare off possible support for this legislation, and I would submit that the figure is no where near that amount which has been stated by the Kona Coast Co. What they are talking about is their entire holdings in the area, and I think that once the committee has a chance to view the site, and view the rest of the properties which this company owns, it could be readily seen that they have other areas which could be developed, and that the designation of this area as part of a national park would be an asset to the development of the balance of the holdings of this company and the other private owners in the vicinity.

Mr. RUPPE. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. First may I ask Mrs. Mink a couple of questions. The price paid for this land is a matter of public record somewhere, is it not?

Mrs. MINK. Yes it is, I am sure. I am sorry I do not have it.

Mr. KYL. That is all right. Did I understand you to say that it is the State that zoned this area rather than the local government?

Mrs. MINK. Yes. We have a land use commission which is authorized by State law, and its consent was sought in 1969 to take that area out of conservation and into a commercial resort development-type thing.

Mr. KYL. Now, under your law, am I correct in your previous comment that even though the State may zone under the Hawaii law that the county or local jurisdiction may intervene after this?

Mrs. MINK. That is correct.

Mr. KYL. I will yield first to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TERRY. I merely wanted to clear up a point the gentleman from Iowa made. You stated \$50 million for acquisition and development. That is the figure bandied around in the newspaper, and that is just for acquisition?

Mr. HARTZOG. Acquisition.

Mr. BARREL. It is a rather loose figure, loose usage in the newspaper.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would subscribe to what the gentlelady from Hawaii has said.

Mr. RUPPE. Are there any other agencies other than the State planning or zoning agencies that passed on this development or approved the rezoning of this area for commercial purposes?

Mrs. MINK. None other than the State in 1969.

Mr. RUPPE. Were not the members of that commission knowledgeable as to the quality or value of this area as a historic landmark?

Mrs. MINK. The chairman of the commission, has stated in the public record that he was not aware that this area was designated and registered as a national historic landmark at the time of their hearing.

Mr. RUPPE. If the area had a great deal of value, and I am sure we will see that it does, it is hard to believe that an area of beauty, and historical attractiveness would not become apparent to the members of the commission before they rezoned. And the final question I would ask is once the rezoning has been concluded, if we go in and condemn and acquire this property, the very fact that it has been rezoned will cost the Federal Government enormously more money than if this commission had not undertaken its action in 1969. Is that correct?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is absolutely correct. This is a problem that we have run into, you know, at Piscataway.

Mr. RUPPE. We are right back at Piscataway Bay, and we are going to make somebody a fortune by virtue of the acts of the zoning commission in 1969.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right. May I also say, and I agree with what Mrs. Mink says, that this is what the chairman has said, but the fact of the matter is that for 5 years the State of Hawaii vacillated over whether they would really accept the national landmark plaque or not. The site was declared eligible, and they knew about it, and were advised of it in 1962.

Mr. RUPPE. If they knew about it in 1962——

Mr. HARTZOG. After 5 years they finally agreed on March 31, 1967, to accept the plaque for it. We did deliver the plaque, and two years later they turned around and zoned it for urban, commercial development.

Mr. RUPPE. Do you mean the same group?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, it is the same State.

Mr. RUPPE. You cannot forget your landmarks without a great deal of effort within 2 years.

One last question. In all fairness to the gentlelady from Hawaii, is there any way of evaluating the relative importance, or relative emergency character of this request over the value and the quality of other plans that you have on the shelf but have not yet received funding for?

Mr. KYL. If the gentleman will yield, this is the final thing I wanted to ask Mr. Hartzog. You have several studies being contemplated. Would it be possible for you to inform the committee of what studies you are shelving at this time for lack of funds that you would like to proceed with in the immediate future?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be happy to. In other words, we have all of our studied programed, and I would be happy to provide that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection, a copy of the list of studies and programs will be furnished at this point for the record.

Mr. KYL. That would not, I would add to the gentleman, necessarily set up a priority list, but may set up a political list of some kind, a pressure list from this end which might assist you in at least getting started on some of them. Thank you.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, I would say to the gentleman from Iowa that this is what the Appropriations Committee required me to do several years ago, because while they have not written it into the Appropriations Act per se, I have to file a list every year of what I am going to do with that money they give me for new area studies. So, it does kind of build in some structures on flexibility or change.

Mr. KYL. The gentleman is a master of understatement. Thank you. (Information supplied for the record follows:)

PROGRAMED NATIONAL PARK SERVICE NEW AREA STUDIES NOT CURRENTLY FUNDED
(FISCAL YEAR 1972)

Prairie National Park, Kansas.

City of Rocks, Idaho.

Sawtooth National Park, Idaho.

Poverty Point, Louisiana.

Awatovi, Arizona.

George Norris Home, Nebraska.

Wounded Knee Battlefield, So. Dakota.

Channel Islands, California.

Canyon Country Parkway, Colo, Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.

Upper Mississippi River, Mo., Ill., Iowa, Wisc., Minn.

Cascade Mountains, Oregon.

Eugene O'Neil Home, California.

Oregon Trail, Mo. to Washington.

Various Rivers and Trails Studies required by National Trails System Act and National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Act.

Alaskan Studies authorized by Alaska Native Claims Act.

Samoa Sites, Samoa.

Great Prairie Lakes, Mont., N. Dakota, Nebr.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Chicago Architectural Sites, Ill.

Gardiner's Island, New York.

Wickiup (Admiral Byrd's Home), Maine.

Navajo National Park, Arizona.

Sonoran Desert, Arizona.

Fort Warren, Mass.
 Fort Mifflin, Pa.
 Allegheny Parkway, W. Va., Va. and Ky.
 Kauai National Park, Hawaii.
 Congaree Forest, S. Carolina.
 Adirondacks, New York.
 Cape Fear, N. Carolina.
 El Malpais, New Mexico.
 Virginia City, Nev.
 Samuel Clemens Sites, Mo.
 Lindenmeir Site, Colo.
 George Washington Country Parkway, Va., W. Va.
 Cumberland Parkway, Tenn, Kentucky.
 Washita Battlefield, Oklahoma.
 Boston Sites, Mass.
 Jean Lafitte, Louisiana.
 Ohio River Parkway, Indiana.
 Erie Canal, New York.
 Cook Landing Site, Hawaii.
 Graham Cave, Missouri.
 Grand Gulf, Missouri.
 Harry S. Truman Home, Missouri.
 Lamoka Lake Site, New York.
 Mulberry, So. Carolina.
 Nisqually Delta, Washington.
 Oak Hill, Home of James Monroe, Virginia.
 Okeechobee Battlefield, Fla.
 Robert Fulton Birthplace, Pa.
 Russian Mission, Hawaii.
 Samuel F. B. Morse Home, New York.
 Savage Gulf, Tennessee.
 Cedar Swamp, Ohio.
 Concord Literary Sites, Mass.
 Dismal Swamp, Va.
 Honokohau Village, Hawaii.
 Great Basin, Nevada.
 Guano River, Fla.
 Mona Island, P.R.
 Carlisle Indian School, Pa.
 James E. Murray Memorial Parkway, Mont.
 Lincoln Homestead NRA, Ill.
 Rancho Guajome, Calif.
 Skyline Parkway, Calif.
 Zachary Taylor Home, Kentucky.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would ask this question first of Mrs. Mink or maybe, Mr. Hartzog would have the answer. Who owns the sea wall in question?

Mrs. MINK. I believe the private owners own that. It is part of the property. I do not know, I have not examined the deeds, but my current information is that that sea wall that we are talking about that now creates the Kaloko Pond is in private ownership.

Mr. TAYLOR. Then the private owner would have the legal right to destroy the sea wall?

Mrs. MINK. No; not without the Corps of Engineers approval, and this is really what is at issue, and at stake in the pending legislation, because without the enactment of this legislation, even with the Advisory Council's admonition that the Corps of Engineers not grant this approval until the State and the Congress has had ample oppor-

tunity to review the value of this area, the Corps of Engineers could by itself go ahead and authorize the permit for the destruction of the wall. So, I disagree with Mr. Hartzog's presentation this morning with respect to the necessity for this legislation, because they do not have current authority, either in the Department or in the Council for Historic Preservation to in any way prevent the Corps of Engineers, despite the recommendation of the Council and the Department to go ahead and do whatever they desire.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is there any urgency in the quick passage of this legislation?

Mrs. MINK. Yes. I think in all fairness to the people involved, particularly the private developers, there should be a quick appraisal as to whether this area is or is not going to be contemplated for development of a national park. And the longer we delay, and if in some circumstances the Corps of Engineers should delay itself in the granting of a permit, without a study going on at the same time, it could delay for a very long period possible development of the area.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Hartzog, do you have any comments in regard to any of these questions I asked?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, I will make sure that by the time you get to Hawaii Mr. Barrel has a full statement on this. He tells me that at the moment the only current knowledge he has is that the developer did go to court, and that he got adjudication of the fact that they own the pond, but whether or not that includes its appurtenances, the sea wall, I do not know. I will see that it is qualified and that Mr. Barrel has the information by the time the committee gets there.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is very important to us who owns the sea wall and whether or not the developer has a legal right to tear it down as he sees fit. If he does then we might end up paying him a substantial sum of money to extinguish that right.

Mr. HARTZOG. The only thing that appears to be clear in the matter is that he does not have a right to do what he wants to do without a permit from the Corps of Engineers, which would seem to cloud, in my mind at least, whether he really settled forever the question of how much of that fish pond he owns. If he has to have a permit under the 1899 act, then he does not have all that he needs. Otherwise he would go ahead and do it.

(Information for the record follows:)

<i>Honokohau National Historic Landmark lands data</i>		<i>Acres</i>
Land ownership:		
Federal	-----	None
State of Hawaii Kealakehe tract 01-104	-----	654. 14
Private:		
Kaloko tract 01-101 (owned by Kona Coast Co.)	-----	333. 84
Honokohau NUI, No. 1) tract 01-102 (owned by Lanihau Corp.)	-----	262. 81
Honokohau 1K1 (No. 2) tract 01-103 (owned by 7 individuals)	-----	60. 00
		656. 65
		1, 310. 79

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Alaska?

Mr. BEGICH. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does the gentleman from Michigan have any more questions?

Mr. RUPPE. I have one or two more questions. Have you any idea what the value of that property was in 1969 before the rezoning?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; we do not.

Mr. RUPPE. Can your people in Hawaii get that?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, I will see that that is available for you by the time you get there.

Mr. RUPPE. And when we get to Hawaii will you also have estimations of some sort of what it is now worth today? After 2 years I am sure there is a tremendously higher new valuation on that property because of what the State zoning commission did.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will see that that is done then, Mr. Flynn, our deputy director for legislation and cooperative programs, is going to accompany the committee. We will make notes, and we will have all of this information for you.

Mr. RUPPE. One last suggestion. I would like to get in Hawaii from the man who did the rezoning a personal acknowledgment that he was not aware of this area being a historic site.

Mr. KYL. Let me ask one further question.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, we will see how that can be worked out.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Michigan, will you yield to the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. RUPPE. I yield.

Mr. KYL. Just one further question. Would there be any difference in the cost of the study whether it were done under the general law or under this specific law?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir.

Mr. KYL. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from New York.

Mr. TERRY. Yes.

Mr. HARTZOG. I beg your pardon. Yes, the members of the Advisory Commission under this statute would get travel and per diem cost, and in our normal study we would not have such a Commission incurring those costs, so there would be a difference.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. As I read the bill it provides for per diem costs.

Mr. HARTZOG. But no salaries. So, that would be the difference.

Mr. TERRY. Just an amplification, Mr. Chairman, of your question to the gentlewoman from Hawaii concerning the term quick action. Is it contemplated by reason of this being on our agenda that she is of the opinion we would be voting on this before examination, in a month or so from now?

Mrs. MINK. No.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is one of the things that we desire to look at, and get more information from a field study during our visit to Hawaii.

Mr. TAYLOR. There are several things on the official list of things we are supposed to see.

The gentleman from Puerto Rico?

Mr. CORDOVA. No questions.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a few questions?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mrs. MINK. With regard to your statement that the enactment of this bill is not necessary, did you have specific reference to this section in which we would be prohibiting Federal agencies from issuing any permits or licenses which would affect the landmark?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, ma'am.

Mrs. MINK. Meaning that to that extent that section would be new authority with regard to the area; is that right?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, and that is why I insisted that this statement be qualified to deal only with the study part of your bill.

Mrs. MINK. Correct. And I wonder if you could tell us how many studies have been authorized by the Congress separately from those studies that have been listed as priorities by the Department itself?

Mr. HARTZOG. Oh, quite a few, Mrs. Mink. I cannot really tell you off the top of my head. I do know of the one of the distinguished gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Skubitz, last year or the year before. Occasionally, since the general authority for this study exists, the Appropriations Committee simply adds the money and directs that the study be made. And this has happened, I would say probably half a dozen times within the last 3 or 4 years.

Mrs. MINK. Would you be able to supply the committee with that information?

Mr. TAYLOR. And I would say since the gentleman from Iowa has left, I would point out that he had one approved—the Upper Mississippi River.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mrs. MINK. Would it be possible to have a report of such studies that have been authorized separately by the Congress and funded separately, and what the record is on receiving the moneys from the Appropriations Committee where such separate actions have been taken?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that that be inserted in the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, so ordered.

Mrs. MINK. At this point in the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

Mrs. MINK. As I understand your comments, Mr. Hartzog, the experience has been generally that where special study bills have been authorized, the Appropriations Committee has added these moneys over and above that which the Department sought with respect to other studies, so that there would not be jeopardy to existing priorities listed, as suggested by Mr. Kyl?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. This ends our hearing on this. We had hoped to discuss some of the other things in Hawaii, which we maybe should be briefed on before we go. During the next 3 or 4 minutes do you have anything in particular you would like to state or would it be better to arrange another time for that?

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, I brought Mr. Barrel here from Hawaii to assist me in this briefing. We have all of the material. Mr. Barrel, may I just say, Mr. Chairman, off the record—

(Off the record discussion.)

Mr. TAYLOR. I would suggest since you brought the superintendent from Hawaii here for this purpose that we just recess for 10 minutes and we can go over, and in the meantime call the offices of the other Members and notify them that a special briefing is taking place, especially the Members who have indicated a desire to make this trip, and we will continue with it then in about 10 or 15 minutes when we can get back.

Mr. HARTZOG. Very well, sir. Thank you.

(The following letter was received for the record :)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDIES SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS

P.L. 87-135 (H.R. 6067) ; 75 Stat. 337. Enacted August 10, 1961: Directed the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service and the Department of Commerce through the Bureau of Public Roads to make a survey to determine the feasibility and desirability of constructing a national parkway from the Blue Ridge Parkway into the State of Georgia, authorizing \$35,000 to be appropriated for that purpose. \$35,000 was appropriated therefor under the 1962 Second Supplemental Appropriation Act (P.L. 87-545; 76 Stat. 209).

P.L. 87-364 (S.J. Res. 51) ; 75 Stat. 783. Enacted October 4, 1961. Created a commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a permanent memorial to the memory of Woodrow Wilson, authorizing \$10,000 to be appropriated for that purpose. \$10,000 was appropriated therefor under the 1963 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 88-25; 77 Stat. 20).

P.L. 89-158 (H.R. 89) ; 79 Stat. 612. Enacted September 1, 1965: Section 2(c) directed the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and usefulness of extending the boundaries of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area ; no appropriation was authorized for that purpose.

P.L. 89-790 (H.R. 14604) ; 80 Stat. 1424. Enacted November 7, 1966: Created a commission, to be chaired by the Secretary of the Interior, to study facilities and services to be furnished visitors and students coming to the Nation's Capital, authorized \$60,000 to be appropriated for that purpose. \$10,000 was appropriated therefor under the 1967 Second Supplemental Appropriation Act (P.L. 90-21; 81 Stat. 30).

P.L. 91-462 (H.R. 15012) ; 84 Stat. 986. Enacted October 16, 1970: Directed the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the National Park System to commemorate the opening of the Cherokee Strip to homesteading, authorizing \$30,000 to be appropriated for that purpose. \$30,000 was appropriated therefor under the 1971 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 91-665; 84 Stat. 1981).

HUEHUE RANCH,
Holualoa, Hawaii, December 15, 1971.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On December 2, the Committee held hearing on H.R. 11774 a bill "To authorize a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the National Park System in order to preserve and interpret the site of Honokohau National Historical Landmark in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes."

Mr. Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service, testifying on behalf of the Department of Interior found the proposed legislation to be unnecessary "because statutory authority now exists" under which the Secretary could study Honokohau Settlement. Mr. Hartzog referred in his statement and in the subsequent questioning to a proposed planned development by the Kona Coast Company for Kaloko which embraces a portion of Honokohau Settlement.

Because the plans of the Kona Coast Company could be drastically affected by this Bill, we seek an opportunity here to include in the record this written statement for the edification and information of the Committee as to our plans for development of Kaloko. Hopefully our effort here will serve to place in proper perspective the controversy that now surrounds our proposal to develop a resort on the so-called "Kona Coast". We do not at this time propose to dwell at great

length on our undertaking but, of course, would do so at any time if the Committee desires. Obviously the Kona Coast Company is vitally interested in the prospective consequences of the legislation under consideration. We are also vitally and personally interested in seeing this area developed in a manner consistent with preservation of its historical and cultural heritage.

The proposed development has been in the course of preparation and study for several years. It was commenced and funds have been expended with the clear understanding that the Kaloko Pond areas is private land¹ zoned for resort development and that there are no public plans nor funds for its conversion to a public land holding.

While we have proceeded on the assumption that the area is private fee property, prime emphasis has been placed on planning that would increase and enhance man's use of the Pond and the long-term productivity of the area, while preserving in an aesthetic way the historic-sociological background of the environment. Our concerns with compromising development and the public interest are evidenced by the four scientific investigations we ordered to assist us in environmental planning and engineering. Two concern the physical environment: one detailing oceanographic considerations in the design of the swimming cove and fish pond, and one specifying physical and ecological considerations in the operation and maintenance of the fish pond. Two concern the cultural history: a historical survey and an archaeological survey.

Every step of the way we have been mindful that it is not our prerogative to rape the land of its historical and cultural value in the interest of development. Rather we firmly believe our plans show a concerted and conscientious commitment to that admittedly elusive goal of melding and balancing investments in the recreational and cultural uses of the environment which has been sadly lacking in many areas of our country. We are proud of these efforts. They have been undertaken at considerable expense, not begrudgingly but because we too appreciate the values at stake. We are businessmen, make no mistake about that, but we are also citizens, prepared to respect the cultural value of others just as deeply as we would strive to protect our own.

Admittedly, the proposal will alter the appearance of the area in question—that is self-evident. As the Committee knows we plan to alter the sea wall² and develop a swimming beach in Kaloko Pond for use by the general public. At the same time, we would restore the other portion and activate and operate it as a fish pond in the traditional Hawaiian manner. A resort area of about 45 acres is planned adjacent to the sand beach. It is our intention to reserve the area on the south side of the fish pond, where the majority of historic sites are located as a historic park, available to use by the general public. Located within this area of between 10 and 15 acres are burial sites, heiaus and items of archeological interest. Foot trails will be constructed in the park to significant historic and natural features. Between the park and the resort area there will be a multiple residential area. Inland from the resort area and shopping village a golf course will be constructed. The beach, park and golf course will be open to the public, as well as a conservation zone paralleling the shoreline and connecting with the Park.

Of prime importance to the successful economic development of our project is the creation of a satisfactory beach with sandy shoreline and bottom and moderate safe wave action. We have examined at great length the alternatives to altering the Pond as a swimming cove and found they were aesthetically unacceptable for the area, impractical to maintain and prohibitively expensive.

Certainly without question under our proposal there will be a planned community where there is now undeveloped land. But it will be planned with a fervent dedication to enhance, not destroy its indigenous values. It will aid in stimulating the economy of the island of Hawaii which, like many areas of the country, is suffering some long-term economic hardships. It is consonant with state and local planning for the Kona Coast area. It was reviewed and approved

¹ The Kaloko Pond and the seawall enclosing the same and all portions of the Kaloko Ahupuaa's included in the Honokohau Settlement constitute privately owned fee property. This ownership has been established by land court proceedings in the State of Hawaii. Kona Coast Co. and its predecessors in interest have owned this property and paid taxes thereon for more than 100 years. Title was initially established in the Great Mehale or division of lands between the Crown, the chiefs and the Government in 1848.

² Kona Coast Co. and its predecessors in interest have utilized, repaired, replaced, altered, and maintained the sea wall enclosing Kaloko Pond and the pond itself periodically during the entire period of private ownership.

by the state of Hawaii Land Use Commission in the course of its five-year review in 1969. In March of 1971, the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (the office responsible for carrying out the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act in Hawaii) approved the project on the condition that public use and enjoyment of the beach and historic park areas, and the preservation of significant historic sites be insured. Provisions to accommodate these considerations are in our plans. Planning authorities for the County of Hawaii gave informal approval. Neither the State nor the Federal Government have ever expressed a desire for acquisition.

In summary, our project is in line with county and state plans for the areas,³ would provide a needed public beach, and would afford more protection to the Pond and associated sites than is given now, all at no public expense—as a private development. We might well ask would preservation of the Pond in its present condition mean more to the idea of a fish pond than “restoration” of a portion and operation of it in the traditional manner? If the development is not undertaken, the sites will presumably remain, but we might also ask, if they will survive longer or in better condition without the attention we propose to give to them.

As Mr. Hartzog indicated in his testimony, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation had been requested to submit its views to the Secretary of Army at the request of the United States Army Corps of Engineers. On December 2, 1971 the Advisory Council did submit its recommendations and concluded that the Kona Coast Company permit be held in abeyance by the United States Army Corps of Engineers until such time as the Corps has received evidence that there is no intention to preserve the Honokohau Settlement and the Kaloko Pond for public ownership.⁴ The Council further concluded that if it is determined that public ownership is not feasible, then the Council recommends that the permit for development of the Kaloko Pond be issued. The Advisory Council did not recommend against the development. Rather it weighed the equities and decided that a full attempt to achieve public ownership should, at least, be investigated and failing such an achievement, then we should be permitted to go forward with our proposals.

While fully appreciating the feelings of the Advisory Council, it is our firm belief that public ownership is not feasible. No public body or agency has ever expressed serious plans for acquiring these private lands in the Honokohau Settlement area. To do so would involve great condemnation costs, plus substantial expenditure of additional public funds to restore and develop a park and would deprive the County of Hawaii of substantial tax revenues.

The State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources did not find the Kaloko Pond entitled to priority consideration as evidenced by its letter to the US Army Corps of Engineers of May 20, 1971, wherein it concluded:

“At the present time the State is not in a position to acquire, restore and maintain the Fish Pond as an historic site. The desirability for doing so is indisputable. We are, however, faced with large scale tasks of preserving a number of sites such as Iolani Palace, Russian Fort and Kealahakua Bay. Among fishponds alone, we can find others that command higher priority.

“It occurs to us that if a portion of the Pond is retained by the Kona Coast Company and restored as an authentic operational Pond, more will have been done to give meaning to historic sites than mere disuse. We think this is an essential point in evaluating the effect of the project on the historic site.”

We are concerned over any delay in going forward with our plans. Restoration and development of the area should begin immediately and be phased over approximately ten years with a half-way completion achieved within five years. We are hopeful that Congress, the Department of Interior, and The Secretary of the Army will be sympathetic to the dilemma we are faced with here having

³ As far back as 1960, the state planning office's *Plan for Kona*, showed a resort centered around the Kaloho Pond. In 1963, the *Kaloha-Hanalei Region General Plan*, also showed a resort centered on the pond.

⁴ The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has no right or power to interfere in any way with any changes which Kona Coast Co. wishes to make in the wall or the pond except through the exercise of eminent domain. If the Corps refuses to grant a permit as requested by the provisions of the proposed bill, such action, if supported by effective injunctive proceedings by a court of competent jurisdiction, will constitute a taking by the Government by way of inverse condemnation and subject the Government to liability for damages suffered by Kona Coast Co. as a result of whatever delay in development may result from such action.

spent considerable time, effort and money to plan a community which is conducive to its surroundings, protective of its historical and cultural heritage, in the best interest of its economic health; and yet still face the prospect of perhaps considerable further delay all of which may be to no avail. The frustration of continuing to support reasonable land development of private property consistent with the best ecological and cultural motives under a cloud of untold delay in perplexing and discouraging.

Ours is a sincere plan. One that seeks to balance and weigh the equities and in doing so provides for a unique opportunity to meld public and private use and interests. It is in the highest order of modern concerns—private investment recognizing its public interest obligations.

The Kona Coast Company and its representatives stand ready to assist this Committee in further deliberations on this proposal or any proposal which would delay further development of this site.

With all due respect to Congresswoman Mink, we are opposed to this Study. Rather we look for a clear indication from Government that public ownership is not feasible so that we may proceed with haste to ensure that the public will have the advantage and enjoyment of this natural resource.

We understand that public hearings will be held on this Bill in Hawaii during January and request an opportunity to appear and testify.

The Kona Coast Company will provide the Subcommittee with a full background statement prior to the date of the hearing.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT VINCENT CAHILL,
Counsel, Kona Coast Co.

(Whereupon at 11:20 a.m. the committee went on to other business.)

HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1972

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Hale Halawai, Kailua, Kona, Hawaii.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Taylor (Democrat of North Carolina) presiding; Johnson (Democrat of California), Burton (Democrat of California), Mink (Democrat of Hawaii), Burlison (Democrat of Missouri), Stephens (Democrat of Georgia), Begich (Democrat of Alaska), Saylor (Republican of Pennsylvania), Skubitz (Republican of Kansas), McClure (Republican of Idaho), and Ruppe (Republican of Michigan).

Also present were assistant majority counsel, Lee McElvain and assistant minority counsel, Bob Gants.

Mr. TAYLOR. The legislation before the subcommittee is consideration of H.R. 11774, a bill cosponsored by Representatives Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunaga. This resolution provides for a study to be made of the historic site of Honokohau landmark to determine the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system.

Before we call the first witness, I would like to recognize Mrs. Mink in case she has additional comments to make.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I only want to say that in this very hall, just a few months ago, the community requested that a hearing similar to this be held on the whole controversy of the Honokohau landmark, and it was my privilege at that time to hear many of the individuals come forward and testify as to their feelings about the preservation of this area. It was largely because of the presentations that I heard that night a few months ago that I submitted this legislation which is being considered by this committee today, and I'm hopeful that the witnesses who have indicated an interest to be heard will accord the committee their best knowledge and their best understanding of the significance of this area within the time frame which has been allotted with the assurance that their whole written statements will be incorporated in the record and the hearing will be available to all members of this committee.

Again, I want to express my appreciation to the committee for coming here into our State and giving us an opportunity to be heard on this vital piece of legislation. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mrs. Mink.

(27)

I believe that we would like to know the position of the State department of transportation on this bill, so we'd like to call Mr. Alvey Wright back to the witness stand.

Mr. WRIGHT. Thank you.

**STATEMENT OF E. ALVEY WRIGHT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
TRANSPORTATION, STATE OF HAWAII**

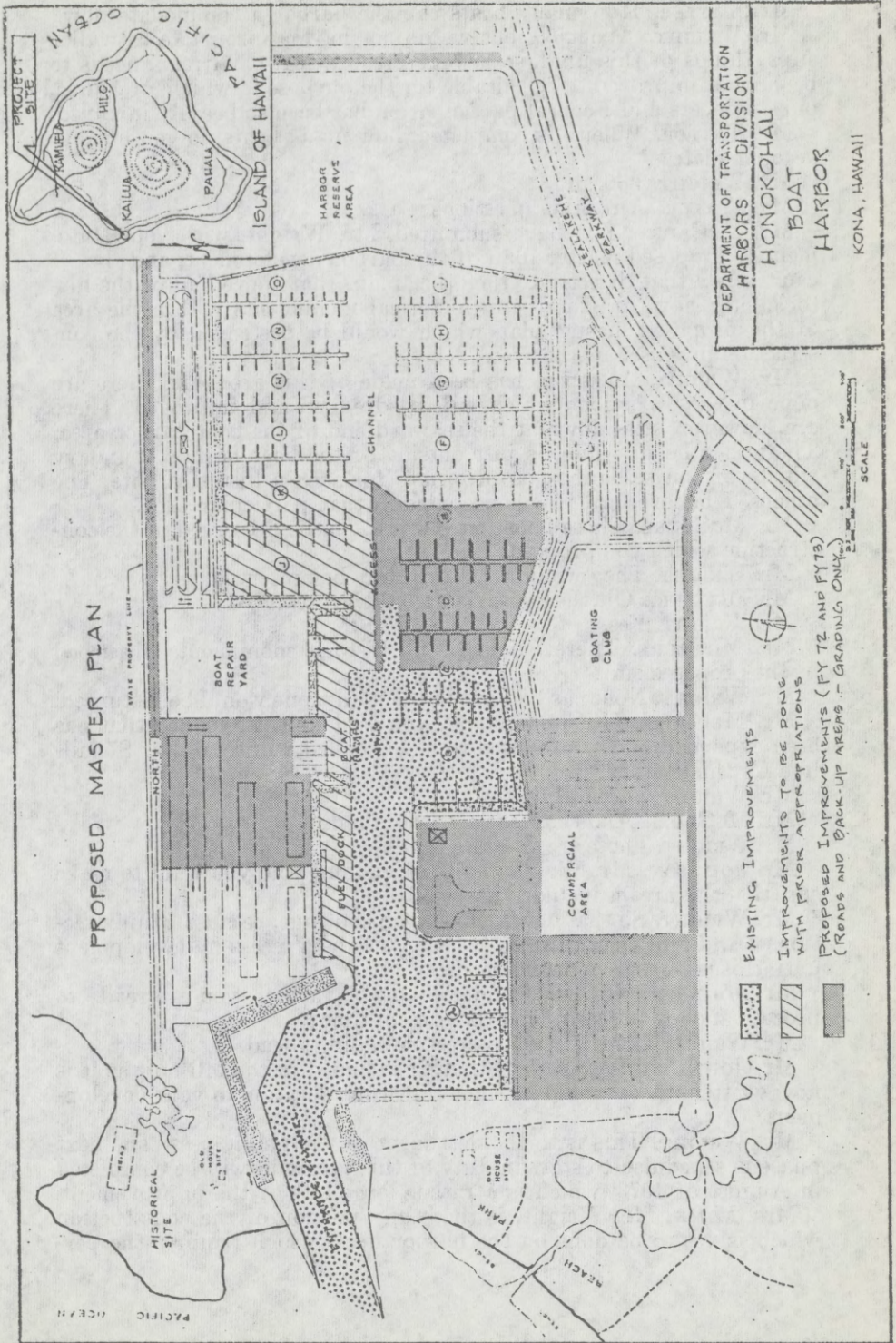
Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, the only concern of the State department of transportation is in the future of the Honokohau Boat Harbor, which is a most important public facility to the people of the Kamehameha coast.

It is understood that the Honokohau Boat Harbor is within the boundaries of the study proposed by H.R. 11774. Any deterrent to the current improvement and completion of this harbor would not seem to be in the public interest.

The Honokohau Boat Harbor was opened in 1970 and we have had \$4.2 million in State funds appropriated to date; \$3.1 million still to go in the development of this harbor; \$2.6 million has been expended, so we are approximately in midstream now in the development aspect.

As far as we know, the administration of public marina facilities has not been generally undertaken by the Federal Government. It is therefore strongly recommended that the Honokohau Boat Harbor and ancillary facilities, together with the access roadway, be omitted from the study so that the current development can continue at State expense.

(The map presented by Mr. Wright follows:)



Mr. TAYLOR. How many boats can the harbor accommodate now?

Mr. WRIGHT. About 60, but we do not have appropriate catwalks, slips, things of this kind, so it very greatly, Mr. Chairman, needs to be further improved to be suitable for the purpose to which, of course, our engineers and Federal participation has been so heavily involved.

Mr. TAYLOR. When it's completed, how many boats do you hope to accommodate?

Mr. WRIGHT. 350, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any other questions?

Mr. McCLURE. You have submitted, Mr. Wright, with your statement, a proposed master plan of the harbor development, and the—I can't relate that directly to the other maps that we've had of the historic site; now, are there any historical monuments within the area of the proposed master plan which would be destroyed by the construction proposed by the State?

Mr. WRIGHT. A survey has been made of this area, and there are none in these portions which will be dredged and improved. There are, however, sites down at the seaward end of the boat harbor area. There is a heiau which is just outside of the boat harbor boundary which, of course, is most appropriate for such a historical site. The others, I believe, are just house sites in that particular area.

Mr. McCLURE. Those house sites would not be preserved in the construction which you propose?

Mr. WRIGHT. They would most certainly be preserved, sir.

Mr. McCLURE. Oh, the house sites would be preserved?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. McCLURE. There would be no historic monuments disturbed by the proposed site?

Mr. WRIGHT. None; as laid out in the plan, none would be disturbed.

Mr. McCLURE. If I understand, you said that the money that has been expended and is proposed to be expended will total over \$7 million for this facility?

Mr. WRIGHT. \$7.3 million.

Mr. McCLURE. And those are all State funds?

Mr. WRIGHT. Those are all State funds.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Wright, as I understand you, you want to make sure that this area is included in the bill?

Mr. WRIGHT. So that development can continue, because I think sections 3 and 5 of the bill suggest that there be a recess in development until this is—has been determined.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, as I understand you further, you are ready to proceed and are proceeding at the present time?

Mr. WRIGHT. Construction is presently going ahead.

Mr. JOHNSON. Your fear is that, if included in the bill now as it is now written, there would be some time consideration in your development?

Mr. WRIGHT. This is to the detriment of the public uses. The next phase is scheduled to start in July of this year and will be completed in August of 1973, which is a rather large bite of the improvement.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Wright, is there any portion of the construction which is yet to be done on the harbor itself which requires the per-

mission and approval of the Federal Government or any of its agencies?

Mr. WRIGHT. I do not think so, Mrs. Mink. I think that we have the channel done—I hesitate only because they may participate in the channel that goes to the newly dredged area, but of course, its slips per se are entirely a matter of State funding. I think the answer to your question is “No,” and in furtherance, in which case, is in accordance, as I read the terms, we would be all right because we would not have to hold up. If this is the case, if I may confirm this, then—

Mrs. MINK. Yes. I was going to suggest that nothing in the bill in any way was intended to interfere with the State actions. The provisions to which you referred only go to Federal agencies, and so, if there is not any Federal consent or license or grant or permit required for the continuation of your construction program, then the harbor project would not be affected by my bill, though the whole area would be included in our overall study and evaluation by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. WRIGHT. Of course, there is the basic question of whether a marina is appropriately a part of a national historic park. The access road might have some Federal participation, although I do not think so.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, would you get your attorney again to study the bill and make a recommendation if an amendment is needed?

Mr. WRIGHT. We shall do so in writing, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

I must say that it seems to me that the boat harbor appears to be a valuable facility. It is in the study area, but I doubt that your development as planned would be interrupted by this legislation.

Mr. WRIGHT. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

(Supplementary information for the record follows:)

STATE OF HAWAII,
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
Honolulu, Hawaii, January 24, 1972.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Supplementary testimony on H.R. 1462 (Mink) and H.R. 11774 (Mink and Matsunaga) is submitted herewith as requested at your public hearing on January 7, 1972, at Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

H.R. 11774: HONOKOHAU NATIONAL LANDMARK

(a) Historical sites within the Honokohau Boat Harbor area were surveyed prior to start of construction and Mr. Kenneth P. Emory of the Bishop Museum stated that only three sites were of prime importance. None of these were within the harbor area. Salvage operations were conducted at other sites prior to construction of the existing harbor. Recently uncovered petroglyphs will be studied and salvaged or preserved prior to construction of the car trailer parking area.

(b) No federal funds are anticipated for current or future phases in the development of Honokohau Boat Harbor. State funds are as follows:

	Millions
Appropriated -----	\$4.2
Anticipated -----	3.1
	7.3

The harbor was opened in 1970 and development is in mid-stream.

(c) It is again strongly recommended that the Honokohau Boat Harbor and ancillary facilities be omitted from the study boundaries contemplated by H.R. 11774.

H.R. 1462: PUUKOHALA HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

(a) Mayor Kimura's testimony that Hawaii County would bear the cost of road relocation referred to the County Access Road to Spencer Park only, and not to the State highway serving Kawaihae Harbor.

(b) Federal Aid Secondary funds to Hawaii are limited and are already over-committed. It was anticipated that Kawaihae road could be improved only with State funds entirely.

(c) There is no objection to the subdivision of the proposed park area so that the land can be conveyed to the National Park Service, provided a corridor is reserved for highway improvement generally along the present alignment and a pedestrian overpass contemplated. The corridor should be 160-feet minimum and should be in general terms, not metes and bounds, as the final alignment has not yet been determined.

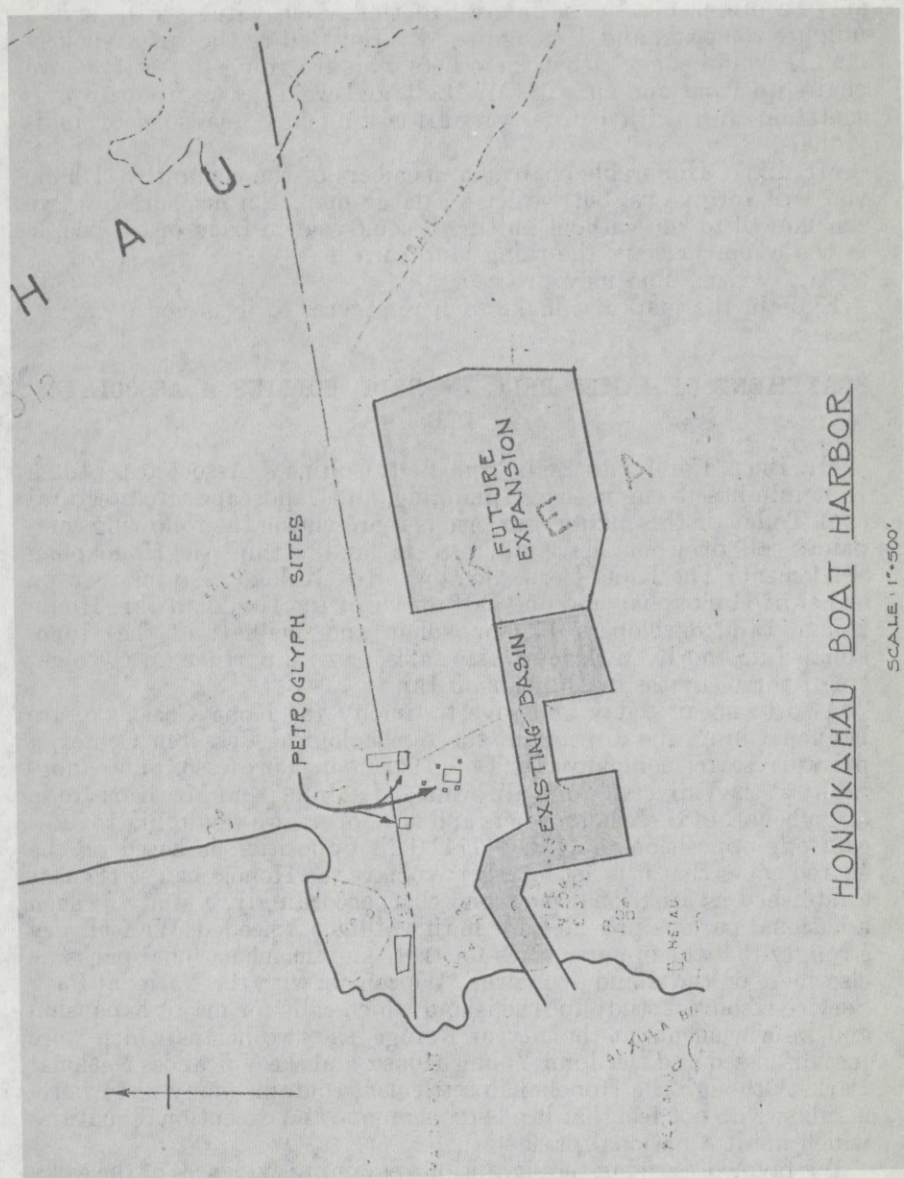
(d) Locating the highway out of the site or a one-way couplet with pedestrian overpass are alternatives presented in the basic testimony. Landholders have not offered to donate any rights-of-way for relocation of the highway outside of the site.

(e) Improvement of the highway in the present corridor would not encroach on either heiaus or the John Young house site, and a pedestrian overpass is feasible.

If we can provide any further information on these bills, please let me know.
Sincerely,

FUJIO MATSUDA, *Director.*

Enclosure.



HONOKAHAU BOAT HARBOR

SCALE 1" = 500'

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, the next group of witnesses represent the Kona Coast Co. There are approximately eight listed here. I would state that, rather than having eight separate presentations, it would probably be preferable, in the interest of time, each witness will have 5 minutes to speak, and I recognize Mr. Jim Bell as the No. 1 spokesman. I would suggest that the others who are going to testify move chairs up front and sit with Mr. Bell, and we'll get your entire presentation over with before we start asking any questions of individuals.

Mr. BELL. Honorable chairman, members of the committee, I hope you will forgive us, but we have a large map. I'm not sure how we can show it to you without putting it somewhat in front of the people in the room. Perhaps the thing is to turn it—

Mr. TAYLOR. You may proceed.

Explain the map and make such references to it as you deem necessary.

STATEMENT OF JAMES BELL, OF BELT, COLLINS & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

Mr. BELL. I'm James Bell, from Belt, Collins & Associates, Ltd., a Honolulu-based engineering, planning and landscape architectural firm. Today on this matter, our firm is representing the following companies, all of whom have interests in land within the Honokohau Settlement: The Kona Coast Co., owner of Kaloko; Lanihau Corp., owner of Honokohau and one-half owner of the Honokohau Iki; Honokohau, Ltd., developers of Honokohau and one-half of the Honokohau Iki; and K. M. Young Associates, general partner for the owners of three-eighths of Honokohau Iki.

Also to speak today and give testimony for Kona Coast Co. are Francis Ching, the director of the Archeological Research Center, a private research company; Dr. Douglas Inman, a professor of oceanography at the University of California at La Jolla; and Mr. Karl Rodi.

On behalf of these landowners and developers, we would like to indicate our opposition to H.R. 11774. This opposition is based on the shared belief that it is not necessary to have the Honokohau settlement established as a national park and that, accordingly, a study of such a national park as provided for in this bill is not needed. We feel very strongly that the opportunities for truly significant national parks lie elsewhere on the island of Hawaii. We concur with the National Park Service resources study for the island which calls for major expansion and improvements at the city of Refuge, the two heiaus which were just discussed and the John Young House, and the Volcanoes National Park. Although the Honokohau settlement contains many historic remains, we do not feel that it possesses unique and exceptional qualities which merit a national park status.

We favor preserving the significant remaining evidences of the early Hawaiian culture in the settlement. We feel that an effective and positive approach to this preservation can be accomplished jointly on a local basis by State and county agencies and the private landowners. We are willing to cooperate toward this end; we are willing to cooperate toward this preservation through a joint planning and pro-

graming effort which would have as its objective cooperative preservation of the significant historic and cultural features of the settlement. Now, in an effort to begin to pull together such a cooperative approach, the landowners whom we are representing have agreed jointly and have under preparation an open space study of the Honokohau settlement. We would be happy to see that study expanded in scope and participation include the county, State, Federal governments and other private citizens and the Bishop Museum.

We began work on the landowner-sponsored study approximately a month or so ago, and only preliminary work has been completed. The basic purpose of the study is to prepare a plan for public open space preservation and enjoyment on the private lands in the Honokohau settlement. We will consider pedestrian and other circulation within the proposed open space areas and provide an approach to the preservation of the historic sites in their natural setting. Our study includes consideration of adjacent State of Hawaii Kealakehe lands since, as you've been told, or you are told this afternoon, are part of the Honokohau settlement. The State land also provides an appropriate point to access to possible shoreline trails and historical park areas within the remainder of the settlement.

The map that you see on the blackboard is a part of the study now in progress. It shows, within the outer boundaries, the outer rectangular boundaries, the Honokohau settlement. On the map are shown in large letters, the four major landowners, Kaloko, Honokohau, Honokohau Iki, and Kealakehe, the State-owned lands.

Now, will you point out the boundary of the State—between the State and the Honokohau Iki? [indicating]. Also shown on the map is the State's small harbor in blue [indicating] the Kaloko Pond; the Aimaka Pond; and the Aiopio Pond. Also presented is an inventory of the archeological sites which has been completed by the Bishop Museum. The various symbols indicate—and I will emphasize this—our understanding of the relative significance of each site as determined by the museum. You have in your written testimony a copy of the list of the sites, and you also have a copy of the map. I would also note that the map shows the location of the State of Hawaii's conservation and urban district boundaries and two historic parks proposed—privately proposed by the private landowners on the Kaloko and Honokohau lands. The combined land area—land and water area—within the State's conservation district, which on this map is shown in dark green, this is land in the State's conservation district, is in excess of 135 acres and includes the three ponds. The combined land area in the privately proposed historic park is over 20 acres.

The more significant sites are shown in triangles on your map and shown in orange—big orange—orange triangles on our drawings. Please note that the majority of the historic sites as evaluated by the museum fall within the conservation district and the proposed historic sites. The important sites outside the conservation district will either be preserved by the landowners and developers in open use, or relocated to the historic parks.

Now, as I have noted, all the land within the Kaloko, Honokohau, Honokohau Iki and Kealakehe lands are presently classified in either the State's urban or conservation district. Most of the urban lands

were reclassified for that use in July 1969 by the State Land Use Commission as part of a 5-year statewide review of land use boundaries. The remaining urban classified lands in Honokohau were reclassified in September 1970 following completion of a second archeological study by the museum. Under the Hawaii State Land Use Law of 1961, all lands within our State are zoned either urban, rural, agricultural or conservation. Urban districts include lands in urban use with sufficient area—reserve area—to accommodate foreseeable growth over a 5-year period; thus, a 5-year review boundary. Land uses within these urban districts are regulated by the counties—on Hawaii by Hawaii County—through zoning, subdivision and other county ordinances. The conservation districts are composed primarily of forest and water reserve lands and urban development is generally prohibited. Lands within the conservation district are subject to regulation and control by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources under its regulation No. 4. I would further note that the Hawaii County general plan adopted just a month ago in December 1971, envisions resort, and other urban uses, and open uses within the urban district portion of the Honokohau Settlement. This is the Hawaii County plan adopted by the Council.

The owners of both the Kaloko and Honokohau lands have recognized the importance of these historic sites and are basing their planning on them. They have used the studies done by the Bishop Museum to identify those areas with concentrated significant sites which should be precluded from the development.

In the process of requesting urban classifications from the Land Use Commission, the development concepts for both Kaloko and Honokohau and Honokohau Iki were presented at numerous public hearings and were reviewed by county and State officials. The concepts for both—for all the lands—the privately owned lands include the two historical parks for the preservation of significant historical sites and the provision and protection of a substantial waterfront open use area, paralleling the shoreline for a length of 12,000 feet. You will note in the material I have given you there is a typographical error.

The Honokohau plan—the portion for the Honokohau Iki which was prepared by Belt, Collins & Associates for Honokohau, Ltd. and presented to the State Land Use Commission includes the conservation corridor 200 feet in depth, extending the entire length of the shoreline. It also includes the historic park which encompasses the fishpond and the historic sites designated as worthy of preservation. I would note, and I would refer you to the State Land Use Commission records, that the plan was praised by the State and county officials and conservationists alike as an example of constructive environment planning. At one public hearing here in Kona, a noted Kona conservationist publicly commended Honokohau, Ltd. for their cooperation in preserving scenic and historic sites within Honokohau. He sited our plan as a model for other developers to follow.

The State of Hawaii and Hawaii County have long recognized the importance of resort development in the Kona area and have made substantial efforts to insure its orderly and balanced growth. In the past decade alone, over a dozen studies and plans have been made by and for the State and county relating to the development on West

Hawaii. With no exceptions, each of the plans and studies projected urban and resort development for the Kailua-Keauhou area, including the Kaloko and Honokohau properties. All of these plans have seen Honokohau as a needed expansion area to retain the present low density character of Kailua-Keauhou development. Further, I would note, substantial moneys have been allocated by the State Legislature for the provision of the infrastructure necessary to implement the planning studies. Construction funds have been provided during the past 10 years for Keahole Airport, Honokohau Boat Harbor, and portions of the new Kawaihae-Kailua Highway, as well as water source development, schools, parks and subsidized lower cost housing. As has already been noted to you, the new boat harbor itself lies within the settlement.

We would like to reiterate the willingness of the landowners to expand their current efforts to include wider participation. We feel that a tremendous opportunity exists to work out a constructive cooperative agreement between the private and public interests at Honokohau. Remember that the landowners cannot alter the historic sites in the conservation district nor the boundaries of the district without the approval of State and local government. Obviously, it's to their advantage now to work with the government in arriving at a solution to public access for viewing and for perpetual maintenance. Instead of waiting a year or longer for a national park study which we believe will show that a park is not justified at Honokohau, we would like to move ahead now on a cooperative basis toward finding a solution that will provide for balanced historic and cultural preservation as well as economic development. We hope that you will concur with us and not enact H.R. 11774. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection the written statement of Mr. Bell will be placed in the record at this point.

(The statement follows in letter addressed to Chairman Taylor:)

BELT, COLLINS AND ASSOCIATES, LTD.,
ENGINEERS, PLANNERS AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS,
Honolulu, Hawaii, January 6, 1972.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has before it for consideration H.R. 11774, a bill to "authorize a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system in order to preserve and interpret the site of the Honokohau Settlement National Historical Landmark in the State of Hawaii". You have received testimony on that bill from a number of sources including the State of Hawaii, Hawaii County, other agencies and organizations, as well as private citizens and landowners.

Over the years, Belt, Collins & Associates, a Honolulu based engineering, planning and landscape architectural firm, has represented many clients on West Hawaii in matters relating to land use planning and development. Today, our company is representing the following companies, all of whom have interests in land within the Honokohau Settlement:

The Kona Coast Company, owner of Kaloko;
Lanihau Corporation, owner of Honokohau and one-half owner of the Honokohau Iki;
Honokohau, Ltd., developers of Honokohau and one-half of the Honokohau Iki; and
K. M. Young Associates, general partner for the owners of three-eighths of Honokohau Iki.

On behalf of these landowners and developers, Belt, Collins would like to indicate its opposition to H.R. 11774. This opposition is based on the shared belief that it is not necessary to have the Honokohau Settlement established as a national park and that, accordingly, a study of such a national park as provided for in the bill is not needed. We feel strongly that opportunities for truly significant national parks lie elsewhere on the Island of Hawaii. We concur with the National Park Service resource study for the island which calls for major expansion and improvements at the City of Refuge, Puukohola Heiau and the Volcanoes National Park. Although the Honokohau Settlement contains many historic remains, we do not feel that it possesses unique and exceptional qualities which merit a national park status.

We favor preserving the significant remaining evidences of the early Hawaiian culture in the Honokohau Settlement. We feel that an effective and positive approach to this preservation can be accomplished jointly on a local basis by State and County agencies and the private landowners. We are willing to cooperate toward this preservation through a joint planning and programming effort which would have as its objective cooperatively preserving the significant historic and cultural features of the Settlement in a manner that people can enjoy them. In an effort to begin to pull together such a cooperative approach, the landowners whom we are representing have agreed jointly and have under preparation an open space study of the Honokohau Settlement. We would be happy to see the study expanded in scope and participation to include County, State and Federal agencies, other private citizens and the Bishop Museum.

Belt, Collins began work on the landowner sponsored study approximately a month ago and only preliminary work has been completed. The basic purpose of the study is to prepare a plan for public open space preservation and enjoyment on the private lands in the Honokohau Settlement. The study will consider pedestrian and other circulation within proposed open space areas and provide an approach to the preservation of the historic sites in their natural setting. It includes consideration of the adjacent State of Hawaii Kealahou lands since portions of it are within the Honokohau Settlement. The State land also provides an appropriate point of access to possible shoreline trails and historical park areas within the Settlement.

The attached map is a part of the study now in progress. It presents an inventory of archaeological sites as compiled by the Bishop Museum. The various symbols indicate our understanding of the relative significance of each site as determined by the museum and the key numbers relate to an attached list of sites. The map also shows the location of the State's conservation and urban districts and the historical parks proposed by the private landowners and developers on the Kaloko and Honokohau lands. The combined land and water area in the State conservation district on the four parcels shown is in excess of 135 acres and includes Kaloko, Aimagapa and Aiopio fish ponds. The combined land area of the privately proposed Kaloko and Honokohau historic parks is over 20 acres. Please note that a majority of the significant historic sites, as evaluated by the Bishop Museum, falls within the conservation district and the proposed historical parks. The important sites outside the conservation district will either be preserved by the landowners and developers in open use or relocated to the historic parks.

As noted above, all the Kaloko, Honokohau and Kealahou lands are presently classified in either the State's urban or conservation district, as shown on the attached map. Most of the urban lands were reclassified for that use in July, 1969 by State Land Use Commission as part of a five-year statewide review of land use district boundaries. The remaining urban classified Honokohau lands were reclassified in September, 1970, following completion of an additional archaeological study by the Bishop Museum. Under the Hawaii State Land Use Law of 1961, all land in the State is zoned either urban, rural, agricultural or conservation. Urban districts include lands in urban use with sufficient reserve area to accommodate foreseeable growth over a five-year period. Land uses in urban districts are regulated by the Counties through zoning, subdivision and other ordinances. Conservation districts are composed primarily of forest and water reserve lands and urban development is generally prohibited. In the conservation district, land uses are controlled by the State Department of Land & Natural Resources' Regulation No. 4. The new Hawaii County General Plan adopted by the County Council in December, 1971 envisions resort, residential, commercial and open uses in the urban district portion of the Honokohau Settlement.

The owners of both the Kaloko and Honokohau lands have recognized the historical importance of the area and independently retained the Bishop Museum to conduct extensive archaeological studies. These surveys inventoried and evaluated the historic significance of the various sites and were used by the owners to identify those areas where development could take place and areas of concentrated significant historic sites which should be precluded from development.

In the process of requesting urban classifications, the general development concepts for Kaloko and Honokohau were presented at numerous public hearings and were reviewed by County and State officials. The concepts for both Kaloko and Honokohau include historical parks for the preservation of significant historical sites and the provision of a substantial waterfront open use area, paralleling the shoreline for a length of 12,000 feet. The Honokohau plan prepared by Belt, Collins includes a conservation corridor 200 feet in depth, extending the entire length of the shoreline. It also has a historic park encompassing the fish pond and historic sites designated as worthy for preservation by the Bishop Museum. The plan has been praised by State and County officials and conservationists alike as an example of constructive environment planning. At one public hearing on the plan, a noted Kona conservationist publicly commended Honokohau, Ltd. for their cooperation in preserving scenic and historic sites within Honokohau. He cited the Belt, Collins plan as a model for other developers to follow.

The State and Hawaii County have long recognized the importance of resort development in the Kona area and have made substantial efforts to ensure its orderly and balanced growth. In the past decade alone, over a dozen studies and plans have been made by the State and County related to development on West Hawaii. With no exceptions, each of the plans and studies projected urban and resort development for the Kailua-Keauhou area, including the Kaloko and Honokohau properties. All of these plans have seen Honokohau as a needed expansion area to retain the present low density character of Kailua-Keauhou development. Further, substantial monies have been allocated by the State Legislature for the provision of the infrastructure necessary to implement the planning studies. Construction funds have been provided for the Keahole Airport, Honokohau Boat Harbor, and portions of the new Kawaihae-Kailua Highway, as well as water source development, schools, parks and subsidized lower cost housing. The new boat harbor itself lies within the Honokohau Settlement.

We would like to reiterate the willingness of the landowners to expand their current planning effort to include wider participation. We feel that a tremendous opportunity exists to work out a constructive cooperative agreement between the private and public interests at Honokohau. Remember that the landowners cannot alter the historic sites in the conservation district and it is to their advantage to work with government in arriving at a solution to public access for viewing and perpetual maintenance. Further, it should be realized that the landowners are placed in an unjust position. Their property taxes have been substantially increased due to urban redistricting, they have spent a considerable sum of private money for site planning, and they are now faced with the realization that if development on their lands does not take place within five years after urban classification, the State Land Use Commission will have the prerogative to reclassify the land back to conservation.

Instead of waiting a year or longer for a national park study which we believe will show that a park is not justified at Honokohau, we would like to move ahead now on a cooperative basis toward finding a solution that will provide for balanced historic and cultural preservation as well as economic development. We hope that you will concur with us and thus not enact HR 11774.

If we can provide your committee with further information as consultants to the private landowners at Honokohau, we would be pleased to do so.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES R. BELL.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the "archaeological inventory" and map referred to in the preceding testimony of James R. Bell are entered into the record.

Archaeological inventory based on:

Archaeological Reconnaissance of Coastal Kaloko and Kukio 1, North Kona, Hawaii, by Robert C. Renger, Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, November, 1970.

An Archaeological Survey of The Seaward Portion of Honokahu No. 1 and No. 2, North Kona, Hawaii Island, by Deborah F. Cluff, Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, November 1969.

Archaeological and Historical Survey, Honokohau Area, North Kona, Hawaii, by K. P. Emony and L. J. Soehren, Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1961.

D13—(Kaloko)

- 03—Burial platforms, possible dwelling sites.
- 05—Walls, possible dwelling site.
- 07—Burial site.
- 10—Walled area, frame house site.
- 11—Fishpond Kuapa (seawall).
- 12—Walled-structure complex, house-platform complex.
- 15—House compound (*to be relocated to Historic Park*).
- 16—House complex, 1-to-3-ft-high stone wall (*to be relocated to Historic Park*).
- 17—Secondary fishpond wall.
- 18—Site, enclosure.
- 19—Segment of coral-paved trail running mauka-makai.
- 20—Papamu or konane (checkerboard).
- 21—Site, poorly defined remains.
- 22—Enclosure, platform (*to be relocated to Historic Park*).
- 23—Massive enclosure.
- 24—Possible canoe house site, built of pahoehoe chunks.
- 25—Possible canoe house site, rectangular enclosure.
- 26—Platform, small house foundation.
- 27—Long rectangular enclosure and walls of massive construction (poor condition).
- 28—Pahoehoe blocks walls, rectangular enclosure.
- 29—Possible burial site.
- 30—Mauka-makai foot trail.
- 31—Rectangular enclosure, no entrance or cultural debris.
- 32—House enclosure.
- 33—Platform, enclosure.
- 34—Large complex, paved areas, well.
- 35—Trail remains.
- 36—Major trail.
- 37—Well site.
- 38—Intersection of two trails running mauka, brackish-water well.
- 39—Platform structure.
- 40—Lava-tube shelter and enclosure.
- 41—15 ft. segment stepping-stone trail mauka-makai.
- 42—Large complex of enclosures, platforms, ahu, hearths, slab shelters.
- 43—Minor trail, poorly worn appearance.
- 44—Stepping-stone trail.
- 45—Rough trail.
- 46—Mauka-makai trail.
- 47—Well.
- 48—Two circular enclosures.
- 49—Segment of stepping-stone trail.
- 50—Small ahu.
- 51—Level paved area.
- 52—Tilted-slab shelter.
- 53—Small shelter.
- 54—Brackish tidal-water well.
- 55—Square platform.
- 56—Two small tube shelters.
- 57—Enclosure, possible animal pen.
- 58—House site.
- 59—Tube shelter.
- 60—Tube shelter.
- 61—Tube shelter.
- 62—Platform with scattered seashell and coral fragments.
- 63—Tube shelter.
- 64—Rectangular platform.
- 65—Platform complex, house enclosures.
- 66—Garden enclosure complex.

- 67—Garden enclosure complex, ten enclosures.
- 68—Burial site in lava tube.
- 69—Enclosure.
- 70—Complex of three enclosures.
- 71—Remains of pahoe-hoe block walls, possible house enclosure.
- 72—Semicircular enclosure.
- 73—Enclosure.
- 74—Stone wall.
- 75—Two parallel walls.
- 76—Complex, two enclosures and level area.
- 77—Wall segment, poor condition.
- 78—Platform of small rubblestands.
- 79—Wall segment, poor condition.
- 80—Platform of small rocks.
- 81—Mauka-makai trail.
- 82—Two ahu.
- 83—Circle of stone.
- 84—Two ahu.
- 85—Enclosure.
- 86—Wall segment.
- 87—Stone circle 2 ft. in diameter.
- 88—C-shaped enclosure.
- 89—Makai-mauka trail.

D12—(Honokohau and Honokohau Iki)

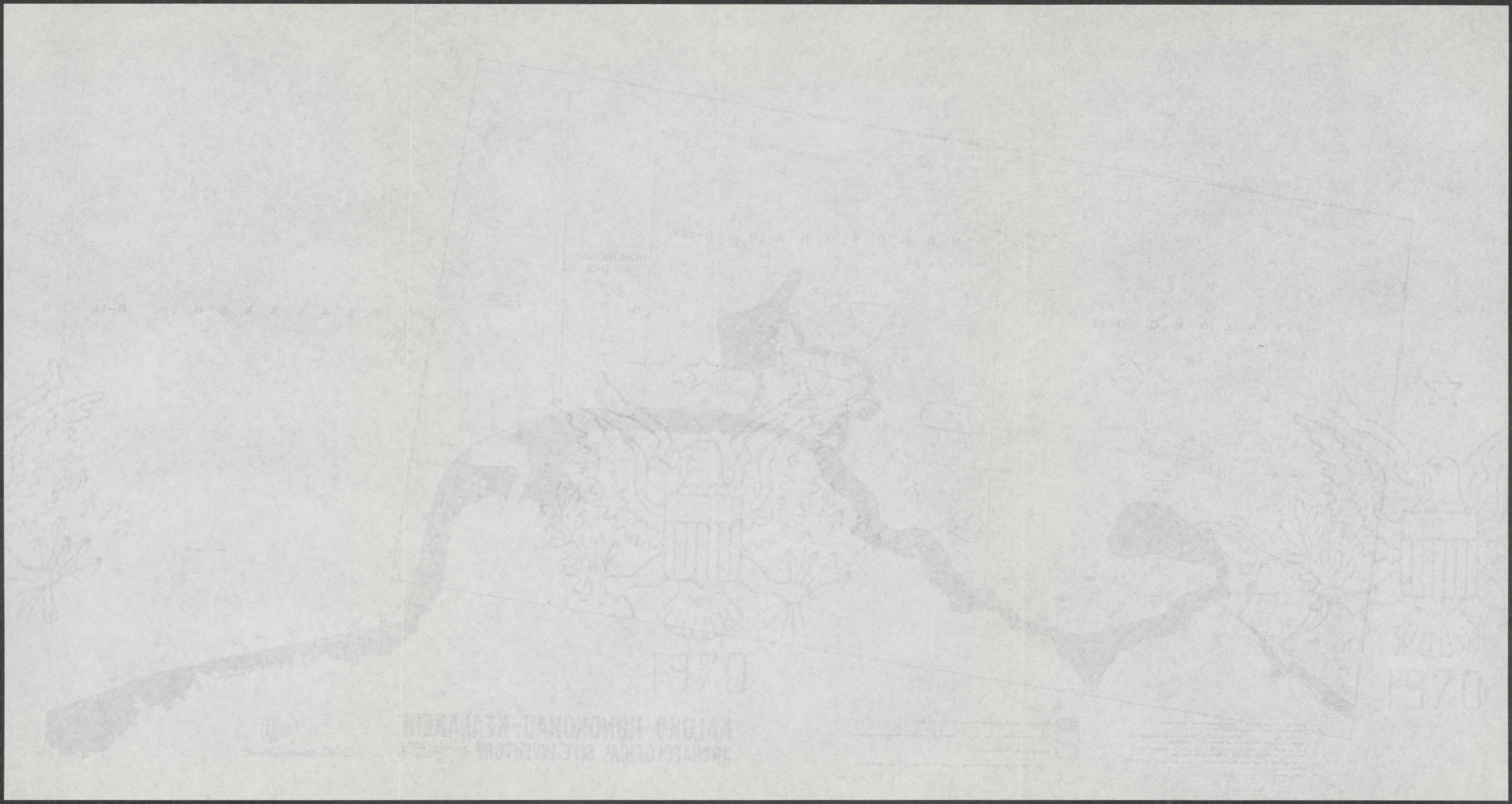
- 1—Puuoina Heiau.
- 2—Platform, graves, cist, terrace.
- 3—Platform, cement salt pans.
- 4—Enclosure, partially destroyed.
- 5—Enclosure.
- 6—Enclosure with remains of two frame houses.
- 7—Platform remains.
- 8—Platform.
- 9—Platform.
- 10—Wall.
- 11—Enclosure, remains of platform.
- 12—Terrace, wall.
- 13—Graves, petroglyph.
- 14—Heiau.
- 15—Grave.
- 16—Platform.
- 17—House Platforms (2), enclosure, tomb, kahua.
- 18—Platform, probable tombs.
- 19—Enclosure, kahua.
- 20—Kahua.
- 22—Platform.
- 23—Enclosure.
- 24—House site, paving.
- 25—Holua.
- 26—Grave.
- 27—Platform and Grave.
- 28—House site (*to be relocated to Historic Park*).
- 29—Windbreak.
- 33—Walled enclosure, platform.
- 34—Overhang/shelter, adjacent wall.
- 35—Grave mound, vault-like hole.
- 36—Walled enclosure, adjacent overhang/shelter.
- 37—Walled section.
- 38—Wall, grave site at open end.
- 39—Stone mound, grave with stone serving either as tomb or aukua stone.
- 40—Possible shelter wall.
- 41—Paved trail, mauka-makai.
- 42—Vault-like hole in lava, possible grave.
- 51—Trail, mauka-makai.
- 52—Walled hollow shelter site.
- 53—Walled shelter.

- 54—Stone wall.
- 55—Grave site.
- 56—Circular enclosure with interior platform.
- 57—Wall.
- 58—Grave site.
- 59—Rectangular enclosure.
- 60—Stone mound, grave site.
- 61—Enclosure, two adjacent grave sites.
- 62—Hole, encircling wall.
- 63—Complex of two platforms, a wall and two graves.
- 64—Circular hollow surrounded by pile stones.
- 65—Walled enclosures, shelters.
- 66—Stone mound, grave site.
- 67—Paved area with adjacent hole.
- 68—Enclosure.
- 69—Shelter site.
- 70—Possible grave or shelter area.
- 71—Trail, mauka-makai.
- 72—Two C-shaped enclosures.
- 73—Stone mound.
- 74—Shelter.
- 75—Possible grave site.
- 76—Hollow in lava.
- 77—Hollow shelter.
- 78—Platform built around large boulder.
- 79—Walled circular area, shelter site.
- 80—Complex, platforms, graves, trail and enclosure.
- 81—Hole adjacent to small mound of stone.
- 82—Paved area, grave site.
- 84—Two stone mounds.
- 85—Hollow.
- 86—Natural cavity used as shelter.
- 87—Cave shelter.
- 88—Shelter wall.
- 89—Paved area.
- 90—Oval-shaped stone mound, grave site.
- 91—Circular stone mound, grave site.
- 92—Circular stone mound, grave site.
- 93—Circular hole with wall.

D11—(Kealakehe)

- 1—House site.
- 2—Kahua hale (platform).
- 3—Burial cists.
- 4—House site, platform.
- 5—Animal corral.
- 6—House platforms (3).
- 7—Heiau platform.
- 8—Enclosure, livestock pen.
- 9—Platform remains (3).
- 10—Wall, small platform.
- 11—Platform remains.
- 12—Heiau Hale o kane.
- 13—Small paved terrace.
- 14—Burial site.
- 15—Possible grave site.
- 16—Platform (fishing Shrine).
- 17—Platforms (3).
- 18—House site and enclosure.
- 19—Burial platform.
- 20—Kahua and enclosure.
- 21—Site.
- 22—Burial platform.
- 23—Burial platform.
- 24—Small platform.
- 25—House platform.





HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

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Mr. BELL. I would like now to turn the testimony over for Kona Coast Co. to Francis Ching, Jr., who I indicated to you earlier is director of the State—I'm sorry—director of the Archeological Research Center, a private research company. Now, Mr. Ching is currently a State of Hawaii archeologist.

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS CHING, JR., DIRECTOR, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Mr. CHING. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I want to summarize my statement that you have before you.

It seems to me that we are really here to discuss two things today: Whether or not Kaloko, Honokohau, Kealahou, should be a historical national park; and two, the significance of Kaoloko, Honokohau, and Kealahou as compared with the sites of real historical and archeological value, such as the complex made up of Puukohola Heiau, Mailekini Heiau, and the John Young House, Kealahou Bay Complex, Mahinaakaka, all located here on Hawaii, to name just a few. In light of the above-named sites, Kaloko, Honokohau, and Kealahou must take a secondary position and therefore, should only be considered for national park status after the above and other sites of great historical significance elsewhere in the State have been granted such status. At Kaloko, should national park status not be granted, private moneys will be made available to develop a historical park for public use. Here, the most significant site will be saved, interpreted, preserved, and maintained.

This does not only mean that public money will be saved but that that public money being considered for the purpose of development and maintenance for a national historic park here in Kaloko can be diverted while still in the talking stage to any one of numerous sites of great significance throughout the State of Hawaii, a few of which have been mentioned above. By so doing, you show by your actions today and in the future insurance that a greater number of historical sites representing this rich cultural heritage will be passed on to our children.

Thank you.

Mr. BELL. The next testimony is to be presented by Dr. Douglas Inman, who is a professor of oceanography at the University of California in La Jolla. Dr. Inman is experienced particularly in beach and shore processes and particularly interested in beach conservation and preservation. He has made a number of studies for the Kona Coast Co. with reference to Kaloko Pond. Dr. Inman.

STATEMENT OF DR. DOUGLAS INMAN, PROFESSOR OF OCEANOGRAPHY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LA JOLLA

Dr. INMAN. Our study was concerned basically with the oceanographic factors here; accordingly, we undertook coastal planning which we hope would provide for the progress in terms of man's present needs, as well as preserving in an esthetic way the historical, sociological background of the environment.

Our first procedure was to make a very detailed study of the coastline, bathymetric from ships as well as by swimming and diving to

determine the possibility of beaches in this area. A detailed study of the area showed in fact that while there is sand brought up above the rocks in many places as a storm beach, there are very few good beaches in this area. I might add there are almost no beaches that are safe to the layman to swim from these areas under general conditions. It is true that the experienced divers and swimmers can enter the water in almost any place, but in the sense of public usage, there are very few good beaches.

Our survey showed that in fact, Kaloko Pond was rather unique. It turns out that there is a series of lava seals that limit the depth of breaking in the Kaloko Pond area. This means that even under the worst storm conditions, no waves higher than the seal will break and enter the area. Accordingly then, we prepared a plan.

I'm sorry; I had some illustrations here. That's all right, if you wish to use them. Could I refer to them before—

The lava seal in question is one that comes out underwater now, submerged in this area [indicating] that only permits waves of—any wave over 4 feet then dissipates its energy. Now, we found by drawing the refraction diagram and making extensive studies of this area that in fact there could always be a good beach in the interior portion of this area.

We presented then a historical background circa 1600 looking at the situation as it probably existed at this time. I realize this is an extrapolation; however, we do know that at the present rate of sea level versus land changes in this area, the sea level rises approximately 20 centimeters per century. About circa 1600, the sea level was some 2 feet lower than it is now, and at that time, there was undoubtedly a sandy beach area within the Kaloko Pond area. The seal where the present wall rests was promising for a fishpond; therefore, it was so constructed.

The changes in sea level was one of the reasons why the wave action has been affecting and breaking down in this area; and the owners have had to repair it from time to time. Actually, in this section here is shown in another diagram, the seawall has been destroyed—was destroyed in 1968 and had to be repaired.

So as a result of this then, we suggested a natural breakthrough at this point which would then produce a beach somewhat similar to the old situation, yet preserve some of the historical ecological background in terms of an active fishpond in the southern portion of the area.

There are several reasons for doing so. In the first place, this is the area subject to the better and safer waves; the fishpond area is also subject to artesian upwelling which would bring in cold water and would be inappropriate for swimming.

I have been very enthusiastic about this program because it seems to me it's one of the first times, at least in my experience, where the conservationists—where the landowners have done a very extensive study. We've been engaged 4 years in this study, and it seems to me that they have done all of the things here that are necessary. They have gone into all the archeological aspects of the situation, and in my opinion, their proposed plan would be of better use to the State

and the Nation than a park in this area; and for this reason, I oppose the bill.

Mr. TAYLOR. I believe we could save time if we didn't have the applause. I know everyone here agrees with some of the witnesses and disagrees with others, so I would like to request that we, maybe, refrain from that. And our rules prohibit hissing sounds or anything of that kind, but I don't think you look like a hissing audience. [Laughter.] In fact, I have never seen a more friendly crowd than here in Hawaii.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like now to bring to the chair Mr. Karl Rodi of the Kona Coast Co. Mr. Rodi.

STATEMENT OF MR. KARL RODI, KONA COAST CO.

Mr. RODI. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am a principal of the Kona Coast Co., and this company is the owner of the area of the settlement which is known as Kaloko. This comprises the northerly part of the settlement, and it's shown on the first photograph in our yellow presentation.

We are, in effect, proposing an alternative to the proposal for a national park. This is a plan which we have worked on with the State and with others for about 5 years. The details of the matters which concern the preservation of the historic aspect of this appear in a sketch which is pinned to the front portfolio of our yellow folder here, and you'll see that we are committed to creating and preserving a historic park; this involves roughly 10 acres to the southeast of the fishpond. We are committed to reconstructing a portion of the fishpond, and that is shown on this map. We are also committed to operating this fishpond in the ancient Hawaiian manner. We are committed also to create a beach and also to public pedestrian use of the shoreline.

These commitments are contained in part in the permit which we obtained from the Department of Land and Natural Resources. They result in part from the arrangements and the presentations we made at the time the remainder of our land was zoned "urban", and this was left in "conservation". As you know, the State retains rather complete control with respect to the conservation lands or the lands which are zoned for conservation. We have indicated to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation which we came before in Washington in November; we have also discussed the matter with Mayor Kimura of the county of Hawaii, and with others.

We are willing and glad to enter into legally binding commitments to make sure that these commitments will be fulfilled. It has recently come to our attention that one of the reasons why a national park has been proposed for this area is that the people—some of them lack confidence in our good faith in making and in keeping these commitments. I want to assure that we are sincerely desirous of fulfilling these commitments completely, and we are willing to work with local groups, State groups, and to do anything that we can to create this in perpetuity.

We think that this is a plan which preserves in this area the evidence of early Hawaiian civilization which exists here as it exists in many

other places along the coast. We feel that this is a very desirable way to do this and that it will permit national parks to be located in the areas where there are more significant evidences of this early fine civilization. It is for that reason that we oppose the study bill. Thank you.

(Letter from Mr. Karl Rodi, for Kona Coast Co., to Hon. Roy A. Taylor plus project description follow:)

Re.: HR-11774

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,

Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Rayburn House Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Kona Coast Company, owner of approximately one-half of the privately owned fee land in the Honokohau Settlement area, is unalterably opposed to the above referenced proposed bill and in support of its position respectfully shows:

(1) SUMMARY STATEMENT

Kona Coast Company has heretofore filed a statement of its position with respect to the subject bill and for convenience this statement is annexed under Tab 1. In effect Kona Coast Company has gone to great lengths to plan carefully a resort development with provision for significant preservation and interpretation of such Hawaiian cultural and historical material as is available on its property. The resort proposal is in keeping with long range State of Hawaii and County of Hawaii plans for resort development of the area. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation notes with tacit approval our plans for historic preservation and interpretation and recommends favorable action by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the event funds are not provided for a National Park unit. The filed statement also contains, in footnotes 1 and 4, a brief review of Kona Coast Company's legal position.¹

(2) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A brief description of Kona Coast Company's development proposal and some photographs, maps and drawings showing the area are annexed under Tab 2.

(3) ARCHEOLOGICAL MATERIAL AT SITE

While the area contains some evidence of pre-contract Hawaiian life, such evidence is of most limited character and not of unique or special significance. The available material is evaluated by Mr. Francis Ching, Director of the Archeological Research Center, Hawaii. His review is annexed as Tab 3. Mr. Ching recently completed for the State of Hawaii its archeological survey for the West Hawaii Highway Corridor and is especially knowledgeable concerning archeological material on the west coast of Hawaii.

It is our considered view that the material available is not of national park quality.

In addition, under our plan for development all significant archeological material will be made available to the public and preserved and interpreted as set forth above under Tab 2.

(4) STATE OF HAWAII PROGRAM

The State of Hawaii's long range policy is for the development of this area for resort purposes. The State has already spent over \$6,000,000 in the construction of a highway to serve the area, and almost \$17,000,000 in the construction of the new airport. Over \$2,000,000 has been spent by the State and the Federal Government in the construction of a small boat harbor. The area enjoys a warm, semi-arid climate, is sheltered by high mountain peaks from strong trade winds, and is ideal for resort development.

¹ The complete printed statement including photographs has been placed in committee files.

(5) STATE ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

The State program of resort development is designed, in part, to stabilize and improve the economy of the Island of Hawaii which has long been troubled by lack-luster conditions prevailing in the sugar industry. This spring the owner of the Kohala Sugar Plantation, comprising some 15,000 acres of sugar lands and employing about 400 people, announced plans for a scheduled closing during the next 2½ years. Almost 1500 persons will be severely affected by this shutdown. There have been indications also that other sugar producing lands may be forced to abandon production.

(6) SUBJECT AREA IS FOR IMMEDIATE RESORT DEVELOPMENT

The Honokohau Settlement area comprises 75% of the undeveloped lands between the new Keahole Airport and Kailua which can benefit from the Government's program of resort development at this time. It is presently supplied with completed roads and water. Coastal areas to the north are adversely affected by airport noise. It is true that in the future the resort area is projected several miles to the north of the new airport but construction of the road has not yet commenced and water is not yet available.

(7) LOSS OF TAX REVENUES

In addition to the condemnation costs which with severance damages will certainly run into very significant amounts, the creation of a National Park unit will deprive the County of Hawaii of enormous future tax revenues. The ultimate development of the Honokohau Settlement Area will take, of course, a number of years for completion, but the ultimate values are immense. Using current land values in the Kona Coast resort town of Kailua at \$4.00 a foot and assuming a development to densities in conformity with the recently adopted General Plan for the County of Hawaii at current costs approximating \$20.00 a square foot, such a development produces in excess of a one-half billion dollar value base for assessment purposes.

There is already in the County of Hawaii over 1,000,000 acres of land in public ownership. There can be no question but that the creation of an additional National Park in the County would have a significant adverse effect on the County's tax base structure.

Respectfully submitted,

KARL RODI,
(For Kona Coast Co.).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The "Proposed Land Use Plan" details the project which consists of the following:

(a) Conservation uses along the shoreline, extending from 50 feet to 400 feet back from the water's edge.

(b) A swimming cove and beach in the north half of Kaloko Pond providing 800 feet of sand swimming beach, with public access.

(c) An operating Hawaiian Fishpond in the south half of the pond.

(d) An Historic Park adjacent to the fishpond containing examples of the major archeological sites to be found at Kaloko.

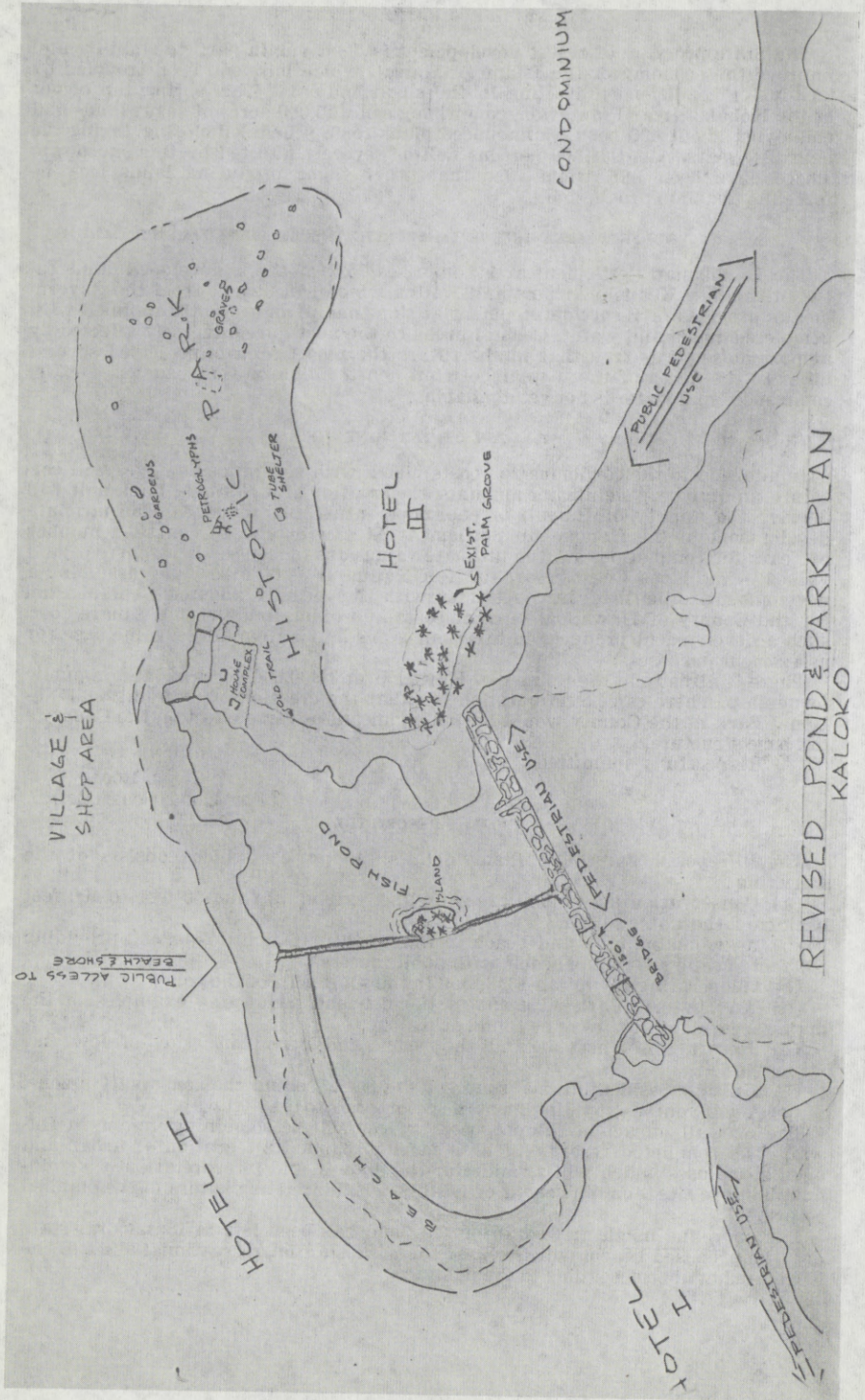
(e) Resort Hotel uses behind the beach and pond consisting of low rise structures.

(f) Multiple residential use, south of the park, behind the conservation zone.

(g) A golf course extending from the resort area to the highway.

The over-all impact of the proposed project will be something unique in Hawaii. The completed resort will be a master planned integration of urban and open space uses which will provide for the display and interpretation of significant historic sites for the benefit of local people as well as visitors to the planned resort.

The shoreline north and south of the pond has been left in its natural state and the proposed beach, which represents a substantial recreational asset to the Kona area, will be accessible to the public.



Mr. BELL. I have nothing further to add, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. We might have some questions to direct to Mr. Bell or to any of the other witnesses. I have one.

The controversy seems to deal with the use of the fishpond. Now, you propose to take about one half of the pond, convert it into a beach, destroy this existing wall that affects that one half to protect the other half, to turn the ocean in that section. Do you have other oceanfront properties which could be used for a beach in connection with your development?

Mr. BELL. Mr. Rodi, would you like to answer this or Dr. Inman?

Mr. RODI. I think I'd like Dr. Inman to answer that.

Dr. INMAN. I think that, in the first place, I'd like to point out that when you say "destroy the wall," the wall was in fact destroyed in 1968. I can show you photographs—

Mr. TAYLOR. Part of it is still there, because we saw it.

Dr. INMAN. It's been refurbished and rebuilt by the Kona Coast Co. It's not this way today. It's been rebuilt. In fact, it had been destroyed in 1968; therefore, we are proposing to open that portion of the wall which was originally opened in 1968 and our plan is not greatly different from that.

Getting back to the more general question of beaches and beaches for the public, we made a very thorough study of the property, and there is not a practical place for a safe swimming beach with the one exception of the one shown here. Furthermore, I would like to add that it would be one of the best swimming coasts on the Kona coast. It would be the only one that would still be useful and safe during reasonably high waves. Other areas along the coast would not permit swimming during unusually high waves.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, from one of our observation points, we could see what appears to be a beach north of this pond area. Is that on your half?

Dr. INMAN. The beach that you saw north of this pond area is in fact a storm beach. It's the sand that's been brought up by the wave action during the storms. It's been thrown up above the high water mark, and if you'd care to refer to this photograph, you will certainly see a sandy area, but I think you will have to agree with me that it's only a storm beach. It is not a beach that swimmers can use. There is quite an extensive and rough lava area between that sand area and the water.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, why is the beach considered essential to your development program?

Dr. INMAN. Well, it's not my development program, but I consider it—the beach—essential along this coast because of the need of the people. I think that swimming and beach recreation is one of the important aspects that isn't in fact in short demand in the world. If you take all the people in the world and look at the beaches, this is a very necessary thing, and I think everyone in terms of environmental studies elsewhere is very concerned about the amount of good swimming beaches that are available.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Would this be available to the general public, or just those who live in the area?

Dr. INMAN. The owners—and if you look—open the folio which has just been presented to you, sir, you'll see that the owners have in fact guaranteed and dedicated perpetuity to the use of this beach as well as access to it for the public. This is dedicated as a public beach.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Would there be a charge for me for the use of the beach—by a private owner?

Mr. RODI. I can perhaps answer that. No, there will not. Free access to the beach is made a condition of our permit from the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Mr. TAYLOR. Other questions?

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to ask the gentleman a question along those lines. Was there ever a consideration of turning these lands over to the State?

Mr. RODI. We had thought of that, but we have suggested other means of handling this; perhaps on the basis of a nonprofit corporation which would be governed by public officials from the State, from the county, and perhaps from the Bishop Museum and other public bodies. We are very flexible in this and we would be glad to be most cooperative. There are—this would appear to be the most practical way to handle facilities of this kind, but we are by no means fixed in our views of just how it might be done.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, in the proposed development—you have quite a proposed development—all of the private lands that will be developed, will they be sold to individuals or will they be held within the corporation?

Mr. RODI. You will note that our plans contemplate some hotels, and it also contemplates a golf course development and also some condominiums. It is our thinking that this probably would best be handled through lease arrangements, but again, a sale certainly is feasible as well.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well then, you would set up under your plan some sort of a nonprofit corporation to carry on the maintenance and operation of the facilities?

Mr. RODI. That is correct; all of the public features of this, yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. And how would that be financed?

Mr. RODI. We would undertake to do it, sir. We would anticipate that the financing of this would be—the burden of this would fall on us as the developers.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, how could that be guaranteed, with the fact that you seek to leave the area?

Mr. RODI. Oh, well, may I say that we have substantial interest in the area here. We have a substantial cattle ranch that we've been operating and expect to operate for a number of years. We would assume that eventually this would be taken over by a property owner arrangement which will put the burden of this on the people who benefit from this particular development.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is that type of legislation now on the statute books in the State of Hawaii?

Mr. RODI. I don't believe that it is necessary, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, that's where we find in some of these developments, in the first instance, it looks fine, but after they are turned over to individual property owners and its obligations fall back on

someone else, then we find that we have trouble in carrying out the purposes that you intend to provide here.

Mr. RODI. I can appreciate that—I can appreciate that problem, and we want to be fully prepared to meet it, and we're glad to present more concrete proposals to the committee. As I say, we have discussed this matter briefly with the county people, and we believe this can be done, and we are very flexible as to how we can—we want to ensure it.

Mr. JOHNSON. I can just see in this a fairly large obligation to maintain and operate.

Mr. RODI. That's right.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, for the county, I would say it would be too large; for the State, maybe it would be feasible.

Mr. RODI. I wouldn't think that the burden on this would be either on the State or the county; it would be on the lands themselves.

Mr. TAYLOR. Other questions?

Mr. SAYLOR. I don't know who's going to answer this question, but I'd like to know who is the president of the Kona Coast Co.?

Mr. RODI. The Kona Coast Co. consists of three corporations—Hawaiian corporations. I am the owner of one of the corporations; Mr. Tom Davis is the owner of another; and a third is owned by the family of his brother.

Mr. SAYLOR. Are they private corporations?

Mr. RODI. They are.

Mr. SAYLOR. Who owns the Lanihau Corp.?

Mr. RODI. This I cannot answer.

Mr. BELL. The Lanihau Corp., my understanding is a Greenwell family corporation of which James Greenwell is the president.

Mr. SAYLOR. And who is on the board of directors?

Mr. BELL. I couldn't answer that at this moment. I could provide that information to you at a later time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Request that that information be provided at a later date.

Mr. BELL. I'm sorry; Mr. Greenwell is here. Mr. James Greenwell.

Mr. TAYLOR. You might take a seat here and if we need you to make a statement, it will save us some time.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to know who are the owners of the Honokohau, Ltd., developers.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Louis Sterry of Kailua, Kona, is the president. I don't know if Mr. Sterry is here today. I believe he's ill, and will be happy to provide that information.

Mr. SAYLOR. K. M. Young Associates, who are they?

Mr. BELL. Mr. Young, are you here? Would you like to reply to that? Kenneth M. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. My name is Kenneth Young and I own 75 percent of the K. M. Young Associates, which is a general partner for the owners of three-eighths of the Honokohau Iki.

Mr. SAYLOR. Is there anybody else connected with you?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes, my wife and Tom Benwinkle.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that someone present testimony—present a statement or submit for the record a complete list of the owners of the various four companies whose names have been referred to by the testimony here given by Mr. Bell.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, we'd be happy to do so.

Mr. TAYLOR. If there are no objections, so ordered.

(The information for the record follows:)

BELT, COLLINS AND ASSOCIATES, LTD.,
ENGINEERS, PLANNERS AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS,
Honolulu, Hawaii, January 12, 1972.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on
Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are enclosing a listing of the owners and developers of the Kaloko, Honokohau and Honokohau Iki lands as requested to be added to the testimony of H.R. 11774 during the public hearing held in Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, on January 7, 1972.

If we can provide your committee with further information as consultants to the private landowners of the Honokohau Settlement, we would be pleased to do so.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES R. BELL.

OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS OF KALO KO, HONOKOHAU AND HONOKOHAU IKI LANDS
HONOKOHAU SETTLEMENT, KONA, HAWAII

Kaloko

Owner: Kona Coast Company, a partnership of: Foothill Land Corporation, W. Thomas Davis, Owner; Kaloko Land Corporation, M. Phillip Davis Estate, Owner; Mauna Loa Cattle Corporation, Karl B. Rodi, Owner.

Developer: Kona Coast Company.

Honokohau

Owner: Lanihau Corporation; James M. Greenwell, President; L. R. Greenwell, Director; R. F. Greenwell, Director; Frederick P. Lowrey, Director; Harold S. Wright, Director; Herbert C. Dunn, Director.

Developer: Honokohau, Ltd.; Lewis Sterry, President; George Henrickson, Vice President; Alex Castro, Director; V. L. Beach, Director.

Honokohau Iki

Owner: 50% interest, Lanihau Corporation; 37.5% interest, K. M. Young Associates, as General Partner for Hualalai Holding Company, a registered Limited Partnership.

Developer: Honokohau, Ltd., developer of 50% of the portion owned by Lanihau Corporation. 37.5% interest, K. M. Young Associates.

Mr. TAYLOR. Since Mr. Greenwell is here now, do you wish to make a statement, Mr. Greenwell, about your company?

Mr. GREENWELL. Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, we left our testimony to Mr. Bell. Lanihau Corp. is a family-owned corporation. I am the president of it; my two brothers are directors; also as director, Mr. Harold Wright, an attorney; Mr. Fred Lowrey as business executive from Honolulu; and Mr. Herbert Dunn, an accountant from Honolulu.

This land of Honokohau has been in our family probably in excess of 80 years. Our family has been in this district for close to 120 years.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say, sir, that all I've heard about you is of the highest, so I am delighted to meet you; and the next question I would like to ask is how long have the other corporations owned their land?

Mr. GREENWELL. I would refer you on the Kaloko case to Mr. Rodi.

Mr. RODI. Six years, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SAYLOR. Another one is the Kona Coast Corporation—bought this property 6 years ago?

Mr. RODI. Yes, we entered into contract arrangements with respect to this 6 years ago.

Mr. SAYLOR. And how much land did you buy at that time?

Mr. RODI. About 12,000 acres.

Mr. SAYLOR. And how much land is involved of your 12,000 acres in the section that suggested for use by the National Park Service?

Mr. RODI. Approximately 320.

Mr. SAYLOR. So that if we took 320 acres, you'd still have a viable operation?

Mr. RODI. Well, in other areas, yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. I looked at that land today, and it's separated by a highway and the land apparently—the rest of the land that you own is close to the highway and away from the ocean; is that correct?

Mr. RODI. Not entirely, sir. We have another beach 6 miles up the coast.

Mr. SAYLOR. Was that included in the proposition when you bought it?

Mr. RODI. Oh, yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. That was a part of the 12,000 acres?

Mr. RODI. Yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Now, are you a part-owner of the land that is immediately to the—I would suppose, east of Honokohau which—

Mr. RODI. No. Our Kaloko goes east, but all of it would be north of Honokohau Iki.

Mr. SAYLOR. And who was here to testify as to how long Honokohau Iki has opposed this?

Mr. GREENWELL. This is the Lanihau Corp. that I have referred to earlier.

Mr. SAYLOR. Well, I thought the Iki was the—

Mr. GREENWELL. The Iki, we have a half interest in, and we have had that half interest since about 1943, I think.

Mr. SAYLOR. All right. Thank you. Now then, all of your witnesses, sir, Mr. Bell, have referred to the fact that there are other places in Hawaii that have more units of national significance or more examples of Hawaiian culture than are included here. I want you to tell me where you can find on the Island of Hawaii within an area of about 600 acres, where you can find more of the sites that have been identified by the Bishop Museum on the map you've got right in front of you.

Mr. BELL. I'd like to correct the question. I don't believe that I said that there were more sites. I think I said, and we felt they were—that at the heiaus and John Young House, at Honaunau and the city of Refuge, and the Volcanoes National Park, there was greater significance in terms of scenic beauty, history of Hawaii, and so on connected than at this particular location. I really am not knowledgeable where there might on the west coast be more sites. There are many, many sites along the entire coastline, and I—it would take somebody from the Bishop Museum to bring that information to you.

Mr. SAYLOR. All I can tell you is that the other sites that you have referred to are of entirely different characteristics. In other words, none of the other places that you have referred to have fishponds connected with them.

Mr. BELL. That is correct.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is a feature of the culture of the people of Hawaii, and none of them are federally owned. The other places that you have described have none of the fishpond features.

Mr. BELL. On West Hawaii, that's correct, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. Well, that's one of the reasons for my question to you, to find out; we don't want to duplicate. If there is something in this area that doesn't exist anywhere else, then certainly it should be preserved for posterity.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could have Mr. Ching, the archeologist on the study comment on this?

Mr. CHING. I didn't quite understand your question, Congressman, but as you might note, we have just begun to conduct studies considering Hawaiian archeology in the last few years. In fact, the State only started doing this since 1967; and concerning the fishpond development along this coast on which we have done some work over the last 4 years, there are 22 fishponds from Puukohola down to Kailua, Kona; and some of these areas, the State has under consideration, State parks in which the same kind of thing—development—will be shown. In other areas where private development has taken place or is contemplated to take place, the same thing is happening, so if we talk about significant sites, we are really talking about these sites that we really know a lot about right now. That is what we are talking about. In numerous sites, I don't think you can find anywhere where recent lava has not flown over the land where human occupation is not indicated, and I can show you sites along the entire coast that will bear me out. I mean, I don't know whether this answers your question. I wasn't sure about this.

Mr. SAYLOR. Well, it does and it doesn't. Mr. Bell stated that instead of taking this area for use in the national park system, you want to expand the city of Refuge, Puukohola Heiau and the Volcanoes National Park. I haven't seen any fishponds in any one of those three places. [Applause.]

Mr. CHING. Well, I personally didn't understand it that way. Maybe I just misinterpreted the thing.

Mr. SAYLOR. In other words, the reason that this area had been selected is for the preservation of a significant center not already included in a unit of the national park system.

Mr. CHING. On this island.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let's not take up too much time. We only have a certain amount of time, and we appreciate your cooperation on this.

Mr. SKUBITZ. What we are talking about in this piece of legislation is a feasibility study. Why not go on with the feasibility study by the Department of Interior to determine whether there are other sites that are available? Do you have any objections to that?

Mr. CHING. I have no objections on that, if it goes to the entire State, because this is the only way we can do it and do it well.

Mr. SKUBITZ. In other words, if this bill were expanded to include the entire State, you would have no objections?

Mr. CHING. None whatsoever.

Mr. SKUBITZ. What about you, Mr. Bell?

Mr. BELL. I'd like to decline to answer that. I'm not sure. I really don't know if I have an answer to that question, sir.

Mr. SAYLOR. One other thing. You say you understand that there may be other fishponds. It is my understanding, that the significance of the fishponds of this area is that they belonged to a royal family.

Mr. CHING. But I think a fishpond is part of the royal family.

Mr. TAYLOR. Any other questions?

Mr. BEGICH. On that last question, may the gentleman take the mike? I just want to pursue that. This is a significant point. Is not the pond we are talking about in your major development? Is this not the pond where the king was buried? Is that not the significance of that pond?

Mr. CHING. This has never been substantiated and we have never come across anything. I don't know whether we can. You see, if this is true, then truly this spot would be very significant, yes. I must agree with you, but you see, I just can't go ahead and make a statement based on no actual facts.

Mr. BEGICH. Well, what does your study indicate of where the King may have been buried? This pond must have been given some significance.

Mr. CHING. Well, there have been many stories and legends concerning the burial of King Kamehameha. In the first place, I for one am not really interested in trying to find the place of his burial, and I think this should be kept secret and be preserved this way; but as far as any available information, there may be some around, but it certainly is not being passed on, and rightly so.

Mr. BEGICH. The culture is similar to Alaska, the State that I represent. The people of my State have great pride in the customs of their land, which I have found is evidently the case with some of the people in Hawaii who were at the sites today. Now if that history indicates this legend, a historian, as you are, would assume——

Mr. CHING. I am an archeologist.

Mr. BEGICH. You do have a great knowledge of the legends and the history—otherwise, you would not be the professional that you are—and at least the legend indicates that that is the area.

Mr. CHING. From what I can gather, the King can be buried anywhere from Kohala down to Kona. You know, this covers a very large area, and I've heard stories from my relatives and other people indicating different locations. Certainly, the Kaloko has been indicated as the burial place of Kamehameha I. I'm not denying this, but on the other hand, I might say, "Yes, you're absolutely right. This is so." I mean, I cannot say for sure. Otherwise, I'd just be guessing, you see.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if Dr. Emory from the Bishop Museum is here. I wonder if we might ask him to comment. He's here and he's indicated he wants to say something.

Mr. TAYLOR. I understand that the representative Mr. Emory will be called later on.

Mr. BEGICH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RUPPE. I believe your organization owns a tract of land or shoreline above Kaloko Pond area, and you've indicated it would be either difficult or impossible to develop a beach area there.

Mr. CHING. I'd have to refer you to the landowner, Mr. Rodi.

Mr. RODI. I'm not sure of the land you're referring to.

Mr. RUPPE. I'm referring to the land north of Kaloko area or to the left on that map. Don't you have some land around that area?

Mr. RODI. Yes, but several miles to the north.

Mr. RUPPE. Separated from the pond area and separated from the two ownerships?

Mr. RODI. These two ownerships are separated by several miles.

Mr. RUPPE. Could you use the northernmost point or the other part as a bathing beach or recreational beach?

Mr. RODI. Well, it depends on how you look at this. This is several miles to the north. The road is not through there yet; the water is not there; no provisions are being made for water. This is maybe 10 years down the line.

Mr. RUPPE. In other words, you really do feel very strongly that the loss of the pond area would detract from the viability of the developments you are undertaking?

Mr. RODI. Definitely.

Mr. RUPPE. One other thing. You have complete clearance now from both the State and county authorities for the development that you are undertaking? Do you have complete zoning approval?

Mr. RODI. No. I should put it this way. Under our system here, the land is first classified by the State either into urban land or into conservation land. The State retains control over the development of the conservation land. We have permission from the State, from the department of land and natural resources with respect to the conservation area. The conservation area is the area that is shown in green (indicating) and it's the area shown on the folio to our yellow brochure. This is the area that's involved in the pond, in the historic park in the shoreline.

Now, the balance of the land is zoned urban, at least below the highway, and that is a matter for county zoning, and ordinarily, we go through the procedure of getting the beach development complete and then we would go through the usual routine of county zoning.

Mr. RUPPE. You have all of the approvals necessary for the conservation area? You would later on, at a future date, need a county approval for the so-called designated urban areas?

Mr. RODI. Yes; we would.

Mr. McCLURE. I was wondering if Mr. Bell or any of the other witnesses could give us the estimate of the cost to the Government in the acquisition of this land if we should develop a national park at this point.

Mr. BELL. Really, I have no idea of the cost of the acquisition of it. I don't believe any of the other witnesses do either.

Mr. McCLURE. No appraisals or estimates?

Mr. BELL. There may have been. I am not knowledgeable of them.

Mr. McCLURE. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, thank you very much for a very able presentation. I'd like to call Mr. W. Thompson.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Ching, one question. Are you head of the archeological research center?

Mr. CHING. That's right.

Mr. SKUBITZ. And you have your doctor's degree in archeology?

Mr. CHING. No.

Mr. SKUBITZ. What degree do you hold?

Mr. CHING. B.A.

Mr. SKUBITZ. And when did you get your B.A.?

Mr. CHING. 1966.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, Mr. Thompson, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF W. Y. THOMPSON, DEPUTY, DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you very much. I'm here representing the department of land and natural resources.

The boundaries of the Honokohau settlement historic landmark was first designated in 1962. The initial application listed the landmark area as containing 250 acres. However, the boundaries drawn on the accompanying map contained 700 acres. The recommendation for designating this area as a registered natural historic landmark came from the National Park Service as the State historic preservation program was still to be started.

In 1970, the State of Hawaii formally designated this site as a registered landmark. However, this landmark area is an unusual one in that it includes portions of four different properties at Kaloko, Honokohau 1, Honokohau 2, and Kealakehe. Kealakehe, of course, is owned by the State of Hawaii. In August 1969, the State land use commission adjusted the boundaries in this area upon application from the landowners. The previous agricultural classification was changed to conservation for the coastal portions and urban for the remaining area below the new Keahole Airport Road, Kaahumanu Highway. Following this action, the owners of Kaloko filed applications on October 9, 1970, with the department of land and natural resources for a permit to modify the fishpond wall. For your information, the State of Hawaii land use law provides for the following:

1. Boundaries for land uses are set by the State land use commission.
2. There are four categories of land uses: urban, rural, agricultural, and conservation.
3. The county governments control the zoning aspects for the urban, rural, and agricultural districts.
4. The State department of land and natural resources controls the permitted uses within conservation districts.

Hearings were held by the department on this application to modify the Kaloko fishpond seawall as this pond is in the conservation zoned district. Testimony from over 35 individuals and organizations was received, both for and against the application.

On March 25, 1971, the board of land and natural resources granted a permit for modification of the seawall. Later, it was determined that any work in the pond area also required approval of the Corps of Engineers. Hearings were held by the corps on this matter. The corps then requested the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation for advice in reaching a decision. A hearing was conducted on November 3, 1971, in Washington, D.C., by the Advisory Council. Testimonies in support and against the seawall modification were presented. The State's position was that if alternatives to acquire the landmark area were available, such as through Federal funds or private foundation funds, it would support such a plan. However, since the State had no funds earmarked for this purpose, nor were any other funds available, it recommended that the permit to modify the Kaloko seawall be granted. Subsequently, the Advisory Council rendered the decision

which in essence stated that unless public or private funds are available for acquisition of the landmark area, the corps was instructed to issue the permit.

H.R. 11774 calls for a feasibility study of the area. It is our feeling at this time that sufficient and intensive archeological studies of the area have been made. Since the controversy first arose, planning work has been going on and evaluation of the archeological and historical sites on the private lands have been made.

For your information, the department of land and natural resources, through its division of State parks, historic sites and outdoor recreation, is the agency charged with the responsibility of the historic site preservation program in the State of Hawaii.

At present, we have a statewide survey and inventory of historic and archeological sites about 50-percent complete. This started July 1970. We are hopeful that this work will be completed within the coming year.

Over 5,000 sites and archeological remains are being surveyed and studied, and will subsequently be evaluated. What is happening here at Honokohau is a prelude to what the State must face in its overall State historic site preservation plan. Not all of the 5,000 or more sites will be preserved. This is obvious. It is the evaluation, primarily by competent archeologists and those familiar with Hawaiian history and culture, that will determine the sites that are to be preserved, restored, relocated, or removed. Here at the Honokohau historic landmark area, a hard decision is being made. What we see here is the preservation of those significant things that relate to our Hawaiian heritage by private landowners. We welcome this type of support. We do not feel that only government should be involved in the preservation efforts of our history and culture. The plans that have been submitted by the landowners in this area have been well prepared. Of course, to those that are staunch preservationists, the plan is not satisfactory.

While it is true that a larger preservation plan would be desirable, we are faced with the prospect of buying the landmark area outright and lose the private funds that are now available for the preservation work in this area. There have been few private landowners that have come forth with a preservation plan of this magnitude. Rather than stifle this type of support to the State preservation plan, we prefer to encourage such actions. We realize that some concessions will be made to induce private funds to do this type of work. In the present case, we have continued to meet with the landowners and an alternative plan for the historic landmark area has been prepared which now logically links the historic sites of the four different land parcels into an integrated plan. The private landowners have assured our department of their cooperation in jointly working out a historic preservation park in this area, open to the public. We welcome and invite interested citizens and organizations to participate in developing this preservation plan. Our alternative plan is, of course, a reduced plan, but it, I repeat, encompasses those significant archeological and historical sites. We think this is an exciting plan: a coastal historic preservation park extending 2 miles.

For your added information the Kona Coast will play an important role in the State's open space plan. The Kona Coast, which

runs from South Point to North Kohala, is approximately 115 miles long. Along this coast lie many historic and archeological sites. Many of these, fortunately, are on State lands and are assured of preservation.

For your information, starting at South Point, the State is contemplating a natural area park which will include the archeological sites at South Point. This area has been designated a historic landmark. South Point is purported to be the landing site of the first Polynesians to Hawaii. Further north, the State at its meeting last month, designated an open space type of park for its lands at Manuka and Honomalino. With the acquisition of private lands that lie between these two State parcels, a wilderness park of several thousand acres will be created.

At Milolii, the State envisions a living park concept which will feature the Milolii fishing village. It is our intention to provide lands at no cost to the original inhabitants and their children for this purpose.

Beyond Milolii lies the National Park Service's City of Refuge Historical Park. The State has embarked upon a comprehensive park plan for this area. It is our goal to develop the Kealahou Bay area with all its historic features into a park which will link with the City of Refuge Historical Park at Honaunau, creating a tremendous recreation-historic park. As you may be well aware of, the National Park Service has proposed a road linking this area with the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park area.

Continuing north beyond the Honokohau settlement landmark area, the State is preparing plans to develop Kiholo into a recreation-historic park. Here, we are talking about another large open space type of park possibly totaling 4,000 acres.

If we continue northward, we come to Kohala and in this district we come across one of the most exciting parts of our preservation program. Here at Lapakahi we have relatively intact ruins of a Hawaiian community, which includes a fishing village and an upland farm village. Continuing throughout North Kohala, we can see that we are in Kamehameha country, for here Kamehameha was born and lived as a young man. We have places in Kohala that are mentioned as Kamehameha's birthplace, and even large boulders are purported to be his birthstone. Here in North Kohala we find the family heiau of Kamehameha; pathways that Kamehameha used; an irrigation tunnel constructed during the days of Kamehameha; the Kamehameha stone near Makapala and many, many other important features.

In short, what I am attempting to convey here is the magnitude of the task that lies before us. We need the support of the Federal Government and we also welcome participation by private landowners.

Enough archeological studies have been carried out. There already is a large-scale development within the landmark area. I call your attention to the Honokohau small boat harbor which is only in its preliminary construction stages. With the completion of the small boat harbor will come repair shops, fueling stations, clubhouses, and other recreation facilities. We are working to develop a small boat harbor around the historical sites within the State-owned Kealahou lands. What we have done and will continue to do at Kealahou is similar

to the task facing the other landowners of the landmark area: how to utilize the area for housing and resort purposes while at the same time preserving those significant features that relate to our Hawaiian heritage. We think development within the landmark area can occur without severe adverse effects upon the landmark area.

For your added information, the State of Hawaii has a comprehensive preservation plan. In recent years new laws have been enacted to:

1. Create natural areas to preserve our native trees and plants.
2. Create wildlife sanctuaries.
3. Prepare a statewide open space plan.
4. Establish underwater conservation district or parks.

We also have a foundation on culture and the arts to perpetuate the cultural features of our islands as well as a foundation of history and humanities to assist our department of land and natural resources in preparing a historic site preservation plan.

I have mentioned a few of the historical sites here on the island of Hawaii that are to be preserved. There are others of equal importance throughout the State such as the complex of heiaus at Waiula and the Russian Fort at Waimea on the island of Kauai; Hokukano-Ualapue complex of heiaus on Molokai; and on Oahu, such places as Puu-O-Mahuka heiau, Huilua fishpond, Kahana Valley; and of course, our most famous preservation and restoration project, Iolani Palace.

In summary, a tremendous preservation effort is underway. Regrettably, it was slow in starting, but it is only in recent years that the effects of urban pressure have been felt. We still have the opportunity to have much of what I would like to call "treasures of our Hawaiian heritage."

Let me conclude by quoting to you the words spoken by Gov. John A. Burns at the ceremony marking the beginning of the Iolani Palace restoration program:

Long years ago, the Hawaiians gave us a gift of enormous simplicity. It was not a material gift. It came out of the nature of his being and the family system of his life.

It was the spirit of caring * * * sharing * * * helping * * * understanding * * * and respecting feelings and needs of others.

Now, almost two centuries later, this spirit we call Aloha is still our most precious possession. Like all substances of the soul, it cannot be touched, only experienced. Somehow through the trials and troubles of our years, it has lived and nourished us. It has made us possible.

Let us see the restoration of Iolani Palace not only as a museum of an era but as a living monument to the Hawaiians who have given so much. Let us view it in years to come as a latter-day heiau, dedicated to Aloha.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me state that it is a very eloquent and very good presentation. Now, in one sentence, summarize your position on this bill.

Mr. THOMPSON. We think that the studies that have been made have been very helpful—we have been looking for funds. The other alternative is to buy the area; if it includes funds, we are for it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, they will include enough funds to study; that's as far as this bill would go. Now, are you for the bill or against it?

Mr. THOMPSON. I am against it, because we have already gone to several hearings. We have already appeared before the Advisory Council, and I think they have reached the hard decision; we also

reached the decision that if there are no funds to purchase the area, then let the development proceed.

Mr. TAYLOR. You quoted Governor Burns; are you a representative of the Governor?

Mr. THOMPSON. I quoted Governor Burns, but I am not a representative of the Governor. I did get permission from Governor Burns to quote him.

Mr. TAYLOR. So you're not speaking for the Governor?

Mr. THOMPSON. I did not have a chance to go over this with the Governor, but the Governor is aware of this statement.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Thompson, you said that the Governor said that "the Hawaiians gave us a gift of enormous simplicity * * *. It was the spirit of caring, sharing, helping, understanding, and respecting feelings and needs of others." This is a fine statement. Now, here you have a part of your original culture in this island; now, how are you going to care for it, share it, help it, understand it or respect it in the middle of a golf course with somebody hunting for golf balls? [Applause.]

Mr. THOMPSON. Was that a question?

Mr. SAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. THOMPSON. As I mentioned in my report, the significant parts of the area along the coastal section will be preserved.

Mr. SAYLOR. It won't be preserved. They told us right here in their plans they are going to get rid of a portion of it.

Mr. THOMPSON. A part of the wall will be removed, yes; there will be modifications to that area; yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. We found a place out there that had a grave marked out. So there are graves out there and somebody is going to be driving a golf ball into them; is that preserving your culture?

Mr. THOMPSON. Sir, Kaloko is only one of the sites we hope to preserve throughout the whole State of Hawaii.

Mr. SAYLOR. This is the area that we are talking about. Don't talk about all the other areas. They aren't in this bill.

Mr. THOMPSON. However, because I represent the land and natural resources which is responsible for the entire statewide preservation program. It must be necessary that I touch upon the other aspects of our program.

Mr. SAYLOR. Go ahead.

Mr. BURLISON. I'd like to thank Mr. Thompson for his presentation. Mr. Thompson, is it your understanding that you speak—that you are making this presentation on behalf of the State of Hawaii?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; because I am with the department of land and natural resources, and we are in charge of the preservation program, and what I'm saying here, in essence, is what I presented to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Mr. BURLISON. And I believe your conclusion then is that the State of Hawaii, as represented by your presentation here, is opposed to the bill under consideration; is that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON. In a special form; yes.

Mr. BURLISON. Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Thompson, at the time that the department of land and natural resources gave the Kona Coast Co. permission to develop

Kaloko Pond, was the department of land and natural resources aware that the area was included in the Honokohau National Historic Landmark?

Mr. THOMPSON. Our department received applications; yes, we were aware that it was a registered historic landmark. In fact, I think it was in the application that came in October of 1970. In July 1970, I personally came out to the site and put the plaque that you saw there.

Mrs. MINK. Despite the designation of the area as a landmark, the department of land and natural resources, charged with the responsibility of preservation, still went ahead and permitted the construction of part of the landmark?

Mr. THOMPSON. May I also state at this time that what the Kaloko owners—well, let me explain it this way. A registered landmark, in order to be registered and fully received, an application for the designation must be received from the landowners of the land area. The State has dedicated the area and preserved it as a land area, but I might add that it is in the State land area that we have the Honokohau Small Boat Harbor area which is a very large intrusion to the land area; and the small boat area is only about halfway—but what we have done there is to build a small boat harbor around the historic site. The entry to the area was shifted because of a heiau there.

Mrs. MINK. But was not the Honokohau Boat Harbor started before the State accepted the development of the whole area?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Mrs. MINK. So that the analogy is not pertinent because development preceded the acceptance of the development of the area; is that not true?

Mr. THOMPSON. That's correct.

Mrs. MINK. So the department of land and natural resources did ignore the fact at that time that the area had been designated as a landmark and granted approval of the destruction of the seawall?

Mr. THOMPSON. I think the full significance of the historic site preservation plan wasn't—well, let me say that we in the State probably weren't fully aware of the preservation plan in the past.

Mrs. MINK. At that time, the Department was not fully aware of the significance of the landmark designation? Was not that your testimony before the Advisory Council in Washington in November of this year?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; generally along those lines.

Mrs. MINK. May I also say, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Thompson's résumé or summary of the decision of the Advisory Council is not altogether correct; I would like to read the conclusion arrived at by the Advisory Council and ask unanimous consent of my colleagues: The Advisory Council said:

The preservation of the Honokohau National Historic Landmark and segment known as Kaloko Pond is in the national interest because of the adverse effects of the proposed undertaking upon the national registered property which will result in the destruction and alteration of the resource and lead to further impairment and loss of integrity.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation recommends that the United States Army Corps of Engineers hold the Kona Coast Company permit and development at this time, and ultimately, the permit be issued only after the Corps has received satisfactory evidence that the people of Hawaii and the Nation, acting through private organizations or state or local government or agencies,

and through the Congress of the United States, have been afforded reasonable opportunity to provide for the preservation of the Honokohau Settlement and within, the Kaloko Pond, and the public ownership for the present and future generations.

Now, this was the recommendation of the Advisory Council that we be afforded reasonable time in order to determine whether such acquisition could be made by local, State or the Congress of the United States; and this is all that the pending bill would do: provide the Congress of the United States a study, conducted by the Department of Interior, and time, and a reasonable opportunity requested by the Advisory Council to make this determination.

Based upon this reading of the conclusion of the Advisory Council, Mr. Thompson, is it the position of the State of Hawaii that this reasonable time not be given to the Congress of the United States to determine whether we in fact have the funds and the commitment to save this area for the people of Hawaii?

MR. THOMPSON. May I answer this on a personal basis? Inasmuch as I have appeared before the Advisory Council and heard all the testimony, as I have stated, we have been looking for alternatives to this problem here. If we had funds available, I think we would probably have purchased the area. We should have purchased the area years ago when land prices were reasonable in the area, but not having bought the land earlier, in doing the priority aspect of our entire statewide preservation program, we find that we can't do anything to purchase the area.

MRS. MINK. Mr. Thompson, do you believe that the Congress should be denied the reasonable opportunity—do you believe that the Congress ought to be denied this reasonable opportunity which the National Advisory Council has recommended that we be afforded?

MR. THOMPSON. I was hoping that the bill before us today would be based on the advice of the Advisory Council—based on the advice of the National Park Service, whether or not to purchase the area. I think the importance of the area has been brought out many times. We say it is an important area, and because we cannot buy the entire area, we'd be trying to save what is important in the area; but if funds can be provided to purchase the entire area, we are for it.

MRS. MINK. Would the State land and natural resources, following your statement, consider a reconsideration of the permission that they have granted to the Kona Coast Co. to destroy the seawall?

MR. THOMPSON. The decision was made by the board of land and natural resources. I cannot speak for the board; I can transmit this question to them.

MRS. MINK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. BEGICH. On the basis of that last statement I would like to request the gentleman to submit that question and secure the response to it. I would like to have the record left open for the answer to it.

MR. TAYLOR. The answer will be placed in the record when received.¹

MR. THOMPSON. I may add that no work can start there without the conforming word of the Corps of Engineers' approval; so without the approval of the Corps of Engineers, it cannot proceed.

MR. TAYLOR. The next witness is Mayor Kimura.

¹ EDITOR'S NOTE.—The information had not been received when the hearings went to press. When received will be placed in committee files.

STATEMENT OF HON. SHUNICHI KIMURA, MAYOR OF HAWAII ISLAND

Mr. KIMURA. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I think in reference to H.R. 11774, we gather here really to find out how best we can save the historic significance of this area called the Honokohau Settlement. I think in 1962, when it was made a national historic landmark, the importance of this particular historic site was established, not only to the people of Hawaii, but to the Nation.

I understand from an earlier testimony today that the further importance of this historic place will be established by the representatives from the Bishop Museum.

The particular bill here would do two things: Would provide the funds to make this feasibility study, and during that time of study, will have the Corps of Engineers and any Federal agencies not issue any kind of permit to continue development. Consequently, what is really required on the local level, by the State, county, by the particular Hawaiian community, the landowners and all of us, is that we jointly join together concurrently with this particular bill to plan to see how we can save this historic Kaloko and Honokohau Settlement area, and also look at the interest of the private landowners, of the State and county and the Hawaiian community; and therefore, we propose that we immediately start this kind of planning, so that the interest of these people can be looked into and hopefully can be resolved so that this very significant national historical landmark can be preserved and its integrity be preserved.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much, Mr. Mayor.

We will now hear from E. Blaine Cliver.

STATEMENT OF E. BLAINE CLIVER, CHAIRMAN, HAWAII HISTORIC PLACES REVIEW BOARD

Mr. CLIVER. My name is Blaine Cliver. I am chairman of the Hawaii Historic Places Review Board.

We are submitting before you the report that was prepared by the Hawaii Historic Review Board for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at their meeting in Washington that Mr. Thompson referred to. Since that time, we have uncovered more material relating to Kamehameha's burial at Kaloko, and this is mainly what I would like to summarize at this time. This concerns the last six pages of the report, if you would care to turn to that. The other part of the report covers many questions that were raised in previous testimony, and gives the review board's findings and recommendations concerning them.

Concerning the ponds, first of all, I would like to say that a study has been recently made. One of the people involved with this study was a member of the board. The study, I believe, was done to the county of Hawaii. I believe out of 54 bodies of water looked at, nine ponds were selected as being valuable, and I suppose eventually will come before our board for review. Of these nine ponds rated in order of their importance by this group, one, two, and four are located between Honokohau Settlement and Kaloko.

In turning to the new material that we have uncovered, as has been indicated previously, Kamakau, the Hawaiian historian, sited Kaloko as the burial place of Kamehameha; and one Kapalu of Kailua was appointed keeper of the Royal Mausoleum at Kaloko in February of 1887. Our new material shows that this same Kapalu requested payment for his services in April of that same year.

Our story, however, begins in January of 1918, just 2 months after the death of Queen Liliuokalani, when Prince Kuhio wrote to Governor Pinkham, a trustee of the Liliuokalani Estate suggesting that relics in the Royal Mausoleum at Nuuanu be moved to the Bishop Museum. These relics were said to be two coconut fibre caskets containing the bones of Umi and Liloa as well as a tapa bundle containing a skull, some bones and a letter by King Kalakaua dated February 8, 1888, reputed the accompanying bones to be those of the Great Kamehameha. This letter, included in our submission, stated that Kalakaua received the bones from a Kapalu Kamalama who found them in a secret cave at Kaloko, North Kona, on the Island of Hawaii. This is the same Kapalu who, the year before, had been appointed keeper of the Royal Mausoleum at Kaloko. Kalakaua arrived in Honolulu on February 7, 1888, and the following day the bones were deposited in the Royal Mausoleum at Nuuanu in the city of Honolulu. The move, however, was done in secret; no mention was made in the newspapers; and our only knowledge of the event comes from the King's letter. The King, however, is recorded in the newspapers as arriving in Honolulu aboard the *W. G. Hall* on February 7; but perhaps the most interesting account of these happenings does come from the newspapers. The Daily Bulletin records that a terrible storm ravished the Kona coast with the height of the storm occurring on the 5th of February, the day the bones of Kamehameha were brought from the cave.

As Prince Kuhio requested, the remains were quietly removed to the Bishop Museum in March of 1918 and at present the museum is studying this material.

I cannot say with flawless certainty that the bones of Kamehameha were laid to rest at Kaloko or that those were the bones delivered by Kapalu to Kalakaua and brought to Honolulu during the stormy days in February of 1888. But we can say that far more evidence has been found than has ever been presented before indicating a strong belief in the idea that Kaloko was the burial place of the Great Kamehameha. Certainly, there is far more to justify Kaloko in this respect than there is to justify many of the holy places in Christendom. Maybe the significance of this place and its venerable fishpond can best be shown in the form of a question: within the great States of our Nation, what people would not support the preservation of the burial site of their greatest leader, and would it make any difference if this leader had been a Christian?

The Hawaii Historic Places Review Board feels that Kaloko and the Honokohau Settlement is a significant historic site to the people of Hawaii and support this proposed bill to study its possible use as an historic park.

In conclusion, the review board supports the present bill.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Cliver, for a very, very well-prepared statement, and for this material which we will place in our files.

(A report of the Hawaii Historic Places Review Board, dated October 14, 1971, and revised January 5, 1972, has been received and has been placed in the committee files.)

Any questions? [No response.] If not, we will move on. Dr. Theodore C. Moeller, Jr.

STATEMENT OF DR. THEODORE C. MOELLER, JR.

Dr. MOELLER. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, the Hawaii Foundation for History and the Humanities, which was created by the State legislature in 1969 and charged with preservation of museums and ethnic activities, delays in moving it into operation allowed for its full operation to begin only in the last 3 months; however, at this annual meeting first held, this matter was brought before the meeting, and you have the statement in front of you.

The resolution was adopted by the membership in the annual meeting. The material that you see presented was presented to the board of trustees of the Hawaii Foundation. By this material, as reflected in Chairman Blaine Cliver's report from the review board, the foundation is interested in this study not merely because the study is a useful historical tool, but for the ethnic and cultural awareness and archeological and museum work; and we are particularly pleased and anxious that in this study, a dominant portion of the advisory council should be composed of those people who could best interpret their own cultural and historical significance and relationship to the particular historical landmark area; and we feel that such a study might be a groundwork for subsequent activities in related other historic sites as they affect particular ethnic groups. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Dr. Theodore C. Moeller, Jr., is entered into the record.)

STATEMENT OF DR. THEODORE C. MOELLER, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HAWAII FOUNDATION FOR HISTORY & THE HUMANITIES

The Hawaii Foundation for History and the Humanities at its Annual Meeting on 9 December, 1971, went on record with a unanimously adopted resolution in support of bill H.R. 11774. Their resolution reads as follows:

"Moved and seconded that the Hawaii Foundation for History and the Humanities officially support and endorse H.R. 11774, introduced by Representative Mink and co-sponsored by Representative Matsunaga.

"Letters of support shall be sent to the Representatives and to Senators Fong and Inouye urging swift passage of the bill. Adopted unanimously."

At the time the Foundation was unaware of Senate Bill S. 2908 but the same line of support would be involved in this similar legislation.

The documentation of the significance of the Honokohau area is fully presented in the report of the Hawaii Historic Places Review Board which operates under the jurisdiction of the Hawaii Foundation. This report was accepted by the Board of Trustees of the Foundation and represents its position.

This statement is submitted to reinforce this report and indicate the interest of the Foundation in the development of such a unit of the National Park system. While our organization is barely three years old, and operational for less than half a year, its legislative mandate is sufficiently clear in the area of historic preservation, ethnic and cultural awareness, and archaeological and museum work to make such a project a matter of its concern.

It is our hope, therefore, that the initial step of a Honokohau Study Advisory Commission be taken so that ample time can be given to the study of the long-range value of a national park system unit in this district. The pro-

tection of the area is a vital necessity while this study is undertaken and the results of such a study should have useful adaptation to other like areas which might in the future fall under similar consideration.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. We will now hear from Mr. Marion Kelly.

STATEMENT OF MARION KELLY, BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM

Mr. KELLY. Copies of my statement are being distributed as well as copies of the Bishop Museum report on the Kaloko-Honokohau settlement. Copies of my statement are being presented to you now as well as copies of the Bishop Museum report on the Kaloko and Honokohau areas that have been developed in the past years. I am the author of the one on Kaloko and Kuki'o which belonged to Huehue Ranch, and apparently now the Kona Coast Co. Representatives of the ranch who contracted with Bishop Museum to oversee the archeological survey and to conduct the historical research were especially anxious that the historical research be done. They were aware that Kaloko had long been connected with the secret burial cave where Kamehameha's remains were said to have been placed after his death in 1819 in Kailua, Kona.

As I found while conducting the research, the Hawaiian historian, S. M. Kamakau, related the story in considerable detail. It was first published by him in Hawaiian in 1867, and later translated (1961: 215) into English:

At midnight, therefore, when black darkness had fallen and no one was likely to be on the road and the rough lava plains of Pu'uokaloa lay hushed, Hoa-pili sent his man, Ho'olulu, to bring the container of wicker work in which the bones of Kamehameha were kept to Kaloko in Kekaha. Ho'olulu, carrying the receptacle on his back * * * reached the road over the lava of Pu'uokaloa. * * * The next morning Hoa-pili and Ke-opu-o-lani took canoe to Kaloko where Hoa-pili met the man who had charge of the secret cave and together they placed the bones there. "The morning star alone knows where Kamehameha's bones are guarded." It is said that the bones of Kono-ka-wai-lani's daughter, Kalola Pupuka, and those of Ka-hekili-nui 'Ahu-manu were secreted in this same cavern by Ka-me'e-ie-moku and Ka'manawa.

It was the custom to hide and guard the bones of Hawaiian chiefs, Kamakau tells us, "in order that they might not be made into arrows to shoot rats, fishhooks, needles for sewing tapa, or kahili handles * * *" in other words, so the bones of venerated chiefs would not be desecrated. In light of this, it would be respectful of Hawaiian burial custom not to search out the precise spot, but set aside a portion of Kaloko Ahupua'a as a memorial park to Kamehameha and the other chiefs that are buried somewhere in this land.

Plans for a park at Honokohau have been on the books for over a decade. As early as January of 1959, the Territory of Hawaii Planning Office published their recommendation for development in the fiscal years of 1959-61, of a Honokohau Lagoon and in 1961-65, of a Honokohau Park to include the Honokohau fishponds. The report urged immediate acquisition and development, not only for tourist needs, but for "the preservation and display of outstanding historic ruins in the area."

In 1961 the State of Hawaii rushed forward with plans for the Honokohau small boat harbor, but agreed to reconsider its original site after an archeological survey by Bishop Museum revealed a num-

ber of important ancient Hawaiian structures would have been destroyed (Emory & Soehren, 1961). The proposed park was to have included the ponds of Aimakapa and Aiopio, the holua slide and several historic structures located in the vicinity of the ponds as well as several heiaus (temple structures) and petroglyphs in the area. The plans were illustrated in the "Comprehensive Plan for Hawaii State Parks" published in February 1962. Even the "General Plan of the State of Hawaii," published in 1961, rated Honokohau beach park high on the list for the Island of Hawaii. It was to be used for "extended camping, picnicking, swimming, aquatic sports, and fishing," and the historic area was to be preserved.

Once the first increment of the small boat harbor was completed, nothing further was heard about the park developments. In 1962, the regional archeologist for the National Park Service recommended that Kaloko be included in an area of approximately 250 acres, designated as the Honokohau settlement, and made the site of a State park. Honokohau settlement was later listed by the National Park Service as a national historic place in the National Register of Historic Places—1970. But in the 12 years that have passed since the territory first announced its plans for a park at Honokohau, little forward motion has been visible. Indeed, it would seem that sometime in the intervening years, the State reversed its policy and now the ancient Hawaiian sites of this area are not going to be preserved in a State park.

Bishop Museum has been involved in archeological and historical research in the Kaloko-Honokohau area for over 10 years. Most of our effort is spent in preserving the best of Hawaiian culture. We endeavor to do this both in the museum and in the field. In my considered opinion, the Honokohau-Kaloko area is an excellent example of a typical coastal fishing settlement around fishponds, and represents the type of settlement to be found surrounding one of the two most important activities of Hawaiians in the past—fishing and farming. If the area cannot be a State park, it is hoped that Congress will help us preserve the area by exploring the possibilities of bringing it into the national park system.

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Mr. KELLY. The point is that the State is apparently not interested any longer in making a park out of this area, and we appeal to the Federal Government to help achieve this.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Paige Barber.

STATEMENT OF MRS. PAIGE BARBER, ON BEHALF OF REVEREND
AKAKA AND COL. CURTIS KEKOA

MRS. BARBER. I am Mrs. Paige Barber, and I am here on behalf of Rev. Abraham Akaka and Curtis Kekoa who sent his apologies for not being able to be here today.

I will refrain from reading both messages in toto, because of the lack of time involved; however, I would like to draw your attention to Rev. Abraham Akaka's paragraph where he refers to the survey now being in process by the State government and is not completed. This is one of the high points that we questioned Governor Burns about, and requested that a letter or a copy of a letter from Governor Burns to Reverend Akaka be given to Mrs. Mink.

MRS. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I would ask unanimous consent that the letter that was handed to me by Mrs. Barber, signed by Gov. John A. Burns, be placed on the record immediately following Mrs. Barber's testimony.

MR. TAYLOR. Hearing no objections, a copy of the letter will go in the record.

(As directed by the chairman, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Rev. Abraham K. Akaka is entered into the record.)

MR. ROY TAYLOR,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation.

DEARLY BELOVED: I am writing this in haste. I regret that pastoral commitments prevent my being in Kona with you today, but I am grateful that Paige Kawelo Barber, the Executive Secretary of our Congress of the Hawaiian People can represent me and read my message to you all.

Preservation of cultural property endangered by public and private works is of vital importance to the future of our State and Nation. Accountability for such preservation is upon us all. We must take steps to protect and preserve what is left. I am thankful that our Representative Patsy T. Mink has already recognized the importance of such cultural preservation and has taken legislative steps in this direction. I am also grateful to all those who have courageously encouraged the preservation of cultural property.

Our Congress of the Hawaiian People urges greater concern and accountability on the part of all developers, legislators and the people of Hawaii for the establishment of a State inventory of historic sites. We must carry our surveys on threatened cultural property well in advance of the start of private or public works. In all developments we must encourage private owners to maintain historically valuable and interesting sites and structures. This can be encouraged through favorable tax rates and by furnishing technical advice on restoration for public enjoyment.

We have a monumental heritage that must be protected, restored, and preserved by experts. To do so will not only preserve the heritage we love, but also attract tourists and become an important economic resource.

Before we destroy anything more that is irreplaceable, let us join hands in developing ways of working together, so that we can conserve our most seriously threatened sites—so that they become valuable socioeconomic factors with a viable role in our contemporary life. Preservation and development of historic sites in Hawaii should lead to a cultural tourism industry in every land, as they also preserve their cultural property.

REV. ABRAHAM K. AKAKA,
President.

(As directed by the chairman, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, the following letter addressed to Rev. Abraham K. Akaka and signed by Gov. John A. Burns is entered into the record.)

DEAR REVEREND AKAKA: Thank you for writing me about the Kaloko Pond issue. I realize that there is a great deal of interest in Kaloko and am happy for the chance to sketch for you a number of details as well as to reinforce general understanding of the State's position on this matter.

Broadly speaking, the State's position is to secure both a future and a past for our people—not one to the exclusion of the other. Popular impression, notwithstanding, the Island of Hawaii still offers too little opportunity for her young. Between 1960 and 1970 more people left the Island than flocked to it. For these people, the Island offered no future—no jobs, no livelihood. In the years ahead, we owe to them the chance to make a home for themselves on their native island.

Sun, water, space and sands—gifts of the Almighty—can be found in the area between Kawaihae and Kailua-Kona, to develop additional employment. These same gifts attracted settlement by Hawaiians of old and made this area alive. Kaloko and Honokohau are prime sites within this area.

We would not, however, wish to have development by sacrificing our past. In Kaloko, we have required that the burial site be preserved. We also think it a good idea to restore a portion of the pond as a living example of how fishponds were worked. Much of the pond's value lies in what it will teach people about old Hawaii.

State reports to the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation pointed out two alternatives: Federal action to preserve Honokohau Settlement or preservation of key historic features by private developers. The State expressed preference for the latter alternative because Federal action might preempt the good that can be brought about by private development—both to provide jobs and to assist government in the work of historic preservation.

What is not generally known is that the finding of adverse effect upon Kaloko Pond and the Honokohau Landmark is based on specific "Criteria for Effect" contained in the procedures established by the Advisory Council. These criteria are rigorous. They understandably do not address some of the broader issues of the Kaloko problem.

The report presented by Mr. Thompson to the Council included the Corps' finding of adverse effect, which was reached in consultation with the State and using the Council's criteria. Mr. Thompson's presentation also touched upon broader issues, including the thought that more can be done for historic preservation by using private developers.

As indicated in Mr. Connally's letter, the Secretary of Interior has only \$5.98 million for historic preservation to apportion among the States but had not done so prior to the Council meeting. As you know, Mr. Thompson's presentation mentioned that a survey to inventory historic sites in Hawaii was in progress. The survey was in part funded by the Department of Interior. The Federal grant for this work was made in fiscal year 1970-71 to cover the cost of the survey for two years, i.e., 1970-71 and 1971-72. As Mr. Connally mentions, Federal funds will not be made available until a Historic Preservation Plan is completed. This plan in turn depends on completing the survey. Funds can also be made available if an Interim Historic Preservation Plan is submitted and approved. Because the State faces the possibility of a sizable financial deficit, I have been unable to approve the funding and staffing necessary for the drafting and implementation of such a plan.

As indicated in the report to the Council, the Oahu portion of the survey is completed and the portion covering the Island of Hawaii is over one-half completed. This work is being undertaken by a professional staff within the Department of Land and Natural Resources. To review surveys and historic preservation plans of the department, State statutes provide for the Hawaii Foundation for History and the Humanities which is assisted by a review board consisting of professionals in the area of historic and archeologic preservation.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources has made known to me its desire to acquaint you with the State's overall program for historic preservation. I know an invitation from you would be most welcome.

Although you are anxious to see that Kaloko receive the highest priority for preservation, I ask that you keep in mind that the state-wide survey hasn't been completed, that the total program may be quite large, and that the success of the total program requires cooperative effort as well as a clear sense of priorities. The Department of Land and Natural Resources would like to explore with the Congress of Hawaiian People, its role in the preservation of Hawaiian antiquities.

May I suggest to you further that this Administration is keenly aware of the

need to preserve those legitimate vestiges of our Hawaiian heritage so that our people today and generations tomorrow will have a firm basis upon which to maintain our unique identity. An example of our desires toward this end is graphically described in the lead editorial published in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of Monday, December 6, 1971, with respect to the historic significance of North Kohala and its relationships to Kamehameha the Great. May I respectfully suggest that the support of organizations such as yours would be of great value in accelerating the realization of a project of this magnitude.

Aloha, and may the Almighty be with you and yours always.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BURNS.

Mrs. BARBER. This concludes my testimony for Reverend Akaka; and for Col. Curtis Kekoa.

The ad hoc committee for an Hawaiian trustee has a letter directed to Mr. Roy Taylor, chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation. This organization is in favor of H.R. 11774 and the preservation of the Honokohau Landmark Settlement Area, and opposing the destruction of Kaloko Pond in whole or in part.

I have been requested to read off the names of the organizations of this organization. The member groups and hui include: Pearl Harbor Hawaiian Civic Club; Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors; Nanakuli Homestead Association; Hale O Na Alii; Waianae Hawaiian Civic Club; Kalihi and Moanalua Church; Wahiawa Hawaiian Civic Club; Kona Civic Club; Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club; Kamehameha Alumni Association; Prince Kuhio Hawaiian Civic Club; Hui Kukakuka; The Kaahumanu Society; Papakolea Community Association; Hawaiian Businessmen's League; Queen Emma Hawaiian Civic Club; Waimanalo Hawaiian Civic Club; Friends of Kamehameha; Kalihi-Palama Hawaiian Civic Club; and the Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu.

Thank you.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Col. Curtis Kekoa is entered into the record.)

AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR HAWAIIAN TRUSTEE,
Honolulu, Hawaii, January 5, 1972.

To: Mr. ROY TAYLOR, Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation.

From: The Ad Hoc Committee for an Hawaiian Trustee, which is comprised of the following Hawaiian groups and hui's: Pearl Harbor Hawaiian Civic Club; Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors; Nanakuli Homestead Association; Hale O Na Alii; Waianae Hawaiian Civic Club; Kalihi and Moanalua Church; Wahiawa Hawaiian Civic Club; Kona Civic Club; Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club; Kamehameha Alumni Assn.; Prince Kuhio Hawaiian Civic Club; Hui Kukakuka; The Kaahumanu Society; Papakolea Community Assn.; Hawaiian Businessmen's League; Queen Emma Hawaiian Civic Club; Waimanalo Hawaiian Civic Club; Friends of Kamehameha; Kalihi-Palama Hawaiian Civic Club; and The Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu.

Subject: A position paper favoring bill HR 11774 and the preservation of the Honokohau Landmark Settlement Area and opposing the destruction of Kaloko Pond in whole or in part.

This organization, which its twenty member Hawaiian groups and hui's, stand for the preservation and perpetuation of all historical and cultural sites and vestiges of the Hawaiian people in the State of Hawaii. These sites and vestiges are vital sources of our Hawaiian heritage that identify us with our cultural roots.

The Honokohau Landmark Settlement and the surrounding area should be allowed to remain as a valuable and significant remnant of our Hawaiian heri-

tage. This area should also be restored for the resource materials of our ancient history for all of the people of Hawaii and for those who come to share the culture and beauty of this State.

We desire that the names of the above Hawaiian groups and hui's be a part of your records that we are in firm support of bill HR 11774 introduced in the House of Representatives by Hawaii's Representatives Patsy T. Mink and Spark Matsunaga.

We cannot help but feel that such a bill can only serve the needs and desires of the people of Hawaii, for this bill will allow for greater participation from the community at large.

We are proud and more than willing to continue our support toward the efforts of all those who have recognized the importance of preserving our cultural heritage.

Aloha and Mahalo.

CURTIS KEKOA, *Chairman.*

Mr. SAYLOR. Will you convey my personal thanks to Reverend Akaka for his statement. I am very sorry that he did not come.

Mrs. BARBER. I regret that he can't be here for this important meeting and I will tell him, Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Henry Awai. [No response.] If there are no objections, Mr. Awai's testimony will be placed in the record.

[No written testimony available.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Renwick Tassill. Mr. Tassill, I understand you have a plane to catch, so we will put you on next.

STATEMENT OF RENWICK TASSILL, REPRESENTING THE HAWAIIANS, KONA CHAPTER

Mr. TASSILL. Thank you for the time.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I represent the Hawaiians, Kona Chapter, and also this afternoon, I was given the authority to represent some 15,000 people in the State Association of the Hawaiians.

We very strongly support and are in favor of bill H.R. 11774 introduced to Congress by Representative Patsy Mink.

We feel that for the first time the people of Kona in Hawaii will be given a chance to participate in so important an issue.

When this bill is passed and funds are made available, the studies then made will play an important role in the preservation of Hawaiians.

The area in question, Kaloko, is very important to us. In the past, many historical areas have been destroyed by development. For example, the Keauhou development area destroyed the remains of a number of historic religious and cultural sites.

As Arlington National Historical Cemetery is important to the people of the United States, so the Kaloko historic preservation site is important to the State of Hawaii and the Hawaiian people.

When we have lost the last artifacts of our ancient Hawaiian heritage, what then will the people of Hawaii have left? If we also lose our identity, then the Hawaiian people will be a people of the past.

May I also include other fishponds on the island of Oahu, and mainly the Kuapa fishpond that was taken away for development. This pond, quite large in size, is now a marina for people that can afford second houses, people that can afford homes that will be built for \$45,000, \$50,000, and \$65,000. The people that I represent, I would say at least 90 percent of these people are low income people; are people

who are fighting for their Hawaiian homeland; are people that have been standing in line for years and years just to gain a little of Hawaii under their feet for a roof over their head. May I ask at this time that we take all consideration and that bill 11774 be granted to the people of Hawaii.

Are there any questions?

Mr. TAYLOR. I believe not.

Mr. Charles Kaigler; and on deck is Mr. William Reich.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES KAIGLER, HAWAIIAN AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. KAIGLER. MRS. Mink, gentleman, my name is Charles Kaigler and I represent the Hawaii Audubon Society. We do support H.R. 11774, authorizing a feasibility study of the Honokohau area as an addition to the national park system.

Others here today are far more qualified than we to describe the historic values of this area. We think wildlife is a cultural value. We want to emphasize the value of Honokohau Pond and Kaloho Pond as natural habitat and as a sanctuary for Hawaii's endangered waterbirds, in particular the Hawaiian stilt and the Hawaiian coot. Both of these species inhabit these ponds. Admittedly, their numbers are not great. Both birds are on the endangered species list. The island of Hawaii has the lowest present population of these birds of any of the major islands. The annual count of the Hawaiian stilt and other birds conducted by the personnel of the State Division of Fish and Game of the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of the Interior this past summer showed a decrease in stilt populations both statewide and on the island of Hawaii. This island of Hawaii is not overly blessed with areas suitable for waterbird habitat. As a matter of fact, Honokohau Pond (Ainakapa) and Opaepa Pond about 7 miles to the north are, with the addition of Kaloko Pond as an intermediate, the only areas on the island of Hawaii really suitable for the preservation of native waterbirds and used by them at the present time. The stilts and coots move between the two major ponds and also use Kaloko intermittently.

Small flocks of migratory ducks and shorebirds also use the ponds during the winter months. Several koloa, the Hawaiian duck now being brought back from the verge of extinction, have been observed on Opaepa. It is quite possible that this native duck will also use Honokohau as a natural habitat. We understand that the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is quite interested in the future of the Honokohau and Opaepa Ponds. Certainly we, as a society, want to see these ponds protected as waterbird habitat.

A sanctuary within a national park seems not at all incompatible with the preservation of an area as a historic site. The natural areas remaining in these islands, with emphasis on those providing a suitable habitat for our disappearing wildlife, are fast disappearing and deserve protection as do sites of great historic value. The preservation of these valuable areas, both historic and natural, is of primary importance. Here it appears feasible that both an historic site and a wildlife sanctuary can be brought a step closer to complete protection

within one area and by one action. H.R. 11774 can lead to the accomplishment of this goal. The Hawaii Audubon Society urges the passage of H.R. 11774.

I would like to call the attention of the committee to—

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you be brief?

Mr. KAIGLER. I would like to call your attention to Hawaii's endangered waterbirds which is published by—jointly by the Bureau of Fish and Game here and by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. William Reich; and next, Mrs. DeWitt Smith.

Because most of the statements are repetitious and have already been made, we'd appreciate if the witnesses can pick parts of their testimony to present orally. That would be more helpful. The entire testimony, however, will go on the record, but the time will be set for each witness, and when the time is up, we ask that the witness terminate at that time.

We did give unlimited time to the State officials and the mayor and the property owners in order that they could get their case presented.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM REICH, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE, DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HAWAII

Mr. REICH. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am down on your list as president of the Conservation Council for Hawaii, Hawaii Island chapter, but I am here today speaking as the legislative chairman of the county committee of the Democratic Party of Hawaii, which has endorsed H.R. 11774.

I wish to emphasize, however, that this is a nonpartisan issue, that both Democrats and Republicans support this bill, and we also support this bill by Senator Hiram Fong, a Republican, which has been introduced into the Senate. I will not read the resolution since you have it.

I wish to emphasize, however, the third paragraph of the resolution which I think is the chief issue at stake here today:

The site is sacred to the Hawaiian people, containing the graves of many alii, perhaps even of King Kamehameha, and its preservation would be a great step forward in preserving their history and restoring their identity.

When Captain Cook arrived, 169 years ago, on Kealakekua Bay only a short distance from here, at least 300,000 people, some estimates as high as half a million, resided on the island in relative peace and harmony, in ideal and nonpolluted surroundings.

At nearly every bay and inlet, the coming of the white man, his methods and efforts, his training, commodities, and his diseases caused great change. The imposition of these aliens caused a great change, and the people became bewildered and demoralized. Within 50 years the Hawaiian population was actually diminished, reduced from several hundred thousand to around 50,000 for the year 1950—I mean, 1850. The white men who had taken control of the economy of the land were forced to import people from other lands to operate their sugar plantations.

This destruction of the Hawaiian people and their culture was not consciously planned. Nevertheless, it is just as much a case of genocide as if the people had been destroyed by fragmentation booms, saturation bombings, "defoliants," and other modern methods of destruction.

It is time we recognized this and again, to make restitution, every effort is being made to preserve the historic sites of the Hawaiians.

The few restorations which have been attempted, such as the city of Refuge, are criticized by some Hawaiians as being designed for the entertainment of tourists to represent the past. The Honokohau settlement area, with its concentration of well preserved fishponds, boat landings, building sites, are perhaps our last opportunity to preserve and restore a tiny piece of the past as it actually existed before the arrival of the white man. Most of the other suitable sites have already been bulldozed for hotels, condominiums, and subdivisions which have destroyed or distorted many irreplaceable historic sites.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would you please summarize your conclusion?

Mr. REICH. Well, we support this bill and we hope it will be passed in our favor.

Mr. TAYLOR. Very fine statement, and we will include all of your statement in the record.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mr. William Reich is entered into the record.)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HAWAII, HAWAII COUNTY COMMITTEE, TADAO OKIMOTO

Statement of Hawaii County Committee, Democratic Party of Hawaii, at hearing of Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, at hearing on H.R. 11774 in Kailua, Kona, January 7, 1972.

The Hawaii County Committee of the Democratic Party on November 23, 1971, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the Honokohau-Kaloko Pond area was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1966 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places;

Whereas, in a small, concentrated area of some 700 acres, the Honokohau region contains more historic sites and artifacts than any other spot in Hawaii, including fishponds, fish traps, boat landings, burial sites, holua slides and heiaus;

Whereas, the site is sacred to the Hawaiian people, containing the graves of many ali, perhaps even of King Kamehameha, and its preservation would be a great step forward in preserving their history and restoring their identity;

Whereas, several corporations have developed plans for hotels, swimming beaches, condominiums and subdivisions in the area which would destroy or distort many irreplaceable historic sites and artifacts: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Hawaii County Commerce Committee of the Democratic Party supports H.R. 11774 introduced by Representatives Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunaga which calls for a study of the Honokohau Settlement area by the Secretary of the Interior with the view of establishing there a National Historic Park to be restored and operated by the Hawaiian people. Submitted by William Reich, Legislative Chairman.

FROM THE FLOOR. (Statement off the record.)

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of my objection, the statement of the last witness who spoke out of order after Mr. Reich appeared, will be stricken from the record.

Mrs. H. C. Smith.

STATEMENT OF MARIAN FRANCIS, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF HAWAII COUNTY

MARIAN FRANCIS. Mr. Chairman, I am Marian Francis, who is representing Mrs. Smith who could not be here, and I'm speaking for the League of Women Voters of Hawaii County of which she is vice president.

I have about a 1-minute matter here, which is in the form of a letter to Congresswoman Patsy Mink from Mrs. Smith.

"In March of 1970 the Hawaii County League of Women Voters, after study of available material and visits to many parts of this island, reached consensus that there is a need in Hawaii County for the recording, preservation and protection of sites, historic and prehistoric, on our island. The potential economic value of such sites was stressed as well as their historic significance.

"The Hawaii County League of Women Voters therefore supports, and urges others to support, H.R. 11774."

"Sincerely yours,

"Mary C. H. Smith (Mrs. DeWitt Smith).

"Vice-President, Hawaii County League of Women Voters."

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mrs. Francis.

STATEMENT OF JACK C. DAVIS, REPRESENTING THE HAWAII ISLAND CHAPTER OF THE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Mr. DAVIS. I'd like to make one correction. I am speaking for the Hawaii Island Chapter of the Conservation Council of Hawaii.

On behalf of the Hawaii Island Chapter of the Conservation Council, I ask you to support bills H.R. 11774 and H.R. 1462, presently being sponsored by Representatives Mink and Matsunaga.

It is obvious that this site is extremely significant to the Hawaiian people. It is also obvious that the developers want to desecrate and destroy portions of a national shrine, as another developer had done 15 years ago and destroyed 90 percent of one of the most complete and well preserved Hawaiian villages some miles south of here on the Kona coast. Incidentally, that site is now a golf course.

Even though we do recommend that this H.R. 11774 be enacted, this does not preclude any unfair treatment to the developer. The developer can still make his input.

In conclusion, we citizens of Hawaii are not selfishly asking you to help us; these historic sites will be just as much enjoyed and appreciated by citizens of your own States. Many people of Hawaii have spent countless hours and personal funds in the battle to save the Honokohau area from desecration. Now we ask you to support bill H.R. 11774, which will provide us the time and small amount of money needed to study the feasibility and desirability of establishing a national park. Thank you very much for coming to Hawaii to hear our plea.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mr. Jack C. Davis is entered into the record.)

STATEMENT OF JACK C. DAVIS, OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HAWAII ISLAND CHAPTER OF THE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF HAWAII

Mr. DAVIS. Chairman Taylor, Congressmen, and concerned citizens of Hawaii, thank you for coming here this afternoon to hear testimony concerning the preservation of these two important national historic sites, Puukohola and Honokohau.

On behalf of the Hawaii Island chapter of the Conservation Council, I ask you to support bills, H.R. 11774 and H.R. 1462, presently being sponsored by Representatives Mink and Matsunaga.

There is no question or controversy about the importance of Puukohola site since the land is not in possession of land developers. There is also no question about the historic or cultural importance of the Honokohau site; however controversy has developed for one simple reason. The present owner of a portion of that property, the Kona Coast Development Co., would, for corporate profit only, desecrate and even destroy portions of a national shrine. In the past, we Americans might have permitted such a disaster to happen, but not today and never again. We have learned from the past; we do honor our ancestors and consider the welfare of our children.

Fifteen years ago another land developer destroyed 90 percent of one of the most complete and well-preserved Hawaiian villages on this island. Very recently, that organization has expressed remorse for their mistake and has promised the citizens of Hawaii that they will not allow any further destruction of Hawaiian heritage on their property. Some day, the management and owners of the Kona Coast Development Co. will likewise see the wisdom in having preserved and restored intact the even more important historic site at Kaloko.

Even though the case for not accepting the developer's scheme is overwhelming, the representatives of that corporation will be free to contribute their ideas to the Study Advisory Commission which would be established by enactment of bill, H.R. 11774. The developer would not be treated unfairly, though certainly no law in our Nation guarantees monetary profits for groups or individuals who purchase land for resale.

We citizens of Hawaii are not selfishly asking you to help us; these restored national historic sites will be just as much enjoyed and appreciated by citizens of your own States. Many people in Hawaii have spent countless hours and personal funds in the battle to save the Honokohau area from desecration. Now we ask you to support bill H.R. 11774, which will provide us the time and small amount of money needed to study the feasibility and desirability of establishing a national park on this site. Thank you for coming to Hawaii to hear our plea.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Davis.
Miss Jennifer Parijs.

STATEMENT OF MISS JENNIFER PARIJS, REPRESENTING LIFE OF THE LAND

MISS PARIJS. My name is Jennifer Parijs, and I represent Life of the Land, an ecological group.

Life of the Land fully supports H.R. 11774 presently before the committee today, and we recognize the historical value of Kaloko and the Honokohau settlement.

We further ask that this committee no longer hold hearings such as the one on Kaloko Pond in Hilo, and we further ask, request, or somehow recommend also that the State of Hawaii hire additional, or at least about five more archeologists to finish the statewide comprehensive survey.

The preservation liaison officer to the Department of the Interior is responsible for the preservation of historical sites. We would also like to make note that the presentation that was given to you by the developers, the Kona Coast Co., and their little pamphlet, omits some of the important historic sites that we have noticed; among them, the Queen's Oath, Double Holua Slide, and Kenaka lei o nui, which is the man with the big mouth, and we can explain those later to you.

Since the Kona Coast Co. is committed to create a beach with a 10-acre park for public use, we ask, in writing, a guarantee from them that they are committed to building a resort, hotel, and additional residential developments, and that they are not speculating on the land, as is the impression of the Corps of Engineers.

Last of all, in case the committee does want appraisal of this land, I understand that the National Park Service has completed its appraisal, so it would be available to you through them, and I'm sure that the community here would like to know what that appraisal has been.

If the committee passes this bill, Life of the Land guarantees to put full efforts to appealing its lawsuit against the State land use commission for the alleged illegal rezonings during 1969 boundary review of which a great part of the Honokohau area was taken. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Miss Parijs for a very nice presentation. Next, Robert Chase.

(Additional information for the record follows in letter dated Jan. 12, 1972:)

LIFE OF THE LAND,
January 12, 1972.

Representative ROY TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation,
House of Representatives, U.S. Congress.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TAYLOR AND MEMBERS: The people of Hawaii are very distressed and angry over the continuing destruction of our rich historical heritage. As you know, the history and culture of the Hawaiian Islands is one formed by those Polynesian people who dared the great Pacific in search of a new home. It was here in Hawaii where they settled. The Hawaiian people look to the results of their ancestor's labors with deep love and dignity and show pride in belonging to one of the noblest peoples on earth.

Yet, a disrespect for this rich heritage has and is occurring. We know this for we have found numerous sites of old Hawaii destroyed and desecrated.

An analysis of *Oahu's Archaeological Sites (by Types)*¹ shows that an alarming number have been forever lost to the people of the State. This survey clearly exhibits the status of our historic sites:

	Total known	Destroyed		Number remaining (condition)			
		Number	Percent	Excellent	Good	Fair	Deteriorated
Heiau.....	139	117	84	1	12	3	6
Koha.....	36	32	89	1	2	1	2
Habitat areas.....	66	28	42	1	17	16	4
Agricultural areas.....	66	56	85	1	5	3	2
Fishponds.....	79	58	73	2	8	9	2
Petroglyph areas.....	6	1	17	1	4	1	1

This inventory, directed by Dr. T. Stell Newman, State archeologist, summarized figures about the plight of historic preservation on Oahu. Said Dr. Newman:

"We found that 65 percent of the known archaeological sites on Oahu have now been destroyed. Up to 1930, some 122 sites were destroyed and we know that 178 more have been destroyed since then. An average of two sites were destroyed each year between 1930 and 1960 but the average has jumped to 11 sites per year during the last decade. This means that not only have we already lost 300 known archaeological sites on Oahu, but face increasing rates of destruction for those remaining. These figures on site destruction do not tell the whole story because almost one-half of the remaining archaeological sites are in poor condition. The Oahu survey should conclusively illustrate the plight of historic sites in modern Hawaii."

With the spread of urbanization throughout the State, Dr. Newman warned that the neighbor islands will suffer the same kind of loss unless immediate steps are taken to preserve at least the most important sites.

¹ News release, Department of Land and Natural Resources, 1/26/71, "State Completes Oahu Archaeological Survey."

This reckless exploitation of early Hawaiian life was recently demonstrated by Bishop Estate, the largest private landowner in the State of Hawaii, who developed a golf course on top of an entire prehistoric village at Keaunohou on the Big Island, comprising more than 80 structures that enable a village to operate. Dr. Newman sadly commented that the information from the village site could probably have filled books. We would have been able to reconstruct the living style of the Hawaiians in a very unique situation."² Keaunohou was both a fishing and agricultural village and thus could have provided the people of Hawaii with a treasure of historical information.

Bordering this former village is Hawaii's largest known holua slide. This extremely long steep slide served as the "Olympic Games" holua of the ali'i. In the late 1960's it was honored with the National Historic Landmark status, although Bishop Estate had bulldozed the bottom section of the holua slide near the gold course road in the early 1960s.

But Bishop Estate is not alone. June Silverman, State historian for the Division of State Parks, notes other sites on the National Register of Historic Places whose integrity is being threatened.

1. *Puukohola Heiau*, Kawaihae vicinity, island of Hawaii, was built by Kamehameha the Great. Today, the State Department of Transportation wants to build a highway through the heiau complex. State Parks Division and your committee, however, will relocate this highway.

2. *The South Point Complex*, Naalehu vicinity, island of Hawaii, a group of sites which provides the longest and most complete record of human occupation in the Islands, was desired by the Air Force for firing of rockets at a missile site. This summer the State negotiated with the USAF to place the missile site ½ mile outside the boundaries of the landmark.

3. *The Hukukano-Ualapue Complex*, island of Molokai, includes six heiaus which may have been used as a place of refuge and sacrifice and two fishponds presently used for their original purposes. In 1967, the State announced plans for acquisition of Ualapue heiau, but still has not completed this action. Keawanui fishpond is on the development plans for a new resort hotel. Dr. Newman adds that not only Keawanui fishpond is in great danger, but numerous other fishponds in the area are "sited" for development.

4. *The Old Sugar Mill of Koloa*, island of Kauai was in the State acquisition plans in 1962. As of today, there have been no results.

5. *The Honokohau Settlement*, Kailua-Kona island of Hawaii now faces further alteration. The Kona Coast Company desires to transform Kaloko Fishpond into a resort beach by destroying the old seawall, constructing a new concreted pond wall, dredging and filling the remainder of the historic pond, the burial place of Hawaiian royalty, with sand for the developers' resort beach, despite the opposition by Bishop Museum, the leading historical institution in the entire State of Hawaii, and possibly the entire Pacific.

These are not the unrecognized sites of Hawaii but the national historic landmarks, the most honorable designation given to any historic site.

Hawaii's historical and cultural sites are of the utmost value to the people of Hawaii. They are not tourist displays. They are not the remainders of a bizarre ancestral cult. Rather, they are the fulfillment of an understanding and a relation to a people's life.

"It is realized that once destroyed, historic sites and the evidence which they contain, cannot be replaced." (General Plan, County of Hawaii, p. 68) Yet the desecration and the destruction of our valuable sites continues.

This history and culture cannot be measured by money. Unfortunately, money acts as the factor which destroys our heritage, reflecting a sickness in our modern society. Many of our sites are buried under tourist resorts, which sadly beckon mainlanders to meet our culturally rich and historically proud people. However, these resorts are built in disrespect and can only breed more of the same. Money, the bulldozers it buys, and the contempt it breeds is destroying the roots of our Hawaiian society.

Unfortunately, our State government has demonstrated either an unwillingness or an incapability to protect our valuable sites. It is still struggling to complete a) the statewide inventory of historic sites and the preparation of a comprehensive historic preservation plan, and b) the preservation projects for specific historic sites or areas under the Interim Preservation Plan to acquire funding for sites on the National Register of Historic Places.

² Honolulu Advertiser, Sept. 7, 1971, B-2.

Hawaii is the only state that has not yet submitted comprehensive historic preservation plans to the federal government. The draft of the Division Comprehensive Historic Preservation Program was circulated during September 1970 for comments and criticism in the State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR). In early October it was sent to Chairman Sunao Kido for review and Board submittal. Since then it had bypassed at least three Board meetings. The Board of the DLNR was in full knowledge that no Interim Preservation Plan could be submitted to National Parks Service until this program was implemented. Furthermore, in a memo to J. Souza, chief, division of State Parks, Dr. Newman stated that Hawaii failed to submit preservation plans for any of the sites on the National Register because the State had continually refused to hire additional staff members to complete the programs. (June 25, 1971)

Because of this, the people of our State began an active campaign to reawaken on awareness of their cultural history. The Hawaiian people have been fighting for the preservation of historic sites for many years. It is these people who know and recognize the significance of their history and culture. Archeologists, historians, and cultural anthropologists who have had direct contact with the State's inactive and incompetent preservation programs, pushed for legislation declaring that historical sites are the property of the people of the State, and that:

1. Private landowners shall be subject to legal controls and restrictions when construction, alteration, or improvement is undertaken on land where a significant historical site is known to be located; and

2. Any citizen of the State shall have the power to bring court action in the name of the State to protect these sites.³

Members of the Sub-committee on Parks and Recreation, we bring all these points to your attention for they explain the great drive on the part of the people to fight for maintaining the dignity of their ancestors, working together to formulate creative plans for the preservation of our remaining historical sites.

Life of the Land fully supports H.R. 11774 and recognizes the historical significance of the Honokohau Settlement. It is with great hope that we appeal to you, with your knowledge of human history and cultures, your compassionate desire to give these historical and educational foundations to our children, and your recognition of the need for human dignity and pride. We know you will listen carefully to the people of Hawaii who make their presentations and appeals to you in support of H.R. 11774.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono.⁴

JENNY PARIJS,

Historic Preservation Chairman, Life of the Land.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT CHASE, HILO COLLEGE, HILO, HAWAII

Mr. CHASE. When I was preparing my statement, I wanted to make sure—First of all, I understand most of the people who have talked tonight support the bill. I support the bill basically because I believe it is a historic site and should be preserved; but I also want to present a few views in addition to this; and one of the things that I have done in the past, I am an instructor of oceanography and biological sciences at the university, and with that background, I made a quick review of the area on Kaloko, and in the back of my statement—attached to my statement, I have a summary of that statement I made to the Army Corps of Engineers.

At that time, I pointed out the unique physical and biological aspects of Kaloko, which I am sure would make a terrific educational site, and a very interesting biological site, as I mentioned in there.

³ Senate Bill 623, Hawaii, Legislative session 1971.

⁴ "The Life of the Lord is preserved in righteousness", Hawaii State Motto.

Today, I would like to bring out one other suggestion as to why this area should be preserved, and as part of this, I have prepared my statement. I realize that the people coming from the mainland, unless you have been on this island for quite a long time, most of what I would say wouldn't make sense.

This morning it was 38 degrees in Volcano, where I live. Thirty-eight degrees in Hawaii, especially in the area of 125 plus inches of rain per year, also no central heating, the wind whistles through the walls, and it is as cold as you've ever been in 30 below. I come from Ohio; I have done a lot of skiing and a lot of outdoor sports during the winter. I certainly got cold then, but I had a place to stay.

Before I make my statement, I'd like to tell you a little bit about the Hawaiian Islands so you can understand what's going on, especially—

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, can you finish in about a minute?

Mr. CHASE. I'll surely try.

Some of the comments that were made by the developers about the terrific camping sites—the place is unlivable 6 months out of the year.

Well, let me point out one thing. You have the trade winds coming down to this area from the mountains, and you have—because of these trade winds, you have a lot of moisture that is lifted, and the rainfall is 300 inches a year, 125 inches in Hilo and Volcano. Temperatures in Volcano go down to freezing and incredibly cold.

Anyway, on the leeward side, however, you have the area coming back down. It's warm; it's automatically heated; it's dry and you have—the weather is incredible. So, what I'm trying to point out then, in my statement, is that on the last page—next to the last page—you have a map of the places that we have to get away from the weather on the windward side. You have the ones underlined.

Mr. TAYLOR (interrupting). You have used your 4 minutes, sir.

Mr. CHASE. I'm just saying that this is a site perfect for camping.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete testimony of Mr. Robert G. Chase, including map and a letter directed to Colonel Sanders of the Army Corps of Engineers, is entered into the record.)

TESTIMONY OFFERED BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND
RECREATION ON JANUARY 7, 1972

(By Robert G. Chase)

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR AND SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Before the day is over you will hear a considerable amount of testimony by, and for, the remaining Hawaiian people in Hawaii and the growing number of Kamaainas and anthropologists interested in the Hawaiian culture and its history, all urging the preservation of this site for their sake is where my sympathy lies. Since others can discuss this aspect more knowledgeably than I, I would like to discuss secondary considerations more pertinent to my own background.

A year ago I submitted a proposal to the Army Corps of Engineers outlining specific reasons for preserving Kaloko Pond. This outline, which I have attached to this statement, reflects my teaching background in Oceanography and the biological sciences. As I pointed out then, the unique physical and biological aspects of Kaloko—which can be extended to include the other ponds in this area—offer many rare opportunities for study and educational purposes.

Today I would like to offer more personal reasons for creating a park in the area we are discussing. As a resident of Volcano, the highest in elevation and therefore the coldest community on the Big Island of Hawaii, I believe I can speak with more experience than most about our need for more public parks and, hopefully, camping sites in the Kona district. Although camping is incongruous with the reasons for preservation over most of the Honokohau area, I am certain that it could be permitted in suitable, less historically important parts. My family and I try to escape our 125+ inches of rain per year and our 33° and below winter mornings by camping from time to time. Our choices of places to picnic, camp, fish, or swim are severely limited. Most sites are on the windward (cold and rainy) side of the island. The attached Parks and Recreation map will show how few areas there are for camping on the warm Kona side. Of these, the only two pleasant parks (Mahukona and Spencer) often become heavily overcrowded with boy scouts, tourists, windward residents, fishermen, etc. The only camping site in the beautiful Kailua area is a rocky, filthy, parking lot. In other words, today's recreational needs are far from being met. The outlook for the future population growth of our island promises even greater problems.

This island has been plagued more than its share by money-conscious businessmen and politicians on the local to the national levels. Our energies, it seems, have been confined to money-making schemes benefiting very few people. For example: The large number of new resorts planned and approved for this island hardly reflects the number of empty hotel rooms already existing. More importantly, our huge future population is already dictated by the lucrative subdivision industry. Our island is often referred to as the "subdivision of the Pacific" with 87,569 empty lots, resulting in potential of about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a million new residents to add to the 67,000 we have today. I might add, new subdivision approvals are now pending and many more requests are most certainly on the drawing board. As I previously mentioned, recreational facilities for today's residents and visitors are subminimal. We must do all we can to catch up with today's needs in order to have a chance to cope with tomorrow's demands.

You are among the very few people who have been privileged enough to visit Honokohau. I was also permitted to see that area and skin dived off one of the three beautiful beaches. As a biologist and a spear fisherman I was impressed by the lush fauna and clear water of the area. The relative cold and high rainfall of our side of the island accentuates the beauty of Honokohau. I wish you could compare this area with the parking lots, deserts, rain-soaked plots, bug-infested patches, and overcrowded beaches which I have to choose from to escape Volcano weather, or in showing friends and family the island on which I live.

All in all, the park that you have the power to create in the Honokohau area represents a unique opportunity for all those of Hawaiian ancestry, those in the field of education, present and future residents of this island, and for all those that visit us, to pursue their interests and needs. There are few, if any, areas on the island as significant in all respects as this one. Therefore I urge you to preserve Honokohau for all of us today and for all people in the future.

DEAR COL. SANDERS: After a brief biological survey of Kaloko Pond, we would like to submit the following observations:

(1) We found that the North end (the area to be developed) contains a greater diversity of habitats than does the south end.

(2) Regarding the proposed seawall to divide the pond, there is no information as to the extent of fractures on the bottom. Therefore the seawall may not control seawater transport in and out of the mullet area. These fluctuating conditions may preclude mullet culture or any other stenohaline research.

(3) Regarding the dredging of the north end, the sediments contain large amounts of poisonous hydrogen sulfide gas which would be released in the water upon dredging, with possible sterilization of the entire pond.

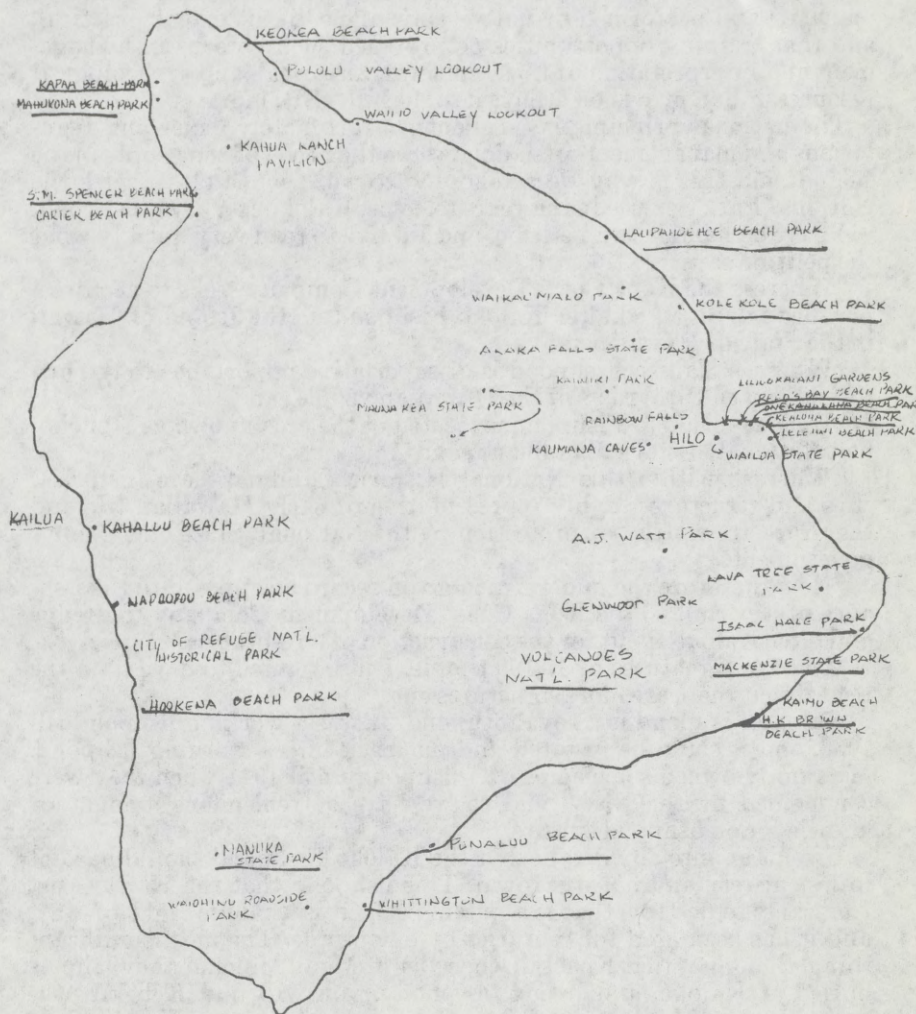
(4) According to a historical survey of Kaloko Pond by Marion Kelly, (Bishop Museum Report 71-2) the pond contains a fireworm unknown to occur in other Hawaiian ponds. With discovery of new antibiotics from various other organisms indicates that the fireworm may also have this potential. If this is so, then the fireworm occurs in a uniquely accessible concentration in Kaloko Pond.

(5) That the fireworms are found here indicates that unique ecological factors exist in this pond. These same factors may permit culture in Kaloko Pond of other useful forms not normally found in easily accessible areas or in high concentrations.

(6) Kaloko Pond has a very high rate of productivity, making it ideal for almost any type of aquaculture (ego mullet, shrimp, oyster, Samoan crabs, etc.) Since this is one of the few remaining highly productive ponds in the island, this area assumes added importance.

(7) Because Oceanography and Marine Biology curricula are being added to public schools and the colleges of this island it is hoped that these subjects will assume new importance in our population, if not an entirely new industry. This pond could provide one of the few areas in the Islands for students and researchers to inexpensively develop their expertise in their respective fields.

ROBERT G. CHASE.



Mr. TAYLOR. Alika Cooper; and on deck is George Naope.

STATEMENT OF ALIKA COOPER, EAST HAWAII CULTURAL COUNCIL

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, and ladies and gentlemen: I represent the East Hawaii Cultural Council and the Congress of the Hawaiian People as cochairman of the historic sites.

The officers and members of the East Hawaii Cultural Council support bill H.R. 11774 and ask your approval for this legislation.

Though I have a written testimony, I won't read the whole statement, but if it is possible, I will read only one paragraph:

In regard to H.R. 1462. We urge that the provision in H.R. 11774, namely section 1, which reads, "The Congress further believes it is appropriate that the preservation and interpretation at that site be managed and performed by native Hawaiians, to the extent practical, and that training opportunities be provided such persons in management and interpretation of those cultural, historical, and archeological resources," be a provision attached to the bill, H.R. 1462.

The national principle is excellent; unfortunately, rules and regulations and management often don't serve the needs of the people in the Island, and this is why we are hoping to work much closer with the National Park Service in the years to come. Kaloko is a royal fishpond.

I have on hand here a petition, and I'd like to read very quickly what the petition says:

"Whereas the Kona Coast Development Company seeks to acquire a permit to dredge and alter Kaloko Fishpond on the Island of Hawaii in the State of Hawaii; and

"Whereas Kaloko Fishpond is of superlative importance to the historical and cultural roots of the Hawaiian people; and

"Whereas Kaloko Fishpond is located in the area known as Honokohau National Historic Landmark; and

"Whereas within this National Historic Landmark are historical sites and structures highly representative of early Hawaiian life and therefore are worthy of protection by the National, State and County governments;

"Now therefore the undersigned go on record as opposed to the issuance of a permit to the Kona Coast Development Company to dredge and alter Kaloko Pond for the construction of a resort beach."

We have signatures of 10,100 people. I just wanted to have it on the record that there are more signatures out.

Kaloko Fishpond is a royal fishpond. It was a working fishpond till 1960, and it could be restored and put back into a working fishpond. My family owned some acres of a fishpond until 1941 when they were condemned by the Navy, and so we have a tremendous amount of knowledge on fishpond culture.

I won't go into any details, but the Kaloko Fishpond should be kept in its entirety and not destroyed. This fishpond that the Kona Coast Co. wants to destroy, that is a public path; it is a public right-of-way, and it has been used for centuries by our people. The most significant thing, though, is that Kehekili, the ruler of Maui, Molokai and Oahu, is buried at Kaloko, and in my testimony, you will find Kehekili, the ruling king of Maui, Molokai, and Oahu, is buried here in Kaloko. You

can read that and follow that through. This is a very significant thing.

Mr. TAYLOR. Your 4 minutes are up.

Mr. COOPER. Can I close?

We ask that the Kaloko Pond be kept in its entirety, for it is the most historically significant area that we know of on the Kona coast, and we ask for your help to help us in preserving our culture and our heritage.

Mr. RUPPE. I would like to ask the gentleman: Did you have an opportunity to testify at the hearing that the State held on the rezoning of his property?

Mr. COOPER. Yes; I was one of the people who testified, and I have my testimony; if you'd like a copy of it, I will give it to you.

Mr. RUPPE. Where are the other people who were opposed to it today? Why didn't they testify? Were they aware of the State's rezoning?

Mr. COOPER. Well, it came up very quickly, and if I can remember, it was just behind the holidays. In fact, it was a little over a year ago, and it came up very quickly; and people have not been able to get to this area except people like myself who have traveled, because it's been closed off recently. So, most people did not know the significance of this area. This is why there are so few people to testify on preservation of the area.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, thank you, Mr. Cooper.

(As directed by the chairman, The Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mr. Alika Cooper is entered into the record.)

STATEMENT OF ALIKA COOPER, EAST HAWAII CULTURAL COUNCIL HILO, HAWAII

The officers and members of the East Hawaii Cultural Council support Bill H.R. 11774 and ask your approval for this legislation.

The Honokohau National Historic Landmark is a site of exceptional value in exhibiting the indigenous people and culture of this land and is exceptionally worthy for study for total preservation.

We are pleased with the provisions in this Bill that are appropriately designed to meet the interests and needs of the site of this Historical Landmark and the people of this State. It is especially gratifying to read that the native Hawaiian is entrusted with the dignified role of leadership, management, and interpretation of his cultural heritage.

The prohibition of any Federal agency to diminish the value of cultural, historical, archeological, scenic, or natural resources during the period of study is vital and necessary for the protection of the site.

The appropriation of \$50,000 is a reasonable sum for the purposes of this Bill and for the invaluable subject to be appraised.

The Honokohau Study Advisory Commission composed of 15 members at least 10 of whom shall be native Hawaiians is a positive plan that will utilize the resourceful talent of our local people and will bridge an existing separation between National Park administration policies and management and the needs and interests of the local communities.

In regard to H.R. 1462. We urge that the provision in H.R. 11774 namely Section 1 which reads, "The Congress further believes it is appropriate that the preservation and interpretation at that site be managed and performed by native Hawaiians, to the extent practical, and that training opportunities be provided such persons in management and interpretation of those cultural, historical, and archeological resources", be a provision attached to the Bill, H.R. 1462.

Mahalo a nui loa.

Mr. TAYLOR. George I. Naope?

Now, it may be that some of you need to get home and would like to leave. After this witness finishes, I'm going to recognize any person

who would like to put a copy of his testimony on the record and take 1 minute to summarize it. I'll recognize that group next, so if you'd like to take advantage of this offer, please be ready.

**STATEMENT OF GEORGE L. NAOPE, PRINCE DAVID
KAWANANAKOA HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB**

Mr. NAOPE. Chairman Taylor and distinguished members of this subcommittee, on behalf of the members of the Prince David Kawanakoa Hawaiian Civic Club, I want to express our warmest Aloha to you. Aloha is our term for greeting all people and those who may be strangers, immediately cease to remain as strangers. Aloha is also our term for expressing our appreciation to all who come to our shores for the welfare and interest of our people of Hawaii. As we present our testimony on bills H.R. 1462 and H.R. 11774, we are mindful of this exceptional opportunity which gives to us a precious experience in American dynamics in grassroot participation.

It will be nearly a year since this organization of Hawaiian Civic Club entered support for the preservation of Kaloko Fishpond and the entire Honokohau Historical Landmark. This club was represented at all of the hearings conducted in this State by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, the State land and natural resource department and at the National Council for Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C.

The Prince David Kawanakoa Hawaiian Civic Club supports H.R. 11774, for the provisions within this bill appropriately meet the needs and welfare of the people of Hawaii and the site of the Honokohau Historical Landmark. We concur with all of the provisions in H.R. 11774.

For the purpose of this testimony, therefore, I would like to dwell upon the cultural significance of the burials at Kaloko. I would also like to explain the ancient burial practices and beliefs that you may understand why there is an aura of mystery and suggestion of vagueness that surround the burials of our alii or rulers at Kaloko.

The best available documentary evidence suggest that Kaloko is the burial place of our two most important alii who lived in the late 18th and early 19th centuries during the periods of Western contact. King Kahekili and King Kamehameha the Great are believed to be buried at Kaloko. Other alii buried at Kaloko include the sister of Kahekili and grandmother of Kamehameha III.

King Kahekili, the biological father of Kamehameha the Great, was an important figure who ruled the islands of Maui, Lanai, Molokai, and Oahu. At one time it was believed that King Kahekili would unite all of the islands under one kingdom. This achievement was never his to claim. However, his son, King Kamehameha the Great, unified the islands under his rule. Kamehameha the Great is undoubtedly the greatest single figure in Hawaiian history. He was the last traditional king for he upheld the rituals of his gods and his traditions. He was a man of outstanding qualities of intelligence, leadership, conviction, and destiny. Westerners who came to know this great leader noted that this ruler of astute wisdom accepted from the foreigner all that would improve the lives of his people and himself, but he would never allow anyone the privilege of influencing his thinking. He reserved complete right to make all decisions for himself.

Because the best available documents record the burial of Kahekili and Kamehameha the Great at Kaloko, this site is as sacred to the Hawaiians as Mount Olympus is to the Greeks and Gettysburg is to Americans.

There are those foreign to our culture who are perplexed by the mystery and vagueness surrounding the burial of our great kings so there is that aura of secrecy that prevails upon this subject. I would like to explain why you feel this mystery, this secrecy.

Our kupunas or ancestors tell us that prior to the death of an alii, two or three trusted followers were selected for the highest honor of burying the deceased. The remains of an alii, particularly if those remains were of King Kamehameha the Great, were secretly taken to the carefully chosen site. Great care was taken by the entrusted followers for no person other than themselves was ever to learn of the burial site of the deceased. Often these trusted followers gave up their lives soon after the interment that the place of burial of their alii would forever remain a secret.

This traditional practice of confidential and highly secretive burials of the alii relate to the cultural concepts of mana and kapu. Mana is the divine supernatural power that was possessed by those persons of divine birth, by certain objects in nature, and by the gods. Kapu is the prohibitions placed on human behavior and governed all of their activities.

Kamehameha the Great and King Kahekili were regarded as Alii Kapu. This title of reverence and respect indicates that these historical figures were imbued with divine power and this power of mana which was kapu remained with these rulers even after their death. Therefore, there was this need for the secret burial rites and site for it was believed that the enemies of the deceased would raid the burial site of the personal possessions and the bones of the deceased. The mana that was with the deceased would be used to increase the potency of the mana of the persons who have pilfered the burial.

The stringent requirement of secrecy of burials for the alii indicates that the selection of sites was largely determined for their inaccessible nature. Therefore, burial sites may include deep pits in mountainous areas, caves in sheer cliffs, extensive lava tubes, caves in remote areas and caves with entrances below sea level.

The burial site of Kamehameha the Great has never been located. There have been those who have speculated about the location of the burial of this ruler. However, the burial site of Kamehameha the Great may never be located.

Because the only available document suggests that Kaloko is the burial location of Kamehameha the Great, this writing must be accepted as evidence and until proven otherwise, Kaloko is sacred ground and this site therefore is in national interest for preservation. As the statue of King Kamehameha stands in Statuary Hall in Washington in memory of his great and significant position in Hawaiian history, so must his burial site be protected in respect and reverence.

Chairman Taylor and members of this subcommittee, we urge your approval of H.R. 11774.

With regards to H.R. 1462, we would urge that the provision of section 1, in H.R. 11774; namely, "The Congress further believes that it is appropriate that the preservation and interpretation at the site

be managed and performed by native Hawaiians, to the extent practical, and that training opportunities be provided such persons in management and interpretation of those cultural, historical, and archeological resources" be added to the bill, H.R. 1462.

Mahalo a nui loa, thank you very much, for your kindness. It has been my privilege to have appeared before you. I would urge your approval of bills 11774 and 1462 with particular reference for the inclusion of section 1 to be added to H.R. 1462.

MR. TAYLOR. Now, any of the witnesses who would like to take advantage of that 1 minute offer, please tell me your name and your number on the list.

STATEMENT OF ABBIE NAPEAHI, VICE PRESIDENT, KEAUKAHA PANAWEA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

MRS. NAPEAHI. I am Mrs. Napeahi, first vice president of the Keaukaha Panaewa Community Association. Since you are only giving me 1 minute, I'm trying to make all use of that 1 minute. May I take the first portion of my statement—delete the first portion of my statement to recognize the representatives that are sitting before me, so that I can use the 1 minute.

Keaukaha Panaewa Community Association supports the House of Representatives bill 11774.

Now, will you please turn to the second page?

Keaukaha Panaewa Community Association take the perpetuation of its Hawaiian heritage seriously. The summer of 1971 we had Project Imua a project program about Hawaii: its history of music, language, dance, games, arts and crafts, and legends. During the 1971-72 school year, there is Halau O Ka Olelo Hawaii, a Hawaiian language class program for the children and parents on the Keaukaha and Panaewa homestead: a project program to bring about understanding and fluency to the Hawaiian for his native language. Both project programs are with the State department of education through Hawaiian Home Lands funding.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mrs. Abbie Napeahi is entered into the record.)

To: U.S. Rep. Roy A. Taylor, Chairman, House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation

From: Keaukaha Panaewa Community Association

Subject: House of Representatives Bill 11774

HON. MR. TAYLOR: Aloha Pumehana. Keaukaha Panaewa Community Association, an organization of Hawaiian homesteaders on the Keaukaha and Panaewa Hawaiian Homes land, fully supports House of Representatives Bill 11774.

Keaukaha Panaewa Community Association fully endorses this U.S. Congressional bill calling for a 1-year halt of any proposed development in the Honokohau-Kaloko area. We ask your personal support for this bill and the support of the members of your National Park and Recreation Subcommittee.

We take great interest in the Honokohau-Kaloko area and are concerned with the proposed development in that area. We are not opposed to any resort development in total, but specifically, we are opposed to Kona Coast Company's resort development plans in the Kaloko Pond area.

We trace our heritage to the fifth century when life began here on this land. Our ancestors at that time and following could look over the great expanse of land and feel secure that he did not have to worry about where his home stands. Aloha

(love) was part of his nature. He shared his surroundings and that which he had with him with others. And so time passed by.

Today, for we who live on Hawaiian Homes Land, we are thankful to Congress. For in 1920, our beloved Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaʻole journeyed to Congress and pleaded that land be set for the Hawaiian people and Congress agreed. In the great Mahele of 1840 under King Kamehameha, lands were set aside for the common Hawaiians, about a million and a half acres. In 1920, it decreased to 200,000 acres. Because of Prince Kuhio's love for his people, he pleaded that the remaining 200,000 acres be set aside for his Hawaiian people.

It was only to Congress that made it possible today for the Hawaiians to have a piece of property on this land that at one time, his ancestors owned it all.

And here again to Congress once more, that the generation of today must plead like Prince Kuhio, that acreage be set aside for our ancestors who cannot plead for themselves. For they lie in the land of Honokohau-Kaloko. Their past lives surround the area. We relate to them as we would strive to preserve this important historical site.

Congress must act on this matter. Gradually Hawaii and its Hawaiian heritage is fading away. Yet all is not lost. We look to Congress for the perpetuation of this important area.

Keaukaha Panaewa Community Association take the perpetuation of its Hawaiian heritage seriously. The summer of 1971 we had Project Imua, a project program about Hawaii: its history of music, language, dance, games, arts and crafts, and legends. During the 1971-1972 school year, there is Halau O Ka Olelo Hawaii, a Hawaiian language class program for the children and parents on the Keaukaha and Panaewa homestead: project program to bring about understanding and fluency to the Hawaiian for his native language. Both project programs are with the State Department of Education through Hawaiian Home Lands funding.

And so for Honokohau-Kaloko and House of Representatives Bill 11774, we look to Congress for help once more again. To this end we seek your help and support for the passage and funding of this important Congressional bill.

Owau iho no me ka haahaa,

KWAI WAH LEE,

President.

ABBIE NAPEAHI (Mrs.),

First Vice-President.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mrs. Napeahi. Were you speaking for the other lady who was with you?

Mrs. NAPEAHI. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Anyone else want to come up and tell us what number they are on the list?

Mrs. UNEA. Sir, I am Number 33, but I will be speaking in place of the Hawaiians, East Hawaii Chapter 141, which is No. 19 on your list.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are you speaking for No. 19?

Mrs. UNEA. Yes, sir, and I am No. 33.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARYMAE LEILANI UNEA, EAST HAWAII CHAPTER, STATE ORGANIZATION OF THE HAWAIIANS

Mrs. UNEA. Members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I am Mrs. Marymae Leilani Unea, and I represent the East Hawaii Chapter of the State Organization of the Hawaiians.

I wish to speak in favor of H.R. 11774 and its companion bill, S. 2908.

The East Hawaii Chapter of the Hawaiians feels that it is in the best interest of the Hawaiians to authorize a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the National Park System in order to preserve and interpret the site of the Honokohau National Historical Landmark in the State of Hawaii.

This area is unique to the entire State and of exceptional value to both ancient and modern Hawaii and its people.

Our forebearers were of hardy stock as the area typifies. Willful destruction would be a desecration of our heritage and steps should be taken to protect it from drastic change.

Kamehameha the Great was among the first of the great conservationists and aquaculture was a daily part of our heritage.

Therefore, how apropos it would be that the significance of the preservation of Kaloko and its restoration would perpetuate the story of Hawaii and its people since Kona is the cradle of Hawaii's civilization.

Sir, and everyone else, thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

Anyone else wish to come up? Mr. Charles Hoopai, number 17.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES HOOPAI, DIRECTOR, PUNA HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION, PAHOA, HAWAII

Mr. HOOPAI. Chairman Taylor and distinguished members of the subcommittee, aloha. We welcome you to our State and island and we hope our spirit of aloha and good will will be yours to know and enjoy while you are here.

I represent more than 300 officers and members of the Puna Hawaiian Organization, and I would like to say that we thoroughly support bill 11774, particularly your reference to native Hawaiians.

Now, I am not going to read that section because you have a copy of my explanation. We really urge your approval to that bill 11774, and also bill 1462, and we would like to have you insert those sections of 11774 into this bill 1462. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, thank you very much.

Mr. HOOPAI. Thank you very much, and I am very grateful to appear before you.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mr. Charles K. Hoopai, is entered into the record.)

STATEMENT OF CHARLES K. HOOPAI, DIRECTOR, PUNA HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION, PAHOA, HAWAII

Chairman Taylor and distinguished members of the subcommittee, aloha. We welcome you to our State and island and we hope our spirit of aloha and goodwill will be yours to know and enjoy while you are here.

I represent more than 300 officers and members of the Puna Hawaiian Organization. The district of Puna is approximately 110 miles to the south-east of Kaihualoa, Kona. We who are of the Puna Hawaiian Organization are privileged to testify our support for H.R. 11774 before this subcommittee.

I would like to re-enforce our support for H.R. 11774 by stating that the Puna Hawaiians are in full accord with the references made to the native Hawaiian in following sections:

SEC. 1. "The Congress further believes that it is appropriate that the preservation and interpretation at that site be managed and performed by native Hawaiians, to the extent practical and that training opportunities be provided such persons in management and interpretation of those cultural, historical, and archeological resources."

SEC. 3. The report of the secretary shall contain but not limited to, findings with respect to the historic, cultural, archeological, scenic and natural values of the resources involved and recommendations for preservation and interpretation

of those resources, including the role of the native Hawaiian relative to the management and performance of that preservation and interpretation and the providing to them of training opportunities in such management and performance.

SEC. 4-B. The commission shall be composed of fifteen members, at least ten of whom shall be native Hawaiians, appointed by the secretary.

SEC. 4-B4. Five members to be appointed from recommendations made by local organizations representing the native Hawaiian people.

These sections and sub-sections in H.R. 11774 which identify the native Hawaiians and his potential role in the planning, management and interpretation of the cultural, historical and archeological resources of his ancestors restores the native Hawaiian to his inherited birthright.

We who are native Hawaiians are deeply joyful for this national legislation will give back to us our rightful place in the dignity of life that which we have lost—our birthright.

The native Hawaiian is the ideal aloha spirit. Aloha to the native Hawaiian is his offering and giving of his possessions, self and spirit. After he has given, if there is anything left, the Hawaiian is still wanting to share his aloha with the next man, woman or child he meets. By his nature of aloha, the native Hawaiian is deprived of his kingdom, his birthright, his language, his lands. Today, the native Hawaiian is a stranger in this land of his ancestors and as a stranger, struggling to survive in this land where the dominant culture as presently evident, imposes its values upon us, the native Hawaiian has fared very poorly. The native Hawaiian is the ethnic group with the largest representation imprisoned in penitentiaries; recipients of social welfare benefits; impoverished in low income housing; deficient in academic knowledge and skills, etc.

We are the deprived people of Hawaii. Our problems in society, education, economics and government are of magnitude proportions.

Our problem of acute maladjustment is because we have been forced to recognize the superiority of a dominant foreign culture and to compete in this culture. The native Hawaiian has fared poorly. We have been docile in a culture that encourages aggressiveness. We have given in a culture that praises acquisitiveness. We must make a renewed effort to strive in competition for our highest ideals as a people. Today, this competition for our ideals leads the Puna Hawaiian organization to strive for the preservation of our ancestral sites and for the restored dignity that can be reciprocated to the native Hawaiian in his planning, management and interpretation of his historical and cultural heritage.

The Honokahau Historical Park—when this ideal concept becomes a reality, it will be a haven for mankind. The dominant culture will be Hawaiian. The native Hawaiian will recreate the life style of his ancestors and he will impart the spirit of aloha and all people. Malahini and Kamaaina, who enter this historical park will have to adjust to the Hawaiian life style of sharing, cooperation, enjoyment, laughter and aloha.

Chairman Taylor and members of this subcommittee, we urge your approval of H.R. 11774. Assist and encourage the native Hawaiian to regain his birthright. To know his origin. To find a place for ourselves in modern Hawaii as we seek to perpetuate the treasures of our ancestors that will forever remind all generations of the future that of the highest ideas and ideals of the Hawaiian generations.

It is our feeling and wish too that bill H.R. 1462 should include the provisions of sec. 1 and sec. 3 which are in H.R. 11774.

Mr. TAYLOR. No. 18, Kenneth Chan.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH CHAN, PRESIDENT, KE ANAINA O KA HOOMANA HAWAII PONOI

Mr. CHAN. I would like at this time to make a statement from the floor, if I may, in an extemporaneous way.

I am the president of the Ke Anaina O Ka Hoomana Hawaii Ponoi, which in turn means, the gathering or consolidation of beliefs of the Hawaiians; and I would like to say that we sincerely support the bill that has been submitted for consideration by you gentlemen, and we would encourage the wholehearted support for the preservation

of this historic site that is one of the most perfect related units that combines the agriculture of a society. Many nations have reserved their heritage, and we would like to see this continued. I thank you for your time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Chan.

Next is No. 38, which is Francis Ah Nee.

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS AH NEE, DIRECTOR, KA LEO O NA PUA O HAWAII

Mr. AH NEE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Mr. Francis Ah Nee. As a native Hawaiian resident of Kona, Island of Hawaii, I cannot help but express my feelings about the development activities being carried on today along our shorelines.

We now have a problem at Kaloko and Honokohau. We feel, on the whole, that these places are in danger of being desecrated for developments, and wish to say that if there is any way to keep the historic sites complete for enjoyment for our people and others to come, we should try as hard as possible.

In closing, I would like to say on behalf of Ka Leo O Na Pua O Hawaii that we are grateful and relieved that all of our Congressmen, Representatives Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunaga, and Senators Dan Inouye and Hiram Fong are in full support of the program. It is comforting to us to know that a sincere effort to preserve our heritage is being made by others, also.

Aloha and thank you.

(As directed by the chairman, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mr. Francis Ah Nee is entered into the record.)

Rep. ROY TAYLOR,

Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a native Hawaiian resident of Kona, Island of Hawaii, I cannot help but express my feelings about the development activities being carried on today along our shorelines.

Over the years I have seen our shoreline gradually covered with buildings so that between Keauhou and Kailua there is almost no open space left. What is worse, is that little by little, the area which was used to travel on in our search for seafood and for recreation has been blocked by newcomers and Kona is not what it should be, a country where its people can still obtain a living both from the land and the sea. This is happening because we did not look ahead and prepare for the time when malihinis to our land would come in large numbers, buy land right on the shore and build their homes and hotels over the areas we should have kept free for the use of all of the people. We did not think that these malihinis would be so thoughtless about the natural beauty of the land, the customs and feelings of the native people. We did not think that they would be able to influence the local people to go along with their ways and their desires. We had no idea that they would not respect the labor and achievements of our old people and destroy the remains and places which they used as homes, work areas, and places of worship and burial.

But now, I see that we cannot depend on our government to protect those things which I and other Hawaiians who love their land, took for granted that all people would consider valuable and not to be replaced or changed. I find that developers make plans and draw big pictures and all they can see is what they put down on paper. Most of it looks like big dollar signs. They cannot see the old burial grounds, the house sites, the garden planters, the things that show us how the old people lived, how they were able to produce food for everyone, and how they, too, loved the beauty of nature that God gave. Instead, they try to

make something better than God's work and we know that no human being can do that.

In Keauhou, they built a big concrete building right on the shoreline. Now, if we look from Kailua to Ka'u on the seacoast, we cannot see beyond the building. Even from Mauka, when we look down, the landscape is broken by this big structure. The same thing occurs with the hotel at Kahaluu; they built it right out to the water. Again, the Hilton Hotel and King Kam Hotel in Kailua sit on the water's edge. Every time they put up a building, they want to take up the space near the water.

Now we have a problem at Kaloko and Honokohau. These two places used to be settled by many, many Hawaiian people, makaainana and alii. Because they were forced to earn money, the people had to go to the cities and places where there were jobs and so for a long time, no one has lived there; the last owners of the property have kept it themselves without any change.

Those places still show the remains of the houses, canoe sheds, garden planters, burial grounds, fishponds, canoe landings, heiaus, and so forth.

All this time we did not think much of what to do with these places, because they belonged to private owners and we did not think anybody would want to destroy anything in there. If anything, we felt that someday the government would do something. But now the Kona Coast Company wants to break open the Kuapa of Kaloko Fishpond. Once you do this, how can you show your children what a true fishpond is: one that was actually used by the old people? You cannot expect a child to learn or understand what the original was when he is looking at a new one which is different in shape.

We feel that the whole thing is now in danger of disappearing before development and wish to say that if there is any way to keep the historic sites complete for the enjoyment of our people and others to come, we should try as hard as possible.

Many people do not realize and many do not care that perhaps our royalty are buried in Kaloko, especially Kamehameha the Great. But we do. We do not know where exactly because that was something to be kept secret according to their wishes, and even if we knew, we would not tell, because there are too many people who do not care. Look at what happened to Kaloko, for instance. Graves have been dug up and bones left in the open. Would these who seem to be looking for souvenirs do so in their own graveyards? No! We think the government should take steps to protect this place and make it beautiful and educational for all people.

Some people say that if the developer is not allowed to go ahead with his plans, there will be jobs lost and money kept out of this area. I don't think so. There is plenty of land that they own and they can build around the historic landmark. If they don't have a beach in the fishpond, they have a beach front next to it. If a park is developed, it seems to me that it would improve the resort area by creating more activity; and more people in the resorts would have as much use of the parks as anyone else.

In closing, I would like to say on behalf of Ka Leo O Na Pua O Hawaii that we are grateful and relieved that all of our Congressmen, Representatives Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunaga, and Senators Dan Inouye and Hiram Fong are in full support of the program. It is comforting to us to know that a sincere effort to preserve our heritage is being made by others, also.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS AH NEE,
*Director, Ka Leo O Na Pua O Hawaii,
Holualoa, Kona, Hawaii.*

Chairman TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Ah Nee.
Number 26, Mrs. Alma K. Cooper.

STATEMENT OF MISS ALMA K. COOPER, REPRESENTING IMUA HAWAIIAN UPLIFT

Mrs. COOPER. My name is Alma Cooper, and I represent Imua Hawaiian Uplift. I will not say anything that's written on my testimony because it's already been said many times. I would like to say, however, one bit: that as a Hawaiian, we are people of Aloha, and as

Mr. Thompson has said, we share, we love, and we give. We who are Hawaiians have given, we have shared, and others have taken, and this has left us with very little, so that today we are very much impressed.

However, at this time, we are saying we want, we want what is part of ours, and we want to protect this, and we apparently can't do this unless you will help us to preserve this Honokohau landmark by your approval of Mink and Matsunaga's bill.

Mahalo and Aloha.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, thank you, Mrs. Cooper.

(As directed by the chairman, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mrs. Alma K. Cooper is entered into the record.)

STATEMENT OF ALMA K. COOPER REPRESENTING IMUA HAWAIIAN UPLIFT

Chairman Taylor and Members of this Subcommittee, Aloha a nui loa (A warm hello).

In the traditional era of our Hawaiian ancestors, this month of January was one of the four months which were set aside for the *Makahiki* celebration. During this celebration, taxes were collected, peace prevailed, sports were played, and life was enjoyed and fulfilled. The ancient god of the *Makahiki* was *Lono*. It was said by our kupunas (ancestors) that *Lono* departed from these shores in earlier days with a promise to return. *Lono's* return was held in highest expectations and was amongst the highest ideals of the Hawaiian people for *Lono* symbolized the good life, the life of substance. The life of substance is that quality that gave life its ageless, timeless, and immortal ideals.

In this January month of this new year and during this traditional Makahiki, it is more than fitting that we who are grassroot Americans testify in support for Bill H.R. 11774 for this bill has the substance in its provisions that will give our lives the qualities of a good life. *Lono* has symbolically returned to our shores and the hopes for the preservation of a site of exceptional and irreplaceable value the Honokohau Historical Landmark, is alive within our beings.

There were seven of us who are native Hawaiians who traveled to Washington, D.C. to appear before the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment for the preservation of Kaloko Pond which is an integral part of the Honokohau Historical Landmark. There is no doubt that each of us will remember this momentous occasion for we had set our sights on the highest ideals and we were received by a warm, responsive, and sensitive audience.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has since then adopted the conclusion that "the preservation of Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark and the segment within it known as the Kaloko Pond is in the national interest." Further, the Council recommended that the United States Army Corps of Engineers hold the Kona Coast Company permit request in abeyance at this time, and that ultimately the permit be issued only after the Corps has received satisfactory evidence that the people of Hawaii and the Nation, acting through private organizations or State or local governmental agencies and through the Congress of the United States, have been afforded reasonable opportunity to provide for the preservation of Honokohau Settlement and within it Kaloko Pond under public ownership for present and future generation."

"... and that ultimately the permit be issued only after the Corps has received satisfactory evidence ... have been afforded reasonable opportunity to provide for the preservation of Honokohau and within it Kaloko Pond under public ownership for present and future generations." requires that WE, the people, the grassroot Americans, provide evidence that a constructive plan for the Honokohau Landmark be substantiated. H.R. 11774 affords us that opportunity.

If H.R. 11774 is not approved, where can we go to provide for the preservation of Honokohau Historical Landmark? The State of Hawaii? It is highly unlikely that we can expect constructive plans from the State of Hawaii if this body is to assume the full burden of responsibility for the preservation of this historical site.

The State of Hawaii has its unique problems when determining a decision for the preservation of sites or for the approval of resort and urban development.

This is evidenced by the facts that are associated with the Kona Coast Company's application for urban redistricting in 1969. The State Land Use Commission may not have known that the area was Registered National Historic Landmark property. However, it is known that the State's Liaison Officer to the National Office of Historic Preservation is a member of the Land Use Commission and he voted with the other commissioners to approve the urban redistricting.

It is also a shameful fact that the State of Hawaii can not qualify for acquisition and development project grants until its statewide historic preservation plan is submitted and approved. And this has not been done. It is also known that the State of Hawaii has not submitted a work program for the 1972 fiscal year and therefore, has not applied for survey and planning funds.

It is clearly evident therefore, that this State will exploit its historical treasures through its shameful neglect and lack of real appreciation for our historic shrines.

Can we go to the County of Hawaii for constructive plans for the preservation of the Honokohau Landmark? Although I am certain that the County of Hawaii would be in agreement that a constructive plan is essential and would like to enter into coordinated planning, this agency would be unable to burden a full responsibility for this effort.

Can we go to private foundations? This may be a possibility however, impractical and nebulous for the nature of the undertaking.

Therefore, we must return to H.R. 11774 for it provides for a logical, workable, and practical plan whereby all of the government and private resources may contribute to ways and means of preserving this historic site which is of exceptional importance in the history of Hawaii and America.

We urge this Subcommittee to approve H.R. 11774.

Mr. TAYLOR. No. 20, Mrs. Janet Belding.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JANET BELDING, FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Mrs. BELDING. My name is Janet Belding, and I'm representing the Friends of the Earth and also, the children of Hawaii. I am a schoolteacher who has taught all day and am very happy to wind up. Usually, we think of, you know, "TGIF," "Thank God it's Friday." But the children of Hawaii need recreation and need places where they can go and get serenity, and there isn't too much of it in the world.

As you and the people who work in the cement and the steel of big cities know, you long to—for some little place in the world where you can go and let off steam and just feel relaxed. Kaloko Pond represents the serenity associated with the eternal elements of sea and sky.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for a fine statement.

(As directed by the chairman, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mrs. Janet Belding is entered into the record:)

STATEMENT OF JANET BELDING, FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

The recommendations for preservation of the Kaloko-Honokahau complex of fishponds, burials, heiau, etc., have been made through intensive study by qualified individuals with scientific training. Their recommendations have been made with as intense enthusiasm as the representatives of the developers.

However, the concern of the archaeologists and the anthropologists has been an affair of the mind and the heart and not of the pocketbook. Their desire to keep this area unspoiled is perhaps for more intellectual reasons than those expressed by the ordinary citizen. But, they are striving to express a feeling common to everyone, a need to keep some areas in our world where the human spirit can experience the freedom of natural surroundings with all the peace and serenity associated with the eternal elements of sea and sky.

STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA ISBELL

VIRGINIA ISBELL. I am No. 30, and I didn't have time to type up my statement. I'm sorry. I was at school all day, too.

It seems to me that we would learn something from our past mistakes, but I wonder if Kona is about to blunder again. Our first blunder was allowing Kailua Village to become an overcommercialized village that once had the drawing card of Hawaiian atmosphere. Attempts are being made to designate Kailua as a historical site, but it's really too little, too late for Kailua.

Second, Keauhou was not protected, and according to the Bishop Museum, a great chunk of Hawaiiana was lost to the bulldozer. The hotels sit right on the beaches.

Now comes an opportunity to preserve a legacy—Honokohau. If we can preserve this area, the people of Hawaii will have a link to past history.

Not only will the local people have an area with beaches to call their own, but the tourist industry will have one of its greatest pieces of Hawaiiana to display.

The city of Refuge has been preserved; but it is unique as a place of refuge. Honokohau was a place of living—and the dead. There are canoe sheds, planters, house platforms, fishponds—all the evidence of Hawaiian activity. There is a strong possibility that King Kamehameha's bones are buried there.

If we could but put an area such as Honokohau in Waikiki, with the resort development around this, how the HVB would jump with joy.

The Japanese tourists who visited last week were quoted in the newspapers as being disenchanted. "Where is Hawaii" they asked.

A newspaper editorial yesterday stated that Kona is going to grow in population; but allowing resort development at Honokohau will force resort development elsewhere, the paper states. This makes absolutely no sense to me and shows an incredible ignorance of the facts. There are, in fact, hundreds of acres, now open, which could be developed around this historical area. Only two landholders are primarily involved here.

This is one golden opportunity on the Kona Gold Coast. Will the future setting sun shine on concrete beaches, or will it reflect on a preserved historical landmark. I hope our children can look at us with pride and say, "Thank God somebody cared and saved a little bit for us to learn from and enjoy."

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. Next is No. 44, Mr. Archie Hapai.

STATEMENT OF ARCHIE HAPAI, CANDIDATE FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE, FIFTH DISTRICT

Mr. HAPAI. Mr. Chairman, members of the board; my name is Archie Hapai. I am a candidate running for the State house of representatives from the fifth district. I came to take a stand.

Had Capt. James Cook visited Kaloko Pond in 1779, knowing Captain Cook as we do, he would not have exploited the Hawaiians by letting his men destroy or even touch this historic place.

Today it remains as it was then. Like the Plymouth Rock that sets

outside of Salem, Mass., Kaloko Pond was a monument to the early Hawaiians. I want to see it remain a monument to us, the Hawaiians.

In 1960, a tidal wave washed my home into a pond. A tidal wave can destroy any construction once the wall is removed. Why should the developer destroy the wall that protects us from the destruction of a tidal wave?

Borrowing the words from Patrick Henry: "I know not what course others may take; but as for me," Save Kaloko Pond. Mahalo a nui loa. Thank you very much.

I am here representing another party. This is No. 39, Mrs. Sarah Kahele, president of the Hawaiian Civic Club of Hoopuloa.

(As directed by the chairman, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mrs. Sarah Kahele, presented by Mr. Archie Hapai, is entered into the record.)

STATEMENT OF MRS. SARAH KAHELE, PRESIDENT, HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB OF
HOOPULOA

As Hawaiians and as members of a Hawaiian Civic Club which is pledged to guard and preserve and restore all important aspects of our proud heritage and history, we go on record now in support of the United States House of Representatives Bill No. H.R. 11774 to "Study the feasibility and desirability of establishing" the Honokohau National Historic Landmark and adjacent lands and waters as a National Park.

We feel assured that such a study will result in positive action to save this most important area that holds so very much meaning to and for us as Hawaiians. It is a very significant link to our past. And it is for the most part intact, at a time when so little visually remains of our once great civilization. The loss of another area that is so great in meaning and historic significance, as well as evidence of our customs and civilization, would be a great tragedy, not only to ourselves but to the whole world.

We hope, therefore, that you will share our strong concern about our identity and ties and about leaving such as this area as a perpetual natural monument to our children and to the many generations yet unborn.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

No. 28, Mr. George Pinehaka.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE PINEHAKA

Mr. PINEHAKA. Honorable chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the subcommittee, my name is George Pinehaka; I am a full-blooded Hawaiian who has lived and worked in the Kaloko-Honokohau area off and on ever since 1937.

I am speaking in favor of bill H.R. 11774.

I worked for Huehue Ranch, the past owners of Kaloko Fishpond area, from March 1937, to March of 1939. My boss was Arthur Stillman who was the owner and paymaster.

At that time the Kaloko Pond seawall was 7 feet above sea level on the oceanside. That Kaloko Pond seawall was and is very important because it was and is a part of the public trail that runs along the Kona Coast. Kaloko developers now want to destroy this old public trail.

In those days the wall had two large circulation vents that opened the pond to the ocean's seawater. We Hawaiians call these vents—or waterways—makaha.

The waterway on the south side was 6 feet wide and the one on the north was 8 feet wide. As you probably noticed when you went to

Kaloko Pond today, these waterways no longer exist—thanks to the developer.

After World War II, I went back to work again for Huehue Ranch, after being discharged from the service. At that time I was a wire fence foreman, cowboy, and stone wall builder for the ranch. We roped wild cattle from Kaloko, Kohoai, Kalaoa and Kau to Kaulapulehu. The Kaloko Pond seawall's waterways had become narrower. Both waterways had been cemented in.

Then, last year I heard on the radio newscast that developers were going to break down the sea wall at Kaloko and make an artificial sand beach. This made me feel very sorry for the fishpond and the old trail going over the sea wall: that sea wall that had stood so proudly against the pounding of the ocean for over 600 years.

A few days after the newscast I was so upset about it that I went and bought cameras so as to photograph the area before it was too late. My wife, Louise, was very, very angry with me for spending so much money on cameras. These cameras had set us back over \$400, which is an awful lot of money.

I then went to Kaloko to take photographs. When I walked in from the Honokohau side, I saw the sea wall of Kaloko in the poor condition that it is now in. I was shocked. It had not been like this when I last had walked on it back in 1951. Since 1951 the sea wall and its waterways had been busted up. Looking around, I saw the tracks of bulldozers where they had scarred some of the rocks.

Then I talked to the spirits of the dead and the winds: "Aloha no ia oukon, na poe e, hia moe nei," translated as: "Love and sorrow to you folks, you the people that are sleeping now."

Now, let's go back to over 600 years ago. The rulers of the Kaloko-Honokohau area in those days were: Makakilo, warrior priest 1260 A.D.; Ma-No, warrior priest 1340 A.D.; and Laea-Nui, warrior and high priest 1420 A.D.

After the death of Laea-Nui, for whom the burial area near Kaloko Pond is named, came Kanaka Leo-Nui. Then Kekua-O-Kalani, the last of the warrior priests.

I feel that Kaloko's burial grounds, Laea-Nui, are as of great importance to the Hawaiian people as your Arlington Cemetery is to you, you members of the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee.

Please help us Hawaiians and the public by supporting Representative Mink's bill. I thank you.

MR. TAYLOR. Thank you now. Anyone else want to comment at this time? Mr. Wayne Metcalf? [No response.] Mr. Metcalf is not here? If the committee has no objections, Mr. Metcalf's statement will be placed on the record at this point.

(Statement follows:)

THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII HILO COLLEGE IN THE SENATE—SENATE RESOLUTION DECEMBER 2, 1971

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF HR 11774

Whereas, the Honokohau National Historical Landmark in the State of Hawaii encompasses unique and nationally significant cultural, historical, and archeological resources and,

Whereas, the Associated Students of the University of Hawaii, Hilo College feels that it is in the national interest for the United States to preserve and

interpret those resources for the education and inspiration of present and future generations and,

Whereas, the Associated Students of the University of Hawaii, Hilo College further believes that it is appropriate that the preservation and interpretation at that site be managed and performed by native Hawaiians to the extent practical and that training opportunities be provided such persons in management and interpretation of those cultural, historical, and archeological resources: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Associated Students of the University of Hawaii, Hilo College goes on record in full support of House Resolution 11774 introduced by Representative Pasty T. Mink in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of the Associated Students of the University of Hawaii, Hilo College pledges full active support to all measures deemed necessary for the preservation of the Honokohau National Historical Landmark.

WAYNE METCALF,
ASUHHC President.

CYNTHIA LEE DECKER,
Sponsor.

ROSALINE PASULE,
Sponsor.

Date passed : December 16, 1971.

STATEMENT OF PEKELO WEBSTER, HAWAIIAN CLUB, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, HILO CAMPUS

MR. TAYLOR. Mr. Pekelo Webster, president of the 'Ahahui O Na Pua O Hawai'i; and on deck will be a student representing Hilo High School.

MR. WEBSTER. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, we the members, officers and advisors of 'Ahahui O Na Pu O Hawai'i, the Hawaiian Club of the University of Hawaii, Hilo Campus, support the H.R. bill 11774.

There is no doubt as to the significance of Honokohau national historical landmark culturally, historically, and archeologically. Our kupunas (ancestors) left us a highly developed society and an example to follow, best stated by Kapi'olani, "Kulia i ka nu'u!" ("Strive for the summit") H.R. bill 11774 gives the Hawaiian people an opportunity to do just this: to manage and interpret the Honokohau historical landmark, and to take an active part in preserving it.

This is our time to step forward and to proclaim what is rightfully ours—a land worthy of preservation for the Hawaiians, for the people of Hawaii, and for the people of our Nation.

Mahalo nui loa.

MR. RUPPE. You represent, I'm sure, many young people on campus. If this development doesn't go through, wouldn't you stand to lose some jobs?

MR. WEBSTER. Well, I feel that if we are going to be faced with this type of situation where we're going to be facing jobs to serve people who come here for the purpose of spending their money, then we have no future in ourselves. We are just kind of condemning ourselves in a subservient type of existence.

MR. TAYLOR. Thank you. Very good answer.

No. 24 is a student representative from the Hilo High School. Is such a student here? (no response) In the absence of any objections, the testimony will be entered in the record if received.

(Statement not available.)

MR. TAYLOR. Next is Mr. David Roy, Jr., No. 29. Is Mr. Roy here?

STATEMENT OF DAVID K. ROY, JR., VICE PRESIDENT, CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE

Mr. Roy. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for giving us the opportunity of speaking here.

I would like to mention at this time that I had a little bad luck with the Xerox machine, and you're going to have to struggle through it, but I'm a representative of the Congress of the Hawaiian People, on the Hawaii Council; and I anticipate with great pleasure the opportunity to assist in supporting the bill introduced by our Congressional Representatives, Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunaga, Senators Inouye and Fong.

We have worked hard in this situation, and I am not going to read you this in the interest of time. I will summarize it.

One thing I would like to point out is that, by the action of the Kona Coast Co., in requesting a permit of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Kaloko Pond will be brought to a point of destruction or alteration of something that cannot be considered anything but an integral part of a very historic area. This, in itself, is only a part of the thinking that is going on today in Hawaii, and we as Hawaiian people, are very concerned. We have several questions to ask of this sort of process, and these are in my statement, but I will say this to close that portion of it. Will we be able to maintain that very thing which malihinis find so attractive and overwhelming—the spirit of friendship and aloha—if we cannot maintain our heritage and cultural background?

These are things that are very important to me. My children are studying Hawaiian, not only because I want them to, but also because they love it.

Furthermore, we are worried about the burial places of our alii. We consider Kamehameha the Great a very great man in our background, and it would be a tragedy, as far as I'm concerned, if some accident happened that would desecrate his resting place.

We have, as Hawaiian people, from the time of the coming of the white man, been subjected to many inequities, and this has gone on a long, long time, and at this point in history, we are about to say, "No more." We want a part of the chance to save our identity. What is going to happen to us? That's all we ask.

Then we come to other things in the way of religion and so forth. These things are in the past. Today we accept our religion as such, like anybody else in the United States, but we, in the process of reaching this point, are afraid of losing quite a bit, so we say to our children today, "Educate yourself in your past; learn yourselves; maintain your identity and carry on with pride. Never fail yourselves or your background and your folks and carry on your pride."

I would like to point out that one of the most important things that I came across was in the reading of the Historic Preservation Act. That, in itself, demonstrated that we have a government with very sensible people in it; a group of people who, while politicians, basically have good, sound sense, and they're sensitive, they're compassionate, and they look to justice in the Nation; and we look to them now and appeal to them to support the bills that have been submitted by our

Congressmen, H.R. 11774 and S. 2908. The Congress of the Hawaiian People is very much interested in the preservation of our historic sites.

Mr. TAYLOR. Tell me about the organization of the Congress of the Hawaiian People.

Mr. ROY. Yes, sir. It is an organization made up of a number of groups throughout all the islands. We organized in Kona and have a district—we are part of six members of this council on the island of Hawaii. On the island of Maui, you will find that they have three members in that council.

Mr. TAYLOR. You are speaking for this district?

Mr. ROY. And I am speaking for the Congress of the Hawaiian People, Hawaii Council.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

(As directed by the chairman, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mr. David K. Roy, Jr., is entered into the record.)

Rep. ROY TAYLOR,

Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Realizing the critical nature of the subject, in the eyes of the Hawaiian people, I anticipate with enthusiasm the opportunity to assist on behalf of the Congress of the Hawaiian People, Hawaii Council, in supporting the bills introduced in Congress by our Congressional Representatives.

By the action of the Kona Coast Company in requesting a permit of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to dredge and otherwise alter or destroy an area of extreme importance to the Hawaiian people an area sacred to the heart of our culture, we find ourselves at a crucial point in our history. Will we, the descendants of an ancient race of Polynesians known as Hawaiians, be able to retain our culture and heritage and thereby, our identity, with the continual onslaught of what is questionably termed "progress" relentlessly chipping away at our very foundation? Will we, who at present, are the remnants of a once proud majority in our own land, be able to educate our young in our way of life, our philosophy of aloha, our mores, our ethnic symbols, and promote our heritage as a minority group constantly relegated to lesser importance in our society by political pressure groups? Will we be able to maintain that very thing which malihinis find so attractive and overwhelming, the spirit of friendship and aloha?

Sir, these questions are even before us. Of late, it has become even more apparent that unless something miraculous occurs, our entity as an identifiable ethnic segment in our own land will exist only as a memory to some. We are no longer felt to be competent to engage in activities concerning our things Hawaiian. Our Governor no longer respects or acknowledges the wishes of our long passed royalty. This year he supported the appointment of a non-Hawaiian, as has often been done in the past, to a position very much interrelated to our problems without the courtesy of an open approach to our Hawaiian community. We feel that under the present State Administration, we shall not find relief, or assistance, in what should readily be afforded a minority group such as ours. Therefore, we now appeal to the Federal Administration for succor. We ask, in the name of justice and fair play, that the Hawaiian people be allowed to retain this area listed in the National Historic Register as Honokohau Settlement and ultimately restore it to its proper setting as an authentic complex, depicting the ancient Hawaiian society in operation.

A matter of great concern to us is the threat of destruction or desecration of the final resting places of our important royalty, most significant of whom is no less than Kamehameha the Great, who still reigns in the hearts of our people. The possibility of such a tragic occurrence leaves us in a state of apprehension. Many would ask for documentary evidence in support of this position and I would reply as follows:

1. The Hawaiians buried their beloved alii in secret places to prevent desecration by others and under no circumstances would any of their people attempt to document the location exactly of such burials because it is not possible to pre-

vent the violation of a trust of this nature. Many trusts have been disregarded in the name of science, the "good of the people," "progress," etc.

2. Some would cast doubt on the veracity of this claim because it is not recorded by historians. We would like to point out that our native historian, the well known scholar, S. M. Kamakau, did in fact record to a certain degree, the general location of Kamehameha's burial site, as well as that of Kahekili-nui-ahu-manu, famous King of Maui, in the same place. He states: "After the battle of Ke-pu-waha-ula-ula and the fighting along the cliffs of Hawaii, Ka-hekili returned and ruled Maui for 3 years and some months. In Ikiiki (May) he fell ill and, returning to Oahu, died at Ulukou, Waikiki, in the month of Ka'aona at the age of 87. His bones were carried away by Ka-me'e-iamoku and Ka-manawa and hidden in a secret cave, perhaps at Kaloko . . ."

With reference to Kamehameha, he further states: "After the Kahuna performed his office, Ulu-maheihē prepared to carry out the command of Kamehameha given at the time that he gave to Ulu-maheihē the name of Hoapili, to secrete his bones in a place where they could not be found. The Chief's bones belonged by right to the family of Keawe-a-Heulu and to the hidden burial places of its members from Kiolaka'a and Waiohinu in Ka'u, but Kamehameha doubted whether this family could keep the place secret, for the place where the bones of their father, Keoua, were hidden was pointed out on the cliffs of Ka'awaloa. Kamehameha had therefore entrusted his bones to Ulu-maheihē Hoapili with instructions to put them in a place which would never be pointed out to anyone. At midnight, therefore, when black darkness had fallen, and no one was likely to be on the road and the rough lava plains of Pu'uokaloa lay hushed, Hoapili sent his man, Hoolulu, to bring the container of wicker work in which the bones of Kamehameha were kept to Kaloko in Kekaha. Ho'olulu, carrying the receptacle on his back and a gun in his hand, had reached the road over the lava of Pu'uokaloa when he mistook a rock for a man and shot at it. Some people at Kailua and Honokohau heard the report of the gun and surmised that the bones of Kamehameha were being carried away.

"The next morning, Hoapili and Ke-opu-o-lani took canoe to Kaloko where Hoapili met the man who had charge of the secret cave and together they placed the bones there. 'The morning star alone knows where Kamehameha's bones are guarded.' " It is said that the bones of Hono-ka-wai-lani's daughter, Kaloko Pupuka, and those of Ka-hekili-nui-Ahu-manu were secreted in this same cavern by Ka-me'e-ia-moku and Ka-manawa.

Another reason for trepidation on the part of this generation of Hawaiians is the lack of adequate provision within our educational system to expose by inclusion in curricula a program to cover Hawaiiana so as to give each one an opportunity to appreciate the rich heritage of our land and to be able to correlate the culture of the past with that of the present and also, to understand each other better in our modern relationships. The political system in Hawaii seems to promote control of the administration of the government by majority or power groups in all phases. It is particularly apparent when rural areas are concerned. Commissions are tightly controlled by the Governor and his party with little apparent regard for the principals within the jurisdiction of the agencies involved. An example is the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands where the principals, the Hawaiians, have little or no voice in the policies governing the administration of their program as illustrated by the recent refusal of the Governor to accede to the unanimous request of the Hawaiians to extend sufficient time to study and absorb the significance and ramifications of the new departmental rules and regulations being considered before adoption at a formal hearing.

Inasmuch as the Director is appointed by the Governor and virtually full authority to administer the Hawaiian Homes program is vested in him, it can readily be seen that ultimately, the Department is ruled by the political party in control. Should they be fortunate enough to have an objective, compassionate individual in control, the program might reflect progressive and equitable administration. On the other hand, when the top representative of the State government refers to Hawaiian people as "Kanakas" in a television interview with a nationally known religious figure, one can hardly hope to receive fair, unbiased treatment of the Hawaiian people.

In the progress of our Island's development, even casual perusal of journals and historical accounts will reveal the systematic attempt of spiritual, business, and political elements to break down the cultural and economic frame-

work of Hawaiian society to effect a more malleable system, vulnerable to the purposes of external influences. First, the removal of their religious foundations, which rigidly provided the basis for their judicial system, conservation programs, and economic stability within their society. Granted, the original missionary movement was guided by lofty ideals, altruistic in nature; however, situations were interpreted in terms of their own culture, very much foreign and in almost complete juxtaposition to the society encountered.

They, at no time, actually accepted the native as equal in status except as individual differences in personality among the proponents of the new religion occurred, and untiringly pressed upon the native for concessions and acceptance of their ways. "In the name of the Lord," unbelievable acts of oppression and depredations were committed. The natives were forced to adapt to a way of life out of keeping with their environment, relinquish their mode of dress, recreation, and psychologically wholesome philosophy towards the everyday facts of life. There is knowledge of even a virtual massacre of a village of natives who were intractable to the will of the religious system. In the words of James M. Alexander, one of his sons, in his book, *Mission Life in Hawaii, Memoir of William P. Alexander*, "it now became an increasingly perplexing question to Mr. Alexander and the other missionaries how to educate their children without exposing them to the contaminating influence of the natives. . . ." In 1840, Mr. Alexander took his two eldest sons, one 5, and the other 7 years old, in a palanquin, carried by two powerful natives, as he rode beside on a horse, a journey of 40 miles, to Koloa, and there left them with the children of Mr. Gulick, under the instruction of Miss Marcia Smith, who had come as a teacher to the Islands in the reinforcement of 1837. The result was the founding of the Punahou School (afterwards in 1853 chartered as Oahu College), under the care of Rev. D. Dole, to which Mr. Alexander took his oldest children at its commencement, in 1841, and afterwards sent all his children." Here is an example of the attitude of the missionary "Father." While the Hawaiians acknowledged many of them with love and respect, is it any wonder that their descendants hold such vast estates in Hawaii?

Let us further look into the matter of business. Early in contemporary history we find that the Hawaiian chiefs, upon exposure to foreign innovations, tools, equipment, dress, etc., literally decimated their resources in order to meet their newly created desires and, in keeping with their traditional approach to the privileges of the ali'i, it soon became obvious that their entire economic system would have to be revised in order to meet the fast-changing order of commerce, and to extricate themselves from the tremendous debt burden they had incurred in their enthusiastic reception of the foreign influences. The immediate result of business pressures and consequent political activity was the Great Mahele, or land division, which, for the first time in their history, permitted the passing of land titles, and ownership, creating the need for the replacement of the prevailing subsistence agriculture type system with that of a dollar oriented economy.

In doing so, the ruler, albeit in good faith, and with honest feelings of benevolence for his people, committed, to my mind, a folly, the magnitude of which is still being felt today. Once the form of taxation evolved from the presentation of products of the land, to the payment of cash, with rigid enforcement on the part of the government tax collectors, Hawaiians found themselves forced to enter into employment arrangements with foreign businessmen or face the possibility of loss of their meager land holdings or outright forced penal labor.

This resulted in the rapid decline of the family unit in that the male members were forced to leave the land and the concurrent obligations of general husbandry, in order to comply with the new conditions. It further precipitated a rapid dissolution of various cultural features of their society, such as language, historical teachings, diet, religion, etc.

This continuing influence towards subjugation has generally brought about the present status of the Hawaiian as a second class citizen in his own land. He is not altogether blameless for his lack of education and capacity to meet other elements of society, but the forces working against him have been formidable if not overwhelming. Even in the school created by the will of the last of the Kamehamehas, Bernice Pauahi Bishop, training was heavily concentrated in the area of trades and other manual occupations, and academic preparation minimized, until fairly recently when pressure was brought to bear upon the powers that controlled the institution. But even at this stage, efforts are being

made to deter from the intent of our Princess Pauahi by (1) forcing civil rights theories into the picture whereby the schools would be obligated to open their doors to all members of the public or face taxation as a profit-drawing corporation, possibly, or (2) by the present play on semantics by our Governor and his judicial appointees, ignoring the fact that Bernice Pauahi and others of the royal line had genuine affection for their Hawaiian people and did so provide for them in their wills.

At the time there were no others but native Polynesian Hawaiians to be affectionately considered as the "flowers of the land" and so the language generally specified "their people." Today, of course, all people born in Hawaii like to call themselves Hawaiians, whereas they should rightfully be termed "Hawaiians," much as a "Kentuckian," "Californian," or "Washingtonian." Being born in Hawaii does not make one a member of the race known as the Polynesians of which the Hawaiians absolutely are a part. Therefore, any interpretation of wills in the manner of our Governor's must be considered prejudicial to the new order.

If we look into the matter of wills, it is known that provision was made for indigent Hawaiians to receive free treatment and care at the Queen's Hospital, established by the beloved Queen Emma Kaleleonalani. However, no such possibility exists as far as can be seen today. The Lunalilo Home for the aged today suffers for lack of funds, while it is known that his was a vast estate which for some reason, has not been able to rise with economic development and which apparently has been dissipated to a point where the Home must be supported by legislative action. These situations simply reflect the growing trend towards overlooking the rights and needs of the descendants of the original inhabitants of this land.

Now we travel into the area of politics. At one time, the Hawaiian was a very active political figure, eloquent, and confident in his position as an individual, and many a scholar, lawyer, businessman, and government participant have we had, that we could point to with pride and respect. However, the Hawaiian is probably one of the best examples of Americanism we can point to in our long line of history. He is above all, a warm, friendly, sincere, individualist. So much so in fact that he is easy prey to the fast-talking, quick promising, effluent politician or businessman and lawyer. It was not long before the unwary Hawaiian found himself without land, employment, and even a language to use in everyday life. He has even become considered as one generally unable to handle his affairs and therefore, must be cared for and relegated to a position of a child whose wishes and needs must be left to the discretion of the elders. Today, even in the matter of ancient cultural and historic sites, the Hawaiian is not considered worth consulting, and must insist on participation. In the Hawaii State Government, search as one might, there is little likelihood of finding a Hawaiian in any policy-making capacity where Hawaiiana is concerned, or for that matter, in any policy-making position of leadership. The Bishop Estate Trustees themselves have not seen fit to capitalize on the resources offered by the Kamehameha Schools which they support 100 percent, to provide the necessary talent and professionalism to carry on the work of the Estate.

There has never, to my knowledge, been any effort made to prepare a promising student for higher education in fields of his choice with the possible end of working with the Estate in an administrative capacity. There is no scholarship program, there is no active attempt to project the needs of the Estate and fill them with the products of the schools they support. In all the years that the Schools have existed there have been countless numbers of highly intelligent individuals who have never reached their full potential due to lack of adequate impetus. As one studies the structure of the Bishop Estate, we find an amazing lack of representation from this ethnic group in major positions, whose Princess desired so much to elevate. All things seem to point to the political leadership in control.

With the matter at hand, the Kaloko Fishpond, a review of the events leading up to the present situation reveals that after the Kona Coast Company purchased the Huehue Ranch property, government agencies, in fairly close sequence, set up the area into conservation and agricultural uses, and proceeded to accept its historical significance by first including it in the list of Historical Sites and Landmarks to be placed in the National Historical Register, and by actually doing so on the Federal level. It is curious that the Advisory Council should now have the problem of rendering a decision on a matter to which they have already committed themselves. The members of this council must decide whether or not they should allow the loss of the most important factor in

historic preservation, the integrity of the subject (which was obviously recognized by all concerned at one point in time) by issuing a permit to dredge and destroy a major part of the historic complex in question by a developer who maintains that it is a necessity for "responsible" development.

The matter was initiated by our state agencies under the direction of appointees of the present Governor as follows:

1. Director of Land and Natural Resources, Mr. Sunao Kido.
2. The Land Use Commission, Mr. Goro Inaba, Chairman, with Mr. Sunao Kido as a Commissioner.
3. The State Liaison Officer on Historic Preservation, Mr. Sunao Kido.

There was apparently complete concurrence by all concerned, that the area should be designated as a Historic Landmark. However, after the developer joined in the game, a new pattern began to emerge. Suddenly, we find the Department of Land and Natural Resources amenable to an application for recreational use of Kaloko Fishpond. Next, we find that the Land Use Commission allows the removal of the area from conservation and agricultural use to urban and resort development. Then we note that the developer applies to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for a permit to destroy the sea wall of the pond and dredge the bottom. The top State official during this interim has remained silent; however, he now decides to write a letter to a member of the staff of a Congressional Representative, indicating opposition to the development of resort activity within the Historic Landmark. He does not strongly condemn the activity of the developer and the subsequent change of attitude of the agencies involved; he simply states an opinion opposing the proposed.

Now it can be seen that while everything pointed to the preservation of this Historic Site, something has occurred which has caused a change in the evaluation of the area on the part of the agencies, to the extent they are willing to concede to the demands of the developer that the integrity and authenticity of the complex be destroyed by alteration of an integral part. What is it that has caused this change in values? Why is it that the matter is even being allowed to be brought to this body? Has its historic significance been removed? Have the items found on the ground in some mysterious manner changed in character? Is the complex no longer representative of that ancient culture, as very recently acknowledged? It hardly seems possible that it could be so, since we have had no lava flows, earthquakes, tidal waves, or any phenomenal catastrophe within the period in consideration. At this point, the very integrity of the agencies and other elements proposing alteration of the Landmark may be questioned in earnest.

In reading through the Historic Preservations Act of 1966, this writer developed a comfortable feeling of warmth, appreciation, and relief to realize that our Federal Government is made up of basically a people with sensitivity, compassion, and common sense. The language employed in presenting the philosophy supporting the provisions of this Act seemed to converge upon the word "integrity" as a fundamental need for the perpetuity of the various cultural elements which go to make up our great Nation, and that cultural preservation is the essence in the promotion of strength in the individuals' roots in society, by permitting a means of identity and self expression. Truly, we must humbly acknowledge the wisdom of the proponents of this Act.

We Hawaiians are today searching for all avenues towards the reclaiming of our identity as a cultural, ethnic group. We are actively pursuing the elusive goal of equality and recognition in our society and government. We want to be included, not by forced entry, but by acceptance as a common right. Our young must be elevated to equal status, opportunity, security by means of education, political action, civic activity, and increased employment opportunity. We must be able to compete fairly, not as second class citizens, but as competent, responsible individuals capable of handling problems of our own, employing innovations of our own, and exercising our God-given right to think and act as human beings in the land of our birth and that of our ancestors.

In conclusion, may I as a representative of the Congress of the Hawaiian People appeal to the honor and justice of the United States Federal Government as reposed in you, to endorse the Bills H.R. 11774 and S. 2908 and lend us your aid in reclaiming and restoring this beautiful symbol of ancient Hawaiiana, that our present and future generations of Hawaiian descendants together with all others in the world may appreciate the natural assets of our land.

Aloha.

Sincerely,

DAVID K. ROY, Jr.,

Vice-President, Congress of the Hawaiian People.

**STATEMENT OF ALAN "SLIM" TYLER, PRESIDENT, KONA
CONSERVATION GROUP**

Mr. TYLER. I am Alan "Slim" Tyler, president of the Kona Conservation Group, and our group strongly supports both H.R. 11774 and H.R. 1462.

Gentlemen, if you will allow me to just ad lib from this letter that we've submitted to you; in fact, we consider you as sort of the U.S. cavalry who comes in at the last minute to save the scene from going down the drain in the cowboy movies, and—

Mr. SAYLOR. I'm a Navy man myself. You can say "the sailors."
[Laughter.]

Mr. TYLER. Thank you, Mr. Saylor. We will include the Navy with the U.S. cavalry; but you know how this cavalry comes in the end, and for the last 12 months—12 long months, the Hawaiian group and conservation groups have fought an almost losing battle with the State. The State has been the bad guys in this, and you have come through with a ray of hope, led by none other than a lady. Mrs. Patsy Mink brought you out here today to kind of pull us out of a hole; and it's a really emotional thing for most of us here tonight that you are here at this time.

Now, as it is mentioned here in this testimony, this is the seventh time in the last 12 months that conservationists and Hawaiians have held hearings on Kaloko Pond. The people that have come here tonight have come from Honolulu; they have come from the other side of the island; they made the long 5-hour trip from the other side of the island; and I know that you're eager to get out of here and attend to your luau. It's hard on you and it's hard for these people that have come from Honolulu; so please be patient with the ones that are still on the list and try to hear them out.

In closing, I'd like to say that during the past 12 months that this thing erupted, we have had, here in this packet, 210 different newspaper articles that have come out about the Kaloko-Honokohau heiaus, and 90 to 95 percent of these have been in favor of the preservation; and yet despite this, the State has ignored these valuable areas. I'd like to leave this to Chairman Taylor, and maybe you'd want to look through them. I also have here letters written at the shoreline, mostly from young people, telling you in their own words, telling you how valuable this area is.

Mr. TAYLOR. If there is no objection, they will be placed in the file.

Mr. TYLER. So, once again, we thank you for this Federal intervention that has come at a time when Federal intervention was our only hope. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Tyler.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mr. Alan "Slim" Tyler is entered into the record.)

REPRESENTATIVE ROY TAYLOR.

Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation.

DEAR SIR: I am Alan "Slim" Tyler, President of the Kona Conservation Group. We are strongly in favor of H.R. 11774.

H.R. 11774 is the only hope left to protect this National Treasure Area, the Kaloko-Honokohau Landmark. Nowhere else in our State do we have so many

intact historic sites that are highly significant and in close proximity to one another. Add onto this the recreational potential of the beach areas, and the wildlife refuge of Aimakapa's Bird Pond, and you have a three-way attraction that will make this one of this Country's most unique and popular parks.

We see you and your Subcommittee members as the U.S. Cavalry, coming to the rescue. The "bad guys" have been our State officials, who have been fighting our conservation and Hawaiian groups' efforts to protect this area for 12 months.

We turn hopefully to you and your Subcommittee for the help we should have received but did not, from our own State. Our State Archeologist, Dr. Stell Newman, shamefully admitted last month that ours is the only state in the Nation not applying for the more than \$4 million of Federal money available for historic sites.

This is the seventh time in 12 months we have rallied for Kaloko hearings such as this, at great expense, time, job jeopardy and family disruption. Many today have flown over from Honolulu and have driven the 5-hour long round trip from the other side of the Island. At the past six hearings, over 90 percent testified against the proposed development. I presume that this will be true today, also.

Over 200 newspaper articles have appeared in Hawaii's press concerning Kaloko within the past year. Over 85 percent of these have been against the proposed development. (Copies will be made of these for any of you, upon request.)

Federal intervention is needed—badly needed. Please, please vote for H.R. 11774.

Thank you.

ALAN "SLIM" TYLER,
Kona Conservation Group.

Mr. TAYLOR. I understand that No. 34 and No. 35, Mr. Riveira and Mr. Paulo, Sr., requested that their statement be placed in the record.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mr. Confessor Riveira and Mr. Louis Paulo, Sr., is entered into the record.)

MIL-KA-KO RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORP.,
Captain Cook, Hawaii.

To: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives.
From: Confessor Riveira, president, Mil-Ka-Ko R. & D. Corp., and Louis Paulo, Sr., president, Mil-Ka-Ko Fish Co-op.
Subject: House bill H.R. 11774.

Mil-Ka-Ko Research & Development Corp. is a nonprofit community improvement and economic development project for low and marginal income persons in Ka'u, North Kona, and South Kona. It has almost 1,000 members and reaches out to effect many more thousands.

Our first important economic development "spin-off" is the Mil-Ka-Ko Fish Cooperative. This is an already functioning service, sales, and marketing cooperative for the fishermen. It has already proven the feasibility of such a venture, and the fishermen we have been able to serve so far have shown remarkable increases in their incomes from fishing.

It is because of this that we have a very great interest in Kaloko Pond, and are interested in seeing it preserved. Our Board of Directors therefore voted unanimously that we send you this letter telling you of our feelings and concern.

We are, of course, interested in the historic importance of the pond. But, to a low income person, a fishpond is not just a historical relic to be preserved, or a threatened ecological habitat. It represents a most important and possible source of food, of income, and of employment. Properly restored, Kaloko Pond could once again provide many pounds of marketable mullet, shrimp, and other brackish water seafoods. Further, it would be ideal as a live-bait producer, a much needed and very scarce item for our local fishermen now, especially for the ahi catch. Further, it could be a most important resource for the experiments in aquaculture that we are planning on carrying out with the aid of University of Hawaii personnel. Local people would be employed to carry on all of these ventures.

Perhaps you are also aware that unemployment in our area is up over 150 percent in the last year alone. The State Unemployment Office officially places

Kona unemployment rolls at 25 to 30 percent. And that does not account for the under-employment that is so widespread here.

We are an Uplift program, dedicated to raising the standards of life for Hawaiian low income peoples. Pride and self-confidence built upon a better understanding of their natural heritage is a necessary and integral part of this program. To progress, we must know and understand where we have been. The past of our people is a priceless and fragile possession, daily being obliterated by developers. It is essential that time be allowed for competent people, not aligned with vested interests, to study the area involved.

Thank you for your consideration and, we hope, for the saving of Kaloko Pond.

Yours truly,

CONFESSOR RIVEIRA,
President, Mil-Ka-Ko R&D Corp.
LOUIS PAULO, Sr.,
President, Mil-Ka-Ko Fish Corp.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

This letter was essentially that presented by Mil-Ka-Ko at the beginning of this long fight to save Kaloko Pond and the historic areas surrounding it.

We should like to make it clear, as we have at previous hearings both here and in Washington, D.C., that Mil-Ka-Ko Research and Development Corporation and the Mil-Ka-Ko Fish Coop, Inc. are in full support of retaining in full the Honokohau National Historic Landmark as a park that will be forever preserved for all of the peoples of Hawaii and elsewhere. Our Boards and members have consistently reconfirmed this position. We believe it to be of extreme importance, not only to our Hawaiians, but to people everywhere. Too much of the heritage of modern man has already been lost, and we need to halt such further unnecessary waste. Progress cannot be measured by concrete and resort buildings and golf courses. Our past and our roots bring the meaning of life itself. Without this, we are all nothing, without an identification; without a dignity of being.

We therefore strongly support every effort that can be made to preserve much as this Honokohau National Historic Landmark, and the bills that are pending in the United States Senate and House that will seek the means to do this and will require this Commission to include a majority of those peoples—native Hawaiians—whose past is most directly tied to this area.

It is too late not to save that which still remains of such historic significance. For too much is already gone forever.

MIL-KA-KO RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORP.
MIL-KA-KO FISH COOP, INC.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Paul Mannen.

STATEMENT OF PAUL MANNEN, HILO, HAWAII

Mr. MANNEN. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you. I am appearing as an individual citizen. I can save you some time by concluding that I urge the passage of this bill. Thank You.

(As directed by the chairman, the Honorable Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mr. Paul T. Mannen is entered into the record.)

HILO, HAWAII, JANUARY 3, 1972.

Congresswoman PATSY MINK,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MINK: The purpose of this letter is to inform you of my interest in the passage of House Bill H. R. 11774, which provides for the appointment of a commission to study the desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system at Honokohau.

The establishment of the unit will encourage the education and inspiration of the youth of our country in the interpretation of the cultural, historical and archeological resources of the Hawaiian Islands.

I will serve during 1972 as President of Kilauea Council Boy Scouts of America and certainly hope that our members who represent many ethnic backgrounds will have the opportunity to use these and other historical landmarks for generations to come through the thoughtful consideration of the Congress of the United States.

Sincerely,

PAUL T. MANNEN.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

Miss Gina Kawananaoka, No. 37. (No response.) If she isn't here, I hope I don't have to pronounce that name twice.

Mr. Charles Makekau. (No response.) His statement will be placed on the record at this point.

(No statement available.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Glenn Silva, and on deck, Dr. Boone.

STATEMENT OF GLENN SILVA, REPRESENTING E HOOHAWAII KAKOU

Mr. SILVA. Aloha. I am Glenn Silva, and I am representing E Hoo-hawaii Kakou, a group which has been formed recently by the University of Hawaii, and there are eight of us in the group, and we are here in Kona for 2 weeks to present Kona Workshop, to present some of the things that we have learned at the university and from our individual hula teachers.

I think that one of the most important things about taking any kind of historical site is: first, to think about the ecological history of the place. This is very important, because if one looks—if a study is made of the history, the ecological history of the environment, if proper development can be brought up around it, for each particular place, each particular place would have its own development, and it will be unique because it is a separate or a different place. Like for Kona, which is rather dry and which has different climatic conditions than in Hilo, developments can come up; and so I think this is very important. So I suggest that much research be done into ecological history of various phases of the environment of this site, and this should determine plans for development in the area.

I think it is really unfortunate that too often there are many people who have only financial gains in mind, and so what they do is come without any knowledge of the people, of the culture of the people; and because they have no feelings for this, they tend to overlook the things such as Kaloko Pond, which is very important in the hearts of the many natives of Kona. So I think oftentimes the wonderful things of nature are depleted by bulldozers or steel cables or things like that; and it becomes monotonous because the same things are being developed in the places in Hawaii, and it is getting worse and worse, it seems.

So, the thing I think is that we must pay very much attention to the areas in which we develop and pay much attention to the ecological surroundings so that we can develop unique things for each area so that we can express the variety of existence in nature itself, and not become a concrete jungle. These things get really monotonous, and so I think that that's a good thing to think about.

I'd like to say something again about man and about Kaloko, for the time that the Hawaiians did do this, did build Kaloko Park. It

was quite an accomplishment with the materials they didn't have, and I think we should look upon it as such, and preserve it in that respect.

Mr. SAYLOR. Where are you in school?

Mr. SILVA. Pardon me?

Mr. SAYLOR. Where are you in school?

Mr. SILVA. In what grade?

Mr. SAYLOR. You're in college?

Mr. SILVA. University of Hawaii.

Mr. SAYLOR. And what year in college?

Mr. SILVA. I'm a freshman.

Mr. SAYLOR. And are you from the 50th State, the State of Hawaii?

Mr. SILVA. Yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. And what courses—what do you expect to be? What is your desire?

Mr. SILVA. Well, my desire—I'm an ethnic ecology major. It's a broad—I'd like to get a broad music background in rhythm. I'd also like to know more of the Hawaiian language, the Hawaiian culture which I think is really worth preserving.

Mr. SAYLOR. Well, all right. I wish you well. You made a very good presentation. I'm very glad you came over. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR. It's mighty fine to see young people interested in projects such as these at this time.

Dr. Wilmot Boone, No. 42. [No response.] Is Dr. Boone here? [No response]. His statement can be entered in the record at this point.

(No statement available.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Henry Kekai. [No response.] His statement can be placed in the record at this point, also.

(No statement available.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. Joan Kalahiki.

STATEMENT OF JOAN KALAHIKI

Mrs. KALAHIKI. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, everything I have written in my statement has been said by many more people much more eloquent than I. I only want to speak for my part-Hawaiian children. Please help us save a part of their heritage. They need something to identify themselves with. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

(As directed by the chairman, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, the following full and complete written testimony of Mrs. Joan Kalahiki is entered into the record.)

STATEMENT OF JOAN KALAHIKI

I am speaking today before this committee not so much for myself as a conservation-minded citizen, but for my five part-Hawaiian children.

In the 20 years I lived in Honolulu, I have seen the beautiful green areas of Waikiki gradually covered with hotels, apartments and cement, and the things that were part of the Hawaiian culture buried and forgotten while the politicians spent thousands of dollars of the taxpayers money on planning commissions and consultants, only to ignore their advice.

Why can't we here in Kona profit by the mistakes made on Oahu and try to save some of the *real* Hawaii such as Koloko Pond—not only for the tourists, but for our children. Let's give them a living museum—a place where my children

can see how their ancestors farmed, not the land, but mullet in a pond. Let them see how their great grandmother prepared and cooked their food. Let them see how the ancient Hawaiians were actually able to wrest a living from the barren lava lands. Protect and preserve the bones of their ancestors. Give my children a place where they can identify with the Hawaiian part of their heritage.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Zaiger. (No response.) His statement may be entered in the record at this point.

(No statement available.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. William Bonk. (No response.) Is there a Mr. William Bonk here?

Miss BONK. I am representing my father because he wasn't able to attend this meeting and has a letter here that I would like to read to you.

"Representative Taylor, chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation.

"Dear Representative Taylor: I write to you and your committee as a professional archeologist and one who has been involved in numerous studies of prehistoric and historic Hawaii for the past 20 years. I write also as one who has investigated specific problems and dealt with particular field studies in the Honokohau-Kaloko area of North Kona.

"With this as supporting justification for my speaking, I would like to emphasize my strong support for H.R. 11774 which proposes to set up a commission to study the Honokohau Landmark area. The area under consideration is a significant one as already indicated by its being set apart as a historic landmark. We, in Hawaii have an opportunity at this time to emphasize the importance of our dwindling historic and cultural heritage by singling out the important sites and areas and, as quickly as possible, developing them into something that will not only preserve them but will be meaningful for our and future generations. History becomes history only if it is passed on. If cultural attributes become lost in the process of time they are of no significance to future generations.

"It is unfortunate that the pervasiveness of the American assimilation theme has had its influence over our national formal educational system. Hawaii, even with its multitude of ethnic groups, has not been spared the dominance of a European-American, middle-class cultural and value preoccupation. In recent years we have witnessed a national trend in the direction of cultural pluralism which has opened the doors to an understanding of the diverse ethnic backgrounds and present existence of people who have contributed to the cultural evolution and history of America. In addition, cultural or ethnic pluralism is aiding the personal development of the long absent self-worth factor which is so essential in the long-range productivity of individual members of the ethnic and economically deprived.

"It is imperative for us as Americans as well as in our unique cultural and racial milieu in Hawaii to understand the varied backgrounds from which our multi-ethnic community arose.

"In this regard the ethnic history present at Honokohau-Kaloko can go a long way in assisting our varied peoples in the understanding of the ethnic history found in that area. Our Hawaiian people can be made aware and proud of a heritage that need not be lost if it is investigated, presented, and preserved now. So often it is not the

grandiose schemes and opportunities of the present that are important to the growing generations of children, but it is the mere knowledge that their ancestors—their fathers, mothers, and parental generation—had something to offer, produced something of meaning to more than their generation and they in turn become more aware of this and gain insight into their present cultural situation.

"In conclusion, I again ask your serious consideration of H.R. 11774 and positive support for it at the time when a vote is taken.

"Thanking you, I remain * * *

"Sincerely,

"WILLIAM J. BONK,

"Chairman, Cultural and Ethnic Studies Committee,

"University of Hawaii, Hilo."

Mr. TAYLOR. Again I say, it's mighty refreshing to see young people so interested at this time.

Miss BONK. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Robert Lindsey II.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT KAMAILE LINDSEY II

Mr. LINDSEY. Chairman Taylor, members of your committee, I wish to speak today in favor of House bill 11774, as proposed by Representatives Mink and Matsunaga.

I would wish tonight to speak for the preservation of Kaloko and for the preservation of all those properties, physical or otherwise, that instill within those who are ethnically Hawaiian, a sense of identity and ethnic awareness. I speak as a Hawaiian. I speak as an advocate of "Brown Power."

No longer can I stand idly by. No longer can I speak in a whisper. I have seen my people, heirs to a past so unique and so in touch with the realities of nature, relegated to a subhuman level, powerless strangers in their own land. I have seen too often the man and his machines crush and incapacitate the land so loved by us. I have seen the man and his machines, both expressions of inhumanity and impersonality, with no ken of the depths of our history and the affluence of our culture, tear and rape the aina so sacred to my people and myself, all in the name of money, markets, and profit. But now in our great awakening, I stand with my people and say, "No more." No more exploitation of our lands, the wellsprings of our history, our culture, our heritage, our ancestors.

So I speak now on and for the preservation of Kaloko.

Kaloko, with the history that lies so deep in its waters and in the earth encompassing it is a physical property that gives to me and my people, a sense of identity and proximity with our ancestors who embraced a deep aloha for nature's splendor, the seas, the skies, the earth and all that dwells therein, who in their quest for enlightenment and inner peace looked to nature for sustenance and were thus able to unify man with his environment and ultimately with himself. Transforming Kaloko with earthmovers, marring its perimeter with concrete monuments, disturbing its peaceful waters with the rumble of boats and its tranquil atmosphere with the noise of people on an island junket can only mean the destruction of another element which gives

to my people and myself the identity so essential for our preservation and survival as a people psychologically and the furtherance of that state of powerlessness that already overwhelms the Hawaiian race.

Preserve Kaloko and truly "the life of the land will be preserved in righteousness."

Power to the people. Huli. Aloha aina.

Robert Kamaile Lindsey II, a Hawaiian speaking for and on the preservation of Kaloko.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Now, we are here at the end of the list of witnesses, and we have saved, certainly, for the last, our most attractive witness. Miss Shellie Allen.

STATEMENT OF MISS SHELLIE ALLEN, HILO, HAWAII

MISS ALLEN. Aloha. I am glad to see all of you, and I must say that this is not something that I planned. It was just brought up at the last minute.

I would just like to say that this last year I have been serving as Miss Aloha Hawaii, and in that capacity, I have been able to greet visitors to this island, and I have become acquainted with several of them and have been able to talk to them and find out the kind of things that a visitor expects from Hawaii.

The beauty of Kaloko is self-evident, and so much has been said about it. The beauty of the Honokohau settlement is a site that tourists who come to Hawaii want to see; not the white sand beaches, not the hotels; the tourists that come to Hawaii want to see the people, and the people are close to their culture. The tourists who come to Hawaii want to see the Aloha spirit which is unique in all the 50 States.

In closing, I would like to really ask that you consider passing Mrs. Mink's resolution, bill 11774.

Thank you very much.

Subject: H.R. 11774.

JANUARY 7, 1972.

Chairman ROY TAYLOR,
House Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, House of Representatives, U.S. Congress,

DEAR CHAIRMAN TAYLOR AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: My name is Shellie Allen and I am a third year student at the University of Hawaii Hilo College. For the past year, I have served as the official greeter of this Island and in that capacity have observed the responses of visitors to our Island. It is because of these experiences that I take a stand in favor of H.R. 11774.

I have received some insight into what visitors actually seek when they come to Hawaii. Additionally, I believe an Historical Park at Honokohau to be in complete compatibility with what these visitors are seeking.

Mahalo Nui,

SHELLIE ALLEN,
Hilo, Hawaii.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Now, is there anyone here who thought you were on the list whose name wasn't called?

Mr. HAPAI. I would like to speak for Mil-Ka-Ko Research & Development Corp.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, you spoke once before, didn't you?

Mr. HAPAI. These people have left.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, go ahead. We'll give you a minute to speak for this witness.

Mr. HAPAI (reads letter portion of statement presented by Mil-Ka-Ko Research & Development Corp. and Mil-Ka-Ko Fish Co-op.

Mr. TAYLOR. Col. Arthur Chun just came in and would like to say a few words; and we'll give him 2 minutes.

STATEMENT OF COL. ARTHUR CHUN, U.S. ARMY, RETIRED

Mr. CHUN. Thank you very much. I am Colonel Chun of the U.S. Army, retired, and I am very grateful for having 2 minutes to speak. I was one of the seven or eight Hawaiians who journeyed 10,000 miles to speak before the Advisory Council on Historical Sites, and so I would feel that I did not do my duty if I did not come and speak even for just 2 minutes before your group here on your journey of 10,000 miles when you get back to Washington.

This historical site called the Kaloko-Honokohau Fishpond area, that we call it now, and the settlement, and all of the other things we've talked about, is in reality, the Gettysburg battlefield for Hawaiian people and Hawaiian culture. If we lose this, there is every probability that there is no significance whatever to the keeping of any historical sites, no matter what, because all others failed, besides the significance of this one.

For the Hawaiian people, it also means that for once in 200 years, they have come before you, a group from Washington, asked something that they would like to do and something that, almost unanimously throughout the State, they would like to do, and what is this? This historic site for the Hawaiian people means that under the umbrella of the Federal Government, we are going to try to re-create in toto the Hawaiian civilization and its prestige that existed before 1778 complete. All Hawaiians will be there. They will speak almost only Hawaiian; they will build canoes, homesites, planting; they will research those fishponds and the various natures to which they were built throughout the entire Polynesian Archipelago. Only one group of Polynesians, the Hawaiians, have interior fishponds. No other area in Polynesia. There have been many things in which people talked to the Hawaiians, or do something for the Hawaiians. Here we have them stepping forward after 200 years, cohesively gathering their strength into one voice and saying, "We would like to do this," and that's what it means.

And if you may take a casual nature to this or allow yourselves to be crowded up with so many of these other people, saying it's important to this, or this is unimportant, you have missed an important issue. Are the Hawaiian people going to lose their background that is genuine so that they could have a future that is fateless, or are they going to continue to be alienated in the culture which they built?

That in essence is what I ask and so I hope that in the 2 minutes that I had, you will understand how serious most of the Hawaiian people consider this.

On November 1, when I was in Washington, I sat in your gallery and watched you correct a serious error to the 55,000 Eskimos. After 104 years of suffering, you gave them \$1 billion and 44 million acres of

land with all the mineral and oil resources and gave them to the 55,000 Indians and Eskimos; and the Hawaiian people, after 200 years, have nothing, and they only ask that an area of land under the umbrella of the Federal Government be set aside so their civilization can be re-created in genuine form. I hope very sincerely that all of you will understand the depth of the seriousness of this event to the future of the Hawaiian people.

Thank you for coming very much and God bless you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. You made a very fine statement in your testimony, and I can assure you that we will consider the testimony of each witness carefully.

Now, as we conclude our hearings, I'd like to commend the people here on your concern which prompted you to come and stay with us. I commend the witnesses on their fine statements which showed a lot of knowledge and showed a lot of concern on their presentations. I would like also to commend the people for your very polite manner. This is an issue that has strong feelings, but everyone was very, very polite.

It was pointed out, too, that the Hawaiian people were friendly, kindhearted people, and I'm certainly convinced that that has been demonstrated here today.

I must point out to the witnesses here, you realize that there are two sides to the coin, and you realize what we are up against, and we will try to decide what is the right thing to do.

Now, I would like to recognize the members of the committee, starting with the gentleman from California here, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have had the opportunity to come to Hawaii for the first time in my life. We have visited four of the islands, and we had a very interesting trip this morning, and arriving here this afternoon to hear out the 46 witnesses that we've had on the agenda has been quite an experience. I know how sincere they have all been in making their cases before this subcommittee, and actually, the full committee of the Committee on National Parks and Recreation will have to take final action on it. I think we have a good record. The record will be printed; the record will be studied; there will be further action on the legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I was very glad to have been a part of your subcommittee.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

Now I recognize the view of the member of the Navy, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Saylor.

Mr. SAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First, let me say that I want to commend you for having set up this hearing. I think that the opportunity given to the proponents and opponents of the legislation is an indication of the manner in which the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs looks at all of the problems that are presented to them. We will have the entire record printed, examined by our staff and the full committee. The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation will meet and discuss the matter, after which they will take appropriate action.

I thank the people of this area and I am indebted to you and the other members of the committee who have come out here. Having learned a new term, I'll just say to you, "Mahalo."

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Missouri, Bill Burlison.

Mr. BURLISON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This is my first trip to Hawaii, and I am extremely impressed with the ideal weather, the remarkable hospitality that all of you people have demonstrated. I have always been a great admirer of your outstanding U.S. Congresswoman Mrs. Mink, and I might say in conclusion that I think this hearing today and the testimony that we heard—the witnesses that we have heard, is in itself a very great preview of the leadership that Mrs. Mink gives to your people.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Kansas, Congressman Joe Skubitz.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to join my colleagues in commending those who have appeared here today to testify both for and against this project. We who are here today from the mainland have learned much from you about your project, and by seeing it, have a much better picture of what is at stake.

Mr. TAYLOR. I might point out that this is possibly the first time that the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has appeared in Hawaii. This is about the farthest that most of us have ever been away from home for park hearings.

The gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Stephens, Jr.

Mr. STEPHENS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think that you people that have been here today have found out something different about the Congressmen. I have heard many people say that Members of the Congress won't listen to what they have to say. This experience has been a valuable experience. Most of us learn more by listening than we do by talking, and I certainly have learned a lot at this opportunity. I don't believe, Mr. Chairman, I have ever seen a more eloquent group of witnesses in any place that I have ever been. It's been a very helpful thing to be a member of this committee and to be at this hearing.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Idaho, Mr. James McClure.

Mr. MCCLURE. I have no speeches.

Mr. TAYLOR. That's the first time he's ever failed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Nick Begich.

Mr. BEGICH. I'll take his time and my time, Mr. Chairman.

I am very grateful for being able to be here in our sister State, the 50th State. It's not easy for an Alaskan Representative and Hawaii's Representative to travel 10,000 miles. Patsy and I can make this trip quite regularly and when she leaves Hawaii, I can tell you that she does an excellent job of not only representing Hawaii on the Education and Labor Committee, but representing Alaska. She is a great Congresswoman, and I call her my coach back in Washington because this is my first term and I am very proud to be associated with your Representative.

Let me also commend two of the young people. One of the individuals said to me, "Why don't we have an exchange program with Alaska? We will exchange—come to your home if you will come to our home

for a couple of months," and my wife quickly answered, "We'll be glad to come into your State. If you can give us the opportunity to ski, we'll give you our home to live in." [Laughter.]

And, last, I also want to commend your mayor and I particularly want to say thank you for you who have supported many things through the voice of Patsy Mink and Sparky Matsunaga.

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that, before anybody would take on verbatim that exchange program proposed by Mr. Begich, remember he has got six children. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOR. Philip Ruppe from Michigan.

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Chairman, I am certainly in accord with the members of your committee in stating our enjoyment in being in Hawaii and how much the warm welcome has meant to us.

I think, too, we got a great realization of it's cultural values. It would be a little unfair, however, to leave here without expressing concern about the settlement; and that is that this land has been rezoned by the State of Hawaii; rezoned for commercial purposes. It has risen substantially in value and of course, in addition to that, once the rezoning had taken effect, a good deal of commercial development has been undertaken on this property, which substantially raises the cost to the Federal Government of this acquisition. It is most unfortunate that the State of Hawaii rezoned this property. It would have been easier and much cheaper for the Federal Government to acquire it.

I might say in this particular case, that the representative of the State government indicated he was not particularly interested in this bill, but was interested in the Federal Government's buying the land. It might be well, because the acquisition costs have gotten up immensely in the State of Hawaii, and I might suggest that it would be much easier for this legislative committee if the State would rezone that land back out of commercial classification.

Mr. TAYLOR. Another gentleman from California, Mr. Burton.

Mr. BURTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First, I'd like to commend you for having the wisdom to follow Mrs. Mink's suggestion that we come here. I'd like to add my voice to those of my colleagues and commend her for this outstanding contribution to the entire country as well as to the people that she represents.

Finally, more importantly, I intend to support Mrs. Mink in this effort. I hope we do have the study, and once the study is in, I'm sure the Representatives will show—at least I would—their feelings that this area should not, in any circumstances, be subject to commercial exploitation.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now I recognize your Congresswoman from Hawaii, Mrs. Mink.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I want to say how deeply grateful I am, as a citizen of Hawaii, and as a Representative of this part of Hawaii Nei, that you decided to bring this Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation to our shores to give the people of Hawaii a chance to participate in a bill that I consider perhaps the most important piece of legislation that I have yet submitted in the Congress of the United States on behalf of the people of Hawaii. It's been a very moving experience for me

to participate in these hearings. I want to commend the chairman and the members of the committee for their patience in hearing out all of the witnesses and being fair in according them time to be heard.

I am quite confident that the subcommittee will be considering this legislation when we return to Washington, and I will be doing my utmost to provide the necessary answers to questions that might still remain and to try to get early consideration by the subcommittee and by the full committee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, so that we might have early action on the bill in the House of Representatives.

Similarly, effort must be made in the Senate, so for those of you who have participated here today. I want to suggest to you that this is just the beginning; that we have to do the same process again in the other body.

The matters that have been presented both by the developers and by those who support my bill, I know will get the careful consideration by the members of the committee. Those who were not here, the other 10 members of the subcommittee who are not here, I'm sure will pay great attention to the advice and comments of those members who took the time to come here and to sit through these lengthy deliberations.

The bill means a great deal to me and to all of the people who testified; to the people of Hawaii, to the past and to the future, and I know that it is with that kind of spirit and with that kind of feeling and sentiment that this committee will adjourn this evening.

Before closing, Mr. Chairman, I want to pay special tribute to the mayor of the County of Hawaii. Despite his illness, he stayed with us from yesterday and today throughout the entire hearings, because I know he shares with me and others the importance and significance of this piece of legislation. I want to, therefore, especially thank Hon. Shunichi Kimura; and finally Mr. Chairman, I would ask unanimous consent to put into the records these statements which were submitted to me earlier.

Mr. TAYLOR. If there are no objections, it will be entered in the record. [Applause.]

This ends the hearing, Aloha and good night.

(Adjourned at 7:40 p.m.)

(At the direction of the chairman, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, the following statements not presented orally at the hearing, but submitted in written form, are included in the record:)

STATEMENT OF FRANCES LINCOLN

I am Frances Lincoln, 50 years in Hawaii and speak as a private citizen who has always felt that most visitors who come here never really touch Hawaii.

We do know that Hawaii has a message of fellowship, but the quick-trip tourist often never feels it directly.

There are travelers who do not want to spend all their time in cars and bars. But where can a walker or a cyclist go to find Hawaii? The hill road is steep, the mauka (upland) weather often wet. There is only the dusty, smelly highway and the densely-built resort.

If the Bill 11774 is passed and the park becomes a reality, it will provide a greatly needed and worthwhile quiet, authentic sanctuary and destination for the thoughtful tourists, a personal and genuine contact with Hawaii, the real thing.

Mahalo.

STATEMENT OF SAVE OUR SURF

We of Save Our Surf would like to see the Honokohau National Historical Park established as a reality. Therefore, it is very important that the Bill No. 11774 passes your Committee.

After a 3-day conference on "Hawaii's Shoreline in Crisis," the preservation of Kaloko Park in the Honokohau District of Hawaii was included in a list of resolutions that the members of Save Our Surf came up with.

A park in that particular area of Honokohau, including Kaloko Pond, would help preserve a very important part of our Hawaiian identity. The culture of old Hawaii is fast being burned under a thick carpet of concrete. We must do everything to save that which represents the heritage of those people who lived here long ago for they also have a right to their place in history. How well do you think Hawaiians will be remembered when just read about in books with no real accurate record of how they lived? How can the future generations of Hawaii know the importance the Hawaiians placed on their fishponds unless they see the ponds themselves? What will happen to all the burial caves of the ancient Hawaiians? Who will know what the significance of the heiaus in the area is if they are gone? Here in Oahu a Hawaiian delicacy, the mullet fish, is all gone. The same fate is in store for the Kona District if Kaloko goes. Are we to witness the death of another culture at the hands of progress? These questions can only be resolved by your generous gesture.

Please kokua, gentlemen of the Congress. Honokohau offers itself to you rich with the living remnants of a proud culture. Help save it! Pass Bill No. 11774!

With much aloha,
Sincerely,

MEMBERS OF SOS.

STATEMENT OF P. QUENTIN TOMICH, PRESIDENT, HAMAKUA DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC.

I am writing to urge passage of H.R. 1462 which establishes the Puukohola Heiau and environs at Kawaihae, Hawaii as a National Historic Site.

The Hamakua District Development Council feels a strong obligation to support projects that represent orderly planning and well reasoned utilization of cultural resources on Hawaii Island.

The plan for restoration and development of the Puukohola area as represented in the National Park Service Resources Study and Master Plan for the Island of Hawaii is an excellent plan which should be implemented as soon as possible.

We see in H.R. 1462 an essential next step in this program and assure you that this community favors its adoption.

Please enter this statement in the record of the hearing to be held at Hale Halawai, Kona, on January 7, 1972.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF P. QUENTIN TOMICH

This communication is to endorse H.R. 11774, which provides for a study of the controversial Kaloko Pond and the ancient Honokohau Village in North Kona, Hawaii.

I have studied this bill and see in it a positive alternative to the proposed resort development that would lessen the historical value of the site. Perhaps more importantly, this legislation provides for living Hawaiians an identity they strive for in the renewal of their heritage.

The Hawaii Chapter of The Wildlife Society has among its objectives the prevention of man-induced environmental degradation, and assures its support of legislation such as H.R. 11774 which will prevent unwise modifications of the Honokohau Settlement.

Please enter this statement in the record of the hearings to be held at Hale Halawai, Kona, on January 7, 1972.

Sincerely yours,

P. QUENTIN TOMICH,
President, The Wildlife Society, Hawaii Chapter.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD H. DAVIS, HAWAIIAN TRAIL MOUNTAIN CLUB

The Hawaiian Trail Mountain Club favors H.R. 11774 re the preservation of the Honokohau areas of historic significance to the history of the Hawaiian people.

Future generations will applaud the responsible individuals of today who enable them to tread and view the footpaths and sites of ancient Hawaiian people, providing we are able to save any of these from commercial development.

I have personally hiked over much of the area before the present State road and Keahole Airport were constructed. The awe-inspiring experience will remain with me as long as I live. The area then had its miles of relatively undisturbed hand-placed smooth rock foot paths, markers, lookout towers, house and temple sites, water holes in underground lava tubes, ancient burial sites both obvious and hidden by the hundreds, canoe landings, fishponds, etc. Even with the developments that have already taken place, primarily due to low land acquisition costs, there are few if any comparable lands left in the United States that so truly represent the workings of ancient people and so clearly show their life style. It is the only historical area left of like geologic and climatic conditions—truly an area of unique historical importance.

STATEMENT OF "WE, THE WOMEN OF HAWAII"

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Kaloko Pond on the Kona Coast of the Big Island (Hawaii) is threatened with destruction by the development of a hotel and resort swimming beach; and

Whereas the ancient Kaloko Fishpond is part of the Honokohau National Historic Landmark area, rich in the history and lore of Hawaii; and

Whereas there is evidence that King Kamehameha I, and his father, Kahekili, King of Maui, and other royalty are buried in the many heiaus; there are alii house sites, Queen's Bath, a'a gardens, canoe sheds and landings, petroglyphs, the only remaining double holua slide—all of priceless historic value to our beloved Hawaii Nei; and

Whereas U.S. Senate Bill 2908 and U.S. House of Representatives Resolution 11774, written respectively by the four Congressional members of Hawaii, will appeal to Congress for the establishment of a Honokohau Study Advisory Commission, composed of 15 members, at least 10 of whom shall be native Hawaiians; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Women of Hawaii, give our full support to S. 2908 and H.R. 11774, to preserve not less than 1500 acres for the Honokohau National Historic Landmark and adjacent lands and waters, which includes Kaloko Pond.

Mrs. VERNON WEAMER, *President*.

Adopted by unanimous vote of membership, December 15, 1971, at Princess Kaiulani Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii.

STATEMENT OF MARJORIE ROBERTSON, KAILUA KONA, HAWAII

During this past year, seven public hearings have been held to consider the matter of the Koloko Pond, part of the Honokohau area. Untold hours of investigation and preparation of material have been spent by volunteer organizations, representing both sides of the matter. Careful surveys have been conducted over the area by the National Park authorities, the Bishop Museum, the State and County of Hawaii, the U.S. Army Engineers and the Kona Coast Company. All the material for a decision is available.

The only requirement now is not another survey, nor the expenditure of another \$50,000 to hold the problem over until after the November election, nor the appointment of a layman's commission. What is needed now is that this Committee, if it has the authority, should make a decision here and now. Further exploitation of the citizens of Kona, either those who wish to develop the area under private jurisdiction or those who wish to have the area made a public park is completely unjustifiable.

Up to this time the decision of what to do about Koloko Pond and its environs has been just a political football. As a property owner and resident of more

than twenty-five years in Kailua-Kona and an over-burdened tax payer, I urge that this House bill No. 11774 be tabled and that a prompt decision be made either to implement a park if the evidence warrants it, or else make the land available for private enterprise. Let us have an end to this boondoggle.

JANUARY 6, 1972.

HON. ROY TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation:

Our group has established itself as being a strong supporter of the preservation of the Honokohau Landmark Settlement area and also for bill HR 11774, introduced by Hawaii's Patsy T. Mink and Spark Matsunaga.

Our organization was formed to perpetuate and preserve the culture and arts of the Hawaiian people, and we will continue to do so, for we have seen our historical and valuable sites fall before what we have been told to be necessary progress.

We have allowed progress to capture some of our most beautiful coast lines and change them into concrete masses which are contrary to our life-style. We have allowed progress to tamper with our culture and heritage until now—but hopefully, it is not too late to convince others that there is too little left for us to feel concerned.

We are grateful for the opportunity to support the efforts of our Representatives from Hawaii in staying the destructive and often limited good of what we have come to identify as "progress".

For "progress" is not all that good if there is so much for us to sacrifice for.
Yours truly,

THEODORE KINNEY,
President, The Waianae Coast Culture and Arts Society, Inc.

'AHAHUI Ō NĀ PUA Ō HAWAI'I,
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, HILO CAMPUS,
Hilo, Hawaii, January 6, 1972.

HON. ROY TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE TAYLOR: We, the members, officers, and advisors of 'Ahaui Ō Nā Pua Ō Hawai'i, the Hawaiian Club of the University of Hawaii, Hilo Campus, support the H.R. Bill 11774.

There is no doubt as to the significance of Honokohau National Historical Landmark culturally, historically, and archaeologically. Our kupuna (ancestors) left us a highly developed society and an example to follow, best stated by Kapi'olani, "Kulia i ka nu'u!" ("Strive for the summit!") H.R. Bill 11774 gives the Hawaiian people an opportunity to do just this: to manage and interpret the Honokohau Historical Landmark, and to take an active part in preserving it.

This is our time to step forward and to proclaim what is rightfully ours—a land worthy of preservation for the Hawaiians, for the people of Hawaii, and for the people of our Nation.

Mahalo nui loa,

MIKAHALA AH CHAN, *Secretary.*
PEKELO WEBSTER, *President.*

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII,
CENTER FOR CROSS-CULTURAL TRAINING & RESEARCH,
Hilo, Hawaii, December 1, 1971.

HON. PATSY T. MINK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MINK: I wish to add my voice in support of those who are fighting to save the Kaloko Fish Pond. I see this as an important battle on the local front which typifies the kind people must be willing to engage in today if the dignity of man is to be preserved.

More and more the onrush of technological development's blind needs are threatening this dignity. The monuments and symbols which have kept it alive in the minds of people throughout the ages and which are an important part of the human spirit are being mercilessly stripped away. Things like the Kaloko Fish Pond which tie people to their heritage and help preserve the delicate balance of harmonious existence are becoming more precious to man by their increasing scarcity.

Battles like the one being fought to save the Kaloko Fish Pond are being waged today by an increasing number of people who are beginning to realize the price that is being paid out in human values to a blind progress over which there is little or no human control. One of the important questions facing us today is: Where do we draw the line and begin to take control of progress so that it is built around human needs, so that it signifies a movement over which people have control towards a kind of world people really want to live in? Kaloko Fish Pond is one place to start.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR F. MERSERAU,
Training Officer.

CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE,
HISTORIC SITES COMMITTEE,
Hilo, Hawaii, December 1, 1971.

HON. ROY TAYLOR,
Chairman, National Park and Recreation Subcommittee, House of Representatives, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TAYLOR: The Congress of the Hawaiian People supports HR 11774 introduced by Representatives Patsy T. Mink and Spark Matsunaga which calls for the feasibility study of the Honokohau Settlement as a unit in the National Park System.

We urge your support and endorsement of HR 11774 for the best interest of the people of Hawaii and the Nation will be served by your help.

The prospect of preserving the Honokohau Settlement as a National Historic Park, restored and operated by the Hawaiian people is supported by the following organizations whose combined membership exceeds 10,000 people:

Congress of the Hawaiian People
Ka Leo O Na Pua O Hawaii
Keaukaha Panaewa Association
Prince David Hawaiian Club
Conservation Council for Hawaii
Hamakua Development Council
Hilo Conservation Group
Kona Conservation Group
Mil-Ka-Ko-Fish Coop
Nanakuli Hawaiian Homesteaders
State Historic Sites Review Board

Imua Hawaiian Uplift
Puna Hawaiian Club
The Hawaiians
Hopuloa Hawaiian Civic Club
Friends of the Earth
Hawaii Audubon Society
Life Of The Land
Mil-Ka-Ko Research and Development
State Foundation of History and Humanities

We thank you for your support for Mrs. Mink's presentation before your committee on December 2, 1971.

Sincerely yours,

ALMA K. COOPER,
ALIKA COOPER,
Co-Chairmen.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH,
Washington, D.C., November 27, 1971.

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Friends of the Earth strongly endorses H.R. 11774 (Mrs. Mink and Mr. Matsunaga), to authorize a one-year park study of the Honokahau historic site in Hawaii.

Although the area is well qualified, by its historic and natural values, to become a unit of the National Park System, it is under the imminent threat of damage by private development.

H.R. 11774 would, during the study period, bar all Federal actions that would diminish the public values of the Honokahau site. This is an effective provision because a Corps of Engineers permit would be required for the development, which would involve construction in navigable waters.

Following the subcommittee briefing this week, we will, within a few days, provide additional background information on the Honokahau area.

Our Pacific Representative, Robert Wenkam, and our Hawaii state chairman, Aaron Dygaard, will be glad to provide further information. They can be reached at 1372 Kapiolani Boulevard, Honolulu 96814.

Sincerely,

GEORGE ALDERSON,
Legislative Director.



