

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SPECIAL HEARING SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

OVERSIGHT INTO ADMINISTRATION OF THE
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964

AND

CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 40, H.R. 6360, H.R. 6394,
AND H.R. 8163

HEARING HELD IN LIHUE, KAUAI, HAWAII, AUGUST 23, 1972

Printed for the use of the Committee on Education and Labor

CARL D. PERKINS, *Chairman*

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(II)

CONTENTS

Statement of—	Page
Aokie, Sam, retired farmer.....	31
Choy, Walter, deputy director, Hawaii State OEO.....	7
Enriques, Mrs. Bernadine, resident, Hanalei, Kauai.....	33
Gaye, Ron, housing administrator, county of Kauai.....	15
Hirota, Ralph, chairman, County Council, county of Kauai.....	36
Lowel, Paul, chairman, board of directors, KEO, accompanied by Peter Lee, legal services attorney, OEO.....	20
Nishida, Roy, director, KEO.....	6
Ross, Arthur, member, board of directors, KEO.....	34
Tobias, Mrs. Lena, guidance counselor, United Methodist Church....	30
Vidinha, Hon. Antone, mayor, Kauai County.....	38
Batchelor, Roy E., assistant director for operations, Office of Economic Opportunity, letter to Representative Mink, dated June 16, 1972.....	5
Cole, Thomas H., executive director, Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc.: Letter to Ernest R. Moretton, dated April 5, 1972.....	3
Letter to Representative Mink, dated May 17, 1972.....	4
Mink, Hon. Patsy T., a Representative in Congress from the State of Hawaii, letter to Hon. Philip V. Sanchez, director, Office of Economic Opportunity, dated May 30, 1972.....	5
Mirelez, Pete M., director, Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers Division, letter to Thomas Cole, dated May 11, 1972.....	4
Nishida, Roy T., executive director, Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc., letter to Chairman Hawkins, dated September 6, 1972, enclosing break- down of agricultural and farmworkers of Kauai who meet the OEO income criteria.....	11

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1972

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SPECIAL HEARING SUBCOMMITTEE No. 1
OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii.

The hearing on the matter of poverty on the Island of Kauai, State of Hawaii, convened at 10:15 a.m., on August 23, 1972, in the conference room, Kauai Library, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, Hon. Augustus F. Hawkins, chairman of the Special Field Hearing Subcommittee No. 1, presiding.

Present: Representatives Hawkins and Mink.

Staff members present: William Cable, counsel; John Warren, research assistant; Martin LaVor, minority legislative associate; and Mattie Maynard, secretary.

Mr. HAWKINS. This is a meeting of the Special Subcommittee on Poverty No. 1, of the House Education and Labor Committee of the House of Representatives. This is part of a factfinding tour that the committee is making during this recess of the Office of Economic Opportunity programs. We have held hearings in San Diego, Calif., and elsewhere in that State, and yesterday we were on a site tour around the island. At the close of this particular hearing today we'll make additional site inspections. The committee is very pleased to have been received by you, and I wish to express the appreciation of the committee for your kindness and all the courtesies extended to us. It was at the instigation of your Congresswoman, the Honorable Patsy Mink, that the committee included the various islands here in the Pacific, the 50th State, and, due to her very persuasive and eloquent pleadings, some of us who had rather strenuous duties elsewhere put aside those duties in order to make sure the subcommittee was heard. The special committee is interested in the problems of those classified as "poor" and particularly today we hope to hear testimony in connection with title III, section 311 of part B, which reads: "The purpose of this part is to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families to improve their living conditions and to develop skills necessary for a productive and self-sufficient life in an increasingly complex technological society." I think you recognize that that specifically covers some of the problems we have witnessed here on the island, which I'm sure we'll witness again today.

I'd like to introduce to you the participants in these hearings. To my immediate left is, of course, your Congresswoman, the Honorable Patsy Mink. To her left is Bill Cable, counsel to the subcommittee, representing the majority members of the committee. To my far right is Dr. Martin LaVor who represents the minority members of the committee and to you that means Republicans. To my immediate right is Mr.

John Warren, special assistant to the subcommittee. In the audience is also a young lady, Ms. Mattie Maynard, who is also identified with the committee but she is elsewhere making the reservations for the continuation of our hearings and flight.

First, may I, in behalf of the committee, recognize the presence of Mayor Antone Vidinha in the audience. Mayor, we are pleased to have you with us today and we hope that if you feel so disposed we'll hear from you at some later time.

At this time I would like to turn the gavel, although there is only a symbolic gavel, over to the Congresswoman representing this area in keeping with our traditions. In doing so, may I say that there is no member of this subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee who has worked more diligently in the field of education, in the field of housing, job development, and the other subject matter that is part of the work of the House Education and Labor Committee. This is one of the most active committees in Congress and I think that this committee has perhaps reported more bills than any other committee; certainly those that could be classified in the poverty group, the working group as well as the schoolchildren of America. I think they owe a great debt of gratitude to Patsy Mink for what she has been doing on our committee. She's the actual conscience and legal brain to the committee and we certainly honor her and feel delighted that we could be in this particular congressional district. At this time I'd like to turn the chairmanship of the hearing this morning over to the Honorable Patsy Mink.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much. It's a real pleasure to be here again on Kauai to resume hearings which we had conducted about a year ago covering other aspects of our poverty program and I'm especially delighted that despite the competing requirements for the members, the other assignments in their own districts, that Congressman Hawkins has agreed to be here with me today to take testimony on a particular provision in the Economic Opportunity Act, title III, B, specifically, for which funds have not yet been allotted to Hawaii, although I believe Hawaii is entitled to receive them. It's generally referred to as the migrant farm program but as indicated by the chairman when he read the purposes of the title, it does broadly cover agricultural workers to improve their living conditions and for the improvement of their family opportunities in jobs, health, and other educational aspects. The matter of our eligibility for title III-B came to my attention early in the spring from the former director of the Kauai economic opportunity program, and this is the reason for holding the hearings on Kauai; although the implications of III-B are extensive and cover the entire State. But since the initiative in raising these questions which I think are extremely critical and pertinent came from this island, it seemed only fitting when we began the inquiry that we should begin it here on this island. Perhaps at a later point we will find it necessary to go to the other islands and the other communities that share the problems of Kauai.

Mr. Chairman, I have a collection of correspondence dating from April 5, which documents the inquiries of Mr. Thomas Cole referring to his efforts to qualify for III-B funds and the responses which he received from the Office of Economic Opportunity of May 11, and I'd like to make just one brief reference to a paragraph in that response which he received from Pete Mirelez in San Francisco, in noting the

problems here on Kauai in the letter he said, and I quote, "I don't doubt that the housing conditions of the Filipino cane workers are horrendous, but a self-help housing program for them addresses the symptom and misses the root of the problem." He goes on to explain why he believes that the program III-B is not one for which Hawaii qualifies. Following that response, which I would like to insert into the record also, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Thomas Cole wrote to me seeking my assistance because he was not satisfied with the reply that he received from the Economic Opportunity Office in San Francisco and in it he urged my intervention to try and clarify this question of eligibility. I would like to also ask that this letter be inserted; this one which I'm speaking of was on May 17. Following which I made inquiries of Mr. Philip Sanchez in a letter dated May 30 to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington.

The response which I received from Mr. Sanchez' office indicated there was some question as to the accuracy of the reply which Mr. Cole had received from the San Francisco office and an invitation for me to call upon his staff for a conference, which I did, on July 19. I met with three officials of the Washington office of OEO in which we discussed the various aspects of III-B and I was assured that from their understanding of my explanation of the problems and circumstances of the farmworkers in Hawaii that they saw no difficulty in qualifying for this program. That there was no doubt about eligibility but that it was my responsibility to show that the need here in Hawaii was great because the funds granted by the Congress nationwide were limited and we'd have to compete for these funds on that basis. So, the idea of asking the subcommittee to come here to Kauai stemmed from that discussion that I had with the officials of OEO in Washington. Yes?

Mr. HAWKINS. I suggest, since there's no objection, that all the correspondence to which you have referred should be in the record at this point.

(The correspondence referred to follows:)

APRIL 5, 1972.

MR. ERNEST R. MORETTON,
Resources Coordination and Special Projects Division, Office of Economic Opportunity, Western Regional Office, San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR MR. MORETTON: Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc., is about to embark upon a self-help housing program, as a part of the Resource Mobilization grant.

This self-help housing program, while small in number, is designed to bring a "track record" to this agency so that it may apply for a realistic amount of funding to provide the necessary sponsorship for 100 or more homes via the self-help method for the poor migrant farm workers of Kauai.

I know we discussed this while I attended the Regional Housing Task Force Meeting on March 14th, but in reviewing the verbal response from Washington, D.C., and then reviewing the eligibility requirements, with the recent revisions under Title III-B, I still feel that the migrant Filipino farm workers of Kauai (and possibly in the State of Hawaii) are entitled to consideration for such OEO funds.

Would it be possible to have a direct written response from Washington, D.C., on the why's and wherefore on the eligibility of Kauai for migrant OEO Title III-B funds? If we can possibly mobilize this source of funding for the self-help housing program on Kauai (or Hawaii) I feel my insistence on this matter has paid off.

Mahalo and Aloha,

THOMAS H. COLE,
Executive Director.

MAY 11, 1972.

Mr. THOMAS COLE,
Executive Director, *Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc.*,
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii.

DEAR MR. COLE: This letter is in response to your written request to Ernie Moretton of the San Francisco Regional Office that "Washington" explain the whys and wherefores of Kauai's eligibility (or lack thereof) for Title III-B (farm workers program) monies.

From your letter and your phone call of March (from San Francisco), we understand that were you to secure III-B funds, it would be your intention to use them to develop self-help housing programs for Filipino contract workers.

I would be less than candid if I were to encourage you to go to the trouble of preparing a funding request, for we cannot foresee funding such a program. The reasons we would be unwilling to support that kind of program with III-B monies are twofold:

1. *Programmatic.* I don't doubt that the housing conditions of the Filipino cane workers are horrendous, but a self-help housing program for them addresses the symptom and misses the root of the problem. Farm workers are imported from the Philippines because the growers are unable to attract Hawaiians to the cane fields at the wages and with the working conditions the employers want to provide.

As a former CIA director myself, I would urge you to mobilize your agency's efforts to preclude importation of foreign laborers, thereby impelling growers to meet the minimal requirements of the potential domestic labor supply and simultaneously addressing the unemployment problem of Kauai.

2. *Feasibility.* OEO's contribution to self-help housing programs is to provide funds for the organization of mutual self-help groups, construction supervisors to train the members of the mutual self-help group, and assistance in preparing loan applications. The money for the acquisition of land, the site development costs, the materials to construct the house, and the subcontracting (of elements the participants themselves cannot do) all comes from Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, whose criteria for good loans risks are so high (income, residential stability, community credit rating) that true domestic migrants are consistently turned down for loans. The likelihood of FMHA approving loans for non-resident aliens imported for a specific growing season, who have low incomes, and no credit rating in the community is so remote as to make such an endeavor unfeasible.

Sincerely,

PETE M. MIRELEZ,
Director, Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers Division.

MAY 17, 1972.

HON. PATSY T. MINK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MINK: Many times in the past I have written to you asking assistance in poverty programs on behalf of the poor on the island of Kauai in my capacity as the director of Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc., the community action agency on Kauai.

Hope with your busy schedule that these repeated cries for help do not cause you to feel that we are using your office to gain credits on our program. As you know Kauai is geographically isolated from the Mainland and Kauai is by character quite different from the outer islands in the State of Hawaii. This geographic isolation and other characteristics of this island causes me as an advocate of the poor to exhaust every resource possible to attempt to carry on the programs that are so desperately needed by the poor of this island. I know, I speak for the poor of Kauai when I say Mahalo for your past efforts and Mahalo Nui Loa for any effort you may exert on the request that I will transmit in this letter.

Enclosed you will find two letters, an inquiry to the Regional Office of the Economic Opportunity, and a response from the National Office, Migrant and Seasonal Work Division in Washington, D.C. What I am attempting to do is to establish why Title III-B funds which I understand was designated by Congress to be used by poor migrant farm workers, cannot be used in Kauai. With my limited knowledge in reading the Act and the recent revisions, I feel, that Title III-B migrant money can be used to the advantage of the poor farm workers that come to the island of Kauai to work in the sugar cane industry.

I am totally exasperated by the response from Mr. P. M. Mirelez, the director of the Migrant Division of the Office of Economic Opportunity. His letter in essence tells me why apply what I should be doing is causing the sugar industry not to import the Filipino caneworkers. I cannot accept his response.

I would ask you as the legislative representative for the State in Washington, D.C. to please look into this matter, and to cause a more comprehensive response *why* does Hawaii in particular Kauai not qualify for Title III-B Migrant OEO funds.

From my past experience in the State of California, in the self-help housing program, Title III-B money has been used very successfully to fund self-help housing programs for the migrant Mexican farm workers working in California. I cannot in my mind differentiate between the migrant Mexican workers in California, their needs, and their rights, under the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress and the migrant workers from the Philippines that are the work force for the agricultural industry so important to the economy of the State of Hawaii.

I would also like to take this opportunity in this letter to say Aloha, and as of June 1, 1972, I will no longer be the director of Kauai Economic Opportunity. I cannot with all good conscience go off and leave so an important a matter as this unanswered. I therefore ask you in the name of the poor to please exert your influence and power to at least elicit a response from OEO on this important issue.

Sincerely,

THOMAS H. COLE,
Executive Director.

MAY 30, 1972.

Hon. PHILIP V. SANCHEZ,
Director, Office of Economic Opportunity,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SANCHEZ: Please advise me on the eligibility of the Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc. to use Title-B Migrant OEO funds. These funds will be used for a project to help the migrant farm workers on Kauai who work in the sugar industry. Also can these funds be used in any other OEO programs in Hawaii?

I would appreciate an evaluation of the eligibility for these funds in Hawaii, particularly on Kauai. Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

PASTY T. MINK,
Member of Congress.

JUNE 16, 1972.

Hon. PASTY MINK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MINK: Thank you for your inquiry about the eligibility of Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc. for Title III-B (farm worker program) funds.

Your note raises the broader issue of the allotment of those funds not just to Kauai but to the whole State of Hawaii. We are most willing to discuss the matter with you or your staff at your convenience.

Representative Matsunaga has also written on behalf of Thomas Cole, the former Executive Director of Kauai Economic Opportunity; and if you would prefer, we should be glad to arrange a discussion with both of you (or with representatives from both your offices) together.

Please feel free to call me at 254-5590 to arrange a time convenient for you.

Sincerely,

ROY E. BATCHELOR,
Assistant Director for Operations.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I think it's noteworthy to also state for the record that the Congress of the United States last year authorized \$40 million for this III-B program in the OEO authorization bill which was subsequently vetoed by the President in December 1971. Only recently in trying to rework the program in accordance with the demands of the President, because we were

again under the threat of a second veto, we have come down to the figure recommended by the President of \$36 million. And given this figure I'm of the firm view that some portion of it should be allotted to Hawaii. Hawaii is still an agricultural State. This is really the basic source of our employment and there are many many thousands of workers. I feel, who could qualify under this program and find assistance not only for housing but all the other programs that could be made available to them under the III-B provisions. So, I'm delighted, Mr. Chairman, to have this opportunity to have these hearings in Kauai and I'm deeply appreciative of your turning over to me the privilege of presiding over these hearings this morning.

I would like to call the first witness this morning, Mr. Roy Nishida, who is head of the Kauai Economic Opportunity program and I'll ask him to come forward and present his views to the committee which we shall be very privileged to hear and enter into the record. Mr. Nishida, if you have a list of the witnesses we'd like that also. You may proceed in any manner that you wish.

STATEMENT OF ROY NISHIDA, DIRECTOR, KEO

Mr. NISHIDA. This is my first hearing. I'm brandnew in this area so if I sound a little nervous it's because I probably am.

Honorable Chairman Hawkins and members of the Special Subcommittee on Poverty, No. 1. My name is Roy Nishida and I am the director of the Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc. It gives me great pleasure to appear before this congressional body to testify in behalf of the poverty needs of the County of Kauai.

Along with my testimony, other residents of the areas concerned wish to take this opportunity to express their opinion concerning the problem at hand. During your on-site visitation yesterday to the various plantation communities, you have witnessed the housing conditions in which the agricultural poor of our county dwell.

Presently, many of the plantation employees living in these deteriorating and in many cases substandard dwellings are paying low rentals. In many areas managements are not maintaining them since they are phasing out housing and employees are encouraged to obtain their own homes.

In some cases, however, they relocate themselves in low-cost residential subdivisions developed by the plantations who are making some effort to provide housing for all their employees.

Housing conditions according to the State planning system community action program's survey classifies Kauai's housing conditions at 5 percent dilapidated and 22 percent deteriorating. This means that approximately 2,000 homes belong to this category. Even at an average of four persons per family, 8,000 poor live in substandard housing conditions out of a population of 28,176.

Four Headstart classes with a total enrollment of eighty 4-year-old children is presently administered by the Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc. The funding level of \$118,000 for the Headstart program has been constant over the past 4 years. Additional classes are also needed in Kilauea, Koloa, and Kaunakani. The cost for these additional classes is estimated at \$75,000.

In conclusion, if Kauai is eligible to qualify for funds under title III-B we would be able to help combat poverty more effectively. Thank you. Are there any questions?

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Hawkins, do you have any questions that you'd like to ask?

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Nishida, in your statement you say that many of the employees now living in substandard dwellings obtain low rentals. What do you mean by low rentals? Could you be specific as to the actual amounts they are now paying?

Mr. NISHIDA. Can I call on Mr. Choy who has worked in this area here to take over and help me out on this?

Mr. HAWKINS. Yes.

STATEMENT OF WALTER CHOY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, HAWAII STATE OEO

Mr. CHOY. My name is Walter Choy and I'm presently deputy director of the Hawaii State OEO Office and former director on Kauai. In reference to your question, Mr. Chairman, the employees of plantations that are living in plantation camps, are living in homes that are usually owned by the plantation and I would say the rental would be less than \$50 a month.

Mr. HAWKINS. That's two-bedroom dwellings?

Mr. CHOY. I really can't say whether it is a two-bedroom or not.

Mr. HAWKINS. Didn't you say they relocated themselves in less costly residential subdivisions? What would be the rents in those low-cost subdivisions? In other words, what percentage of income would be paid out in house?

Mr. CHOY. Well, when they are being relocated in subdivisions it would be something like the Hanamaulu area which the plantation still sold. Those were sold 4 or 5 years ago for \$15,000.

Mr. HAWKINS. Do you have any figures on the actual income of these farm workers?

Mr. CHOY. Presently, I don't have them, but I think we can get them.

Mr. HAWKINS. Is it possible to furnish the committee some factual information on incomes being received by farmworkers and a breakdown of how many are in a critical housing classification that would qualify them under this particular act?

Mr. CHOY. Yes.

Mr. HAWKINS. Reference is made to headstart classes with a total enrollment of 80. Have you any estimate of the actual number of children who would qualify for Headstart classes if we have additional money available?

Mr. CHOY. Right now in the Kilauea area they made a survey and approximately 30 kids could qualify for that.

Mr. HAWKINS. Thirty additional ones?

Mr. CHOY. Right. Besides the 80 that we have.

Mr. HAWKINS. That still sounds like a rather low figure. Is that the total population of 4-year-olds who are in low-income families?

Mr. NISHIDA. This is based on actual studies made and we are continuing to make studies in other areas finding out how many other kids can qualify.

Mr. HAWKINS. You speak of 8,000 poor living in substandard housing. I would assume that if this is so that includes a large number of children; does it not?

Mr. NISHIDA. Yes.

Mr. HAWKINS. Are you saying that there's only about 100 or a little over 100 children 4 years old who would be eligible for Headstart classes?

Mr. CHOY. I think Mr. Nishida pointed out that the only children we have are in one or two areas, but there are other areas like Koloa which at one time was the target area and they did not conduct the classes due to the economic conditions, due to a recession, and now Koloa is again the target area with Kaumakani.

Mr. HAWKINS. Would you then revise the figure to correspond with the total needs. We are interested in, not a particular area, but the total island population proper.

Mr. NISHIDA. Eighty refers to enrollment in classes now; enrollment in 4-year-old classes.

Mr. HAWKINS. I have no more questions. Mrs. Mink?

Mrs. MINK. Pursuing the question that Mr. Hawkins raised, I believe in the hearing we conducted here a year ago testimony was given at that time that less than one-third of the needs of young children were being met who could qualify for Headstart classes. Could either Mr. Choy or Mr. Nishida comment as to whether there has been any change in that figure which was given to the committee at that time?

Mr. CHOY. I don't think there has been much change to it. The department of education does conduct classes only on weekends on Saturday and this is a joint venture with the department of education. This would be in the Kaumakani area and the Koloa area.

Mrs. MINK. So that what you are saying is that the 80 children that are currently in Headstart classes reflect approximately a meeting of one-third of the needs in terms of other children who would qualify if there were funds available. So that probably about 240 children all total perhaps would qualify if you had conducted a survey islandwide instead of only in the Kilauea area.

Mr. CHOY. Yes.

Mrs. MINK. In addition to more classes for Headstart in Headstart areas, what other kinds of programs would you envision if it were possible for Hawaii to qualify and, specifically, Kauai to qualify for III-B money?

Mr. NISHIDA. Another program is a combination of vocational training and adult education training where people learn arithmetic, English, and social studies along with their vocation. Say a person was a landscaper and he learns his arithmetic by measuring and figuring on the job. I think this will bring out more people by education being added to their jobs.

Mrs. MINK. How many of the poor agricultural families have members in that family who are currently non-English speaking?

Mr. CHOY. I would say within the Headstart classes at least one-third of the children in the Headstart classes come from non-English families.

Mrs. MINK. So, when you are talking about the possibility of using funds to develop education you are talking also in terms of perhaps English classes for these parents who are not currently English speaking, I would assume?

Mr. CHOY. I did talk to one of the supervisors yesterday about adult education and she had about 50-percent increase in participation but I understand actually had no funds available.

Mrs. MINK. Yes. Federal funding for adult education has been cut very drastically and I have also been negotiating that aspect of our problems with the Office of Adult Education in Washington with very little success. It seems to me that one of the areas that we could very definitely utilize some funding would be in this area of adult education for the parents.

What about the health conditions, is there any possibility that a funding application under III-B might include some project with reference to health?

Mr. CHOY. I really can't speak for the health department but I think the language and health conditions probably could be supplemented. There is a high rate of tuberculosis within the immigrants and in line with health I would also suggest this supplementing adult education.

Mrs. MINK. In talking about health I don't only mean physical health and nutritional programs and all the things that make for good health; perhaps I could better describe it as other health programs; would these be of any benefit to the agricultural families if they qualified as eligible under the poverty criteria?

Mr. NISHIDA. Yes, I think it would be. At the same time I think you should also consider the food program. We did have a food program years ago and we phased it out.

Mrs. MINK. I, myself, grew up in a plantation community on the island of Maui and I know that at that time during the period when I was growing up much of the need with respect to the living conditions of our farm families had to do with just simple things like toilet facilities and other kinds of plumbing facilities which were not available in the houses at that time. On my island most of the plantation areas have been relocated and the housing is moved and new houses constructed in places like Kahului and Wailuku. Now, what are the precise conditions here on Kauai? I note your statement made reference to phasing out of plantation housing. What is the schedule of this phasing out and how many homes will be left still in the plantation communities.

Mr. NISHIDA. I can't answer that. Maybe when Mr. Gay comes up since he is the county housing representative; perhaps he can give you information on that.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you. I'll defer that, then. Dr. LaVor, would you like to ask any questions at this time?

Mr. LAVOR. Mr. Choy, earlier you indicated that the average cost for rent for individuals living on a farm was \$50 a month and you indicated that in purchasing a new home the cost about 5 years ago was \$15,000 for a new home. What happens to an individual who doesn't have \$15,000 and he is forced out of the plantation homes? Is there any place for that family to go and at what rental?

Mr. CHOY. I don't think any individuals have really been forced out of their homes because the plantations themselves did go out of the housing business years ago and people were asked to relocate themselves someplace else. I think this is where the III-B would come in, probably some new type of subdivision.

Mr. LAVOR. Let me ask you another question. If a family wanted to move out are there places for them to go and at prices they could afford to pay?

Mr. CHOY. Not at the present because in Hawaii alone there is currently a shortage of homes and on this island it's a similar situation.

Mr. LAVOR. Is it possible if the new migrant grant does come it would be used in the area of housing; is this something that you are considering as a possibility?

Mr. CHOY. Yes.

Mr. LAVOR. Thank you. Just for the record, could you describe the sanitary facilities in the migrant camps now, because under title III-B money can be used for temporary housing and improvement of sanitary facilities. What are the facilities?

Mr. CHOY. I think within migrant camps I would say a big percentage are functional. As far as sewage, I think presently the town is planning on it and there is also a need for other types in that area.

Mr. LAVOR. That's all I have.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much.

Mr. HAWKINS. Madame Chairman, if I may, may I just direct two specific questions to Mr. Nishida? Under section 212 of title III-B there is a provision to make temporary and emergency housing sanitation facilities available. Assuming that this section is activated and a grant were to be made, how many such houses could actually be used at the present time. Have you a more specific estimate of what we are really talking about?

Mr. NISHIDA. There is one camp, I think the Kealia camp, they have been served notice that there cannot be raw sewage in the river and that is approximately eight to nine families and if this is granted maybe some kind of a sewage plant can be provided.

Mr. HAWKINS. In other words, you have eight or nine families at the present time who are facing this emergency?

Mr. NISHIDA. Right.

Mr. HAWKINS. In this particular area?

Mr. NISHIDA. Yes.

Mr. HAWKINS. Now, in your statement you indicated something like 8,000 poor people living in substandard housing. I assume that's poor people in general, not just those living in substandard housing out of a total population of 28,176. Are you estimating the population, the poverty population, to be roughly about 30 percent of the total population?

Mr. NISHIDA. About 40 percent.

Mr. HAWKINS. That is one of the highest percentages we have found, I think, anywhere in the country.

Mr. NISHIDA. It's based on a survey made 2 years ago.

Mr. HAWKINS. Has that number increased or decreased since that time?

Mr. NISHIDA. It's about the same.

Mr. HAWKINS. About the same as 2 years ago. In other words, there has been no particular change.

Mr. NISHIDA. No.

Mr. HAWKINS. Any improvement or not?

Mr. NISHIDA. No.

Mr. HAWKINS. Do you anticipate improvement or do you think that number may actually increase?

Mr. NISHIDA. I think that number will increase because right now one cannery is being phased out.

Mr. HAWKINS. So, you'll face additional problems?

Mr. NISHIDA. Yes.

Mr. HAWKINS. Thank you very much.

(The following letter and information was submitted for the record:)

KAUAI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC.,
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, September 6, 1972.

HON. AUGUSTUS HAWKINS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Poverty No. 1, Committee on Education and Labor,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HAWKINS: Enclosed is a breakdown of agricultural and farm workers of Kauai who meet the OEO income criteria. This list is broken down in geographic areas and their occupations.

There are three hundred (300) agricultural workers who meet the OEO income criteria.

Hope that this information will help the County of Kauai in obtaining some of the Title III-B funds.

Mahalo.

Sincerely,

ROY T. NISHIDA,
Executive Director.

KAUAI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC., LIHUE, HAWAII

Occupation and location	1971 income	Poverty OEO guidelines	Total number in family
LIHUE, HANAMAULU, PUHI			
Agricultural worker:			
Power operator.....	\$4,521.00	\$5,850	6
Field worker.....	4,000.00	4,400	4
Disabled.....	3,080.00	4,400	4
Retired.....	3,160.00	4,400	4
Tractor operator.....	7,200.00	7,800	9
Retired.....	4,240.00	5,850	6
Unemployed.....	5,500.00	5,850	6
Do.....	5,124.00	7,800	9
Retired.....	2,550.00	3,650	3
Laborer.....	3,000.00	5,850	6
Retired.....	4,270.32	5,850	6
Mechanic.....	3,297.60	5,200	5
Laborer.....	4,111.00	7,800	9
Disabled.....	3,900.00	8,450	10
Bell-man.....	4,089.00	5,850	6
Maintenance.....	7,117.78	9,750	12
Truck driver.....	5,700.00	5,850	6
Do.....	4,000.00	7,150	8
Do.....	2,500.00	7,150	8
Unemployed.....	3,316.57	5,200	5
Truck driver.....	5,448.53	6,500	6
Mach'ne operator.....	4,205.00	4,400	4
Repairman.....	1,112.25	4,400	4
Tractor operator.....	10,284.00	11,500	14
Retired.....	6,220.32	7,150	8
Knapsack laborer.....	5,736.00	6,500	7
Do.....	1,773.09	5,200	5
Do.....	1,773.09	3,000	2
Fertilizer laborer.....	3,587.21	4,400	4
Do.....	4,562.22	5,200	5
Field laborer.....	6,066.38	7,150	8
PUHI, HAWAII			
Agricultural worker:			
Retired.....		3,000	2
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		6,500	7
Do.....		3,650	3
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1

See footnote at end of table

KAUAI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC., LIHUE, HAWAII—Continued

Occupation and location	1971 income	Poverty OEO guidelines	Total number in family
WAIMEA, KEKAHA, MANA			
Agricultural worker:			
Flume layer.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,200	5
Security guard.....	2,643.36	8,450	9
Irrigator.....	4,500.00	9,750	11
Laborer.....	4,970.75	5,200	5
Milker.....	5,500.00	5,850	6
Herbicide knacksack.....	5,029.00	7,800	9
Mill tender.....	4,267.37	4,400	4
Utility maintenance.....	4,500.00	5,200	5
Crane operator.....	7,133.25	8,450	10
Can unloader operator.....	5,951.00	7,150	8
Truck service helper.....	4,475.23	5,200	5
Irrigation laborer.....	4,950.00	5,850	6
Container technician.....	4,704.60	5,200	5
Tractor operator.....	6,300.00	7,150	8
Juice processor.....	4,877.75	6,500	8
Truck driver.....	5,500.00	9,100	11
Mechanic.....	5,800.00	7,150	8
Grader operator.....	5,023.19	9,100	11
Laborer.....	4,500.00	5,200	5
Tire repairman.....	4,778.38	8,450	9
Retired (S.S.).....		8,450	9
Tractor operator.....	6,000.00	7,150	8
Flume layer.....	5,500.00	5,850	6
Tractor operator.....	7,405.00	9,100	11
Finger lift operator.....	4,520.37	7,150	8
Carpenter.....	5,982.20	7,150	8
Machinist.....	5,041.65	5,850	6
Truck driver.....	6,000.00	7,150	8
Retired.....		5,200	5
KEKAHA			
Agricultural worker:			
Pension.....	3,879.12	5,200	5
Irrigator.....	4,000.00	6,500	7
Do.....	3,792.00	5,850	6
Truck driver.....	3,792.00	4,400	4
Retired.....	1,632.00	4,400	4
Ranch hand.....	2,000.00	5,850	6
Laborer.....	4,156.90	7,150	8
Do.....	4,000.00	5,200	5
KAUMAKANI, WAIMEA, MAKAWELI			
Agricultural worker:			
Cane irrigator.....	4,646.34	9,100	11
Irrigator contractor.....	4,000.00	4,200	4
Irrigator.....	5,000.00	6,300	7
Do.....	4,000.00	5,600	6
Do.....	4,800.00	7,000	8
Do.....	4,500.00	7,000	8
Ranch hand.....	5,000.00	9,100	11
Park caretaker.....	4,729.22	4,900	6
Ranch hand.....	5,400.00	7,000	8
Laborer.....	4,800.00	4,900	5
Camp caretaker.....	4,050.00	4,900	5
Truck driver.....	6,099.32	8,400	10
Tractor operator.....	3,895.00	4,900	5
Heavy equipment operator.....	4,500.00	4,900	5
Retired.....		4,400	4
Agricultural worker.....	5,240.00	7,800	8
Do.....	5,560.00	7,800	8
Agricultural worker: Retired.....		5,850	6
Agricultural worker.....	5,560.00	6,500	7
Do.....	4,700.00	6,500	7
Agricultural worker:			
Retired.....		4,400	4
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		4,400	4
Do.....		3,650	3
Agricultural worker.....	4,580.00	5,850	6
KAUMAKANI			
Agricultural worker:			
Replanting.....		4,200	4
Irrigator.....		3,500	3
Evaporator.....	5,000.00	5,600	6
Tractor operator.....		4,200	4
Laborer.....		3,500	3
Seed cutter.....		4,200	3
Irrigator.....		4,900	5
Laborer.....		6,300	7

KAUAI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC., LIHUE, HAWAII—Continued

Occupation and location	1971 income	Poverty OEO guidelines	Total number in family
KAUMAKANI—Continued			
Agricultural worker.....	\$4,680.00	\$6,300	7
Agricultural worker:			
Retired (S.S.).....		4,900	5
Seed cutter.....		6,000	7
Irrigator.....	5,000.00	5,600	6
Irrigator (D.S.S.).....		7,000	8
Tractor operator.....	5,000.00	5,525	7
Laborer.....	6,000.00	4,975	6
Irrigator.....	4,000.00	7,150	8
Tractor operator.....	5,000.00	7,150	8
KAPAA			
Agricultural worker:			
Laborer.....	2,500.00	4,400	4
Do.....	5,000.00	5,850	6
Unemployed.....	5,000.00	5,580	6
Laborer.....	5,020.84	7,700	9
Carpenter.....	4,992.00	7,700	7
Truck driver.....	4,500.00	5,600	9
Do.....	5,546.00	7,700	9
Warehouse Man.....	5,329.20	5,600	6
Equipment operator.....	5,782.00	7,000	8
Laborer.....	5,100.00	5,600	6
Truck driver.....	3,105.00	4,900	5
Caterpillar driver.....	5,286.36	5,600	7
Laborer.....	3,600.00	4,200	4
Flume worker.....	5,747.18	5,850	6
Truck driver.....	4,551.22	5,350	7
Laborer.....	4,324.50	6,500	6
Pension.....	5,147.98	5,200	5
Do.....	2,326.80	5,200	5
Laborer.....	3,420.00	5,850	6
Do.....	5,962.23	7,800	9
Haul cane driver.....	8,000.00	8,450	9
Tractor driver.....	5,008.81	7,700	9
Truck driver.....	6,000.00	8,400	10
Planter.....	3,000.00	3,650	0
Ditchman.....	4,779.20	6,200	3
Irrigator.....	6,187.07	9,100	16
Laborer.....	1,834.36	5,500	6
Do.....	5,000.00	5,850	8
Do.....	3,613.81	7,800	7
KILAUEA, HANAIEI			
Agricultural worker: Retired.....	1,121.60	3,000	2
Do.....	1,800.00	2,300	1
Do.....	3,069.84	5,200	5
Do.....	1,260.00	2,300	1
Agricultural worker: Unemployed.....	5,000.00	6,500	7
Farmer: Diversified.....	5,000.00	5,200	3
Agricultural worker: Pension.....	2,853.84	3,650	4
Unemployed.....	6,478.72	6,500	7
Pension.....	2,216.28	2,300	1
Retired.....	1,940.00	3,650	3
Farmer: Diversified.....	0	3,650	3
Agricultural worker:			
Retired.....	4,728.00	5,850	6
Do.....	633.20	2,300	1
Truck driver.....	5,000.00	6,500	7
Retired.....	1,857.24	2,300	1
Unemployed.....	5,300.00	5,850	6
Retired.....	1,764.00	3,000	2
Do.....	2,105.28	2,300	1
Do.....	4,277.74	8,450	9
Do.....	1,461.24	2,300	1
Do.....	1,251.60	2,300	1
Truck driver.....	5,300.00	5,850	6
Laborer.....	5,800.00	5,850	6
Pension.....	2,114.04	2,300	1
Retired.....	0	2,300	1
Do.....	805.20	2,300	1
Irrigator.....	3,000.00	6,500	7
Farmer: Diversified.....	6,000.00	7,150	8
Agricultural worker:			
Unemployed.....	4,000.00	5,200	5
Retired.....	2,100.00	2,300	1
Do.....	2,000.00	2,300	1
Do.....	0	3,650	3

KAUAI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC., LIHUE, HAWAII—Continued

Occupation and location	1971 income	Poverty OEO guidelines	Total number in family
HANALEI			
Farmer:			
Diversified.....	\$4,000.00	\$4,400	4
Do.....	2,000.00	2,300	1
Do.....	2,000.00	2,300	1
KOLOA			
Agricultural worker:			
Retired.....	2,500.00	3,000	2
Retired (S.S.).....		2,300	1
Do.....		7,150	8
Do.....		5,200	5
Retired.....	4,000.00	4,400	4
Retired (S.S.).....		2,300	1
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		4,400	4
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1
Retired.....	5,000.00	5,200	5
Do.....	4,000.00	5,850	6
Retired (S.S.).....		2,300	1
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		5,850	6
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1
Pension.....		3,000	2
Retired.....	4,000.00	4,400	4
Retired (D.S.S.).....		5,200	5
Retired.....	1,500.00	2,300	1
Do.....	5,000.00	6,500	7
Do.....	2,232.00	2,300	1
Do.....	2,000.00	3,650	3
Do.....	1,780.00	3,000	2
Do.....	2,100.00	6,500	7
Do.....	1,320.00	2,300	1
Do.....	1,740.00	2,300	1
Do.....	936.00	2,300	1
Retired (S.S.).....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1
Retired.....	3,400.00	3,650	3
Retired (S.S.).....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1
Retired.....	5,000.00	5,200	5
Retired (S.S.).....		2,300	1
Retired.....	1,104.00	5,850	6
Irrigator.....	4,000.00	5,850	6
Retired.....	3,634.80	7,150	8
Truck driver.....	2,500.00	3,000	2
Rodent control.....	2,000.00	6,500	7
Laborer—mill.....	5,000.00	5,200	5
Retired.....	1,132.80	2,300	1
Do.....	4,206.00	5,200	5
Rodent control.....	6,200.00	7,890	9
Retired.....	2,100.00	3,000	2
Maintenance.....	3,500.00	6,500	7
Knapsack sprayer.....	4,000.00	5,200	5
Truck driver.....	7,000.00	8,450	10
Retired.....	3,744.00	5,200	5
Harvester.....	4,500.00	5,200	5
Truck driver.....	4,000.00	6,500	7
Ground crewman.....	5,000.00	5,850	6
Retired.....	4,000.00	5,850	6
Do.....	5,000.00	5,850	6
Do.....	4,000.00	5,200	5
Do.....	7,000.00	8,450	10
Do.....	4,000.00	5,200	5
Do.....	4,000.00	5,200	5
Do.....	4,000.00	5,200	5
Do.....	4,000.00	8,450	10
Do.....	4,800.00	5,850	6
KEALIA			
Agricultural worker.....	5,000.00	5,250	5
Do.....	5,000.00	6,500	7
Agricultural worker:			
S.S. and pension.....		3,000	2
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1

KAUAI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC., LIHUE, HAWAII—Continued

Occupation and location	1971 income	Poverty OEO guidelines	Total number in family
KEALIA—Continued			
Pension.....		\$2,300	1
S.S. and pension.....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		3,000	2
Agricultural worker.....		2,300	1
Agricultural worker: Pension.....		2,300	1
Agricultural worker.....	\$5,000.00	5,850	6
Do.....	6,000.00	8,450	10
HANAMAULU			
Agricultural worker:			
Unemployed.....	3,000.00	5,200	5
Yardman.....	3,300.00	5,850	6
HANAPEPE			
Agricultural worker:			
Laborer.....	5,405.07	5,850	6
Knapsack laborer.....	4,980.00	5,200	5
Truck driver.....	5,240.00	6,500	7
Retired.....	1,560.00	3,000	2
Yardman.....	4,700.00	7,150	8
Knapsack laborer.....	4,128.00	4,400	4
KALAHEO			
Agricultural worker: Truck serviceman.....	5,603.00	6,500	7
ELEEELE			
Agricultural worker:			
Retired.....	4,080.00	5,200	5
Knapsack laborer.....	5,612.00	7,800	9
Laborer.....	5,412.00	5,850	6
Truck driver.....	6,000.00	8,450	10
Packer.....	3,000.00	3,650	3
Electrician.....	7,900.00	9,100	11
Knapsack.....	4,245.00	4,400	4
Retired.....	4,990.00	5,200	5
Do.....		4,400	4
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		3,650	3
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		4,400	4
Do.....		5,200	4
Do.....	4,990.00	5,850	5
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		2,300	1
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		3,000	2
Do.....		3,650	3
Do.....	5,240.00	5,850	6
Do.....		4,400	4
Do.....	3,200.00	6,500	7
Do.....	5,406.00	5,850	6
Do.....	5,560.00	5,850	6

Mrs MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Nishida and Mr. Choy. I'd like to call the next witness, Mr. Ron Gay. If you will state your name and title for the record, Mr. Gay.

STATEMENT OF RON GAY, HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR, COUNTY OF KAUAI

Mr. GAY. My name is Ron Gay. I'm housing administrator for the county of Kauai and I'd like to put forward the information that has been compiled in the office of the honorable mayor of Kauai.

Foreign competition and increased costs have slowly but systematically put Kauai out of the pineapple canning business with accompanying signs that sugar might follow.

Today Kilauea Sugar Plantation is closed and, though most of the employees have been absorbed by other industries, 28 people remain unemployed at this time. In addition, a number of them may lose their Kilauea house lots if employment isn't found.

At Kapaa, Hawaiian Fruit Packers cannery is remaining open for a year, influenced perhaps by the fact that every involved agency from the Federal, State, county, and community level has taken a vital interest in their future and the future of Hawaiian agriculture.

Many replacement crops have been recommended. They are guava, wetland and dryland taro, peanuts, Tahitian taro processed for luau or spinach, lichee, potatoes, bananas—a large amount are currently imported—ginger, vegetable produce, aquaculture, commercial flowers, and timber. You may remember that at one time sandalwood was a major export. For west Kauai, an electronic assembly plant.

In housing, every sugar plantation on Kauai has areas of sub-standard housing. Lihue Plantation has 179 homes; Grove Farm has 231, some of which are new; McBryde has 298; G & R has 197; Kekaha, 395; Olokele, 260; and Kilauea, 119, with new housing going up in that area.

Many of the homes are in such poor condition that they have been ordered abandoned by the board of health. In Kealia, 21 homes have been ordered closed by December 15. Although these residents are being given first priority for a new Hanamaulu subdivision, there is no concrete projection as to when the project will be completed. It will not be finished by December. And if you're asking where we're going to put these people unless we have a tent city, we don't know.

Most plantations do not want to be involved in housing and apparently an increasing burden will fall on Government agencies and, I think, a feasibility study by the agricultural department of the University of Hawaii or State department of agriculture or the county of Kauai could be financed by the funds indicated in the Opportunity Act plan and studies already started coordinated would be of great value to us.

I wish to thank the subcommittee for this opportunity to testify before this honorable body.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Gay, for your statement. There is money available under this title for technical assistance. What specific kinds of survey planning would you envision which would require technical assistance money from the Federal Government?

Mr. GAY. I feel that in looking at such projects as that they have projected such as Kauai and others, I feel that they should be studied by agricultural experts to determine whether or not they would be good commercial crops and also, I think the market should be studied to find out whether or not it could be sold once produced.

Mrs. MINK. I think the technical assistance referred to in this title III-B, may well be with respect to economic development and other types of development, but with respect to what might be immediately available in order that we might take advantage of III-B we have to confine ourselves to the purposes of III-B and that is again to meet the immediate needs of agricultural workers and their families, such as day care for children, education, health services, improved housing, and sanitation, legal advice, consumer training, and counseling. These are the areas that are delineated in the statute as appropriate areas for expenditure under III-B. When they are talking about tech-

nical services being available to the county or to the OEO program it's for the purpose of designing a grant application which would fit into the areas that I have just enumerated which would specifically meet the most urgent needs given the limitation, of course, of funding all of these. Now, in my recitation about these areas, perhaps more Headstart programs, education generally, adult education programs, health services, consumer training, and so forth, what would you say is the most urgent need of all these areas enumerated with respect to the poor farm family on this island?

Mr. GAY. I would say it would be housing at the present.

Mrs. MINK. In what specific ways could a grant be put together which would alleviate the most urgent needs of the largest number of people affected by housing deficits?

Mr. GAY. I feel at this time the families at Kilauea are probably the most destitute of the island and I really can't give you a solid answer on how to solve it because the information just came to me and here we are with all these people going out on the street and it's going to take us a little bit more time to determine where they can put them. At the present time, housing on this island, there isn't. I don't know how we can have instant housing and building something in time to take care of the problem.

Mrs. MINK. I would like to call on majority counsel, Bill Cable, to explain another program. This hearing does not affect that aspect of it but it's also part of the overall OEO program. In the rural housing section of the basic legislation there are funds that might be allotted for the Kilauea families. Bill, would you explain the basic requirements for eligibility for rural farm housing?

Mr. CABLE. In the conference report that will be filed shortly after we return to Washington in September there is a new program called Rural Housing Development and Rehabilitation, and it's designed specifically to assist low-income families in rural areas to rehabilitate or construct or acquire the ownership of adequate housing. Basically, it's a low-interest loan program rather than an outright grant. Loans, as I recall, are about 3 percent and run for 30 years. Even this minimal interest can be forgiven for reasons the Director may find necessary. It's for construction, for rehabilitation and renovation and repair, and right down to all of the normal things. One of the interesting features of this is that it requires cooperation with the Mainstream program, another OEO program, and it allows Mainstream workers to assist in construction. As I understood, Mr. Gay, you do have a housing program started?

Mr. GAY. Yes; there is housing started.

Mr. CABLE. It would seem to me that since you do have a program, a grant application to this new rural housing title could very well qualify for the self-help housing program and maybe we could figure out a way to get some loans for some of these people. I'm assured by the people at the national offices in Washington that there will be at least \$15 million allocated for this rural housing and loan program during this next fiscal year so there is some prospect of getting some moneys for an area of most critical need especially on Kauai.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Hawkins, do you have any questions?

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Gay, let us understand your particular position; do I understand that you're the county administrator, the housing administrator?

Mr. GAY. That's right.

Mr. HAWKINS. And part of your salary is paid through OEO?

Mr. GAY. No; they funded the job and it's now taken over by the county.

Mr. HAWKINS. I tried to add up roughly the number of units that you have indicated would be vacated and I roughly added up something like 1,400 units or thereabouts. Have you a specific or rough figure of the possible housing units that are actually needed?

Mr. GAY. I would say about one-half of that.

Mr. HAWKINS. About one-half of that 1,400 figure? Is that high?

Mr. GAY. Some of the homes are in good condition and some are building.

Mr. HAWKINS. But that would still leave some of the agricultural workers in substandard housing, would it not?

Mr. GAY. Oh, yes.

Mr. HAWKINS. We're not talking about housing that needs to be replaced, we are talking about that which is really in emergency or crisis status for which this number must be found before the end of the year?

Mr. GAY. Yes. Twenty-one, at least, by the end of this year and the others will be phased out more slowly.

Mr. HAWKINS. I would assume that in your role as administrator of the county housing department, you have explored other avenues of assistance, including the private housing market?

Mr. GAY. Yes, I have.

Mr. HAWKINS. Are you stating that private housing markets do not meet any of these needs?

Mr. GAY. We will have some assistance from the State of Hawaii housing authority and we have discussed it with them and we'll have some help from them in the overall project and future projects. Our concern at this juncture is these people that are pushed out a little faster than we think it's possible to take care of them.

Mr. HAWKINS. So, this represents an emergency situation rather than the total needs we are discussing.

Mr. GAY. Yes. I think the total needs will work themselves out very well, but the immediate problems are very difficult.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Gay, just how feasible are loans to these families, provided they are able to qualify and obtain low-interest loans? Would this be a feasible program, are they in a position to pay loans, low-interest loans?

Mr. GAY. Yes, many of them are, except at Kilauea, where they still have a parcel of lots and they have to build on them by December, and if they don't build on them by that time the lots go back to the plantation. So, that's the problem and we are very optimistic that it will be solved. I think the people here can qualify for low-interest loans providing that we can put up houses within the ballpark of their finances.

Mr. HAWKINS. Then, what you are classifying are people that still have jobs but are classified as poor?

Mr. GAY. Yes, many of the workers have large families and they're trying to put their youngest through school and so it's difficult for them to pay high rent.

Mr. HAWKINS. Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Gay, could you elaborate on the specific number of substandard housing in the agricultural communities on this island?

Mr. GAY. I didn't go through the various areas here. Every plantation has fairly good housing; they have been building fairly good housing; new housing which is correcting their problems except they also have the Kealia area and as I stated they are moving people out without having places for them to go. They have 179 homes at Lihue.

Mrs. MINK. How many of these are substandard? I have your list, but what I wanted is a specific number which, in your view as the housing administrator, as being substandard which requires the attention of this committee and might qualify for funds under III-B?

Mr. GAY. I would say Lihue Plantation, possibly 60 homes.

Mrs. MINK. Sixty?

Mr. GAY. Yes. Grove Farm is building new homes. Presently, out of their 231 I would say that, approximately, they still have about 150 that needs replacement. McBryde Sugar Co., their houses are all in rather good shape, there is no problem here. G & R has 197 and out of the 197, I would say, that about 90 of them are substandard. They have a problem there too because a lot of people are moving over and more than one family is living in one house. I later think I would like to submit to your committee a report on the education here as well. In Kekaha out of the 395 homes, I would say that at least 200 of those are substandard. Olokele Sugar Co., there are very few that are substandard, they might perhaps have 50. The last plantation, Kilauea, which has just gone out of existence, there are no homes going up but there are still about 50 substandard homes; I think really substandard.

Mrs. MINK. You make a difference between substandard and really substandard. Would you give us the difference between substandard and really substandard?

Mr. GAY. Really substandard means that people shouldn't be living in them at all, that means the walls are falling in and floors you can fall through and so forth.

Mrs. MINK. We have made a quick addition of the figures you have given us of these various classifications for the record and it appears there are 600 in your view that are substandard housing. Now, you say that in the long run that this condition will probably be solved because of the replacement of homes. What is this long view you're talking about? How many years? next year? the year after that? 5 years? What is the time span when you say in the long run it would be solved?

Mr. GAY. For example, Lihue Plantation has a project for 140 homes and I can't project when this will start, however. They are working on it and they do have some problems.

Mrs. MINK. Is there a planning timetable which is available in your office with respect to these 600 substandard when you might look forward to the elimination of this condition?

Mr. GAY. We are working together with the plantations, we can work out a schedule for it, but at present we have not.

Mrs. MINK. Well, would you just give the committee a rough estimate of what the timetable is in your view?

Mr. GAY. Yes, I would say we'll start getting adequate financing and so forth within a year.

Mrs. MINK. Within a year the condition of these 600 families will be solved?

Mr. GAY. No, not solved. I mean we're going to start adequate construction. I would say then, it would take about 2 or 3 years.

Mrs. MINK. So, in the meantime, while these plans are being formulated by the plantations to replace the housing, what is your view with respect to the utilization of available III-B funds for the improvement of the living conditions of these families in these substandard homes so long as they have to live in them, whatever that time span may be?

Mr. GAY. I wonder if funds could not be used for temporary home repairs?

Mrs. MINK. Yes, that's precisely my question. Much of this money is used for temporary repairs, windows, screens, electricity, floors, plumbing, stairs, whatever it is that is an urgent requirement in the given area, funding is made available under this section to improve the living conditions for these people irrespective of the fact that there are some nice plans in an office, there is some notion that somewhere along the way this condition will be improved upon. The point is, that these people are living in poverty and their condition is substandard, is there a way in which the Federal Government can come in now, today, to improve their daily lives pending the permanent replacement to other areas which may be on the books by the plantations or by the State government or by the county?

Mr. GAY. Well, I think much is being done by the county here.

Mrs. MINK. Can we look to the leadership of the county to set forth plans of this kind so we can put together various aspects of the poverty program to begin to implement an application for this funding?

Mr. GAY. Yes, you could count on us to help implement it.

Mrs. MINK. Dr. LaVor?

Mr. LaVOR. Before you said the board of health has indicated many of these homes are substandard. When the board of health does this, isn't the owner of the facility obligated to improve it and if so, what is being done in that respect?

Mr. GAY. Well, nothing has been done in Kilauea because they wanted to phase the homes out anyway and the plantations have been correcting some of the situations where homes do exist, but where they intend to phase them out they are not doing anything for the homes; therefore they won't spend any funds on them and therefore the people are living in substandard conditions.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Gay. Thank you very much for coming this morning. The next witness is Mr. Paul Lowel. Please state your name for the record and your title.

STATEMENT OF PAUL LOWEL, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, KEO; ACCOMPANIED BY PETER LEE, LEGAL SERVICES ATTORNEY, OEO

Mr. LOWEL. Honorable Chairman Hawkins and Honorable Members of Congress, my name is Paul Lowel and I'm the chairman of the board of directors of the Kauai Economic Offices. Now, if you members of the subcommittee don't mind I would like first to have some clarification on title III in regard to part 1, part B, rather, section 301, part A.

This is a request that has been asked of me by the various organizations that I have communicated with and I have called on our adviser

Mr. Lee, from the legal aid, and he too, has a different version of the two parts, part A and part B. At this time I would like to call on Mr. Lee to come up and explain what we have rapped on for 2 hours yesterday and came up with nothing. Mr. Lee.

Mr. LEE. Honorable members of the committee, I'd like to extend my own welcome to you. You are seeing the beautiful island of Kauai and seeing a lot of good weather, but underneath it all, unfortunately, there runs a pretty strong current of poverty.

Now, my purpose in coming up here as Mr. Lowel said, we went over the provisions of section III-B, which I believe is the subject under discussion today. For my own clarification and for the clarification of the poor people in this community, I'd like to ask some questions and get some clarification on this section. It is my understanding we are dealing here with subchapter 3 under the OEO Act and section 341. Now, at the beginning of this hearing both you and Mr. Hawkins assured us or at least implied that the language of section B could be construed to extend to farmworkers on Kauai, and I just don't see how it's possible in view of the clear language of 2861 unless there's been a recent amendment to part III-B. The purpose of the act, this part is designed to, and I quote:

The purpose of this part is to assist migrant and seasonal farm workers and their families to improve their living conditions and to develop skills necessary for a productive and self-sufficient life in an increasingly complex technological society.

Now, what we have been doing so far in this hearing is reading this section as if it applied to farmworkers in general and I'd really like to have some real assurance and clarification as to how the language can be interpreted to include farmworkers or include farmworkers at all who aren't seasonal and migrant farmworkers.

Mrs. MINK. Well, this is the reason for the hearing here, because Hawaii has never qualified under this program. Because of the inquiries, as I stated at the beginning of this hearing, made by the former director of the Kauai Economic Opportunity asking about eligibility and the denial letter received from San Francisco saying we did not qualify. Mr. Cole wrote to my office seeking further clarification as to our eligibility. In discussing this question with the staff people in Washington in July they indicated to me that under the guidelines and regulations which had been prepared there was a possibility that we could qualify. But the point they made to me was it might be an exercise in futility just to agree we were eligible if we could not show that there was a need for these funds, because the funds are limited nationally and there is no guaranteed allotment. So, we'd have to demonstrate that the needs here in Hawaii are as critical as they are in other parts of the country. So, conceding the fact that we are eligible under this law and there are some farmworkers on Kauai and other parts of Hawaii who would qualify as being eligible, then the question is, given a limited amount of dollars, \$50,000 or \$100,000 or whatever, what kind of programs can we best target in to these families that qualify. That is the purpose of these hearings. No. 1, to see whether we can compete in terms of need based upon national criteria and two, if we cannot establish that need and compete nationally.

So, even though we can meet the hurdle of eligibility we are simply not going to qualify for the funding. Then, the alternative will have to be a new program which is another rural farm program which is not

geared to seasonal or migrants but just to general rural farm communities, and we might have to look to that act, but it's a new title that is added to OEO and we do not have clarification from the Washington office as to guidelines and regulations so I cannot be explicit as to how that program will be implemented here, but that would be the next level to which we'd have to move.

Mr. LEE. I would submit, that as a lawmaker yourself, do you feel that in view of the clear language of the statute of the migrant seasonal farmworkers that the OEO could possibly pass guidelines that would reflect that language to include—

Mrs. MINK. Well, I'm not here to debate with your competence as a lawyer or to demonstrate mine; I'm only here to say that I have been in consultation with the people who manage this program for the administration. These officers are Mr. James W. Griffith, Director of Headquarters Operations of the office in Washington, D.C., Mr. Chuck Fleer, Chief of Budget and Management Support of OEO in Washington and Mr. Don Tubridy who is a congressional relations officer for OEO. These three gentlemen who came to my office, indicated that the eligibility question could be bridged, but the big question they raised is given limitation of funding, could we compete with the demands for these funds on a national basis. I said, well, that's a problem that I would have to assume and that is my reason for bringing the committee here, because they need to be satisfied that the needs we're talking about here in the county of Kauai are just as serious and just as urgent as the farmworkers, requirements in California, and Texas, and other parts of the country. That's the purpose of the hearing here; not to quarrel about the question of eligibility for it.

Mr. LEE. The only reason I raised the question is because the poor people on Kauai and other parts of Hawaii have seen other committees come through with various testimony and various questions and, of course, they understandably, I think, have a lot of doubt as to the ability of a lot of these various committees to deliver the goods. My job as a legal representative of a lot of them is to get this kind of clarification which you just spoke forth on. Of course, as far as the needs, the farming needs of the island are concerned, I think that the testimony that will come forth will show that there are these needs. Also, I think if you were to go the State board of land and natural resources and go to the State housing department and various State agricultural associations you'd get a very clear picture of pressing needs in the rural communities also. So, I, you know, have assumed all along that the needs exist and as I said before I'm just concerned about whether the committee, or Congress for that matter, can deliver. Now, there is also section A of part II, which is a rural loan program and again this may be beyond the scope of this committee, but I just want to bring it to the attention of the committee that it seems to me the farmers of Kauai clearly qualify under part III-A which does not include seasonal and migrant farmworkers.

Mrs. MINK. I'd just like to note for your information that the title to which you refer, for which of course obviously we are qualified, has not been funded. The President refuses to fund it, so I don't see any point in discussing that, when there is no money for that program. In III-B there is \$36 million and probably \$40 million in the funds and it's my hope that some of that can come to Hawaii.

Mr. LEE. Well, I just want to conclude my statement, if I may. I have been out to some of these communities and I have seen some of the dire conditions there. In Hanamaulu in particular, I remember seeing an open sewer which I don't remember seeing since Italy and it was quite a shock. I think as the testimony goes on you can get a better picture of what the conditions are. Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. May I ask before you leave the witness stand, since the kinds of programs that are available under III-B are rather varied, which one of these programs, as an advocate for the poor, would you say is the most urgent which this committee should recommend to the national administration so we'll be able to get something under III-B?

Mr. LEE. Yes, I'm looking at III-B, of those listed I would say definitely housing, as far as the rural area is concerned because of the inability of the poor people to afford the high cost of the land here and the high cost of building improvements and sanitation, of course. I'd also say legal advisers are pretty overworked, but housing is definitely the big problem as you probably know from being a native of Hawaii. I don't know what the statistics on Kauai are, but I think on Honolulu or Oahu that less than 5 percent of the land there is in fee simple market and there is no reason to believe it's much more different in outlying islands since we have large ownership by the military and various sugar plantations. Housing is definitely the need.

Mrs. MINK. The section which enumerates possible programs that could be supported by the III-B, I do not believe could have the kind of funding which would permit replacement housing which is what you're talking about. It talks about the maintenance, and emergency and temporary housing and sanitation facilities. Now, given that limitation would you still say that the top priority attention under this section should be for those kinds of renovations, repairs, and improvements in the substandard housing in these agricultural communities?

Mr. LEE. If that is the only way the money is available I would say yes, but the real need is to build new housing and if there is any way to stretch the statutory language to include the acquisition of new property and putting up new housing it should be done.

Mrs. MINK. By your strict construction of the statutory language which you are insisting on, I would say that would be very difficult. It would have to be the other program which Mr. Cable referred to, which is new authorization. This paragraph at least has the probability of solving some of the problems.

Mr. LEE. I was just supplying a statutory construction, I thought maybe the committee could. Now, there is a difficulty of course with meeting the needs of improving housing because some of the plantations are planning to phase out their housing and to move their workers off the land, so possibly, this section would not be as valid.

Mrs. MINK. If you were to then move to a second priority, which would that be?

Mr. LEE. Probably health care. Now, a lot of the plantations have their own medical programs, but I have been told, this is only hearsay of course, some of these programs, not all of the plantations have them and some are very inadequate and, of course, the plantations, I know, would love to have Federal support because they are faced with a price and wage schedule that is constantly rising.

Mrs. MINK. Do you have any questions?

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Lee, I'm a little confused as to your particular role or relationship. You're not in the agency. Do I understand that Mr. Low consulted with you in an official capacity with respect to the real meaning of title III, part B of the Economic Opportunity Act?

Mr. LEE. Well, Mr. Hawkins, my office is funded by the county, the circuit and Mr. Lowell's office just happens to be next to mine and he often comes in and talks to me about various matters. I'm just a country lawyer.

Mr. HAWKINS. You're a very good one. I'm not doubting that. I don't follow though, your particular position which seems to be advising the agency against the application of this particular section of the law.

Mr. LEE. Oh no, I'm not advising them against the application for any kind of aid that they can get at all, but I was concerned about whether they ought to be applying for a different program or if they are applying for this program what are the difficulties they are going to face.

Mr. HAWKINS. Using your great legal talents, would you say that the agricultural workers can be classified under section III where it says, we have read that twice, I think, "the purpose of this part is to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families to improve their living conditions and to develop skills necessary for a productive and self-sufficient life in an increasingly complex technological society." I suppose the pertinent part of that is whether or not they are really seasonal farmworkers. Would you say this is the proper construction of that?

Mr. LEE. That's what my interpretation would be. Of course, again, as Congresswoman Mink assured me she had been assured by other members of the OEO that the language of the regulation could be changed. Now, maybe this is possible but as a lawyer I would imagine you'd have a pretty tough time convincing a judge.

Mr. HAWKINS. Do you think if it were necessary, you would be able to make out a good case for the agricultural workers that these people are seasonal farmworkers?

Mr. LEE. Well, in all honesty, I could not because if you look into the character of the farmworkers on Kauai as far as the farming industry is concerned, about the only seasonal industry is coffee and tokay and that's not really for commercial use. The sugar plantations for example, are staffed by year-round families that live on the plantation and work in the fields. Now, the other industry here is pineapple which does have a seasonal aspect in that the cannery runs, I think, during the summer and fall, but again, the people there are, or a lot of them, are high school students and I guess there are some seasonal workers there but we don't have the same kind of migrant farmworkers' problems that you have in California. At least, I don't think the State has statistics to show people came here just to pick cane during a certain time of the year. So, under the present concept from my reading of these things it would be terribly hard to get III-B funding.

Mr. HAWKINS. I think the correspondence that has been carried on between Mrs. Mink and the agency certainly is clear enough to indicate that the eligibility issue is a little more than doubtful. It's certainly on the more positive side and I'm sure that you must have some seasonal aspects to just more than one or two industries here that are agricultural in nature.

Mr. LEE. Well, I think I'd have to defer to Mr. Low's department as to that, but to my own limited personal knowledge, I certainly don't see a large seasonal farmworker industry. Do you have anything to add to that Paul?

Mr. LOWEL. We do have seasonal workers here, the Hawaiian Food Packers is one; however, the Hawaiian Food Packers is phasing out and will be gone next year. As far as the agricultural workers going back into the fields like planting pineapple or taro in the fields, that is phased out already. The only thing the pineapple cannery will do come next year is to harvest the crop that is already planted and after that is harvested that's it. Speaking specifically, for the island of Kauai, we do have seasonal workers from other islands, like Hawaii, where they do go into coffee growing. That's one of the big islands of Hawaii in the Kona district. We do have seasonal workers on other islands like Oahu, where they do have pineapple. We've had pineapple workers on Lanai and Molokai and these will phase out or they have already been phased out. Getting back to the agricultural field—

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Lowel, is pineapple a seasonal crop or isn't it?

Mr. LOWEL. Yes, it is.

Mr. HAWKINS. It is?

Mr. LOWEL. Yes.

Mr. HAWKINS. The act doesn't give the magnitude or quantity of this allocated, it simply says seasonal farmworkers.

Mr. LOWEL. We have more farmworkers than just pineapple.

Mr. HAWKINS. Whether it's phasing out or not doesn't enter into it, it's whether or not it's prevalent at the time of the act itself, and I don't get the pessimism on which you approach this section in which you seem to disqualify rather than to qualify.

Mr. LOWEL. No. I'm not trying to have the people of poverty disqualified from the program. The program does vary. You have to admit that it varies. I'm speaking, Mr. Chairman, for the people of poverty. We are not only speaking of people specifically in the sugar industry, we have other agricultural fields on Kauai that they are interested in getting assistance from you people. Specifically speaking, the taro growers out at Hanamaulu. They are in a critical housing condition today and if you are going toward that way I do hope that you'd find enough time to drive through that narrow road that leads to those farm homes and see what kind of homes they are living in. Some of these they walk into stooping sideways, and that's how bad it is. Now, that is only one type of agricultural people that are in dire need of homes. We have elderly citizens that would like to get into a home of their own that are receiving social security benefits today where their supplement income is limited to \$1,680, whereby they, if they make in excess of that \$1,680 would have to forfeit 50 percent of that. Now, they are trying to survive at that elderly age like they are using farming and once they stop farming their ticker stops. Their life is gone. They would like to continue, but why should they continue when their supplement income is limited to \$1,680, and whatever they earn in excess of that 50 percent goes back to the Government. I, as chairman of the board of directors was approached by Mr. Sam Aoki, who is sitting in the back and he will come up and illustrate to you in a little while the wrongs of the social security benefits.

Speaking about housing, I'm also the chairman of the Hawaii Tenants Advisory Board under Hawaii Housing Authority. The Hawaii

Housing Authority has only 136 units on Kauai; 136 units which has an eligibility requirement where it definitely stipulates that elderly people, veterans of foreign wars, disabled veterans of war has acceptance above all other poverty people. I have nothing against that. Those people have done something. They are forefathers of our community and they are boys that went to the Army and fought for us. We have no grudge against the housing for that ruling, but we do believe that one of the ways of eliminating the housing problems on Kauai is to utilize such funds and State funds. We have asked for more housing on Kauai only to be told by HHA that, "Oh, we'll look into it." Good. You have heard previous speakers come up here and say to you, "we have healthy homes that are going to be constructed on Kauai." You have not heard them say that we ran into serious problems trying to get those houses mortgaged. One was at Nawiliwili homes where they were given the go ahead and then they ran into a setback because of this water table that it wasn't sanitary to build a home there. They had many problems; that's all you hear. Now the poor people, they are in the bind. You have agricultural farmers now under the plantations; why are they living in unsanitary homes? Why are they living in substandard homes? It's easy. I was one of them. Because they haven't got the money. They haven't got the money to renovate their places to alterate whatever they want to alterate, within the houses that they are living in. They would like to get a place of their own which would be an honor to them to be living in society. Here the plantations are tearing down the homes and they are selling the homes where some of the plantation workers that are under the poverty program do not qualify. I'm no authority on the eligibility for a loan in order to get a home under the new subdivisions that the plantations are building but I am an authority on telling you that if a family is of six, seven, and eight, they'd have a hard time meeting the present loan mortgages that they'd have to have in order to live in a subdivision, and that's the kind of things that the people are faced with today.

The self-help housing concept is a good thing, but there is a lot of things that must go into the self-help housing concept. Someone has said previously, I think it was the attorney, that it would tie into the Mainstream which is an adult housing project. Good! Or we can even get the Job Corps behind the self-help policy concept. But the main thing why we have asked Mr. Lee to come here and give us some clarification on this thing here is that we don't want to have the program defeated. We want this program to get on the road and as chairman of the Kauai Economic Board of Directors, I make an honest plea to you. Please help us in our housing situation. Now, this is only one component I'm talking of; now, I would like to get to other serious problems that have been brought to me.

On this subject, day care. There is a great need for that type on our island of Kauai, too. There are communities that would like to have a day care center for their children and they are eligible under the guidelines of income of the OEO; however, when that matter was brought up to me as the chairman of the board of directors, as much as I see the need of these people concerned, with the limited grant that we have, I, as chairman of the board, do feel as they do, but I also know that in order to establish these Head Start centers on Kauai we must have our present grant increased to meet the needs of these

children and their parents and most of the people that are involved are children of farmers. And that is about all.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Lowel. These references you made to Head Start classes and our inability to provide additional funds for more classes is the principal reason I'm trying to bring in III-B and new money because it doesn't matter to me where I get the money, if I can get the money so that more children—more classes can be established; that is what I would like to see done. The reason why we got into the housing aspect of this program was because your former director in struggling to qualify under III-B started his inquiries on the housing aspect as I indicated in the letters that he transmitted to the San Francisco office, but the program is very flexible. III-B is very flexible.

If the council which you represent feels that Head Start is a higher priority and we are able to get funding then it would be in accordance with the wishes of your KEO organization. So, I think this is something that should be left to the local community to decide how best it can utilize the funds assuming the record establishes the need. Then, I can go back and convince the department to give me some portion of the \$36 million which, since the inception of III-B has been totally denied Hawaii. I'm hoping we can get these new housing funds because the existing programs in the other areas do not seem to be able to help and everytime we authorize new legislation for OEO we are struck down by a veto. This is our difficulty. We have been trying. The recent authorization for Head Start passed by the Congress was at the level of \$1 billion and we were forced to cut this back down to \$485 million authorization.

So, these are the struggles, but it seems to me that here we have a program for which they are now telling me we are eligible; that there is a prospect of new money. We are here today to find out what kind of programs you feel should be the top priorities so I can go back and transmit this factfinding effort to the gentlemen who will operate this program in Washington, saying, "here's the record, here's the needs and here's what the people of Kauai say they would like" and then pursue the matter of how much and when we can expect the money.

I deeply appreciate your concerns and I share them very much in that we don't want to start something that we can't finish, but I have the fullest confidence in the comments made to me by the department that they find our situation eligible. The State statistics that they gave me in terms of the whole State of Hawaii of seasonable agricultural laborers whom they feel would allow funding of this program here is 23,000 in the State of Hawaii. So, perhaps some of the agricultural poverty children under your current Headstart, these children could be funded under III-B and a new program established where children who don't qualify under the III-B would remain in the existing programs that we now have. You can move these around as we qualify for the new moneys. This kind of juggling, I think, can be done without too much disruption in the internal operation of the program. At least that would be my expectations. I thank you very much Mr. Lowel for your presence here and perhaps Mr. Hawkins has some questions for you.

Mr. HAWKINS. Thank you; your testimony has been very helpful to the committee, Mr. Lowel. You mentioned one site you thought we

should visit in connection with the housing problems. What was that particular site?

Mr. LOWEL. That's the farmers that plant taro.

Mr. HAWKINS. What was the name of the place?

Mr. LOWEL. Taro is what they make poi with, it's an edible vegetation that grows under water and they are located at Hanalei, which is on the other side of the island, the far east side of the island and let me elaborate a little bit more on that. Those farmers have a lease from the county and the leases are for 9 years. The lease doesn't specifically say that the leasor will upkeep the homes because when the leases are gone they'll have to do that; so, while you're out there there are some of the homes that have been out there quite a while now. Take a ride out there, just after you cross the bridge it's the third road to the left.

Mr. HAWKINS. The committee is not only interested in your beautiful scenery but we are also interested in seeing some of your nonbeautiful scenery.

Mr. LOWEL. Before you get there you will run into Kilauea, that is the Kilauea Plantation Camp. As chairman of the Kauai Area Council, I have been approached by 50 people as to letters they have received in regards to raw sewage pouring from that camp through the Kilauea Stream where the plantations would have to make existent sewage according to the State health department, and that one there is also being phased out pretty soon.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. LaVor has a question.

Mr. LAVOR. Mr. Lowel, if you don't mind, I'm just a poor city boy and I don't want to quarrel with the counsel's interpretation. Can you, just for the record, describe the planting cycle for pineapple planting, sugar planting, what season it covers and how often it's planted?

Mr. LOWEL. Well, the planting cycle for sugar is all year round and they have a slowing down period but that's just to maintain their equipment.

Mr. LAVOR. When you plant the stalk, how long does it take to mature after you plant it?

Mr. LOWEL. From the planting, I would say, it would take about 18 months from the sugar side and that also holds true as to the pineapple planting until harvesting, that's the cycle.

Mr. LAVOR. How long does it take from the time a pineapple plant, or stalk, or seedling, is placed in the ground until it is harvested and can you have more than one pineapple harvest a year?

Mr. LOWEL. Oh yes; I'll take grade 3 crops because grade 2 crops don't come out in abundance. If it does come out the pineapple cannery may have to go back and run for a couple of weeks and shut down again, but that only happens, like I say, a couple of weeks. Now, the seasonal period is May, June, July and August; that is about it.

Mr. LAVOR. Then I interpret from that that there is a specific season?

Mr. LOWEL. Yes, but—yes, there is.

Mr. LAVOR. Thank you. Now, this second question, you have indicated that pineapple and sugar are being phased out of Hawaii, can you explain that for us?

Mr. LOWEL. No, not the sugar; not sugar, just the pineapple.

Mr. LAVOR. Why is pineapple being phased out?

Mr. LOWEL. Well, the canneries are afraid, they are operating at a loss. I don't work at the pineapple cannery but I can see that they are operating at a loss because of the kind of equipment that they have.

They are not replacing with new equipment and they are running around in dilapidated trucks that break down on the side of the road. They are trying to survive, like any other industry they are trying to survive, and that's what the foodpackers are doing now also; I give Mr. Gregg a lot of credit for staying as long as possible.

Mr. LAVOR. About how many people are employed in the pineapple industry on Kauai?

Mr. LOWEL. Regular employees I believe about 27 that are regularly employed on the staff but out in the fields, I don't really know how many they have in the fields. The regular employees are in the canneries. They have sold their equipment for housing—not housing but consolidation and I don't think they have very many people out in the fields but there are people out in the fields.

Mr. LAVOR. When pineapple phases out is there any possibility that other agricultural products will be planted in its place?

Mr. LOWEL. I believe that some of the present families will continue to plant pineapple as I believe they said you could ship pineapple from Hawaii to the mainland now. I believe that some of the growers will have to keep it up to service the stores for tourists and hotel resorts. They won't kill the pineapple industry as far as the growers. What I was referring to was the phasing out of the companies.

Mr. LAVOR. Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. I just have one final question of Mr. Lowel. With reference to the taro planters of Hanalei, do these families out there who plant and harvest taro also work for another employer during the year or do they depend solely on the income they derive from the taro crops?

Mr. LOWEL. They depend solely on the income they get from their taro crops. We have a lady here who works with them and she can come up and verify their problems and that they do live on their farm income.

Mrs. MINK. They don't have opportunities to work say for instance, in a hotel or other establishment while at the same time farming?

Mr. LOWEL. On the sugarcane industry; yes; there are a lot of wives that are working for the hotels and resorts and so forth, and also some working in the shopping centers but the jobs that are available today, there would be a lot of people that are unemployed, it's really at an unusual point right now.

Mrs. MINK. But for the taro workers you were talking about their sole income is derived from their farm income from taro?

Mr. LOWEL. Correct; they only have one hotel in that area because it's the type of area and the type of people that are living in the taro patches there; they are the type that would like to stay in the taro patch. You know what I mean? It's not an easy job to be working in a water patch all day long and watching that nobody else steals your crop; that's the whole thing. I tell you a lot of them would like to have homes of their own and I believe the self-help housing concept would do a lot of good for those families out there, where they could build homes near their ponds. A lot of them are on the DSM roles and they'd like to get off there and own their own by going to bigger farming areas as far as taro goes, but they are limited there as to housing. They have to travel from one end of the island to the other end to get to their farms.

Mrs. MINK. What percentage of these taro farmers are on DSM; could you give us that roughly?

Mr. LOWEL. Roughly, I'd say—in Kealia County alone—that's that little plantation—has 25 cases out there, and out of the 25—I'm just basing it now on groups—out of the 25 people out there I do believe that about 10 are under the DSM program.

Mrs. MINN. Thank you very much Mr. Lowel; we appreciate very much your presence here and Mr. Lee as well. The next witness is Lena Tobias. Please state your name for the record and your capacity.

**STATEMENT OF MRS. LENA TOBIAS, GUIDANCE COUNSELOR,
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH**

Mrs. TOBIAS. I'm Lena Tobias and I'm the executive counselor for the manpower program for immigrant services and I would like to come and state some of the problems that the immigrants have on arrival.

Most of them, maybe 99 percent or at least a very high percentage of the immigrants that do come to Hawaii are dependent upon these various programs. They come to Hawaii as a land of opportunity. In the past 2 years I have been working very closely with them and mostly the problems are numerous. Maybe I can clarify them for you.

Economically, most of them come without money, they have to borrow their fare to come over and maybe it takes them years to pay for it. When they come most of them do not have jobs. Some of them cannot be employed because of lag in employment. Some have little understanding of the language. All of them come without housing, so they live with at least two or three other families or in their children's houses or maybe they live in a single room at the plantation camp, so it's very common to see two or three families living in a two-room house under very crowded conditions. I should like to mention that many of them live in dilapidated homes without any sanitary facilities. Housing, private housing is creating lots of problems for them, they have families; well, maybe I should say problems with personal relations, especially women getting prenatal care and you know sometimes the children suffer because of that. There have been cases in schools where many children under 5 years have learning and adjustment problems. In fact, many of their parents, many of them, have difficulty in adjusting to their new environment, maybe because of the conditions that they live in.

They have health problems too. Some come with TB. I don't know why they are able to come, but they do come and the poor living conditions aggravate their health problems. Their lack of knowledge of proper dieting or proper sanitation or other affects their living and health problems.

They also have problems with the type of life we are used to here which is different from what their lives had been in their own country. So, these are just some of the problems that they have.

Mrs. MINN. Thank you very much. You have been most helpful in giving us this picture of poverty and description of the status of the newly arrived Filipino immigrants, many of whom have found their homes here in the county of Kauai, and I appreciate it very much. Your statement will be most helpful for the record. Mr. Hawkins, do you have any questions?

Mr. HAWKINS. What numbers are we talking about as far as new immigrants each year?

Mrs. TOBIAS. I don't have the statistics with me but I believe about 20 persons or 15 persons came to Kauai. Now, as of last year over 6,000 Filipinos only arrived in the State of Hawaii.

Mr. HAWKINS. Thank you.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much. The next witness will be Sam Aoki.

STATEMENT OF SAM AOKI, RETIRED FARMER

Mr. AOKI. My name is Sam Aoki. I'm a farmer, retired, aged 66. At this time I would like to express my thanks for what I'm going to say because when I asked to be heard you cooperated 100 percent and I appreciate that very much.

As a retired person, my social security amount I'm receiving you know is only \$125 and we are eligible to make \$1,680 a year, which means that the amount that I can produce and receive is not enough to carry on. Right now I'm using some of my savings as part of my expenses. What I want to tell you about is, can you Members of Congress bring up the supplement from \$1,680 to about \$5,000. It's a very hard question and we cannot continue much longer. I feel no alternative but I have to sell my land and live on it. But the point is, today, like 2 years ago, the dock strike was on and produce, coming in from the mainland was stopped and about eight persons came in from the mainland, the Government asked us to try and produce as much as we could and how we could, we with \$1,680. The law says anything above that will be penalized 50 percent and I never heard of such a thing of penalizing any income for the benefit of the Government. I feel it's rather injustice because I have been farming for 25 years, I started when MacArthur asked us to help win the war because food was now scarce, the Government asked us to help out during the war and the Navy wanted local produce and we started in a very humble way and we feel today at least they should give us a chance, to help us or at least give us a chance so that we can live more comfortably.

Today the average farmer, according to the University of Hawaii statistics, the average farmer stays 53½ years in the State. Now, it won't be long before, I would say, that of that figure about 40 percent is on the retired list. Now, if you are living on a supplemental \$1,680 how could you expect more production. On the other hand, at the high school level, the Government got out this subsidy for FFA members. You're actually starting young people to thinking of farming at the high school level. So, as it is today, how can you expect them to go into farming. What's the sense of keeping agricultural land, preserve them for future farmers? People talk about pasture. Sure maybe there is some income, but the income from farming as far as pasture is concerned compared with vegetable growth, my gosh, the difference is far different. Some of the members of the land commission asked me why don't I change my farm into say flower growing or coffee and I said if I change my program, then I have to change everything. I haven't got any experience in new kinds of farming, so there you can see at our age today we'll just have to sit down and do nothing. I'm disgusted.

I'm thinking about selling my land. The point is, it's not only me. I mention this because there are many others in this State and I feel that some of them are going into corporations. That's good, but at our

age after we have worked so hard to send our kids to college, now we are stuck with \$1,680. I think it's not fair and I wish your department would try and help us and raise the supplement up to \$5,000. The reason I mention \$5,000 is I was talking with the president of the Farm Bureau in our location and how much you think is about the average amount of supplement and he said to me about \$5,000. I don't know whether I'm asking too much or not, but I ask you people to help us.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much Mr. Aoki. Do you have any questions?

Mr. HAWKINS. No questions, but I think your problem is one that Congress certainly should look into. As a matter of fact, it's my recollection we did increase it slightly but not as much as you were asking a minute ago. I agree with your desire for an increase but you have to resolve the amount. Certainly it's not nearly \$5,000, I assure you of that. But I do thank you for bringing this to the committee although it's beyond the relevance of the reason for our being here. It's a problem which certainly the Congress should explore very thoroughly.

Mr. AOKI. May I mention this, just before the end of the war, I had been farming all these years, we don't have such things as a soil bank where in case you can't raise no food on it you get paid. Now, when we have a storm or like that we don't have any subsidy coming in we just go back and we have to borrow the money and continue and that is the reason why so many times I have been bankrupt. Wet conditions. Sometimes the market. We have only one market in the Hawaiian Islands. We cannot ship our produce to the mainland because of restrictions. So, we are so handicapped. Like a farmer in the Hawaiian Islands has it really rough. Now, as senior citizens we can still produce more than the average backyard man. I feel that we should get more chance to produce more for the sake of everybody and I feel that if your panel can help us and get a little bit more supplement we can shape a better life.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. LaVor?

Mr. LAVOR. Nothing.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much. Unfortunately, Mr. Aoki, this committee doesn't have jurisdiction over social security regulations. If we had, I assure you that would be one of the top priority matters which we would be sponsoring. The legislation you are interested in is a social security bill and that comes out of Ways and Means. The House, as Mr. Hawkins indicated, did increase that somewhat over the \$2,000 level. That bill is in the Senate and still has not cleared the Senate, but it is a matter which is before the Congress constantly. I guess this year it was choice of whether it attended that problem or whether we would increase the benefits and Congress decided that the first priority would be to give more people a few dollars more in their benefits before going into the matter of increasing and extending the amount that could be earned by a person who was receiving benefits. But I assure you that this is a matter that the Congress is very seriously concerned with, and it is tied in with the whole matter of the annual guaranteed income concept; so what they are trying to do is to measure what is the requirement of a family of one or two in terms of what they receive in social security benefits and what they earn and try to come up with what is an average amount of money that a family would need in order to maintain a minimum standard of living. And that's the concept that

we are attempting to approach, not only with reference to social security but with poverty legislation and all the other programs that involves the same concern. I appreciate very much your coming to testify before us and we certainly sympathize with the problems you specify.

Mr. LAVOR. Mr. Aoki, what do you raise on your land?

Mr. AOKI. Vegetables. At least, partly vegetables, and I think I have enough water in my lot at least to shift around and I tried taro but it wasn't worth it, and I turned to pineapple and I planted pineapple for 10 years. We had some loans on equipment, mortgages, and things like that and when you send kids to college you borrow right back. It was a great struggle.

Mr. LAVOR. Two questions I have. Again, I'm a city boy and don't know much about farming. Is vegetable farming seasonal?

Mr. AOKI. No, not in Hawaii.

Mr. LAVOR. I mean how many crops of vegetables can you bring in yearly?

Mr. AOKI. If you plant pineapple, yes, it's a seasonal crop, but when it's vegetables you just continue planting so that we harvest every month.

Mr. LAVOR. A different crop every month?

Mr. AOKI. That's right. We get set back sometimes with the market, sometimes with the weather and then we cannot increase extra production because we cannot hire labor and the reason we cannot hire labor is there is so much redtape like social security, workmen compensation, and that thing is all very fine but we feel that family labor is much more efficient. So, now we go to vegetables and we don't plant too much because we have to work long hours and when the market drops we just have to throw away what you get. In 1970 I produced more, I didn't know, than the supplement amount and when we went to the Social Security office they charged me 50 percent; so I had to throw about one-third of the crop that I had away because of the supplement in 1970 which is roughly about 2,000 pounds of vegetables. I could have given to charity or things like that but we are the ones that receive the charity so we just throw it away or give it to friends. The last time the pineapple cannery had a strike some young people came and asked me for donations of vegetables. I had already harvested at that time and I gave them one-third of the crop and that kept them up for one whole month, I backed up the union at that time because I knew they needed them badly. As these things are now it's not easy to produce so much. Then, you don't want to get the maximum of the supplement because I'm getting \$125. So, it's so complicated I feel if you cannot get more increased you might as well give it up and sell the land.

Mr. LAVOR. Thank you.

Mrs. MINN. Thank you very much Mr. Aoki, we appreciate your coming. Our next witness is Bernadine Enriques.

STATEMENT OF MRS. BERNADINE ENRIQUES, RESIDENT, HANALEI, KAUAI

Mrs. ENRIQUES. My name is Bernadine Enriques and I'm a resident of Hanalei, Kauai. I'm just here because of the needs of my community and one of the needs we have is a day care center.

We have 30 day care children who qualify under the OEO guidelines. We have been working on it but nobody has got the money. We

are a rural agricultural community also and I'm speaking for some of the town families in the Hanalei area. As you have been told earlier, they do live in old plantation homes with out-houses and et cetera. They are bare minimum living, and their houses won't be repaired and they are now paying anywhere from \$10 to \$20 a month on their rent; however, after the repairs of their homes the rents will go up from \$100 to \$200 and they won't be able to pay. Also, the other farmers who lease land from the county will have to repair their own homes by themselves and use their own income for that.

Another question that you asked earlier as to what kind of homes and rentals on plantations, sugar plantation homes pay. For a single room dwelling, which is a one-room house that is connected to a porch that is connected to a kitchen which is shared by maybe two other or three other single men, you pay anywhere from \$4 to \$6.50 per month for that bedroom and for a family home which consists of three bedrooms, sometimes two, and a hollow area which is connected to the kitchen by a porch you pay anywhere from \$10 to \$50 depending on the size of the home and the condition of it. And most of these homes have out-houses and they have another separate dwelling, separate from the home, that is called a washhouse which we have used as a day care center.

Concerning our house program in Kilauea, Wilcox Medical Group has opened up two dispensaries here which has become the out-patient clinics and it's running smoothly, it now has a full schedule and has a permanent doctor. Our children consist of a mixed variety of races. We have mainly the Filipino who's parents are immigrants from the Philippine Islands. Their speech is pidgin. Their knowledge of Hawaii is practically nil. They are a very supersitious people but a very loving people. Most of their parents who have come here as immigrants have come here not knowing how to read or write. This is another program, education for adults in our area. That is it.

Mrs. MINK. You said it very eloquently and very convincingly. I appreciate very much your coming to describe the conditions of living in detail which really are so important in having a full record so that we might better justify our needs and compete for the money on a national basis and I want to say I appreciate your coming here and giving up your time. Do the others have any questions? No. Thank you very much. The next witness is Arthur Ross.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR ROSS, MEMBER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, KEO

Mr. Ross. Mr. Chairman, Congresswoman Mink and members of the Panel. I would like to direct my attention a little bit to one of the other paragraphs that is contained in part B of the act we are discussing and that is to equip these seasonal workers with the ability to make a living in agriculture itself. At the present time, the island of Kauai has very little room for the small farmer, there are only 160 of them, as a matter of fact, independent of the plantation people that actually farm here and historically this island was a place where people maintained themselves by use of their land. Today that is no longer apparent although 74 percent of the residents here are classified as rural. There are many people who have had to fall by the wayside in farming or just produce for their own consumption.

One of the problems, of course, is the urbanization of the islands themselves, which has created such high prices and high taxes that in effect, we have created artificial zoning which almost prevents the use of some of this land classified as agricultural from really being used in that fashion. Your act does afford some possibilities to get some of these people or retain them in farming including many of the retirees from the plantations who are going to be unable to support themselves with limited social security and pension benefits.

What we really need to do is grow some new products here. True, there has been suggested to me by the agricultural extension agent of the University of Hawaii, papaya and the anthurium. Both of these items have a much greater demand on the mainland than you're probably aware of, even in Europe for that matter with the anthurium. One of the local florists is sending that type of flower all over the world. This is something that can be accomplished here at a profit, and it would take some education and training of these people as well as providing them the homes and the bare necessities of life and getting them established in the community, if we afforded them the opportunity to farm some of this land.

Now, I'm on the board of directors of the KEO and I'm also an attorney. I have only lived in the islands about 6 years and I have been on this island only 13 months, but you know you can't help but look at some of these situations or else when you get involved in a program like KEO you come away with their problems. Particularly, when you're their legal advisor. So, I have done some work of my own and I find that the vegetable farmer, he's out of luck, the market is so sensitive here in Honolulu that any slight increase in production is going to have a drastic effect at the marketplace and tumble all the prices which is going to keep people from getting in this business.

So, my feeling is, if you want to keep these people in farming and we have at least, I would say, 2,500 workers in my opinion from sugar, to pineapple, to vegetables or any method of growing, taro and so on and so forth, these fellows are barely making a living at this business, and they need to be retrained and have an opportunity to continue in their line of work. One of the problems when you do give out money is that the money is ill-spent because we don't put it in the hands of proper management and I have suggested to the KEO that they hire a competent group of people to train and educate these people in the area that I'm suggesting. I have one group of men whom I deal with, I know them personally, who are skilled in this and who have shown an interest and I'm sure that if we spent some of the money and you might give to them, we'd benefit very greatly because they are available for the assistance. We also need help in leasing the land itself. We can't afford to buy some of this land because the price structure here just doesn't allow for it. We're on a real estate speculation island even though it's rural and your help in providing funds would help assist in recycling some of these people into something more profitable, keep them in farming and create jobs for these people and allow the retirees who live on Kauai to stay, as well as the younger people who are running away because they can't afford to stay here, either economically or for other reasons. This is one form of help that could be given. The money should be used for the housing, sanitation, medical health, day care centers, I believe, we need them all because these people have families here.

So, if you'll look at your paragraph 3 in addition to the other areas of this act I think you'll be able to take these itinerant or migrant seasonal workers and turn them into all year-round workers which I think is what this act is trying to accomplish. Like I don't have any kernel statistics on any of the areas about housing and so forth, I think they have been amply covered. There are some other people in the audience that need to talk to you about the problems of the elderly in this area, and I think they, too, if they were allowed to farm in the commune manner, 20 acres or so were given to the people in addition to the housing so that they could farm anthurium there and maintain their payments and everything else just from that product if we get them trained in it. This may be where you can give us some funds.

Mrs. MINK. We appreciate your comments Mr. Ross. They have been most helpful to the committee and you may be sure the committee's interests are the same as yours and we'll be pursuing those aspects of it very vigorously.

Mr. Hawkins?

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Ross, only one. You mentioned itinerant farm-workers. I take it there are a certain number of workers who are not really fixed to any particular location with respect to a particular plantation and there are some who do move from one place to another and from one crop to another, is that true, to your knowledge?

Mr. Ross. Particularly the pineapple people, a lot of boys come over from the mainland and some of them migrate from other islands.

Mr. HAWKINS. They might be considered migrants?

Mr. Ross. I would consider this, there's a couple of hundred every year doing this. They start here and end up on the island of Lanai.

Mr. HAWKINS. They hit here every summer?

Mr. Ross. Yes. There are other youngsters I meet too, on the road, trying to farm. I'm not just confining myself to pineapple now, they are trying to plant carrots, tomatoes, or anything they call natural food and other organic growth they are trying to grow here. The health food people promote quite a bit and it's catching on all over.

Mr. HAWKINS. Thank you very much.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much. Are there any other individuals here that would like to make a statement or give testimony at this time to the subcommittee. Mr. Ralph Hirota, chairman of the county council, county of Kauai.

STATEMENT OF RALPH HIROTA, CHAIRMAN, COUNTY COUNCIL, COUNTY OF KAUAI

Mr. HIROTA. First of all, I apologize for coming up here, I know everybody is hungry and they are anxious to get on with their lunch.

I'd like to thank you especially, Mrs. Mink for your efforts in behalf of the people of Kauai, your continuing efforts, because you have made it possible to a great extent in bringing not only this committee but other committees here to Kauai so that they can hear from our people firsthand about their problems and needs, and I would like to express my appreciation as well as the people's appreciation.

I would also like to thank you, Chairman Hawkins for bringing this meeting to Kauai to listen to our needs.

Although our economy is a sickly and faltering one and has been, this is shifting very rapidly into a service-oriented economy. In spite

of this shift our economy base, which is agriculture, remains as our basic industry for a long time to come. In fact, during the last few years and especially during this last year there has been a tremendous effort made by the State legislature and the State under the leadership of Governor Burns to preserve agriculture here in Kauai, which has been our basic industry. And we here on Kauai are making similar efforts in this area because we believe that we must preserve our basic industry, which has been agriculture, to maintain a viable economy.

Housing, manpower training, adult education, all of these things are needed and we need financial assistance as well as technical assistance in these areas. This is especially true of displaced families such as Kilauea Camp just mentioned by the other witnesses. Housing is a problem in our family condition also. Several people mentioned the need for housing in Hanalei for taro growers. My thinking was specifically called to the need for employee housing. The taro farmers need agricultural workers and these workers are not available because of the closing of the sugar company but they need to have housing provided for them, preferably on the farm and then homes that will eventually have to be vacated and we will have to replace these homes and I was asked to bring this matter to your attention.

Many of these workers who get displaced because of the needs of the job or because of a shift or change in our economy will need retraining, and although sugar will remain as our basic agricultural industry, there's increases in the fields of horticulture, nurseries are on the increase, someone mentioned flower culture which has real good potential, and I envision Kauai growing more and more in the scientific field and experiments with the various type of plants, and especially in the field of tropical plants with the establishment of botanical gardens. There are new educational programs that have been instituted with the community college, but we will be requiring retraining programs and manpower training programs as these new types of industries or businesses begin to flourish here, and this is going to happen in my observation more and more; at an accelerating rate.

I think before we can embark into this area we will need the cooperation and, of course, the consent of the plantations which have over the last probably 10 years, have decided that they are going to get out of housing and they are phasing out the housing program and the only program at the present time is to maintain as well as possible with a minimum amount of repairs done on homes and to open up subdivisions where their employees can purchase and build their own homes. So, unless we can obtain the consent of the plantations, the rehabilitation that is possible that we were talking about earlier will not be able to be implemented because of their desire to get out of the housing situation. This has not been a profitable thing for them.

Again, I'd like to thank you, Mrs. Mink, and members of the committee for this committee giving an opportunity to our people to present our views.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much; we appreciated hearing from you. Would anybody else care to be heard? Mayor Vidinha, it's a privilege to have your presence here during the hearing and we'll be delighted to have your statement.

STATEMENT OF ANTONE VIDINHA, MAYOR, KAUAI COUNTY

Mr. VIDINHA. Thank you. Mrs. Chairman, Mr. Hawkins and members of your committee. Aloha and welcome to Kauai. We are very happy indeed that you came to visit us and to head the previous speeches of the needs of this county. I'm looking at my time, it's twenty-five to one, 12 o'clock is lunchtime.

I've lived here all my life. This is very important for members of the community. All of my life. As mayor of this county I have many, many concerns, public concerns. I feel it is very important that you came up here to hear the people speak on these particular items. It's very important but I'd like to start from the needs of a human being. Let's talk about that. Let's talk about the unemployed.

Think about all of our unemployed. The people living on low incomes. The people on pensions, very small pensions. All of these people are in need and the need is money. Money! Now, how can we get this money to these people. Now, today's matter is housing. A hungry man needs food. In my own lot, food is No. 1 priority. Two health; health is second as far as I'm concerned. Third, clothing. Fourth, shelter. That is what we are in need of today. Fifth, education. Sixth, transportation. Seventh, don't forget recreation, people need recreation, but today's matter is housing and we need housing badly for this type of people, the senior citizens, the low income people on small pensions, you just heard a farmer speak who only had \$125 a month, a maximum social security check, and it's pretty hard for a person of that age to get by on that. He said if it came to a last resort he'd sell his land, and this he doesn't want to do. And his land goes to speculators. I think that keeping these families on the land is very very important. I'm not going to give you any details and statistics and so forth this afternoon but I'll forward my testimony in writing to you and I'd like to know whether it's alright for me to do this.

Mrs. MINK. The Chairman, Mr. Hawkins, of the subcommittee has assured me the record will be kept open for whatever testimony or backup statistics you care to present for 3 weeks.

Mr. VIDINHA. Three weeks from today?

Mrs. MINK. Yes; at that time the inquiries that were posed to us here will also be inserted into the record and in approximately 3 weeks time the record will go to press.

Mr. VIDINHA. Thank you very much. That's all I have. You're all hungry and if you are going to travel you need to eat something.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very, very much everyone for coming to the meeting. The meeting is now adjourned.

(The hearing adjourned at 12:50 p.m., August 23, 1972.)